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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

'Tall' Royal Titles.

The procession of titles conferred upon King Edward VII. at his coronation this week is quite modest and unpretentious compared with those of certain others of the world's rulers. The title 'Defender of the Faith'—conferred on King Henry VIII. in his Catholic days by Pope Clement—has its counterpart in the style 'Commander of the Faithful' affected by the Sultan of Turkey, and in that of 'Emir-al-Mumenin,' or 'Prince of True Believers,' adopted by the Sultan of Morocco. The Ameer of Afghanistan writes himself down 'Zia-ul-Mitawiadin,' or 'Light of Union and Religion.' The Emperor of Japan calls himself the Mikado or Honorable Gate—an appellation which recalls the Turkish 'Sublime Porte' (or Gate). Menelik of Abyssinia claims to be 'King of Kings' (Negus Negust). So does the Shah of Persia ('Shah-in-Shah'). And so, likewise, did the Kings of Burmah. The boy Emperor of China soars much higher. He styles himself variously 'Tien Whang' ('Divinely August'), 'Whang Ti' ('August Ruler'), 'Wan Sui, Wan Wan Sui' ('Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand Years'—that is everlasting), and 'Tien Tse,' or 'Son of Heaven.' But for 'charmin' variety and thunderous sound, commend us to ex-King Theebaw of Burmah, who was deposed by the British in 1885. Here is his moderate list: 'His Most Glorious Excellent Majesty; Lord of the Ishaddan; King of Elephants; Master of Many White Elephants; Lord of the Mines of Gold and Silver, Rubies, Amber, and the Noble Serpentine; Sovereign of the Empires of Thunaparanta and Tampadipa and other Great Empires and Countries, and of all the Umbrella-Wearing Chiefs; the Supporter of Religion; the Sun-Descended Monarch; Arbitrer of Life and Great Righteous King; King of Kings; and Possessor of Boundless Dominions and Supreme Wisdom.' Here we pause for breath.

The Shah of Persia calls his royal self the 'Luminous Star of the Firmament of Crowned Heads, the Sun of the Heaven of Royalty.' Abdul Hamid of Turkey is (among other splendid things) 'the Shadow of God upon Earth.' The King of Achem in his day called himself 'Sovereign of the Universe.' He of Monomotapa shared with half a dozen others the dignity of being 'Lord of the Sun and Moon.' Here were the olden titles of the Kings of Arracan: 'Emperor of Arracan, possessor of the White Elephant and the two Ear-rings, and in virtue of this possession legitimate heir of Pequ and Brama, Lord of the twelve provinces of Bengal and the twelve Kings who place their heads under his heel.' The tragedy of Bombastes Furioso contains no more exquisite bit of bathos than the concluding portion of the style and titles of the Kings of Ava. Here is the list:—'King of Kings, whom all others should obey, as they are the cause of preservation of all animals, the regulator of the seasons, the absolute master of the ebb and flow of the sea, brother to the sun, and King of the twenty-four umbrellas.'

Prize-fighters to the Fore.

At one coronation, and only one, in English history, prize-fighters played almost as prominent a part as the Bench of

Bishops or the old nobility. The art of 'scientific' fisticuffs was re-introduced into England some time after 1740. It was one Broughton who introduced the prize-ring, boxing-gloves, and fights to a finish. A hard-hitting slogger named Jackson followed him in 1795 and established what are substantially the present rules of the game. The craze caught a violent hold on the public fancy, and Jackson became as great a hero as a brilliant Spanish matador, or as Wellington after Waterloo. The high nobility became his pupils—George IV., the Dukes of York and Clarence, Lord Byron, and 'everybody who was anybody'; and for half a century 'the fancy' sparred under royal favor and countered and drew blood from 'claret-jugs' and knocked teeth out of 'potato-traps' until the game became too 'crooked' even for the roughs and pickpockets, and it died at last—for a space—from its own sheer rottenness. But in its hey-day, the coronation of King George IV. took place at Westminster Abbey on June 19, 1821. The door-keepers had an anxious task, and, instead of the plumed and gilded officials and police of to-day, they were assisted by body-guards of prize-fighters who were hired to maintain order. Jackson—King George's 'coach'—commanded at one door, Cribb at another, and the lesser 'bruisers' of the day over-awed possible offenders elsewhere, and the august ceremony—which was carefully rehearsed on the previous day and cost about a quarter of a million sterling—passed off without mishap. It was, perhaps, the first time that a body of professional 'bruisers' assisted in such a capacity at a coronation. The present King had, as Prince of Wales, a weakness for the 'fancy', but it has probably evaporated, and, however much he might relish a good 'mill' inside a twenty-foot ring, he would not desire the presence of such gentry at his coronation.

Presbyterian Creed Revision.

The principle of unfettered private judgment—one of the characteristic tenets of Protestantism—is the natural and necessary foe to permanence and stability of belief, and there is a continual and inevitable tendency to drift from their doctrinal moorings amongst the bodies which have adopted it. After a time it becomes notorious that many of the ministers of a particular denomination have ceased to hold—and in some instances violently repudiate—several of the doctrines to which at their ordination they formally subscribed, and which they solemnly undertook to at all times uphold and maintain. It becomes necessary then to either have these ministers 'fired out' or to have the creed 'revised' and adjusted to their later views, and as the 'firing-out' process, besides being disagreeable, would only lead to the forming of more sectaries the much simpler and altogether more convenient course of revising their doctrinal beliefs is always adopted. Amongst the Presbyterian body in America the cry for revision of this kind has of late been particularly insistent and for some time past a Presbyterian Revision Committee has been at work overhauling what is known as the Westminster Confession of Faith—which embodies the official creed of Presbyterianism—and discussing the amendments which will be necessary to bring it into line with the present views of the dominant party amongst the Presbyterians. The conclusions of the Committee were supposed to be kept secret but in some way or other they appear to have leaked out, and the American correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* has been able to give his readers a brief but manifestly correct summary of the principal changes proposed.

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

There is only one of the changes that is of special interest to Catholics, but it is worth while in passing to note the general lines on which the main alterations have been carried out. In some cases while a doctrine has been nominally retained it has been watered down by 'declaratory statements' or footnotes of explanation which practically intimate that though the original words are to remain part of the creed they are not to be taken as meaning what they say. This is the course which has been adopted in connection with the famous Presbyterian doctrine of predestination and foreordination. This is the doctrine, it will be remembered, of which the Rev. J. Gibb—who is now by a strange irony of fate the official head of the whole Presbyterian Church of New Zealand—declared a few years ago that its statement 'as set forth in the standards of his Church was revolting to his very soul'—a declaration that involved the future Moderator in a very keen and lively heresy hunt. The doctrine is thus stated in the 'Confession of Faith' in the chapter on God's Eternal Decree: 'By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite, that it cannot be either increased or diminished.' This is still to remain part of the Presbyterian creed but it is proposed to attach to it a foot-note which, while 'maintaining the integrity of the doctrine of foreordination' will set forth that the mercy of God is extended to all men, that the Presbyterian Church does not endorse any fatalistic doctrine. In the same way the original doctrine of the Presbyterian Church as to the fate of elect and non-elect infants has been modified by an explanatory statement to the effect that the Church does not hold that non-elect infants dying in infancy are damned. In other cases the wording of the confession is altered—sometimes so as to flatly contradict the original teaching—and in yet a third class of cases whole passages are completely struck out.

In this latter category has been placed, we are glad to say, the absurd and silly statement as to the Pope which at present disfigures the Presbyterian creed. Until some change is made every good Presbyterian is supposed to hold the following as an article of faith: 'Nor can the Pope of Rome be in any sense the head (of the Church); but is that Anti-Christ, that man of sin and son of perdition, that exalts himself in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God.' This, the Revision Committee recommend, should be expunged on the ground that it is now meaningless. It is not so much meaningless as utterly silly, and is a reflection, not on the sanely occupant of the Papacy, but on the sanity of the people who could be found to endorse it. Such a doctrine is a monument, not of faith or piety, but of narrowness and bigotry, and for the credit of the Presbyterian body the sooner it is wiped out of existence as part of their official creed the better.

An Undesirable Immigrant.

We learn from some of our Australian exchanges that one of the most infamous slanderers of the Church that America has ever seen—the notorious Margaret L. Shepherd—has somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly arrived in Sydney. She professes only to be taking a health and pleasure trip, but there are indications that should sufficient inducement offer she will be only too ready to take up her noisome business of 'exposing' the iniquities of Rome at so much per expose. In that case she is almost certain to pay New Zealand a visit, and we, therefore, take the opportunity of sounding a warning note to our readers, and of supplying them with at least sufficient material as to her career to enable them, for the benefit of the Protestant public, to paint the creature in her true colors the moment she sets foot in the country. We have before us the pamphlet published by the American Catholic Truth Society, giving full particulars of the life and doings of this notorious gaoi-bird, and if Mrs. Shepherd pollutes this country with her presence and indecent lectures we will publish the unsavory record in full. In the meantime we content ourselves with giving the testimony of three eminent and unimpeachable non-Catholics as to the character and career of this infamous woman. We need only premise that though, of course, she poses as an 'ex-nun' she has never been a nun and has never even been a Catholic.

Mrs. Shepherd claims to have been a nun in Arnos Vale Convent, Bristol, and she was for a time an inmate of that institution, but she was there as a fallen woman. Florence Booth, of the Salvation Army, writes about her: 'I have no doubt at all but that this woman is a fraud. . . . I trust you will get your money back, and I am anxious that something should be done to prevent her from deceiving any more kind-hearted people. . . . She has never been a nun. She was taken (I am not sure whether by the police or not) as a prostitute into the Roman Catholic penitentiary at Bristol. She ran away from there and was found in the streets of Bris-

tol, or rather wandered into the S.A. barracks and represented herself as homeless and anxious to come to our rescue home in London.'

Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the 'Review of Reviews,' who obtained from Mrs. Shepherd some facts for his series of articles on fallen women, in a letter written in answer to an inquiry about her, says: 'The less you have to do with the lady you mention the better it will be for your peace of mind and the security of the contents of your pockets. . . . Introduced to me as a reclaimed prostitute. . . . Seems to have been in gaol twice for obtaining goods under false pretences.'

In confirmation of this last statement a letter, dated September 1, 1891, from Rev. C. B. Simpson, chaplain of her Majesty's Prison at Bodmin, Cornwall, England, speaks of her stay in that institution 'on two charges of forgery and one of false pretences in 1882. She then went under the name of Georgina Parkyn. . . . There is little doubt she is an accomplished swindler.'

Such is the character, on unimpeachable Protestant testimony, of this thoroughly low woman. After the recent Slatery frost and fiasco, we hardly anticipate that this creature will make any serious attempt to go 'on tour' here, but one never knows. In any case, it is well to be prepared, and should she make her unwelcome appearance in this Colony we will take care that the full facts of her career are brought before the public with the least possible delay.

Encyclical Letter

OF

HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.

(Continued from last issue.)

LEO XIII., POPE.

TO ALL THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

BUT this is not all. The return to Christianity will not be an efficacious and complete remedy if it does not imply the return in sincere love to the 'one Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. Christianity is, in truth, incarnate in the Catholic Church; it is identified with the spiritual and perfect society which, supreme in its own order, is the Mystical Body of Jesus Christ, and has for its visible head the Roman Pontiff, the successor to the Prince of the Apostles. The Church is the perpetuation of the mission of the Saviour, the daughter and the heir of the Redemption. She has propagated the Gospel, and she has defended it at the price of her blood; and strong in the divine assistance and the immortality that have been promised her, never making compact with error, she remains faithful to the mandate laid upon her to proclaim the doctrine of Christ throughout the world to the end of the ages, and to preserve its integrity inviolable.

The Lawful Dispenser of the Teachings

of the Gospel, she does not manifest herself to us merely as the consoler and redeemer of souls; she is also the everlasting source of justice and charity, the propagator as well as the guardian of true liberty and of the only equality that is possible here below. While applying the doctrine of her divine Founder, she maintains a just balance, and traces the just limits between all the rights and all the privileges of society. The equality which she proclaims does not destroy the distinction of the different social classes; she wishes to preserve that intact, because nature itself evidently requires it. To prevent the anarchy of reason emancipated from faith and abandoned to itself, the liberty she gives injures neither the rights of truth, because they are superior to those of liberty, nor the rights of justice, because they are superior to those of number and force, nor the rights of God, because they are superior to those of humanity.

In the domestic circle the Church is no less fruitful in good results. For not only does she resist the perverse arts which unbelief employs to attack the life of the family, but she provides for and safeguards the bond of marriage and its stability, while she protects and promotes the honor of married life, its fidelity and sanctity. At the same time she sustains and cements the civil and political order, bringing on the one hand efficacious assistance to authority, and, on the other, showing favorable countenance to wise reforms and to the just aspirations of subjects: never wearying in her efforts to exact respect for princes, and the obedience that is their due, while she defends the inalienable rights of human conscience. Hence it is owing to her that peoples submitted to her influence have had nothing to fear from slavery, for she has kept princes above the inclination to tyranny.

Perfectly conscious of this divine efficiency, We have carefully endeavored since the beginning of Our Pontificate to set forth in the clear, bright the beneficent designs of the Church, and to extend to the utmost, with the treasure of her doctrines, the field of her salutary action.

Such has been the aim of the principal acts of Our Pontificate, notably of the Encyclicals on Christian Philosophy, on Human Liberty, on Christian Marriage, on Freemasonry, on Public Powers,

on the Christian Constitution of States, on Socialism, on the Labor Question, on the Duties of Christian Citizens, and on other kindred subjects. But the ardent desire of Our soul has not been merely to illuminate minds. We have wished also to influence and to purify hearts; for we directed all Our efforts to the revival of Christian virtues amidst the nations. Therefore, We continue to lavish encouragement and counsels with the view to raise souls towards the goods that do not perish, to enable them to subordinate the body to the soul, their earthly pilgrimage to the heavenly life, and man to God.

Through the Blessing of the Saviour,

Our word has contributed to strengthen the convictions of a large number of men, to enlighten them moreover in the midst of the difficulties of actual questions, to stimulate their zeal, and to promote good works of the most varied character. It is especially for the good of the poorer classes that these works have arisen, and continue to arise still in every country; because that Christian charity has been revived which has always found its favorite field of action in the midst of the people. If the harvest has not been more abundant, venerable brethren, let us adore God in the mysterious justice of His dispensations, and, at the same time, beseech Him to have pity on the blindness of so many souls, to whom, unhappily, the terrible words of the apostle may be applied: 'The God of this world hath blinded the minds of unbelievers, that the light of the Gospel of the glory of Christ should not shine unto them' (II. Cor. iv. 4).

The more scope the Catholic Church gives to her zeal for the moral and material welfare of the people, the more do the children of darkness rise up in their hatred against her and employ every weapon to tarnish her divine beauty, and to paralyse the efforts she is making to revive and restore. What fallacies and calumnies do they not propagate! One of their most perfidious artifices lies in incessantly repeating to the ignorant masses, and to jealous governments, that the Church is opposed to the progress of science, that she is the enemy of liberty, that she is an usurper of the rights of the State, and that politics is a field that she encroaches upon for every purpose. Foolish accusations a thousand times repeated, that have been a thousand times refuted by sound reason, history, and by all whose minds are honest and friendly to truth!

Is the Church hostile to science and to education? Undoubtedly she is the vigilant guardian of revealed dogma; but it is this very vigilance that inclines her to protect science and to favor the healthy cultivation of the mind! Not in opening his intelligence to the revelations of the Word, the Supreme Truth from Whom all truths originally emanate, man will never, in any way, compromise his rational requirements. On the contrary, the lights which will come to it from the divine world, will always give more power and clearness to the human mind, because they will preserve it in the most important questions from agonising uncertainties and from a thousand errors. For the rest, nineteen centuries of glory achieved by Catholicism in all branches of knowledge amply suffice to refute this calumny. To the Catholic Church the credit must redound of having propagated and defended Christian knowledge, without which the world would still be lying in the night of pagan superstitions and in a wretched state of barbarism. To her belongs the credit of having preserved and transmitted to the generations the precious treasures of literature and of ancient learning: hers is the credit of having opened the first schools for the people, and of having created universities still existing, whose fame is perpetuated to our days. Hers, in fine, is the credit of having inspired the highest, purest, most glorious literature, at the same time that she fostered under her protecting wings artists of the most sublime genius.

The Church the enemy of liberty? Ah! what a travesty they make of the idea of liberty, that most precious gift of God, when they employ its name to justify abuse and excess!

What are We to Understand by Liberty?

Is it exemption from every law, freedom from all restraint, and as a consequence, the right to take whim and inclination as our guide in all our actions? This liberty the Church repudiates for a certainty, and all upright hearts repudiate it with her. But if by liberty is meant the rational faculty of doing good, freely and without restraint, in accordance with the rules laid down by eternal justice, then from no source does this, the only liberty worthy of man and of use to society, receive encouragement and protection more than from the Church. It is the Church, in truth, through her teaching and efficient action that has freed mankind from the yoke of slavery, in preaching through the world the great law of equality and human brotherhood.

In all the centuries she has assumed to herself the defence of the weak and oppressed against the insolent tyranny of the strong; she has vindicated the freedom of Christian conscience by the blood of her martyrs poured forth in streams; she has restored to infancy and womanhood the dignity and prerogatives of their noble nature, by making them in the name of right itself participators in respect and justice, and she has largely assisted in the introduction and maintenance of civil and political freedom in the heart of nations.

The Church an usurper of the rights of the State, an encroacher in the domain of politics? The Church well knows and teaches that her Divine Founder has commanded to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's, and that He has thus sanctioned as an immutable principle the perpetual distinction of the two powers, each supreme in its own sphere—a fruitful principle which has largely contributed to the development of Christian civilisation. A stranger, therefore, to all thought of envious hostility, the Church, in her spirit of charity, aims only at working in parallel lines with the public authority; acting undoubtedly on the same subject, man, and on the same society, but in the manner and according to the lofty design which her Divine mission points out to her. Would to God that her action was received without distrust and suspicion! for the count-

less benefits of which We have spoken already would then be multiplied. To accuse the Church of ambitious aims is merely to repeat a very old calumny; a calumny, too, which her powerful enemies have more than once employed to disguise their own tyranny. Far from being an oppressor, the Church, as history, when studied without prejudice, clearly teaches, has been on the contrary, like her Divine Founder, most often the victim of oppression and injustice. Her power resided not in the force of arms, but in the power of thought and of truth.

Assuredly, then, it is with perverse intentions that such accusations are hurled against the Church. In furtherance of these pernicious and dishonest efforts, there is more prominent than all others one secret sect which society has borne in its womb for many years, and which, like a fatal germ, poisons its well-being, its fertility, and its life. The abiding personification of revolution, this sect constitutes a kind of reactionary society, whose object is to exercise an occult suzerainty over external society; the sole purpose of its existence is

To Wage War Against God and His Church.

There is no need to name it, for in these lines everybody recognises Freemasonry. In Our Encyclical 'Humanum Genus' of the 20th April, 1884, we have already spoken of this sect. We there denounce its pernicious tendencies, its erroneous teachings, and its nefarious work. Enveloping in its immense net almost all nations, binding itself to other sects, which it moves as puppets by its hidden springs of action, drawing its members to it at first and then retaining them by the allurements of the advantages which it procures for them, making governments pliable to its designs, sometimes by its promises, sometimes by its threats, this sect has begun to infiltrate all classes of society. It forms, as it were, an invisible and irresponsible state in the State proper. Full of the spirit of Satan, who, according to the Apostle, knows how to transform himself at need into an angel of light (II. Cor. xi. 14), it puts in the foreground a humanitarian project; but it sacrifices everything to its sectarian purposes; it protests that it has no political aims, but it exercises in reality the most profound influence on the legislative and administrative life of states; and whilst it professes in words respect for authority and even for religion, its supreme aim and object (as its own statutes testify) is the extermination of sovereignty and of the priesthood, in which it sees the enemies of liberty.

Now, it is becoming daily more manifest that it is to the inspiration and to the artifices of this sect that the continual annoyances by which the Church is harassed, as well as the recent renewal of attacks upon her, must, in great part, be attributed; for the simultaneousness of the assaults in the persecution which has suddenly come upon her in these latter times, like a tempest in a clear sky—that is to say, without cause proportioned to the effect—the uniformity of the means employed to bring about this persecution, the campaign in the Press, public meetings, theatrical productions, the employment in every country of the same weapons, calumnies, and popular passions—all these clearly indicate the identity of design and the word of order issued from one and the same centre of direction. Yet it is but a single episode in the plan determined on beforehand, which is brought into play in a theatre that grows wider and wider in order to multiply the ruins that we have before enumerated. Thus it is its special desire first to restrict, then to completely exclude, religious instruction, and thus to make the generations unbelievers or indifferent; to combat through the daily Press the moral teaching of the Church; in fine to ridicule its practices and to profane its sacred festivals.

Hence there is nothing more natural than that

The Catholic Priesthood,

whose mission precisely it is to preach religion and to administer its Sacraments, should be attacked with particular fury. By making it the object of attack the sect wishes to lessen its influential character and its authority in the eyes of the people. Already, with hourly-increasing boldness, with audacity proportioned to its assured impunity, this sect malignantly interprets all the actions of the clergy, urges the people to suspect them on the slightest pretence, and overwhelms them with the vilest accusations. Thus new injuries are added to those from which the clergy suffer already. They are harassed now by the tribute they must pay through military service—that great impediment to the training for the priesthood—and again by the confiscation of the ecclesiastical patrimony which the faithful, in their pious generosity, had freely established.

The religious Orders and religious Congregations, whom the practice of the evangelical counsels had made the glory of society as well as of religion, have, thereby only earned for themselves more blame from the enemies of the Church, who have denounced them with implacable hostility, and invoked upon them the contempt and hatred of the world. It is for us a grievous sorrow to be obliged to recall the odious (and undeserved) measures, loudly condemned as they are by all upright hearts, of which, quite recently, religious have again been the victims. Nothing could save them, neither the integrity of their lives, in which even their enemies could find no grounds for attack, nor the natural right which authorises association entered into for an upright end, nor the constitutional right which loudly proclaims their liberty, nor the favor of the people, who are filled with gratitude for the precious services rendered by them to the arts, to the sciences and to agriculture, and for their charity which overflowed upon the most populous and the poorest classes of society. And it is thus that men and women, the offspring of the people, who had, of their own accord, renounced the joys of family life to consecrate in peaceful associations their youth, their talents, their powers, their life itself to the good of all, have been treated as evildoers, as if they had formed criminal combinations, and have been shut out from common justice and proscribed—at a time too when liberty is the watchword in the mouth of everybody!

And yet it is not astonishing that the best beloved children are struck at, since the Father himself, the Head of Catholicity, the Roman Pontiff is treated no better. The facts are well known. Deprived of temporal sovereignty, and deprived by that very fact of the independence that is necessary for him to accomplish his universal and divine mission, compelled in this city of Rome itself, which belongs to him, to shut himself up in his own dwelling, because a hostile power besets him there on all sides, he has been reduced, in spite of derisive assurances of respect and precarious promises of liberty, to a condition that is abnormal, unjust and unworthy of his high ministry. We ourselves know only too well the difficulties which they raise up for him each moment, while they misrepresent his intentions and outrage his dignity. This is the fact that experience makes day by day more evident—it is the spiritual power itself of the Head of the Church that they have attempted little by little to destroy when they have laid violent hands on the temporal power of the Papacy. Those who were the true authors of this robbery have, indeed, not hesitated to admit it.

To judge by its consequences this deed is not only impolitic, but a kind of anti-social outrage: for the blows inflicted on religion are so many blows struck at the very heart of society. Whilst making man a being destined to live with his fellow-men.

God, in His Providence has also Founded the Church, and, according to the expression of the Bible, has established it on the mountain of Zion in order that it might serve as a guiding light to humanity, and that its fertilising rays might bear with them the principle of life even into the dark places and recesses of society, making to germinate and flourish everywhere those seeds of heavenly wisdom from which order and happiness result. Therefore the more society cuts itself off from the Church, whence it derives so great a share of its strength, the more it decays or crumbles into ruin, since it separates what God wished to be united.

We ourselves have never wearied of inculcating these great truths whenever an opportunity has offered itself to us; and we desired to do it now once more on this extraordinary occasion. God grant that the faithful may be thereby encouraged and instructed to make their efforts converge more efficaciously towards the common good, and our adversaries be led to see what an injustice they commit in persecuting a mother so loving, the most faithful benefactress of humanity.

Nor should we wish that the thought of present afflictions should banish from the souls of the faithful the full and absolute confidence they ought to have in the divine assistance. God will bring about in His own time and by His mysterious ways the final triumph. As for us, no matter what sadness may fill our heart, we feel no misgivings about the immortal destinies of the Church. As we said at the beginning, persecution is her inheritance; for God purifies His children by subjecting them to trials and draws from their sufferings higher and more precious results. In delivering over His Church to vexations and struggles He more clearly manifests His Divine assistance, ever furnishing her with new and unforeseen proofs of His protection, which give a permanent guarantee that her work can be developed and maintained, and that the forces that conspire against her are powerless to accomplish her ruin. Nineteen centuries of life spent on the flow and ebb of human vicissitudes teach us that tempests come and go, but never reach the depths.

We can remain all the more unshaken in our confidence as the present time shows symptoms well calculated to calm our fears. The difficulties are extraordinary and formidable. It is true, but other facts which unfold themselves before our view testify notwithstanding that God fulfils His promises with admirable wisdom and goodness. For whilst so many powers contend against the Church and whilst she is deprived of every human support does she not continue to pursue her gigantic labors throughout the world, and does not her action extend to all the races of the globe and make itself felt under every climate? The ancient prince of this world, who has been driven off by Jesus Christ, can no longer exercise his domination, as in former days; and although the efforts of Satan may place dangers and perils in our path, they will not attain their object. Already

A Supernatural Peace,

due to the Holy Spirit, Who extends His wings over the Church and lives in her bosom, reigns not only in the souls of the faithful, but throughout the whole Catholic world—a peace which is fostered in all serenity by that union, which was never closer and more devoted, between the Episcopate and this Holy See, presenting such a wonderful contrast with the strife and dissensions and continual unrest of the sects that trouble the peace of society. Fruitful in innumerable works of zeal and of charity, the same beneficent harmony prevails between the clergy and the laity. Lay Catholics, more united and more free from human respect than ever, are more alive to the duty of defending the holy cause of religion, and are better organized for the purpose than in times past. Oh! that is the union we have recommended so often, and that we now recommend once more; and we bless it, so that it may develop more and more, and be able to oppose an impregnable wall to the furious violence of God's enemies.

There is nothing more natural than that, in such circumstances, we should see innumerable associations spring up and multiply and flourish in the heart of the Church like sprouts that take root at the foot of the tree. It may indeed be said that no form of Christian piety has been neglected, whether it relates to Jesus Christ Himself and His adorable mysteries, or to His divine mother, or to the saints whose virtues have shone most brilliantly. No detail of charity has been overlooked. On all sides there has been a rivalry in zeal to give Christian education to youth, to relieve the sick, to improve the morality of the people, and to assist the poor. With what rapidity would this movement not be extended, with

how much greater advantages would it not be followed if it did not come so often into collision with unjust and hostile laws that impede its liberty.

The same Lord Who gives the Church its vitality in countries where it has been long established, is willing also to console us by other hopes. These hopes arise instinctively every time we dwell on the zeal of our missionaries. Never discouraged by the perils they have encountered, nor by the privations and sacrifices they have borne, they go on increasing in numbers, annexing new countries every day to the Gospel and to civilisation. Nothing can overcome their fidelity to the task they have undertaken, although, like their Divine Master, they are often repaid for their indefatigable labors by accusations and calumnies.

Afflictions are, therefore, Tempered by Consolations,

and amidst the struggles and difficulties we have to face, there are many things that refresh our soul and invite us to look to the future with confidence. This is a fact which ought to suggest useful and wise reflections to anyone who observes the world with intelligence and without allowing himself to be blinded by passion: for it proves that as God has not made man his own master in relation to the ultimate end of life; and as He spoke to him once, so He speaks to him again in His Church, visibly sustained by this divine assistance and clearly shows him the way to salvation and truth. This unfailing assistance will fill our hearts with an invincible hope; it will make clear to us that at the hour marked out by Providence, and at a time that cannot be far distant, truth, breaking through the clouds under which man's perverse ingenuity has endeavored to obscure it, will shine more brilliantly, and that the spirit of the Gospel will infuse new life into our corrupt society and its exhausted members.

For our part, venerable brethren, in order to hasten the advent of Divine mercy, we shall not fail in our duty to defend and propagate the kingdom of God on earth. As for you, your pastoral solicitude is too well known to us to need our exhortation. May the ardent flame that burns in your hearts be communicated to the hearts of all your priests. They are in immediate contact with the people. They know their aspirations, their needs, their sufferings, as well as the snares and the seductions by which they are beset. If, full of the spirit of Jesus Christ, and standing in an atmosphere that is not contaminated by political passions, they make their actions correspond to yours, they will succeed, under the blessing of God, in accomplishing wonders. By their words they will enlighten the people: by the suavity of their manners they will gain all hearts; and in aiding by their charity those who suffer they will help little by little to improve their condition.

The clergy will be firmly sustained by the active and intelligent co-operation of the faithful. Thus, the children who have shared in the maternal tenderness of the Church will know how to show their gratitude by coming to her assistance and defending her honor and her glory. All can contribute to this meritorious homage; men of letters and of learning by taking up her defence in books and in the daily Press, a department of which our adversaries make such an abuse; fathers of families and teachers of schools by giving a Christian education to children; magistrates and representatives of the people by the firmness of their principles and the integrity of their character, professing their faith openly and without human respect. Our time requires elevation of sentiment, generosity of purpose, and exact observance of discipline. It is above all by perfect and confident submission to the directions of the Holy See that this discipline will be affirmed. By such compliance it is alone possible to prevent or diminish the injury caused by division, and to make all efforts combine towards the higher end—viz.,

The Triumph of Jesus Christ in His Church.

Such is the duty of Catholics. Ultimate success depends entirely on Him Who watches with wisdom and love over His immaculate Spouse, and of whom it is written:—*'Jesus Christ yesterday, to-day, and the same forever.'*—(Heb. xiii. 8.)

It is, therefore, towards Him that we direct our humble and ardent prayer; towards Him Who, in His love for erring humanity, consented to become the expiatory victim for its crimes in the sublimity of martyrdom; towards Him Who, seated, although invisible, in the mystic barge of His Church, can alone calm the tempest and issue His commands to winds and waves.

Beyond all doubt, Venerable Brethren, you will pray to this divine Master with us that the evils which weigh down upon society may be lessened, that the splendor of heavenly light may shine on those who, perhaps more through ignorance than malice, hate and persecute the religion of Jesus Christ, and that all men of good will may be bound together in a close and holy union for common action. May the triumph of truth and justice be thus hastened in this world, and may the dawn of a better future, of days of tranquility and peace, soon shed its hopeful rays over the great human family.

Meanwhile, as a pledge of the most precious favors of heaven, we lovingly impart to you and to the faithful confided to your care our Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, this 19th day of March in the year 1902, the 25th of Our Pontificate.

LEO, XIII. POPE.

Wanted Known.—That for acute Bronchitis or Pneumonia TUSSICURA is an immediate and permanent remedy.—“*.”

This is bonus year in the Government Life Insurance Department, and everyone taking out a participating policy will receive a substantial bonus at the end of the year. As showing the benefits conferred on those insured it is officially stated that no less than £1,600,000 has been already added to policies in the department...

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

ACROSS PACIFIC SEAS.

III.—THE ISLE OF DEATH

BY REV. H. W. CLEARY.

I WAVED 'au revoir' to the TABLET readers when our fine ship, the Moana, headed out to sea from the Pacific paradise of Honolulu. It was a warm spring afternoon—April 9—as we cleaved the blue waters past the low coral reefs and the tall masts of an incoming American four-master upon whose stretched cordage the gentle eastern breeze played softly as upon a mighty harp. The Pacific still—and all through the voyage—justified its title, and

'Its little waves, with their soft, white hands,
Effaced the footprints in the sands'

of the circling yellow shore over which the palm trees bent their long green plumes. Close to our left, as we headed away towards the pine-clad mountains of British Columbia, the brown and yellow cliffs rose gaunt and bare—a rugged coast with sentry rocks up which the white waves leaped and frisked and gambolled like watchdogs at play, while inland there rose rank after rank of steep, bare, crowded, purple-shadowed mountains with jagged and fantastic heads that rose sharp and defiant against the sunlit west. Away to the right of our path through the blue waters appeared the long back and sloping sides of lone Molokai, the land of the lepers, the isle of death—encircled by a thin white frill of sea foam. Somebody has described the island kingdom as 'the sweetest and saddest in the world.' It is indeed a paradise of the green and luscious things that are the gems of botanic life. But the trail of the serpent is over it, and in the physical order it has left no slimmer and fetid mark than that most dreaded of all scourges, that 'most ancient and most human of all diseases,' Asiatic leprosy.

Many years ago, when a slender student of the cornstalk order of architecture, I became greatly interested in the hideous story of the leprosy scourge that had settled down among the towns and villages of Normandy during the middle ages. In the neighborhood of Caen alone I counted the sites of no fewer than thirteen leper-houses—*léproseries*, or *maladreries*, as they were called in the language of the time. The fascination of the grim subject has never left me. A happy chance threw me into personal intercourse with a Pious missionary who had spent several years in attendance on

The Lepers,

who are hemmed in a perpetual seclusion on Molokai by the circling blue sea on the one side and by an impassable barrier of sheer precipice on the other. People dislike talking leprosy in Honolulu as they dislike conversations about cretinism in certain cantons of Switzerland. But my missionary friend was communicative and interesting in a high degree. So were a few others whom I met on sea and shore, and who had had a first-hand acquaintance with the conditions that prevail in the dismal homes where human flesh reaches its worst degradation, and yet dies not, in stricken Kalawao and Kalaupapa. But there was, after all, but little to tell beyond a touching and harrowing tale of direst human woe and an unwilling and fragmentary story of quiet Christian heroism of which the narrator seemed serenely unconscious. Last year's official statistics fell into my hands and were eagerly scanned. The Governor of Hawaii deprecates leper-talk as calculated to cause alarm, and apologetically supplies the following facts in figures in reference to the worst plague that gnaws at the vitals of those sunny mid-Pacific islands:—

On December 31, 1897, there were 828 lepers in the settlements on Molokai. Two years later (December 31, 1899) there were 1014. Of these 876 were Hawaiians, 34 Chinese, 5 Americans, 5 British, 4 Germans, 10 Portuguese, and one Norwegian. Some 50 years ago the disease was unknown in the group. The bacillus (discovered, by the way, by Professor Armauer Hansen among the leprosy Norwegian patients at Bergen in 1874) was smuggled into the islands under the yellow hide of a 'heathen Chinese' some 50 years ago, and in the genial and balmy air of Oahu and the other members of the group it has increased and multiplied almost as fast as its deadly cousin of tuberculosis. In fact the malady is known among the native Hawaiians as the *mar pake* or Chinese disease. The Governor's report adds various further particulars: In the great majority of cases the children of leprosy patients are not leprosy. The native Hawaiians are most subject to the scourge, and Chinese and other Asiatics are also heavy sufferers. The segregation and isolation of patients began by act of parliament in 1865. The north side of Molokai was selected as the best site for the purpose. The melancholy settlement consists of 8300 acres on the north side of the island, bounded on one side by the sea, on the other by a great precipice barrier which varies from 1800 to 2000 feet high. There are two chief villages, Kalawao and Kalaupapa, 762 buildings of various kinds, 299 cottages owned by lepers, 196 houses erected at the expense of the Government for those of the unfortunates who were unable to pay the cost of erecting their own dwellings. The administrative buildings consist of a superintendent's residence, an abattoir, dispensaries, a shop for the distribution of meat, warehouses, workshops, and storehouses—all under Government supervision. For the year 1900 the expenditure for the segregation support, and treatment of the lepers was \$1,359 dollars (about £16,000); the pay-roll amounted to 17,837 dollars (about £3500). 'The Bishop Home,' says the Report, 'is in charge of the

Franciscan Sisters.

Nearly all the girls of the settlement are there. All do regular routine work when able, attend school for short hours, and their lives are brightened as much as possible by the unselfish devotion of the Sisters connected with the Home.' At Kalawao (we are further informed) the Baldwin Home for Boys is in charge of the Brothers

of the Franciscan Order. 'The self-sacrifice of the Brothers and Sisters,' says the Report (p. 79), 'in charge of the Boys' and Girls' Homes makes a lasting impression upon everyone who has visited the settlement.' There is also a Receiving House for lepers near Honolulu, likewise in charge of the Franciscan Sisters.

Thus far the Report. From various other sources I learned that the Mormons and the Lutherans have each a salaried preacher in the leper-land. In each case the preacher is a native Hawaiian. The only creed that has white representatives to tend the bodies and minister to the souls of the lepers is the Old Church of the Ages. And the afflicted ones and the public note the fact and duly appreciate it. I found it a subject of comment both on sea and shore, and on board the Moana there was, for a few days after we passed the solitary, silent, mournful island of living death, a great demand for my copy of Charles Warren Stoddard's fearfully fascinating story, *The Lepers of Molokai*. To its pages I refer all who desire to know of the quiet but sublime heroism of Father Damien among the stumps and fag-ends of humanity that clustered so long in unrelieved and hopeless misery on that lone Pacific isle of desolation.

The repulsive character of leprosy greatly enhances the heroism of those noble bands of men and women who banish themselves for ever from all the joys and comforts of ordinary human intercourse and devote their lives to the assuagement of the horrors of that fell disease which slowly crucifies the hapless dwellers of Molokai. Somebody has described man as by nature a quarrelling and fighting animal. It is, perhaps, for that reason that we bestow so much clamorous approval on the man in khaki uniform who bravely 'faces the music' when the bugles blow and the eyes of his comrades are upon him and their encouraging shouts ringing in his ears and the war correspondent about and the world, by deputy, looking on. It is magnificent. But a thousand times more precious and heroic is the action of those men and women who, without any of the theatrical accompaniments and physical encouragements of 'battle's magnificently stern array,' and solely for love of God and fellow man, step, perhaps, from boudoir and velvet-pile carpet, voluntarily bar the way back again, enter into a living charnel house and toil and endure on and on through the ceaseless sight and touch, and smell and taste of long-drawn agony till death comes—and it

'Is beautiful as feet of friend'

Coming with welcome at our journey's end.'

In the popular mind—so far as the popular mind occupies itself with such unpleasant themes—leprosy is labelled merely as a skin disease. But the pestiferous, burrowing bacillus discovered by the Norwegian scientist (Dr. Hansen) tunnels more deeply still into the human anatomy. It does not merely rasp and trouble the skin-surface, but mines along the track of every nerve as well. He thus gives rise to two different kinds of leprosy—that of the nerves (now called by the medical faculty *antennary leprosy*), and that of the skin, which is known as *leone leprosy*. Its action on the nerves of the patients is sometimes of a decidedly merciful nature—more soothing than

A Pad of Cocaine

on an aching gum. 'It produces,' says a work on leprosy, 'a degree of local insensibility to pain which is almost incredible. If a man burns himself at a fire without feeling it, a strong presumption is set up that he is an æsthetic leper; and if the bacilli are found in particular places, there is no further room for doubt.' A recent work on the subject shows that the deadly bacillus refuses to be cultivated, that no animal (not even a mouksee) can be inoculated with it, and that its sole affinity is man.

'Leprosy,' says Charles Warren Stoddard in the book referred to above, 'develops slowly. One may be a leper for months or even years before the symptoms of the disease begin to discover themselves and at last become externally evident. Then they are unmistakable. But by this time great mischief may have been done, and done innocently perhaps; for the leper will have but recently become conscious of his state.' The disease is, in the present state of medical knowledge, incurable. In another part of his work Professor Stoddard gives as follows the diagnosis of leprosy 'as it is found in nearly every land under the sun': 'When leprosy is fully developed it is characterised by the presence of dusky red or livid tubercles of different sizes upon the face, lips, nose, eyebrows, ears, and extremities of the body. The skin of the tuberculated face is at the same time thickened, wrinkled, and shining, and the features are very greatly distorted. The hair of the eye-brows, eye-lashes, and beard falls off; the eyes are often injected, and the conjunctiva swelled; the pupil of the eye contracts, giving the organ a weird, cat-like expression; the voice becomes hoarse and nasal; the sense of smell is impaired or lost, and that of touch, or common sensation, is strangely altered. The tuberculated parts, which are, in the first instance, super-sensitive. latterly in the course of the disease, become paralysed or anæsthetic. As the malady progresses, the tubercles soften and open; ulcerations of similar mucous tubercles appear in the nose and throat, rendering the breath extremely offensive; tubercular masses, or leprosy tubercles, as shown by dissection, begin to form internally upon various mucous membranes and on the surface of the kidneys, lungs, etc., cracks, fissures, and circular ulcers appear on the fingers, toes, and extremities, and joint after joint drops off by a kind of spontaneous gangrene. Sometimes the upper and sometimes the lower extremities are specially afflicted by this mortification and mutilation of parts.' All this conveys in the cold, precise language of science what Maundrel wrote of what he saw among the lepers of Syria in his day: 'It is a distemper so noisome that it might well pass for

The Utmost Corruption

of the human body on this side of the grave.' Professor Stoddard described the putrescent, but living, remains of an old man leper whom he saw under Father Damien's care at Molokai as 'an ignominious heap of corruption awaiting tardy death,' and told how

'the flesh of an arm that lay across the breast was eaten away—looked as if it had been eaten by rats,—but it was only the fang of the destroyer that had struck there.' Of the wretched man's deformed companions in misery, he said that they greeted him with smiles, like children—'smiled innocently and amiably, but with an expression that was satirical and sometimes almost devilish; their swollen faces, with the flesh knotted and blotched, grew a thousand times more horrible when they smiled, and the features bore a look of fixed agony never to be forgotten by one who has beheld it.' Once, he approached a bedside among the wards of the hospital at Kalawao to see 'what seemed a little bundle of rags, or rubbish, half hidden under a soiled blanket. The curious doctors,' says the Professor, 'were about to examine it, when the good Father (Damien) seized me and cried excitedly: "You must not look!"

You Must Not Look!"

I assured him that I was not at all afraid to see even the worst that could be shown me there; for my eyes had become accustomed to horrors, and the most sickening sights no longer affected me. A corner of the blanket was raised, cautiously; a breathing object lay beneath; a face, a human face, was turned slowly towards us—a face in which scarcely a trace of anything human remained. The dark skin was puffed out and blackened; a kind of moss, or mould, gummy and glistening, covered it; the muscles of the mouth, having contracted, laid bare the grinning teeth; the thickened tongue lay like a flig between them; the eyelids, curled lightly back, exposed the inner surface, and the protruding eyeballs, now shapeless and broken, looked not unlike burst grapes. It was a leprous child, who within the last few days had assumed that horrible visage. Surely the grave knows nothing more frightful than this! What a Christ-like spirit it is that has led priest and brother and nun into that mournful land to soothe such woe, and to teach those decomposing fragments of humanity how to live and how to die! That sunny but dismal spot on the coast of Molokai has indeed witnessed many an act of noble Catholic self-devotion,

A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame.'

But the eye of the patient heroes in the black Picpus soutane and the brown Franciscan habit is not set upon fading crowns, but upon the better and higher things that lie beyond the portals of death and the grave. At this hour there are many in that leper land that sit and watch and pray for the merciful death that creeps on with such slow and lagging steps. For the wretched pariahs go about its work in a leonard way, and to the stricken sufferer death, like King Charles, is 'long a-comin'.' Mulhall, for instance, tells of a venerable dame of eighty who had spent fifty years of her long life as a patient on a leper farm in Cyprus; and I have read of inmates of the great Home conducted by Catholic Sisters at Tracadie (New Brunswick) who suffered for half a century before death came to their relief. But usually the patient's life does not drag its heavy and lengthened chain for more than ten years.

But Molokai is not the only scene of the Church's active and tender sympathy for lepers. She follows them all over the earth and gathers them to her arms. In many a conversation on ship and shore I found the opinion curiously prevalent that leprosy is practically extinct. And yet it is

More or Less Common

In Japan, China, Burmah, India, and other places in the East, and I have read the opinions of several experts to the effect that the malady is rapidly increasing on the earth. Statistics on the subject have been published from time to time. But if the experience of the Hawaiian Islands is repeated elsewhere the printed figures must be very incomplete. Artemus Ward's stormy experiences as a census collector are probably often repeated by Government agents going their melancholy rounds in search of lepers, for among the Hawaiians (and presumably elsewhere) patients and their friends do not unnaturally conceal the disease until it has made such headway that the dreaded relation—the sentence which practically means perpetual banishment—becomes at length inevitable. And yet the list is sufficiently high and covers a wide range of the earth's surface. In the latest edition of his *Dictionary of Statistics* Mulhall gave the numbers of lepers in various centres as follows:—Canton, 10,000; Crete, 900; Greece, 350; Iceland, 13; India (1881), 131,600; Mauritius, 3300; Norway, 1770; Portugal, 3000; Réunion, 600; Rio Janeiro, 123; Sweden, 100. 'In Russia,' says he, 'leprosy is found in sixty-five districts, and the number of fresh victims registered in 1887 was 615. This would lead us to suppose that the existing number of lepers in the Empire is about 6000.' Leprosy also occurs in Spain, Italy, Finland, Turkey, Palestine (near Jerusalem), many of the Mediterranean islands, all round the coast of Africa, on Robben Island (Capetown), in Madagascar, the Seychelles Islands, New Brunswick (Canada), the United States, the West Indies, many parts of the South American continent, occasionally in Australia, and 'in all the countries and most of the islands on the south of Asia, from Arabia and Persia to China and Japan.' Here is 'a girdle round about the earth' such as Puck never dreamed of on that midsummer night.

Some time ago, in writing upon a kindred subject, I quoted figures which showed that during the past few decades leprosy has spread in certain places in quite

An Alarming Way.

During the nineteenth century, for instance, the number of lepers in Columbia rose from a modest 97 to 30,000. In 1862 there were 27 patients in the leper village of Contratacon, now in charge of the Salesian Fathers. It now contains a leper population of about 1000 souls. One estimate before us states that there are over 250,000 lepers in India. Some eleven years ago Sir Morell Mackenzie, who had made special investigations on leprosy, wrote as follows in the *Nineteenth Century* on its prevalence in Europe: 'Portugal has more lepers than any other European country except Norway. In Italy leprosy is met with on the Genoese Riviera; it

was also found till quite recently at Comacchio, in the Ferrara marishes. In Sicily the disease has been steadily spreading for the last thirty or forty years. In annexing Nice, France took over with it a considerable number of Italian lepers belonging to La Turbie and neighboring places, but the disease is now almost extinct in these localities. Small foci of leprosy still exist in Thessaly and Macedonia; the affection is not rare in some of the Aegean Islands—e.g., Samos, Rhodes, Chios, and Mitylene—and it is extraordinarily prevalent in Crete. It is spreading to an alarming degree in Russia, especially in the Baltic provinces and it has lately been found necessary to establish a special hospital at Riga. In St. Petersburg cases are occasionally, though very rarely, met with; at least half of them are imported from outlying provinces. "Sporadic" cases are said to occur in some parts of Hungary and Roumania.' In Sweden, where the disease was extremely prevalent up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, it seems now to have almost died out. Norway is unquestionably the most considerable leprosy centre in Europe at the present day, but the disease is curiously limited to particular regions, such as the districts round Bergen, Molde, and Trondhjem.

It has occurred in various parts of the United States, chiefly on the Pacific Coast and in New Orleans. It will be remembered that cases of leprosy, chiefly among Asiatics, but on few occasions among Europeans, have cropped up in various States of the Australian Commonwealth. And last year a case was discovered and promptly isolated at Palmerston South, in New Zealand. Leprosy is clearly not an enemy to parley with. And the health authorities of New Zealand and of the Commonwealth—with its influx of colored population from the stricken areas of the Far East—would do well to read and ponder well the warning conveyed in Charles Warren Stoddard's *The Lepers of Molokai*.

The Catholics of St. Pierre.

THE horror which has fallen upon the civilised world (says the *Sacred Heart Review*) in face of the dread calamity which has, as it were, blotted the 30,000 souls of St. Pierre, our neighboring community in the French West Indian possessions, from the face of the earth under terrifying volcanic eruptions, the knowledge comes with peculiar pathos to Catholics, because so many of these victims were in a religious sense of our own household. The following extracts from an account of the city written by a recent visitor are of marked interest. Says the writer:—

'St. Pierre contains several churches, one a venerable cathedral. They are all Catholic. Yesterday we made a pilgrimage to Morne Rouge, a mountain village about six miles distant, noted for its devotional character. . . . At the top of the mountain a short distance from Morne Rouge is a large crucifix with life-size figure of our Lord. Wayside shrines and crosses are plenty in Martinique. The church at Morne Rouge is plain and unpretentious, without; but inside exceedingly beautiful, with one high altar and two side altars, dedicated respectively to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. I believe devout pilgrimages are made here, and there is certainly an air of sanctity and devotion about the place well calculated to inspire devotion in the mind prepared for religious impressions. The frescoing of the ceiling is remarkably fine, and on the walls hang valuable paintings, of such excellence as to excite surprise that they are to be found in this out-of-the-way little hamlet. . . . The church possesses in appearance all the attributes of a veritable sanctuary. Harmonious with the devotional quiet and repose was the presence of two white-veiled nuns who knelt before the high altar, wrapped in meditation. A few persons were scattered along the aisles saying their prayers; among them, several negro boys, one of whom was just about to enter the confessional. The spirituality of this devout temple could not fail to impress even those who are not believers in its creed. As we emerged from the peaceful precincts, we met a cheerful, grey-haired priest in cassock and white band, who greeted us with an urbane smile and courteous inclination of the head. He was a refined, intellectual-looking man, who filled the idea of a typical abbe, one who combines religious knowledge with the culture and accomplishments of the great world.'

A well-known French resident in Sydney, Mr F. Angenheyster, says that the French colony in Sydney admits that Miss Castles speaks the French language with fluency and correctness and 'sings it perfectly.'

The Irish colony in Brisbane, writes the *Australian*, 'is distinctly poorer by the loss of the late Dr. Wray, Government Medical Officer, who recently fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic of plague. He was a staunch believer in the National movement, and like many of his co-religionists in the north of Ireland—fair and liberal-minded Presbyterians—he shewed his practical sympathy by subscribing his mite when the sinews of war were required.'

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—*.*

The colossal clearing sale which takes place annually at Messrs A. and T. Inglis is one of the most important events in the commercial life of Dunedin, and excites no end of interest among those who desire to secure undeniable bargains in all departments. Although the sale will not commence until August 1, preparations are already well in hand for it, and catalogues will shortly be issued containing a price list. These can be had on application...

INTERCOLONIAL.

On Friday morning, June 6, his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, accompanied by Major Holan, A.D.C., paid a visit to his Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop at St. Mary's. The Vice-Regal party was received by the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, the Very Rev. Dean Slattery, Very Rev. Dean Healy, the Very Rev. P. A. Slattery, O.F.M., the Very Rev. P. C. O'Regan (Adm.), the Rev. J. Whyte (Inspector of Diocesan Schools), and the Rev. M. A. Flemming (Archbishop's private secretary). Sir Harry Rawson also paid a visit to the Cathedral, and expressed surprise and admiration at the magnificent structure.

On Thursday, June 5, the eve of the Feast of the Sacred Heart just as the sun was sinking in the west (says the *Freeman's Journal*), the sweet and gentle spirit of Mother Mary Agnes was calmly passing away at the Convent of Mercy, Bathurst. Mother Agnes was one of the very oldest Sisters of Mercy in the world, being in the 59th year of her religious profession. She was the youngest daughter of the late Mr M. M'Sweeney, Customs Officer in County Cork, Ireland, a sister of the Very Rev. D. M'Sweeney, County Cork, and cousin of the Venerable Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke. The deceased was born at Queenstown in 1823, and at the early age of 16 entered the Convent of Mercy, Charleville.

On August 24 the Very Rev. Father Le Rennetel, S.M., the popular parish priest of St. Patrick's, Sydney, will celebrate his silver jubilee. With a view to marking the occasion in a fitting manner a number of his friends and admirers have decided to make him a presentation of an address and a purse of sovereigns. At a meeting held recently for this purpose the Mayor of Sydney presided, and a sum of nearly £100 was promised. Father Pere Le Rennetel was born in Brittany (France) in 1851. Educated at St. Meen's College, near Rennes, he was ordained priest on August 24, 1877, and two years later sailed for Australia, arriving in Sydney in November, 1879. His first appointment was to St. Michael's, Dawes Point, whence he went to St. John's College, Camperdown. In 1883 he was appointed parish priest of St. Patrick's, where he has since labored, and earned the respect and goodwill of all with whom he has come in contact.

The question of raffling at bazaars (writes the Sydney correspondent of the *Southern Cross*) has once more been under fierce discussion among non-Catholics. A few weeks back some members of Parliament attended an Anglican bazaar at Grafton, and advised the stallholders not to mind the scruples of their pastor, Archdeacon Moxon, but to go in for raffles if they wanted to make the bazaar interesting and to make money. They followed the advice, and the Archdeacon closed up the bazaar and returned the money to those who invested in raffles. There was great indignation on both sides, the parishioners looking upon it as an infringement of the right of private judgment. At the Newcastle Synod, on a motion sympathising with Archdeacon Moxon, Bishop Stretch lashed the pious people. He said that the Ten Commandments were quite as much as most people could observe, and he objected to the Synod adding their commandments. By doing so in this instance they would be making a guilty thing of an innocent thing. Much of the talk against raffling was 'goody-goody.' As the Devil said in 'Faust,' it was 'Words, words, words.' He repeated that much of the feeling in this matter was prompted by goody-goodyness rather than goodness. An attempt was being made to blink the fact that the motive was the test all the time. There was no gambling where there was no self-interest. He would vote against the amendment because he objected to tyranny. He had a very great objection to Synods or anybody else making commandments which were not of Divine origin.

Cardinal Moran (writes the Rome correspondent of the Sydney *Freeman's Journal*, under date May 5) has been feted and visited almost day in and day out during his stay in Rome, a guest at home in the Irish College, and outside, in the houses of friends and in conventual and ecclesiastical institutions. Meantime, he has been busy at work. But of all his movements in Rome, since those reported in my letter of April 12, the most important and interesting is the visit which he paid to the Holy Father during the week just ended. The Cardinal, it will be remembered had already enjoyed two private audiences with the Pope. On this occasion he had two more; one before, and the other after, a presentation of visitors, which was as if an Australasian pilgrimage to the Silver Jubilee of the Pontificate of Leo XIII., and which in this way should be the embryo of many another. Not all presented were Catholics, nor were all residents of Australia; a few were Australasians resident in Rome, others were the Australian students of the Irish and Urban Colleges. Among the lay members of the deputation were Mrs Baker, of Adelaide, the mother of Sir Richard Baker, the President of the Upper House of the Commonwealth Parliament, with whom were Miss Baker and Miss Ross; Mrs Loughnan, of Christchurch (N.Z.), with whom were her daughters, the Misses Loughnan; Mrs and Miss Harper, of Christchurch; Mr Loughnan (nephew of Mrs Loughnan), and Mrs Howard, Miss Geraghty, and Miss Quirk, both of Melbourne; Miss Mann, and others, of Sydney. Among the ecclesiastics were the Very Rev Dean O'Connell, of Hay, New South Wales; the Rev Father Fitzsimmons, of Rockhampton; and, finally, some Australian religious belonging to the Little Sisters of the Poor and to the Little Company of Mary. In all, more than 50 persons were presented and received by the Pope as Australasian pilgrims. The Cardinal also introduced the Very Rev. Canon Hutch, of Middleton, Ireland; Mrs Mulhall, the widow of Mr Mulhall, the statistician; Miss Dease, the daughter of Mr Edmund Dease; and Miss Kennedy, all of them Irish visitors in Rome.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- June 29, Sunday.—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost. SS. Peter and Paul.
 30, Monday.—Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle.
 July 1, Tuesday.—Octave of the Feast of St. John the Baptist.
 2, Wednesday.—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 3, Thursday.—St. Paul I., Pope and Confessor.
 4, Friday.—St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr.
 5, Saturday.—St. Anthony Mary Zaccarias, Confessor.

ST. PETER, APOSTLE.

St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and the ardent lover of his Divine Master, before his vocation to the apostleship was called Simon. He was the son of Jonas and brother of St. Andrew. St. Peter originally resided at Bethsaida, a town much enlarged and beautified by Herod the Tetrarch, in Upper Galilee, on the banks of the Lake or Sea of Genesareth. This town was honored by the presence of Our Lord, Who, in the course of His ministry, preached and wrought miracles in it. Its inhabitants, however, were for the most part a stupid and obstinate set of people, and their abuse of the grace that was offered them deserved the dreadful woe which Christ denounced against them. St. Peter and St. Andrew were religious, docile, and humble in the midst of a perverse and worldly-minded people. They were educated in the laborious trade of fishing, which was their father's calling. From Bethsaida St. Peter removed to Capharnaum, probably on account of his marriage, for his wife's mother dwelt there. Andrew accompanied his brother thither, and they still followed their trade as before. Simon believed in Christ before he saw Him. In his heart first of all grew up the conviction, and from his lips came the confession: 'Thou art the Christ the Son of the living God.' And so Our Lord chose him, and fitted him to be the rock of His Church.

Ten years after the Ascension he went to Rome, the centre of the majestic Roman Empire, where were gathered the glories and the wealth of the earth and all the powers of evil. There he established his chair, and for 25 years labored with St. Paul in building up the great Roman Church. He was crucified by order of Nero, and buried on the Vatican Hill.

COMMEMORATION OF ST. PAUL, APOSTLE.

After his Baptism St. Paul spent three years preparing himself in solitude and prayer for the work of the Apostolate. At the end of that time he proceeded to Jerusalem to confer with St. Peter. During his stay in the Holy City he preached in the synagogues with such success that the fanatical Jews endeavored to take away his life. The missionary career on which he thus entered terminated only with his death. The history of his labors, journeys, and sufferings occupies the greater part of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles. In the midst of his labors he found time to write to the different churches the fourteen Epistles which form portion of the New Testament, and which manifest so clearly his lively faith, his zeal for souls, and especially his ardent love of his crucified Lord. St. Paul was beheaded outside Rome, near the place where the magnificent basilica which bears his name now stands.

ST. IRENEUS, BISHOP AND MARTYR.

St. Irenaeus was born between 130-140 at Smyrna, Asia Minor, and had from his earliest youth the happiness of being instructed by St. Polycarp and other apostolic men. His deep attachment to the Christian doctrine did not prevent him from studying the Greek poets and philosophers, especially Homer and Plato. With a view to missionary work, he journeyed to Gaul, where he was ordained priest by Photinus, Bishop of Lyons, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Marcus Aurelius (178). Irenaeus was nominated to succeed him as bishop by Pope Eleutherius, to whom he had been sent on an ecclesiastical mission. In this office he showed untiring zeal and energy for the good of the Churches in Gaul. Moreover, by means of his writings in defence of the unity and purity of the faith, which was endangered by the Gnostics, he made his influence felt far beyond the limits of Gaul. Finally, he proved himself worthy of his name (Eirenaeos, the Peaceful) by effecting a happy compromise between the East and the West in the dispute concerning Easter, which had gone so far as to cause an open rupture between the two sections of the Church. In the great persecution under Septimius Severus, the shepherd suffered martyrdom with many of his flock (June 28th, 202). Of his writings only fragments remain, with the exception of the work *Against Heresies*, in five books, which he wrote principally to refute the Gnostics' heresies. The existing Latin version is very ancient and accurate, and was used even by Tertullian. In this work the author discusses nearly all the Catholic dogmas; among others, Tradition, the Primacy of the Roman See, the Incarnation, the Holy Eucharist, the Sacrifice of the Mass, and the Resurrection.

In cases of Sprains or any injury to the limbs the application of WITCH'S OIL gives instant relief.—*.*

The Rev. Father W. J. Riordan, of Geraldton, Western Australia, who was on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Cusack, of Darlington, died at her residence on June 1. The deceased, who was 60 years of age, had not been well for some time while officiating in his parish in Western Australia. About six weeks ago he arrived in Sydney in the hope that the change would improve his health, but he gradually became worse, and died as stated.

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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 Gefle 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 Christiansa (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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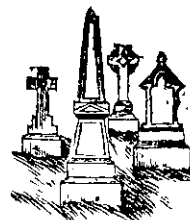
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Over a Century.

On May 3 the remains of the oldest inhabitant of the parish of Glenravel near Ballymena, were laid to rest in the Catholic burial ground in the locality. His name was John Duffin, and at his death he was at least 106 or 107 years of age. He had a distinct recollection of the 'rising' in '98, and a vivid remembrance of some of the stirring incidents of that period. He was married twice, and leaves a widow and grandchildren. Up to the last he retained the use of his faculties, and died fortified by the rites of Holy Church.

CAVAN.—A Protest.

At the quarterly meeting of the Cavan County Council, Mr P. McManus presiding, on the motion of Mr Lynch, seconded by Mr Kenna, the following resolution was adopted unanimously. 'That we, the County Council of Cavan, take this the first opportunity of protesting in the strongest possible manner against the uncalled-for action of the Government in proclaiming this county, one of the most peaceable in Ireland, as was shown at the Quarter Sessions just held at Cavan, Ballyconnell, Bailieborough, and Cootchill, where there was not a single case, but that which was of the most trifling description, the judge himself emphasising the fact; and we also condemn the unwarrantable expenditure of the public money in drafting large numbers of policemen into certain districts, thereby increasing the rates upon an already overtaxed, but peaceable and law-abiding people. Copies to be sent to the Chief Secretary, Mr J. Redmond, Mr Young, and Mr T. M'Govern, M. P.'s. Surgeon-General Roe, C. B., General Clifford, C. B., Captain Smith, J. P., and Mr S. Sanderson, D. L., Unionist members, were present, and did not dissent from the resolution.

CORK.—No Reason Given.

The Chief Secretary (says the 'Freeman's Journal') was unable to tell Captain Donelan the other day why Middleton (County Cork) was proclaimed. Captain Donelan had drawn attention to the fact, which we commented upon last week, namely, that the Recorder of Cork stated at the Middleton Quarter Sessions that the only case to go before the Grand Jury was one of petty larceny. In that case somebody was charged with stealing two bottles of wine and a toilet box. The Grand Jury found 'no bill.' No wonder the Chief Secretary declined to explain how it was that Middleton is a proclaimed district. It was the same judge who, speaking a few days previously in the proclaimed city of Cork, complained that owing to lack of cases his knowledge of criminal law was growing rusty. Under these circumstances the Irish member who wanted to know why Queen's County in view of the fact that it had been crimeless for many years, has not been proclaimed, had common sense to support his amusing query.

Stucco Work.

Appropos of the ornamental stucco work which forms such a prominent feature of the architecture of the Cork Exhibition, a correspondent writes that this art flourished in the South of Ireland even before the advent of those Italian craftsmen to whom Irish architecture of the late 17th and 18th centuries owed so much of its distinction. 'Many people will remember, for example, an old house at Kinsale which had sheltered James the Second, the front of which was richly ornamented with stucco. Till some 15 or 20 years ago this house was standing and in perfect preservation; but, like so many of the historical and archaeological remains in this country, it has been sacrificed to the vandalism of ignorance.

Dedication of a Church.

On Sunday, May 4, the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, solemnly dedicated the Church of the Holy Cross at Charleville. It is a very handsome edifice built at a cost of £13,000. It owes its erection the unremitting exertion of the reverend pastor of the parish, the Very Rev. Canon O'Callaghan.

DUBLIN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in the course of a preface to a pamphlet on the University Question, which has just been published, deals with a movement which is on foot to induce the Royal Commission now sitting to recommend the construction of a makeshift scheme based upon the continuance in some shape or form of the anomalous organisation known as the Royal 'University,' with a college therein for Catholics. The warning note from His Grace should sound the death-knell of this proposal. Once again Dr. Walsh, in the clearest manner possible, lays down the lines on which this oft-debated question can be definitely settled. The Royal Commission will scarcely recommend a scheme which Irish Catholics do not want and will not accept.

GALWAY.—Boating Fatality.

On the evening of May 4 word reached Galway that a terrible boating disaster had occurred at Kilcolgan. A boat which had come from Galway and holding eight men had capsized about a mile from Kilcolgan Point. The men were seen clinging to the upturned boat, but before aid could be given they were washed off by the waves. The sad news was received in Galway and among the fishing population with the utmost consternation, and cast a gloom over the whole town. Eight men belonging to Claddagh, the fishing part of the town, had left there in the forenoon, and it is supposed that those are the men who had been drowned. They had left in a fishing boat on an excursion trip across the bay, and had landed at Kilcolgan Point. There were, it appears, originally 12 in the boat, but four had remained on land, while the other eight had again cast off in the boat, and it was there that the accident was supposed to have taken place. The names of the lost men are given as Michael Dwyer, Pat Polan, John Barrett, Michael Bourke, Pat Walsh, Pat Burns, Stephen Hynes, and Pat MacDonagh. Michael Dwyer and Pat Polan were married men and had families. The other men were all young. Great crowds of people gathered at the docks, amongst whom were the relatives of the supposed missing men. Later a boat was dispatched to Kilcolgan with two men, and they returned with the information that the boat had been capsized in a squall, and that all the occupants had gone down. Pat Walsh one of the party, who was a good swimmer, swam to the shore, but succumbed to exhaustion on the beach.

KERRY.—A Nonagenarian.

The death is announced of Mrs. Maurice Leonard, which occurred recently at Liselton, at the ripe old age of 90 years. The deceased, who was much respected in the district, leaves a large family to mourn their loss. Some of her sons are in this Colony, one being a resident in the Temuka district. Her funeral was one of the largest seen in the district for years. Mrs. Leonard was a consistent and practical Catholic, and she died fortified by the rites of the Church.

Death of a Priest.

Much regret will be felt by Kerry priests and Kerry men all over the world at the death of the Very Rev. Father Timothy Crowley, lately president of St. Michael's College, Listowel. Father Crowley was a native of Kilsarthen, and received his earlier education at St. Brendan's

Seminary, Killarney. Going thence to Maynooth, he had a distinguished career, and was made on his ordination president of the Kerry Diocesan Seminary. Subsequently he made a tour in America collecting for the O'Connell Memorial Church, and on his return was appointed to the presidency of St. Michael's College, Listowel. Failing health overtook him, and he passed away in his 54th year, to the great regret of his confreres in the diocese, who deplore the loss of so able a colleague.

KILDARE.—Obituary.

The death occurred recently of Mr. Luke Dempsey, of Ballygarrett, Clonbulogue, who belonged to one of the oldest Kildare families. The deceased saw a great deal of foreign life, a good portion of which was spent beneath the Southern Cross. Mr. Dempsey travelled for a Melbourne firm, his peregrinations taking him into the Transvaal. On the death of his brother about eight years ago, he succeeded to the farm and residence of Clonbulogue, it being necessary for his other brother, Father Dempsey, to advertise for him in Australian papers. His funeral was of an imposing character, over 100 vehicles following the remains to their last resting place in the Rathangan Cemetery.

LIMERICK.—A Popular Priest.

A remarkable and spontaneous expression of popular feeling was witnessed in Limerick recently, when the Rev. Father Tierney, C.S.S.R., took his departure for Dundalk. Father Tierney had been spiritual director of the great Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family, numbering nearly 6000 members, for the past year, and the keenest regret is felt at his transfer from Limerick. Immense crowds, accompanied by bands, escorted the carriage in which Father Tierney sat and which was drawn by relays of members, on its way to the terminus, at which a wonderful demonstration of affection took place.

MAYO.—Illicit Stills.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has given Dr Robert Ambrose a return showing the amount paid in fines and rewards for seizures of illicit stills by the police in the sub-districts of Pontoon, Turlough, and Ballyvary, in the County Mayo during the years 1899, 1900, and 1901. The figures are rather remarkable. For example, in 1900, in the district of Pontoon, there were 33 illicit stills seized, two convictions were secured, fines to the extent of £12 imposed, and rewards to the amount of £107 16s paid to the police. This illicit still-finding, indeed, is altogether a most profitable business for the police, though 1900 was their record year. Shortly afterwards attention was drawn in Parliament to the suspiciously large amount of rewards received by the police, and the sum immediately dropped. It is evident that some kind of robbery was carried on in that year, and, in fact, Dr. Ambrose has witnesses ready to give evidence before a sworn inquiry as to the methods by which these 'seizures' are manipulated.

MEATH.—More White Gloves.

At the Trim Quarter Sessions, Mr. J. Lawry, Sub-Sheriff, presented County Court Judge Curran with a pair of white gloves, as a token of the crimeless condition of the County Meath. His Honor said it gave him great pleasure to receive the white gloves, as they represented on the present occasion the complete immunity from crime of the County Meath.

SLIGO.—Another Canard.

Some time ago it was stated by the Conservative papers in Ireland and England that a circular had been issued from the office of the 'Sligo Champion' informing United Irish League secretaries that no resolutions would in future be published by that paper which contained references to boycotted persons, Mr.

P. A. McHugh states that he never issued, nor even thought of issuing, such a circular, nor did he ever authorise anyone else to do so. Mr. McHugh believes the object of circulating such a statement was to intimidate the branches of the United Irish League from forwarding such resolutions for publication, and he declares that, so far as the 'Sligo Champion' is concerned, its policy could never in any way be influenced by any Coercionist proclamation. Those acquainted with Mr. McHugh's record in Irish politics, will, of course, need no such assurance from him that he has in no way modified his attitude as the result of any action by the Irish Executive, but, at the same time, it is well that the tricks of the enemy should be promptly and effectively exposed on every occasion that they may be attempted.

TIPPERARY.—Obituary.

Widespread regret was felt in County Tipperary and various other parts of Ireland at the announcement of the death of Mr. Samuel Burk, Kilmovee, Cahir, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased played a prominent part in the commercial, industrial, and social life of the County Tipperary, and was a well-known and energetic member of most of the public boards of the county.

WATERFORD.

The city of Waterford enjoys the unenviable notoriety of possessing the only toll-bridge in Ireland (says an exchange). Ever since the year 1795 the citizens and callers to Waterford have groaned beneath the tax which is levied on all that cross the bridge. In 1823 the tolls were farmed out at £4260 a year, and in 1895 the tolls were let at nearly £7000 per annum. From 1845 to 1897 the freeing of the 'bundle of sticks'—for so the American oak bridge is called in derision—has been a regular stock problem at the annual corporate elections. During the years 1898 to 1901 a glimmer of hope dawned, and it was fondly believed that at length a free bridge would be built. But the various negotiations and projects for coming to terms with the bridge trustees came to naught, and even the promised railway bridge was abandoned. Now, however, after a lapse of 108 years, the various public bodies have promised to support the movement for constructing a free bridge.

WEXFORD.

A curious discovery was made at Johnstown, County Wexford, a few weeks ago. Mr. Somers, District Councillor, had an old mattress, which, having become useless to him, he gave to the wife of a poor laboring man in the district. While the mattress was being forced through the narrow door of the laborer's cottage it was torn, and a parcel dropped out, which contained £390 in gold wrapped up in a silk handkerchief. The money was returned to Mr. Somers, who had no idea that for years he had been sleeping on such a goldmine.

GENERAL.

A Poor Prospect.

The Committee of the Irish Land Clerks, or more accurately the Irish landlord clerks, have again sent a statement of their case to members of Parliament. When estates are sold under the Land Purchase Acts these gentlemen are evicted, and what they propose is in effect that they should be readmitted as caretakers of the interests of the Irish tenants, 'with whom they have always been on friendly terms,' in the offices of the Land Commission. This, of course, is not a new proposal, and the land clerks are not to be blamed for endeavoring to save themselves in the wreck of landlordism. But, at the same time, looking at the matter from a rational point of view, it would appear

that they claim for compensation for disturbance, should be not against the public, who have incurred no obligation toward them, but against the landlords, who sell them at the same time as they sell their estates.

The Land Question.

A cable message received last week states that 'at the instance of Lord Defreyne, with a view to enforcing the law laid down by the House of Lords in the case of Quinn v. Latham, the Court of Chancery in Dublin has issued writs against 30 persons, including several Nationalist members of the United Irish League and the proprietors of the 'Freeman's Journal,' on a charge of conspiracy to compel the sale of property below its value in the course of the no-rent agitation on Lord Defreyne's Connaught estates. Damages are claimed. The trials will be the most important for years.'

People

At Paris a few Sundays ago the Passionist Fathers celebrated Mass in honor of Madame Marchesi's golden wedding. A reception which took place later was notable owing to the fact that former pupils of Marchesi (the Marquise de Castrone) were present from several parts of the world. Madame Melba was one of the singers of the occasion.

Most Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, in the Archdiocese of Chicago, who presided at the enthusiastic meeting recently held in his episcopal city in honor of Mr. Wm. Redmond, in his capacity of United Irish League representative, is widely and favorably known in the States as an author and lecturer. A prolific writer, he has published numerous works on moral and social subjects. Though a native-born American, he is of English descent, a fact which, perhaps, makes his advocacy of Irish National aims all the more significant.

An American exchange states that Prince Eugene of Sweden has decided to renounce all right to succeed to his father's throne in order to wed an American girl. The bride-to-be is Miss Helen Gorman Wild, of Baltimore. The Prince is the fourth son of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway. The renunciation of all rights of succession to the throne is necessary, not only because Miss Wild is not of royal rank, but because she is a Catholic. She is related to the famous Carroll family of Baltimore. At first King Oscar objected strenuously to the match principally on the ground of the young woman's religion. In the annals of Sweden there is not a single instance of an alliance of a scion of royal blood with a Catholic.

The mysterious case in France of a woman who has been lying in a state of catalepsy for nearly nineteen years, taking neither food nor drink, and which is agitating the medical faculty so much, had its counterpart in Ireland over fifty years ago (says the 'Freeman's Journal'). The 'Irish Penny Journal' of August 15, 1840, which was a very careful journal in stating matters of fact, reported that a man named Bernard Cavanagh, of Swinford, County Mayo, had by that time existed four years without tasting food or drink of any kind. From September 2, 1836, to July 2, 1840, he lay in bed, with his hands fixed on his breast and his eyes fixed on the window. He was visited by thousands of persons, and his continued abstinence from food was a source of great perplexity to the medical faculty. Religious mania was described as the cause of his catalepsy; while a shock of violent emotion is ascribed to the present case in France.

'Novel,' 'sensational,' 'interesting,' such are the terms (says the 'Freeman's Journal') in which some of our contemporaries have described the claim of the Austrian nobleman, Henry Count Taaffe, to be recognised by the House of Lords as Viscount Taaffe and Baron Ballymote in the Peerage of Ireland. This is all nonsense. Count Taaffe will hand in a simple affidavit verifying the notorious fact that he is the eldest son of his father, and his claim will be forthwith admitted. It is simplicity itself. In the Jacobite wars the Taaffes, Earls of Carlingford, Viscounts Taaffe or Lords of Ballymote, fought valiantly on King James's side. Nicholas, second Earl, fell at the Boyne. His brother Francis went to Austria and became Field Marshal Count Taaffe, who filled the highest posts in the Austrian State. He was a great friend of William of Orange, who had clauses inserted in the Forfeiture Acts of the English and Irish Parliaments, setting out that 'nothing therein should attain or convict of high treason Nicholas Earl of Carlingford or his heirs.'

It is pleasing to come across in a secular paper (says the 'Sacred Heart Review') a tribute to that sorely-ried woman, the Queen Regent of Spain, whose character has been so much misunderstood and maligned since first our relations with Spain grew strained. Immediately before our war with Spain, and during that struggle, the Queen Regent as the head of the Spanish people was the target for many foolish and malicious slurs on the part of that section of the American Press which boasted that it caused the war. The thinking people of the country, however, respected the woman who did so much to avert a calamitous war, and whose position was anything but one to be envied. The 'Transcript' speaks of her thus:—'Her domestic virtues and strength of character have won respect; her thoughtfulness for the poor and needy has enshrined her in the love of her son's subjects. Her sweet charity has been diffused continuously, it appears. The Queen, it is stated, is a leader in all good works in Spain; and her sympathy for the distressed has become proverbial. Her private purse is open to all calls upon it, whether for the relief of misery, or, as several years ago, when the State was in danger. Naturally it is the wish of all interested, thoughtful students of the world's progress and the advancement of that particularly fascinating part of it at the south-west corner of Europe that the youthful king may at least prove worthy of his mother.'

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CHAS. BEGG & CO., LTD.,

Dunedin, Timaru, Wellington, & Invercargill.

J. F. WILSON DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),
SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MR. WILSON, having purchased the goodwill of Mr. Yule's practice, would like patients to understand that any contracts entered into by Mr. Yule for mechanical work or otherwise, will be carried out by him without any difference in fee. Any alterations and so on free of charge.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.,
5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and
Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

COOKING RANGES

The Patent Prize Range
ZEALANDIA.

Requires no setting, and will burn any Coal
VERANDAH CASTINGS OF all kinds.
Catalogues on Application.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN
Opposite Knox Church).

THE SHAMROCK HOTEL

Corner of
HIGH AND MANCHESTER STREETS,
CHRISTCHURCH.

JAMES MURPHY - Proprietor.

The above hotel is most centrally situated,
being three minutes' walk from Railway
Station and from General Post Office. Every
accommodation.

Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
Telephone 428.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity
to both Railway Stations, thereby offering
great facility to the travelling public of
being able to leave by the early trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in
time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably
furnished, and the Fittings and Accommoda-
tion throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the
Choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX
Beer always on tap.

Table d'Hôte daily from 12 to 2, and Meals
at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.

TERMINUS HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated just opposite the
Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and
Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful
positions in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter
place at which to live. The Hotel is quite
new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The
Baths and Lavatories are all that could be
desired.

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS CORNISH ... Proprietor.

E. F. LAWRENCE BUTCHER,

82 and 84 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Shop in Town for Prime Ox
Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, beau-
tiful Lamb, Fat Veal, etc.

Small Goods a Speciality—fresh daily.

Cooked Mince Beef, Cooked Hams, Cooked
Ox Tongues got ready on the shortest notice
for Picnics and Parties.

Families waited upon daily for orders.



MANCHESTER STREET SOUTH,
Near Railway Station,
CHRISTCHURCH.

"All who would achieve success should
endeavour to merit it."

WE have during the past year spared no
expense in endeavouring to make our
Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can
now confidently assert we have succeeded in
doing so.

We invite all who enjoy A Good
Glass of Beer to ask for
STAPLES' BEST,

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the
City and surrounding districts.

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

J. STAPLES AND CO.
(Limited),

MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

ST. GEORGE JAMS POTTED AND - - - - - - PRESERVED MEATS

Are Delicious. Try Them.

LILY IS THE BEST STARCH.

USE NO OTHER.

Procurable from all Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the Colony.



ESTABLISHED 1859.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

CAPITAL **£1,000,000**
PAID UP AND RESERVES **£420,000**

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality
 OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL

OAMARU.

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

PATERSON, BURK AND CO.,

VENETIAN AND HOLLAND
BLIND WORKS.
WIRE SCREEN AND PICTURE
FRAME MAKERS.

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

MORAY PLACE
 (Opposite Normal School),
 DUNEDIN.

Telephone: 458.

IMPERIAL HOTEL

PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.

M. MCALLEN Proprietor
 (Late of the Bendigo Hotel).

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

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

WAVERLEY HOTEL

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.

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),
 CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

Sole Agents for the supply of
**PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
 VACCINATION.**

P.O. Box 120, | Telephone 90,
 INVERCARGILL.

JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
 Linoleum Warehouse,
 8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles

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

OPENING UP

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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.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF

NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN, DUNEDIN,
 SUPPLY EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.

Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous.

Bush Fruits, etc.—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries, in large or small quantities.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every description.

Roses, the best novelties—Teas, H.P.'s, and Climbing.

Rhododendrons, a splendid collection.

Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.

Chrysanthemums. We desire to call attention to our fine up-to-date collection. We offer the very finest and newest introductions. List on application. R.H.S. Medal.

Camellias. We have a fine lot of plants in first-class condition. 3s 6d to 10s 6d each.

Liliums. We catalogue all the best varieties for outside culture.

'Montauk' is the most effective blight specific for scale and woolly aphis. In tins, 1s, 2s, 6s.

Try our Special Mixture of Dwarf Evergreen Grasses for Ornamental Lawns, Bowling Greens, Tennis Lawns; also Golf Links.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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A
HAPPY MEETING

CRITERION HOTEL

MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN

TARIFF 5/- PER DAY.

J.J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

Commercial

(For week ending June 26.)

PRODUCE.

London, June 19.—The wheat markets are quiet, the Continental being rather firmer. The cold weather in France is causing anxiety. Cargoes are steady. Victorian, South Australian, and New South Wales March shipments, 29s 6d.

London, June 22.—Frozen Meat—Mutton: Crossbred wethers, maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4d; Dunedin and Southland, 3 13-16d; North Island, unchanged. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 4½d, fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4 5-16d; River Plate—heavy, 3 9-16d, light 3 11-16d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality: Ox fores 3½d, ox hinds unchanged.

Wheat: Three Australian cargoes sold at 29s 6d.

Wellington, June 23.—The Agent-General's cable, dated London, June 21, says:—The mutton market is depressed. The average price of Canterbury is 3½d; Dunedin and Southland and Meat Export, 3½d; other North Island, 3½d. River Plate, 3½d. Lamb: Weak; stocks are heavy and widely distributed amongst the agents, who are pushing sales. Canterbury lamb, 4½d to 4½d; River Plate lamb, 4½d. Beef (dull): New Zealand hinds, 4½d, fores, 3½d. Hemp (dull and speculative): Good fair Wellington, on the spot, £30 nominally; July-September, £27 10s. No alteration in cocksfoot.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current—Wholesale—Butter (fresh), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 1s 1d; pats, 1s 1d cash 1s 1½d booked; eggs, 1s 9d per dozen; cheese (factory), 5½d; bacon farm, 7d; do, rolled, farm, 6d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, 14; 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, 2s 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 9d, feeding, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls, 3s 3d. Potatoes, £4 0s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s; prime, £4 10s. Straw: £1 12s 6d, pressed, £2; loose none in market. Flour: 200lb sacks, £11 10s; 50lb, £12 5s; 25lb, £12 10s. Oatmeal: 25lb; £14 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d; factory, 1s 1d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 5d. Onions: Christchurch £7.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report having held their weekly auction sale of grain and produce at their stores on Monday. There was a moderate attendance of buyers, who were not keen on business, and except for chaff, for which there was good competition, the sale throughout was without spirit. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats—During the past week the volume of business passing has been extremely small, and it has been impossible to effect sales on the basis of late quotations. Stocks on hand have accumulated slightly, but are still very much below the average at this season of the year, and any improved demand would speedily absorb all stocks. We quote: Prime

milling, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; good to best feed, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; inferior and medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is little change to report. Prime quality is the only class in favor with millers, and is saleable at late quotations. Medium is still neglected, while fowl wheat is not offering freely, and readily commands late values. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; medium, 3s to 3s 1d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is well supplied, and sales are not so readily effected. We submitted a fair quantity on Monday, but, in the absence of competition, most of those on offer were passed in. We quote: Best Derwents, £4 to £4 10s, others, £3 5s to £3 15s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf is in short supply, and is inquired for at slightly improved values. Medium quality is still plentiful and meets with little demand. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £4 10s to £4 17s 6d, good, £3 15s to £4 5s; inferior and medium, £2 10s to £3 10s per ton (bags extra).

WOOL.

London, June 19.—At the Bradford wool market common sixties realised 21d; super, 22d.

Messrs Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—We held our fortnightly sale of hides at our stores on Friday, 20th inst., when there was the usual attendance of buyers. In consequence of reduced values ruling in Melbourne and other centres, prices were lower than for some weeks past, a reduction of ½d per lb having to be accepted to clear consignments. On this basis bidding was animated, and all sections of the trade secured their quota of lots offered. Our catalogue comprised 281 hides and calfskins, and the actual prices obtained were as follows:—Prime ox hides, 5d to 5½d per lb; good do, 4d to 4½d; light and inferior do, 3½d to 3¾d; prime cow hides, 4d to 4½d; good do, 3½d to 3¾d, light and inferior, 3d to 3½d; yearlings, to 4s each; calfskins, to 2s 7d each.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

We held our weekly sale on Saturday, when we submitted a fair number of horses, chiefly draughts, for public competition. The entry included 13 of the best draught geldings that have offered in Dunedin for some time—a consignment from that well-known judge, Mr. Thomas Ryder of Invercargill. The attendance of buyers of draughts was small. In consequence of this, Mr. Ryder's consignment did not meet with the attention the undoubted quality of the horses merited, and only a few of them were sold. As an indication of the excellence of the draft, we may mention that we were offered £55 for Mr. Ryder's prize black gelding (five years), by Dan O'Connell, which offer was declined, 60 guineas being the vendor's reserve upon the animal. For the other draught horses comprising the consignment we had offers ranging from £38 to £48, but as the bids fell short of Mr. Ryder's ideas only two or three sales were effected. For the same vendor we offered the finest bay dog-cart gelding that we have seen in Dunedin for many a day. After some very spirited bidding he became the property of Mr. E. H. Hart, of Anderson's Bay, at £34. For another southern client we also sold an upstanding harness gelding at £25, and on behalf of other vendors half a dozen aged draughts from £27 to £34. We quote:

Superior young draught geldings, £40 to £50, extra good prize horses, £51 to £55; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £38; aged do, £18 to £29; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £36; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £27; tram horses, £12 to £17; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £4 to £8.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—A large yarding, and a slight weakening in prices, beef ruling at from 19s to 24s per 100lb. Prime steers made from £9 to £11; others, £6 to £8 10s; heifers, £5 to £8; prime cows, £8 to £9 17s 6d; and others, £4 15s to £7.

Fat Sheep.—The bulk of the yarding consisted of ewes, many of which were of indifferent quality, and really good wethers were rather scarce. Owing partly to the unsatisfactory news from London, freezing buyers had reduced their limits for both wethers and ewes, and although the sale opened fairly well, it had not proceeded far before a sharp decline took place, and before the close many lines were withdrawn. On the whole, a drop of fully from 1s 6d to 2s per head can be recorded in both wethers and ewes. A few prime heavyweight wethers were taken by butchers at from 18s 7d to 20s 4d, while those taken for freezing made from 15s to 18s 6d, unfinished sorts selling as slow as 14s; prime heavy ewes for local trade brought 14s 6d to 16s 1d, those taken for export made from 8s 6d to 13s 9d, and inferior sorts down to 7s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—About 1000 came forward, very few of which were of good quality. Considering the entry, a fair sale resulted, the bulk being taken at export at 10s to 12s 11d, unfinished sorts making 8s 6d to 9s 3d.

Pigs.—The high price ruling lately owing to the small markets caused a very heavy yarding to come forward this week, and all classes were easier. Baconers showing a decline of 4s per head, while small stores were hardly saleable. Baconers sold at from 33s 6d to 48s 6d, and up to 50s for extra heavy, averaging 3½d per lb; porkers, 22s to 31s, equal to 3½d per lb and 4d per lb; stores, 9s to 18s; weaners, 4s 6d to 8s; and suckers, 1s 6d to 5s.

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

For absolute strength, extreme simplicity, freedom from weak or undesirable points, and abundance of excellent working features throughout, Excelsior Ploughs are unrivalled. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work at all, no matter how tough and difficult the work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering gear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Double furrow £11 10s; three furrows, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt farm implements.—***

THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG CURE.

TUSSIGURA

Sole Proprietor and
.....Manufacturer **S. J. EVANS, DUNEDIN.**

Wholesale Agents for N.Z.: **KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & CO.**

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 - 1865.

H. PALMER

STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN
Monuments and Tombstones erected of
New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and
Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly
attended to.

POWLEY AND KEAST

BOTTLERS 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. 644
Note the 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 Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,
General Manager

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

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

Q JEENSTOWN,
LAKE WAKATIPU.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the
Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

GEORGE DENNIS,

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

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

Two minutes walk from Post Office and
wharf.

Tram passes door.

THE BEST CEMENT

EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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

Having recently erected extensive works,
supplied with the most modern plant obtain-
able, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement
Maker from England, with confidence we re-
quest 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 COM-
PANY (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 fit-
tings are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains.
The wines and spirits are of the Best Pro-
curable 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)—

Tarawera	Fri., June 27	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Mokoia	Thurs., July 3	1 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., July 4	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., July 8	2 30 p.m. tr'n
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Tarawera	Fri., June 27	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Te Anau	Fri., July 4	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., July 8	2 30 p.m. tr'n

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

Mokoia	Thurs., July 3	1 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., July 10	2 30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., July 8	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Waikare	Tues., July 22	2 30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Talune	Mon., June 30	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Warrimoo	July 6	3 p.m. D'din

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

Upolu	Mon., June 30	1 p.m. D'dia
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**WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and
WELLINGTON (cargo only)—**

Corinna	Fri., June 27	1 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland, Wednes., July 16
Connects at Suva with Mowera for America
and Europe.

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

Manapouri Wednesday, July 2
BARATONGA and TAHITI.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tues., July 15.

WEDDING BELLS.

MAHER—GARDNER.

At the Pro-Cathedral on June 10 (writes our Christchurch correspondent) the marriage was celebrated of Mr. W. Maher, of Shakespere road, Sydenham, and Miss Rose Gardner, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Gardner, Worcester street, Christchurch. The ceremony, which included a Nuptial Mass, was celebrated by Rev. Father McDonnell in the presence of a numerous gathering of relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florrie Gardner as bridesmaid, and Mr. H. Maher, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. The wedding breakfast was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where during the day the popular young couple received the congratulations of a large circle of friends. On the following evening prior to the departure of the newly-married couple for Auckland Mr. and Mrs. Maher, sen., entertained a number of guests in honor of the occasion. The handsome and useful collection of wedding presents was on view and much admired by the visitors. On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Maher left for the northern city, where Mr. Maher takes charge of an important contract of bridge construction on behalf of Messrs. J. Anderson and Co., of the Canterbury Foundry.

COONEY—BAMFORD.

A wedding which created considerable interest was celebrated on Wednesday, June 18, in St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton, the contracting parties being Mr John Francis Cooney, of Morven, South Canterbury, fourth son of Mr Cooney, Gebbie's Valley, and Miss Sarah Bamford, third daughter of Mr Daniel Bamford, of Allandale, Governor's Bay. A Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Cooney, who performed the marriage ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Father Richards. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in a beautiful cream lustre, trimmed with satin and chiffon, and wore a Brussels net veil, with wreath of orange blossoms. Miss J. Bamford attended as bridesmaid, and wore a handsome cornflower-blue frieze dress, with satin trimmings and black velvet picture hat. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr M. Cooney, as best man. After the ceremony the Wedding March was played by Miss Loader. In a marquee at the residence of the bride's parents the wedding breakfast was laid. About fifty guests sat down to the well-laden tables, and after due justice had been done to the excellent repast, the health of the newly-wedded couple was proposed in a felicitous speech by the Rev. Father Cooney; and after this and various other toasts were duly honored, an adjournment was made to view the fine collection of presents, these, with a number of cheques, amply testifying the popularity of the newly-wedded couple. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome gold watch and chain, and to the bridesmaid a diamond brooch. In the evening Mr and Mrs J. F. Cooney left for the South, taking with them the best wishes of their many friends. Festivities were carried on in the Allandale Hall during the evening, in which a numerous gathering of guests took part.

Obituary.

MRS ADAMS, ASHBURTON.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of Mrs William Adams which occurred at Ashburton, on the 14th instant. The deceased who had resided in Ashburton for nearly 25 years, was a very active member of the Church and was always ready to render assistance. During a painful illness of three months she was regularly attended by the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell, and Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and also by the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions. With the exception of one daughter, who is in the Christchurch convent, all her family were present at her death. She has left a husband, two sons and five daughters to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

MRS HANNON, OAMARU.

It is with sincere regret we have to announce the death of Mrs Hannon, wife of Mr Michael Hannon of the White Hart Hotel, Oamaru, which occurred on June 19. The deceased lady was one of the most popular residents of Oamaru. She was a practical and consistent Catholic, and was to the fore in every good work connected with the Church. Mr Hannon and family have our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

Irish and Germans in the United States

By the census of 1900 (says the *Catholic Citizen*), it appears that there are 10,356,000 foreign-born persons in the United States, and 26,186,000 who have foreign parents. Thirty-four per cent. of the entire population, therefore, have foreign parents; and if we deduct from the entire population 9,312,000 colored persons, it will appear that nearly 40 per cent. of the white residents of the United States have foreign parents. Considering that many of the immigrants who arrived in this country up to 1850 are now represented by their grandchildren, we are quite safe in saying that a majority of the people of the United States are to-day children of nineteenth century colonists. In other words, their ancestors were not in this country at the time Jefferson was inaugurated president.

Thirty years ago, when we spoke of 'the foreign element' in this country, we had in mind, almost entirely, the immigrants from Germany, Ireland, Great Britain and Canada. In 1870, 76 per cent. of the foreign-born population of the United States were of these four races. In 1900 64 per cent. of the foreign immigrants were from these sections. Norway and Sweden now furnish over 10 per cent. of the foreign-born population of the United States, Italy nearly five per cent., Russia four per cent., and Austria, Bohemia and Poland, together, eight per cent.

Still the Germans and the Irish are most numerous of our foreign-born population. There are 1,618,000 Irish-born persons in the United States, and 2,666,000 German-born persons. Both elements exhibit a falling-off in their strength since 1890. While nearly 400,000 additional Irish immigrants came to this country during the decade, 1890 to 1900, over 600,000 Irish-born persons died here during that period. So that now there are nearly a quarter of a million fewer Irish-born persons in this country than 10 years ago. In the same way, although over 500,000 German immigrants came over in the last 10 years, the total number of German persons is upwards of 100,000 less than in 1890.

Up to the present time the census has shown the Irish and German-born population to be a growing one. Now these two great elements are beginning to decrease in this country, and we presume that in 1910 the Irish-born will be reduced perhaps to 1,200,000, and the German-born persons to 2,000,000.

For every 100 Irish-born persons there are in this country 207 American-born children of Irish parentage. For every 100 German-born persons there 193 American-born children of German parentage. The census tells us that there are 3,363,000 native-born Americans whose parents are Irish; and 5,156,000 native-born persons whose parents are German. As the bulk of the Irish-born people came to America a little earlier than the Germans, their descendants are relatively more numerous in the second and third generation. The census advises us that there are in this country about 5,000,000 people of Irish parentage, and about 7,850,000 of German parentage. If we should add to these figures an estimate of the grandchildren of these immigrants—that is, an estimate of their descendants of the second, third, and fourth generation—we might safely say that the Irish element in this country is in the neighborhood of 9,000,000, and the German element close to 11,000,000.

The National Standard of Ireland.

It is very difficult to ascertain whether Ireland had any national standard before the English invasion of this country in the 12th century, but that it had a standard of some color must be admitted (says a writer in an Irish exchange). Certain it is that the Milesians from the time they first conquered the island down to the time of Ollamh Fodhla, King of Ireland (A.M. 3082), made use of no other emblems on their standards than a dead serpent and the rod of Moses, after the example of their Gadelian ancestors.

It is related by some historians that Gadelas, from whom the Milesians were descended, happened to be bitten by a serpent, and that the wound was cured by Moses in the wilderness, and, in commemoration of the event he had painted on his banner the figure of a serpent and the rod of Moses, and the same he assumed on his coat-of-arms. Neither history nor tradition tells us, however, what were the colors of the rod or serpent.

In the reign of Ollamh Fodhla it was ordained by a law, made at a triennial assembly at Tara, that every nobleman and great officer in Ireland should, by the learned heralds, have, according to his merit and his station, or quality, arms whereby he should be distinguished from others of the same rank, and be known to any antiquary, or persons of learning wherever he appeared, whether at sea or land, in the prince's court or to the battlefield. In the course of time such individuals had their arms emblazoned on their banners; and the chieftains of the various septa had also their arms emblazoned on their respective standards; and whenever any of those chiefs was elected King or Ardriagh his color may be considered the National Ensign during his reign.

Here, again, we are in ignorance of the color of the field of these standards; but we may fairly assume the color of such standards was of saffron, which was the prevailing color of the garments of the early Celtic race, and may therefore be called the national color. Hence we find that Cathair Mor, King of Ireland, who died A.D. 177, in his will bequeathed to one of his sons 50 shields, and to another of his sons 100 shields, 100 spears and 50 saffron-colored cloaks and seven spotted standards. These spotted standards must have been of seven different colors. The field of the O'Brien's standards was gules, the color, it is said, Brian Boru bore on his banner at the Battle of Clontarf in 1011.

The late Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, says that without doubt the popular colors in those days were crimson, saffron and blue, but green, he says, was not much in favor. O'Neil did not wear it, nor O'Donnell, nor O'Melaghlin, nor McCarthy, nor O'Brien, nor O'Rourke, nor McMurragh Kavanagh, and these were the chief princes from among whom the Kings of Ireland were chosen. Roderick O'Connor's color is not recorded, as far as I know. Azure has been the national color of the Pale only since the English invasion. In the reign of Richard II (1377) the national standard of Ireland was a field azure, three crowns, or. The three crowns were relinquished for the harp, as the Arms of Ireland, by King Henry VIII., from an apprehension, it is said, lest they might be taken as representing the Papal tiara! The gold harp on a blue field has been, since the time of James I., quartered for Ireland on the royal achievement.

The arms of the City of Dublin since Henry the VIII.'s time was a blue field and three castles, or. These were the city arms till 1885, during the Mayoralty of Alderman John O'Connor, when it was stolen from the Mansion House.

Green, if it had ever been used as a color on any of the chieftains standards, was never a popular color in Ireland till the famous Battle of the Boyne. There King William's color was orange, which was also that of his followers, and as the Irish standard was of saffron, some confusion, it appears, arose among the partisans of each king; and probably the Irish, who became somewhat mixed up in the affray, plucked a laurel wreath, or some other emblem of green, so as to distinguish their followers from those of the Williamites. At all events, it is only since the Revolution green has been the popular or national color.

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.

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

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SAURDAY, GRAND MATINEE. SPECIAL PRICES.

DEATHS.

HANNON.—On the 19th inst., at her residence, White Hart Hotel, Thames street, Camara, Bridget, the beloved wife of Michael Hannon, aged 52 years. R.I.P.

ADAMS.—Of your charity, pray for the soul of Hannah Elizabeth, wife of William Adams, Ashburton, Canterbury, N. Z. (daughter of John Moloney, Knockbraek, Lysnagry, Castleconnel, Limerick), who died 14th June, 1902, aged 55, after great suffering; fortified by all the rites of Holy Church.—R.I.P.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

ENQUIRER.—The Vatican contains over 11,000 apartments.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

THE CORONATION.



THE British throne stands no longer on the post-Reformation belief in the divinity that 'doth hedge a king.' The splendid coronation ceremonies that are taking place at Westminster Abbey this week, and the popular enthusiasm with which they are surrounded, furnish a striking illustration of the truth of TENNYSON'S saying that the throne of Great Britain is broad-based upon the people's will: firmly planted upon a groundwork of personal worth in the Ruler, on the popular weal, and on the innate respect of the people for constituted authority in the State.

From the days of 'Good King EDWARD III.,' of sainted memory, to those of the late Queen VICTORIA, few British Sovereigns reached the inner hearts of the people over whom they held immediate rule. They were, to a far greater extent than at present, hedged off from vulgar approach by an almost impenetrable barrier of court usages and court etiquette; they seldom 'showed themselves to the people' in familiar guise as in the present day; and the principle of personal rule to which they adhered was not on all occasions conducive to that deep-rooted popular respect and veneration which constitute the best safeguards of a throne. The first CHARLES defined the relations between a king and his subjects in the following terms: 'The people's liberties strengthen the king's prerogative, and the king's prerogative is to defend the people's liberties.' But the first CHARLES had somewhat of the fatality of the Second, who

Never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one.

And their ideas of 'the people's liberties' were pretty well on a par with those entertained by LOUIS XV. of France, who, when the storm of the Great Revolution was beginning to gather, boxed the ears of his grandson for having dared to give utterance to humanitarian views, and prophesied: 'You will lose your crown one day or other if you talk at this rate.'

WILLIAM IV.—as JUSTIN MCCARTHY points out in his *History of Our Own Times*—'held to and exercised the right to dismiss Ministers when he pleased and because he pleased.' With his death the long era of personal rule closed for ever in England. The late Queen VICTORIA was the first actual British constitutional Sovereign. At a somewhat critical period in the history of European monarchies she popularised British Royalty by her personal virtues and her prudent regard for the limitations of her office; and during her long day—which saw the fall of many a royal house—her throne was buttressed round about with a popular reverence and affection, such as made EVERARD of Wurtemberg the best-beloved of the princes of his day. The mantle of the late Queen's popularity covered all her house. Whatever his defects or limitations EDWARD VII. was, as Prince of Wales, exceedingly popular in England. The events of his brief reign, and especially those surrounding his coronation, go to show that this popularity is neither on the wane nor likely to diminish. He

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

deserves the good-will of Irish people for the liberality of his personal views on questions intimately affecting their national well-being; and of Catholics for his marked evidences of good-will towards our ecclesiastics and ecclesiastical institutions, and for the fact that, on May 3, 1901, shortly after his accession, he broke through the bonds of a court custom that dated back to the Reformation, and received in formal audience a deputation consisting of members of the English Catholic hierarchy, the Catholic nobility, and the Catholic School Committee.

Who does the best his circumstance allows
Does well, acts nobly.

*

A story is told to the effect that a noted provincial beauty was once introduced to King GEORGE IV., who politely hoped that she had been 'entertained with the gaities of London.' 'Oh yes, please your Majesty,' said the pretty Malaprop, 'I have seen every sight in London worth seeing except a coronation.' This happily rare spectacle in later British history is, after sixty-five years, being exhibited to the British public, and upon a scale of magnificence which puts into the shade the comparatively quiet celebrations that surrounded the coronation of Queen VICTORIA and WILLIAM IV., and recalls the splendor that marked the crowning of the Fourth GEORGE. At the striking pageantry of to-day the King sits in the curious old coronation chair that is still preserved in Westminster Abbey. Beneath its wooden seat lies a roughly shaped block of stone which is supposed to be identical with the *Lia Fail*, or Stone of Destiny, which, according to ancient tradition, was brought to Ireland by the Tuath-De-Danaans, and upon which the Ard-Righs or High-Kings of Erin were inaugurated in subsequent times at Tara. In the early years of the sixth century the final settlement of the Dalriads (Irish) in Scotland took place. FERGUS MACERU seized upon the sovereignty of the country, established a monarchy, and had the Stone of Destiny carried thither in order to give more solemnity to his coronation and to give his dynasty the benefit of the ancient prophecy, according to which a sovereign of his race should never fail to sit upon the throne founded upon it. The *Lia Fail* is said to have been preserved during many centuries in the Monastery of Scone. In the year 1300 it was brought to England by EDWARD I. and deposited in Westminster Abbey, and is believed to be identical with the block of stone upon which King EDWARD VII. will be crowned to-day. 'The prophecy [regarding the Stone of Destiny],' says Lady FERGUSON in her *Irish before the Conquest*, 'has not hitherto failed in its accomplishment; for Queen VICTORIA is a true descendant of the Scotie [Irish Dalriadic] line. Some of our antiquaries, however, maintain that the *Lia Fail* still remains at Tara, and point to a standing pillar stone on a mound [the 'Croppies' Grave'] yet remaining as the veritable Stone of Destiny.'

*

There are certain significant ceremonies in connection with the coronation of King EDWARD VII. which ought to have a special interest for Catholics. (1) In accordance with ancient Catholic usage he is clothed with a cope, such as was worn by CHARLEMAGNE when he was crowned in Rome by the Pope eleven hundred years ago, and which is still preserved among the treasures of St. PETER'S. (2) The apostolic usage of anointing the sick with oil was retained by the Reformers in the Prayer Book of EDWARD VI. It was abolished—to the great regret of Bishop FORBES and of many earnest Anglicans of later days—in the Book of Common Prayer of Queen ELIZABETH. It is, however, retained in the coronation service. This is in accordance not alone with Catholic, but with Jewish custom as well. Jewish kings and high-priests were anointed with oil. They were probably crowned as well. The ceremony of anointing kings with holy oil was practically universal in Europe in the old Catholic days. In the days before the Conquest English kings were solemnly inducted into authority at Bath, Winchester, Kingston-upon-Thames, and Westminster. The chroniclers invariably mention the 'hallowing' or 'anointing' of English kings of that period. They rarely specify the act of coronation or crowning. But crowning is mentioned in the case of WILLIAM I. and other kings of the Norman line; and the Mass and the anointing, and the other religious ceremonies that marked the solemn inaugura-

tion of the reign of RICHARD I., are they not recorded by the chroniclers of the time with a glowing wealth of gilded detail?

*

(3) One other curious old Catholic ceremony is still retained at the coronation of British Sovereigns. On the third finger of the King's right hand is placed a ring of plain gold, adorned with a large ruby, on which is engraved the cross of St. GEORGE. This ceremony is accompanied by the following significant form of words: The Archbishop of Canterbury, placing the ring upon the royal finger, says: 'Receive this ring, the ensign of kingly dignity and of defence of the Catholic faith, that as you are this day consecrated head of the kingdom and people, so rich in faith, and abounding in good works, you may reign with Him who is King of Kings, to Whom be glory and honor forever and ever. Amen.' (4) The Queen, as a sacred person, is also clothed with imitations of the old Catholic vestments—to wit, the *colobium sindonis*, which corresponds to the alb of our priests; a stole, worn deacon-wise over the right shoulder; a dalmatic of cloth-of-gold; and a *pallium regale*, somewhat resembling the chasuble worn at Mass.

*

The coronation of a sovereign according to the ancient Catholic use is full of religious significance. It is briefly summed up as follows by a writer on liturgical subjects: 'The ceremony, as given in the pontifical, chiefly consists (1) in the admonition which the bishop (usually a metropolitan) gives on the duties of the royal dignity, and the promise on the part of the sovereign-elect to fulfil them; (2) the Litany of the Saints is sung while the sovereign-elect lies prostrate before the altar; (3) the bishop anoints the king with oil of catechumens on the right arm and between the shoulders; (4) the bishop, after Mass has begun, presents him with the sword, places the crown on his head and the sceptre in his hand, and enthrones him. Finally, the new king makes the bishop an offering of gold at the offertory, and afterwards receives Communion, the bishop giving him wine (not the Precious Blood) from the chalice.'

*

At present the coronation of an English sovereign is practically altogether a civil function. It is a singular circumstance that the Catholic Duke of Norfolk, as Hereditary Earl-Marshal, has control over all the arrangements and public ceremonies in connection with this coronation. Outside of children's story-books it is not given nowadays to any king to feel

How sweet a thing it is to wear a crown
Within whose circuit is Elysium,
And all that poets feign of bliss and joy.

But we trust that the new crowned King will have in his day as great a measure of happiness as is ever likely to fall to the lot of royalty—above all, we hope that his reign will be marked by peace, prosperity, wise and equal laws for every part of the British Isles and the Empire at large, and that it may witness the redressing of old wrongs and the free and useful play of representative institutions and of every thing that makes for true and solid progress.

Were the example of the proprietor of the Gridiron Hotel, Princes street South, Dunedin, generally followed there would have been few opportunities for the authorities to make uncomplimentary reports on the requirements for hotels, or for the Licensing Bench to admonish the owners. This old-established hostelry, which by the way has accommodation for upwards of 100 guests, has recently been thoroughly overhauled and refurnished in all departments. Special attention has been paid to the sanitary arrangements, and the lavatories and bathrooms are fitted up according to the best principles approved by those who make a specialty and life study of such work. This in itself is a very important matter at the present time, when no precaution should be omitted which would tend to preserve the health of the individual. As the Gridiron has always been a favorite resort of the travelling public the fitting and furnishing of the bedrooms have received particular attention, this being carried out in a style befitting a first-class hotel. The dining room, too, has been completely renovated and refurnished, and the lighting and ventilation perfected, so that now 100 guests can sit down at one time without being inconvenienced, the diners feeling as comfortable as if they were seated at table in their own houses. It is unnecessary to mention that the manager, Mr C. Nieper, who has a well-known reputation as the most generous and genial of hosts, will keep a table replete with all the delicacies of the season, a fact which should attract many business men to the luncheon which will be ready at any time from 12 to 2. Tourists, travellers, and families will find at the Gridiron everything to satisfy the most exacting—punctuality, the best attention, civility, and unsurpassed accommodation...

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Notes

Laws of Succession.

There is a charming variety in the laws which regulate the succession to the throne in the various countries of Europe. Three different systems prevail. The most widely-accepted of these is (1) what is known as the Salic Law, under which 'women's rights' are so completely ignored that the dear creatures are rigidly excluded from the succession. The old Frankish law excluded females from succeeding to what were called Salic lands. But, says a writer on the subject, 'it was but a doubtful analogy that led the rule of succession to Salic lands to be extended to the French crown, and it seems to have been only in the fourteenth century that the exclusion of females from the throne became an established principle. The accession of Philip the Long was probably the first occasion on which it received public sanction, and the fact that Edward III. rested his claim on female succession doubtless led to that instance being regarded as an unquestionable precedent.' The Salic Law is in force in Belgium, Sweden, and Norway, Italy, Denmark, and Germany. Then there is (2) the German-Dutch system, under which males in all degrees of relationship take precedence of females, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of all the males, however remote. This is the rule in Holland—from which it takes its name—Russia, and some of the minor German States. The third system (3) obtains in Great Britain. Under it females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship but take precedence of males whose degree of relationship is not so close as their own. Thus an elder daughter of the ruling Sovereign gives way to all her younger brothers and their issue, but takes precedence of a male cousin or a nephew. This system is the rule in Spain and Portugal as well as in England.

The Irish Land Bill.

In our issue of June 12 we outlined the provisions of the Irish Land Bill, introduced in the House of Commons by Mr Wyndham just before the Easter recess. We then pointed out that while the Bill contained some really excellent provisions, and was a step in the right direction, there were several serious flaws, which if allowed to remain would nullify the best features of Mr Gladstone's land legislation in 1881. In introducing the Bill, Mr Wyndham, anticipating a sharp debate on the obnoxious clauses, intimated that unless the Bill passed as a whole he would drop it; but it would seem that better counsels have prevailed, as it has now been cabled that the Government will drop the contentious clauses if the remainder is agreed to. What these clauses were we have already pointed out, but in view of later developments we may again mention them. The machinery for the purchase of land was to be placed in the hands of two officials, to be known as Estates Commissioners, who were to fix the price to be paid for the land and against their decision there was to be no appeal. If the tenants refused to purchase at the price fixed, preferring to continue paying rent, they were debarred from having their rents fixed by the land courts. This penal provision it was which evoked opposition to the Bill, not only by Irish members, but by the Liberals who had helped to pass the Act of 1881. The dropping of these clauses will facilitate the passage of the measure, which, however, lacks provision for the compulsory sale of estates, and as the number of landlords who are willing to sell is annually growing smaller, the prospect of the purchasing clauses becoming a dead-letter is not remote. As the instalment of justice accorded to Ireland in this respect has been followed by results which even the Government have to admit are successful, this proves unhappily that the landlords and their friends are not yet prepared to go to the root of the just national resentment.

Mr. Seddon and his Friends.

While Mr Seddon is ingratiating himself with the Imperialists at Home, he is evidently alienating himself from some of his supporters in the Colony, who have made audible their resentment at his glowing pictures of prosperity in New Zealand. The Wellington Trades and Labor Council has gone the length of contradicting the Premier's statements. This is by no means a new attitude on the part of Labor representatives, who very often belittle the Colony in which they happen to reside in order to deter outsiders from entering the field in competition. An eulogy on the Colony almost as warm as Mr Seddon's was recently uttered by a speaker at the annual meeting of a shipping company trading to New Zealand, which is proof that commercial men, who discount sentiment, recognise the Colony's prosperity. And if we look around, and observe the signs by which the Colony's condition may be judged, we are unable to endorse the pessimism of the Wellington malcontents. There are no signs of general destitution. The number of

unemployed is not unusually great for the season of the year, and the Colony's finances are healthy. Most important of all, the farming community is enjoying high prices for produce of all kinds. Probably the results of this prosperity have not yet had time to filter in their fertilising course throughout the Colony, but when the farmers are doing well, the Colony cannot be in a bad state. The Premier's sentiments on the subject of Imperial expansion will bring him into contact with a class of politicians who are not regarded with favor by Colonial Liberals. With Conservatism, as it is known in the United Kingdom, he can have but little in common, and therefore it is not likely that his principles will undergo any material change during his stay in England.

The Coronation.

The Imperial Government is evidently ardently desirous of placating the colonies, having assigned to Mr Barton and Sir Wilfrid Laurier the leading place in the Coronation procession. To Mr Seddon has been allotted the second place, New Zealand in this respect being placed on an equality with Newfoundland. Cape Colony comes only third, and after its representative come other distinguished colonials and representatives of the Indian Empire. If there is any significance in this order of precedence the relative importance of the various dependencies in British eyes is interesting, and, like all other awards of the kind, little calculated to give complete satisfaction. If, for example, precedence had been given according to the relative magnitude of the sacrifices recently made by the colonies for the Mother Country, New Zealand should come first. The Cape Colony has brought Britain, so far, only a heritage of woe, while India has added another jewel to the Imperial diadem. What grounds there are for placing Newfoundland on an apparent equality with New Zealand it is hard to define, as the older colony has certainly not made itself conspicuous in the late war. It was natural to expect that the New Zealand representative should be accorded a prominent place. It is due as much to Mr Seddon's personality as to the importance of the Colony. To the onlookers Mr Seddon's personality will be the most important feature. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made more truly eloquent patriotic speeches than Mr Seddon. 'Our Lady of the Snows' was the first among all the colonies, and as yet the only one, to declare for a preferential tariff in favor of British goods. Mr Barton represents a country far more important in every respect than New Zealand, and yet in that procession Mr Seddon will tower head and shoulders above either.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 21.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood returned from Blenheim on Wednesday last.

Rev. Father Galerne has been appointed assistant priest in the parish of Te Aro.

The examination of the Catholic schools by the Government Inspector is to be held in August.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association will hold a social at Spiller's Hall on July 9.

Rev. Father Ainsworth resumes his missionary labors in Reef-ton to-morrow.

Mr W. Organ was admitted by the Chief Justice as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court on Friday last.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys have definitely decided to take charge of No. 5 stall at the bazaar in aid of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

The students of St. Patrick's College and St. Mary's Convent dispersed this week for their mid-winter holidays.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., intends to hold an art union in connection with the bazaar in aid of the Sacred Heart Church.

Mr Dovey, of the Physical Training School, has been appointed gymnastic instructor at St. Patrick's College.

On Coronation Day the children attending the Catholic schools of the city will be entertained at their respective schools by the City Council.

The many friends of Rev. Father Walsh will be pleased to hear that in a very short time he will be able to resume his ordinary duties. Aided by an artificial limb he is now able to dispense with crutches.

The quarterly meeting of the Hibernian Society was held at St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday evening. The half-yearly meeting at which the election of officers takes place will be held in July. The senior and juvenile members of the society have decided to take part in the procession on Coronation Day.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart, on Coronation Day, a Solemn High Mass will be celebrated at half-past nine o'clock. After Mass, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be given and the 'Te Deum' sung. At St. Joseph's and St. Mary of the Angels' Masses will be celebrated at nine o'clock.

A smoke concert was held at St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday evening by the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Football Club. Mr J. J. Roberts presided. Songs were given by Messrs C. Gamble, R. Seivers, L. Whittaker and D. Twobill, a banjo solo was contributed by Mr H. Porter and Mr H. Liardet gave an exhibition of conjuring.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 23rd.

Anticipating the patronal feast of his Lordship the Bishop, that of St. John the Baptist, which is also the patronal feast of the diocese, and occurs on Tuesday, the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions arranged a very nice entertainment in honor of the event. Owing to the fact that the Bishop would be absent on the actual day itself the entertainment, originally fixed for to-day (Monday), was given on Thursday afternoon last. The large class room at the monastery of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street, was filled with friends of the Sisters, and parents and acquaintances of the pupils. Besides the guest of the occasion there were present the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., Rev. Fathers Mannane, Cooney, Richards, and McDonnell. The following programme was most creditably rendered, much to the enjoyment of the audience:—Duet (two pianos and organ), Misses G. Bell, O. Worthington, I. Arenas, E. Perkins (organ), Miss L. Brick; festal song, the pupils; duet (two pianos), 'Sparkling sunbeams,' Misses V. Barker, G. Barker, D. Peachy, E. Poff; recitation, 'A little girl's best friend,' Misses O. Nelson and N. O'Malley; song (with instrumental accompaniment), 'The promise of a king,' Miss K. Picken (piano), Miss L. Brick (organ), Miss N. O'Malley; instrumental selection, 'March of the Troubadours,' Misses O'Connor, L. Barker, N. O'Malley, N. Dunn (violins), Misses O'Malley, Burnip, K. Guiney, D. Holmes (organ), Miss L. Brick; recitation, 'A piece of wedding cake,' junior pupils; trio, 'Joyous life,' (harp), Miss K. Picken, (piano), Miss I. Arenas, (organ), Miss L. Brick; song (with instrumental accompaniment), 'Sweet vale of Avoca,' Miss M. O'Malley (violin), Miss Burnip (piano), Miss L. Brick; farcical sketch, 'The persecuted policemen,' Misses K. Picken, N. O'Malley, O'Halloran and Tate, Old lady Miss A. O'Halloran, Driver Miss Maggie O'Malley, Mother Miss Ella Harris, Child Miss Queenie Neely, Elderly lady Miss Gladys Bell, Old lady Miss L. Lawrence, Six pedestrians Miss L. Sim, I. Arenas, N. G. O'Connor, C. Cassidy, M. Bourke, K. Guiney. At a convenient interval a deputation of four 'wee tots,' very prettily presented the Bishop with a floral tribute, and Miss M. O'Malley read the following address on behalf of the pupils:—

My Lord,—It seems but a short time since Holy Church invited us to join with her in celebrating the feast of her great Precursor, St. John the Baptist, under whose special protection Divine Providence has been pleased to place you, yet a year has rolled by and once again we, your devoted children, the pupils of the convent schools, have the happiness of being united to offer your Lordship our sincere wishes for a very holy and happy feast. More favored than on the last occasion, we feel happy to have your Lordship in our midst, and we thank you and the devoted priests for your presence here to-day. May we be permitted here also to thank your Lordship for your unwearied efforts on our behalf, and more particularly for those made to raise for us a cathedral worthy of the city, and as worthy as possible of Him Who is to dwell in it. We see with feelings of pride and joy already a beautiful structure, and we look forward with eagerness to its completion. To this end we shall assist your Lordship by our prayers, knowing that God will not refuse to hear us in so noble a cause, and now to show our gratitude in a practical way, however small, we beg your Lordship to be pleased to accept this Cappa Magna hoping that you may be long spared to wear it, and that each time enrobed you may ask Our Lord to bless your children. Again thanking you for your presence, and trusting you will be pleased with our little efforts to entertain you we repeat once more with love and gratitude 'A holy and a happy feast.'

His Lordship expressed warm gratitude to the Sisters for their thoughtfulness in arranging such an enjoyable entertainment and musical treat, and especially for the costly gift made as a tribute of their kind regard, although in all human probability it may not be worn by him very frequently. A Cappa Magna, continued his Lordship, is never worn by a Bishop outside his own diocese and comparatively seldom within it. Even at the opening and consecration of the new Cathedral he would not likely be so enrobed, hoping as he did to have a great number of higher dignitaries than himself on the occasion. He would, however, treasure their gift with grateful affection, and be mindful of the children's behest in their nicely worded address. After complimenting the young performers on their really admirable entertainment, and congratulating the Sisters on their remarkable success in the teaching profession, especially in the musical department, his Lordship referred to the Coronation holidays approaching, and at the request of the Superior granted a few special ones in honor of the present pleasing event.

The Catholic Coronation celebrations on Thursday are to include Mass at 9 o'clock in the Pro-Cathedral to implore the Divine blessing on their Majesties the King and Queen, and for a peaceful reign, and at 10 o'clock the ceremonial erection in the new Cathedral of a commemorative column in honor of the same great event. On Wednesday the children attending the Catholic Schools will take part in a gigantic children's festival at Canterbury Hall. A Te Deum is to be sung at Benediction next Sunday.

There was a large attendance of members and friends of the Christchurch Catholic Club at the rooms on Tuesday evening, when the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais delivered a most entertaining and instructive lecture on 'Liberty.' His Lordship

the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes presided, and at the conclusion complimented the lecturer, who treated the subject largely on the lines defined by our Holy Father the Pope in recent Encyclicals.

Dr. Frengley, whose knowledge of sanitary science is so well appreciated here, especially in regard to the plague, its treatment and prevention, is now acting-health officer at Auckland. It is stated that Dr. Frengley is likely to make a visit of inspection in connection with the Public Health Department to the Cook group of islands, and afterwards take up a permanent appointment in one of the principal centres.

The following extract is from a local paper: 'Corporal Burke (son of Mr P. Burke, of Tatterall's Hotel), who went to South Africa with the Eighth Contingent as assistant to Surgeon-Captain Bauchop, rendered great assistance in connection with the railway accident at Mochavie. The wounded were got away to the hospital with much greater celerity than would have been the case had not Surgeon Bauchop had an assistant who had been previously trained in a bearer corps. Corporal Burke was for several years a member of the Christchurch Bearer Corps.'

WAIMATE.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 23.

The usual fortnightly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B.S. was held in the schoolroom last Monday evening, there being present Bro. T. Twomey (President) and about 30 members. It was decided to take part in the Coronation celebrations, all the members present expressing their willingness to attend. A vote of thanks was passed to the Oamaru branch for the loan of regalia on June 1. Four candidates were proposed for membership. It is very gratifying to note the progress made by this branch since its establishment a little over 15 months ago. There are now about 40 benefit members and 12 honorary members on the roll. The progress of the Society is due principally to the Rev. Father O'Connell, who has worked hard for it ever since its foundation.

Trooper T. Crawford, of the Seventh Contingent, arrived home by the express last Tuesday. He is looking well after his experience in South Africa.

St. Patrick's school broke up for the midwinter holidays on Friday.

Mass was celebrated at Makikihi yesterday by the Rev. Father O'Connell. After Mass a meeting was held to make arrangements for the erection of a new church.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 17.

At St. Benedict's on last Sunday Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament took place. The Rev. Father Gillan, though far from well, and in direct opposition to his medical adviser, preached morning and evening. He has not been so well since. A procession in honor of Our Blessed Lady took place after Vespers. There were large congregations at all the services.

At St. Patrick's on last Sunday night Rev. Father Patterson preached on the Apostolicity of the Church.

Active preparations are in progress for a grand bazaar in connection with the Cathedral parish. The ladies are also actively pushing on the annual social which takes place in August.

A desire to visit our local orphanages has been expressed by one of our City members of Parliament. His Lordship the Bishop has readily responded, and has volunteered to show the member over the institution, at the same time saying that he (the Bishop) would always heartily welcome such visitations, feeling assured that if our good work were but known much of the opposition evinced to such institutions would be allayed.

Violent attacks were made in almost all the Nonconformist pulpits last Sunday evening upon one of our Stipendiary Magistrates because he presided over a Licensing Bench which granted a new hotel license in one of the Auckland provincial districts.

Dr. Cowie, the Anglican Primate, has resigned his position. When Michael Davitt was here Dr. Cowie expressed a wish to see him. Mr. Davitt called upon him, and the Bishop greeted him by taking hold of his hand and saying, 'I always admire a man who has suffered for his principles.' Local Irishmen who know this have ever since a warm corner in their hearts for Dr. Cowie.

In almost every Protestant pulpit last Sunday the subject of the Bible in schools was exhaustively dealt with. Over a page in each of the local papers was taken up with a report of the sermon. On the whole, the Catholic body was by them treated fairly, the exception being the Rev. Mr. Munro, at the Presbyterian Church id aristocratic Remuera. This is what he said: 'Of course, it is said that the Roman Catholics were citizens, and paid taxes, and what should they be compelled to pay for what they did not believe in? To this he answered—(1) This was a Protestant Colony, and Protestant laws must be paramount; and Roman Catholics must bow to the majority, as Protestants had to do in Roman Catholic countries. (2) Roman Catholics had taken no interest in our present national system, and why trouble about them in the proposed change? (3) They wanted denominational teaching. Protestants did not; they wanted only the Bible in the schools, without sectarian comment. It had been said that our educational system must be left as it is, or we must give a denominational grant to the Roman Catholic schools. There were many who would give them such a grant, provided their schools were open to inspection and maintain an equal standard of education with the State schools. He could not say that he had studied this aspect sufficiently to give

an opinion. All he had to say was that, as the Roman Catholics stood aloof from our educational system, and considered it godless, and as they were not at all likely to be satisfied with anything but Roman Catholic religious teaching, and as this was a Protestant community, we must advance without them.

Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., left for Gisborne last Monday, where he will give a mission. His Lordship the Bishop and Fathers Patterson and Kehoe accompanied him to the steamer to see him off. The venerable Dominican is doing splendid work throughout our diocese, and holds a warm place in the affections of our Bishop, priests, and people.

ONEHUNGA.

(From an occasional correspondent).

June 14.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given on Tuesday evening June 10, in St. Mary's Hall, Onehunga, to a very large and appreciative audience by the Very Rev. Father Benedict, O.P. The entertainment took the form of a lecture on 'Ancient and Modern Rome,' with limelight views, supplemented by songs rendered by local ladies, and gramophone selections under the direction of Mr. Gentles, of Auckland. The lecture was a literary treat from every point of view, and was of a highly instructive character.

Father Benedict began by giving a brief history of the foundation of Rome by Romulus and Remus about the year 750 B.C., and of its subsequent wonderful expansion. In eloquent language he depicted the Eternal City as the home of civilisation and refinement, of architecture and the fine arts. The Roman people, said he, were clothed, so to speak, with all the garments of civilisation and culture long before the other nations of the world knew the utility or the purpose of such vestments. He next portrayed Rome as the cradle of Christianity and battlefield, wherein was fought a stubborn contest between Christianity and paganism, which resulted in a glorious victory for the Christian Church. The rev. lecturer's masterly exposition of his subject, and his realistic description of the 'Antiquities' of the Eternal City coupled with numerous limelight views illustrating the scenes and events touched upon in his lecture, riveted the attention of the audience and secured for him the most marked manifestations of their appreciation.

Miss Rita Brennan contributed the next item on the programme, 'Ora Pro Nobis,' which was sung in a finished manner and warmly applauded. This item was illustrated by limelight views, which were very fine. That popular Irish song, 'Killarney,' was given with much expression by Miss Kate Nixon. The last, but by no means least, enjoyable item consisted of gramophone selections with which Mr. Gentles delighted the audience. Messrs. Lonergan, of Auckland, successfully operated the limelight apparatus and deserve to be congratulated, as it was, I understand their first appearance in public in that capacity. The lantern, a recent purchase by Father Benedict, was used in public for the first time and worked very satisfactorily. Miss Leahy, the church organist, ably presided at the piano.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

A Solemn High Mass in connection with the Coronation will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral at nine o'clock this (Thursday) morning. His Lordship Bishop Verdon will preside, and the professors and students of Holy Cross College will assist. The music of the Mass and the 'Te Deum' will be rendered by the Cathedral choir, who will be assisted by a numerous orchestra.

Opening of a New Convent at Blenheim.

THE new convent at Blenheim was opened on Sunday, June 15, by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. Great public interest (says the *Marlborough Times*) was manifested in the event, and the ceremony, which was favored with fine weather, was witnessed by a large number of people.

At half-past two o'clock a numerous congregation had assembled in St. Mary's Church, where Archbishop Redwood preached an eloquent and impressive sermon.

In concluding his sermon his Grace said that it was because the Church wished to see the children brought up in a Christian manner that they were determined to have their Catholic school. That was the reason why the people had put their hands into their pockets and built the convent that was being opened that day. It was, said his Grace, a happy day on which they were able to provide a better home for the Sisters who had devoted so many years to the welfare of those amongst whom they lived. It must be, too, a proud day for their pastor to see his plans so satisfactorily accomplished.

On the conclusion of his Grace's discourse a procession was formed, and wended its way to the Convent grounds. The procession, which was a lengthy one, was led off by the Hibernian Band, and the Hibernians in regalia. His Grace the Archbishop was assisted by the Revs. Fathers Servajean and Fay.

Addressing those present, Father Servajean thanked his Grace for performing the ceremony, and thanked all those who had assisted the work of erecting the new institution. In doing so, he made special reference to the generosity of one donor, who greatly encouraged him at the outset by offering to give £50 in the event of a certain amount being assured. Father Servajean went on to describe the steps taken towards the raising of the funds, and said

that the sum to credit in the bank was £773. This was not the full amount required, but a number of subscriptions had been promised, and it was hoped that the balance would shortly be provided for. He mentioned the fact that within the last two years £1400 had been expended on improvements in the parish, apart from the £500 wiped off the church debt. This accomplishment spoke highly for the goodwill of the parishioners. On behalf of the Sisters, he tendered sincere thanks to all who had helped in the good work of providing them with a better home. He announced that later on the Sisters would be pleased to show anyone through the new building, which could not be thrown open just then, as it was not handed over by the contractors. Father Servajean concluded by paying a high compliment to the work of the contractors. They had done their work in a very thorough manner.

On the conclusion of this address the crowd dispersed. Several subscriptions towards the cost of the new Convent were received on the ground.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

It is said that new potatoes have already been dug in the Auckland district.

WELLINGTON requires a town clerk at a salary of £300 a year and already there are 90 applications for the position.

We have to thank the Government Insurance Department for a copy of the current issue of the *Recorder*, which is a very creditable production.

THE Coronation number of the *Auckland Weekly News* is a very fine production, the illustrations being equal to any that appear in the best Home papers. The paper has a beautifully-colored cover, and there is given as a supplement a coloured presentation portrait of his Majesty.

ADVICE has been received in the Colony that the National Bank will, at the annual meeting, declare a dividend of 8 per cent. with a bonus of 2 per cent., making 10 per cent. in all for the year. A sum of £40,000 will be transferred to the reserve fund which will then stand at £150,000.

THE farmers of Hawke's Bay are considering a proposal to start a new freezing company on co-operative lines. At a meeting held in connection with the scheme speakers stated that the prices ruling in the province were much lower than in Canterbury. A proposal was made that a new freezing company with a capital of £50,000 be formed, but eventually a committee was appointed to obtain information and report to a future meeting.

'If a prohibited man wants liquor,' stated Sub-inspector Black at the Christchurch Police Court on Thursday, 'my experience is that he can always find a mate to get it for him, if he shares the liquor with him. It only means that he pays twice as much for his drink. The prohibition order is chiefly of service to the man who has it issued himself, and really wishes to reform.'

THE Wellington Trades and Labor Council are greatly disturbed by the statements made in London by Mr. Seddon who is reported to have said there is no poverty here. They think that the glowing description of things in New Zealand may cause an influx of labor, which is not required. A prominent trades' unionist expressed the fear that Mr. Seddon's intercourse with the aristocracy in England would contaminate his liberalism and that he would come back a Conservative.

IN 20 samples of butter from Taranaki dairies, examined by the Government analyst, Wellington, the proportion of water was found to range from 9.4 to 14.1 per cent., but the latter figure was exceptionally high. On eliminating this the average number was 10.9, the variation from this figure being (with the above exception) not more than 1½ units. This is an extremely satisfactory result, and tends to bear out the opinion of Home experts as to the high value of New Zealand butter by reason of its low proportion of moisture, and consequently high percentage of fat.

A LARGE and representative meeting was held under the auspices of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce on Friday for the purpose of urging the Government to complete the Waipara-Cheviot section of railway, which has been partly constructed. The speakers stated that the Cheviot settlers were under disabilities in not being able to get their produce to market readily, as the port is not a good one, and time and money would be saved if goods could be sent by train to Christchurch. A motion was passed—'That, in view of the large amount of money spent on the construction of the Waipara-Cheviot section of the Main Trunk line, the Government be urged to complete the line as expeditiously as possible, and that provision be made in the Estimates next session.'

The Pollard Opera Company.

THE Princess Theatre has been crowded every night since 'The Messenger Boy' was staged. Our readers in Dunedin and vicinity should not miss the opportunity of witnessing this popular opera before its withdrawal.

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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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TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

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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 Storyteller

ALL FIVE OF THEM.

(Concluded from our last)

'Well, how are you getting on with your flock of children?' asked the doctor when he came home the next day.

'Oh, finely. I never believed that five children could make so little noise and disturbance.'

'Don't worry; they'll soon be lively enough.'

And they did indeed get lively. The very next day the doctor was astonished on his return home at the great commotion. The two little ones were dancing and frolicking in the middle of the room on the beautiful Angora rug which was accustomed to lie before his wife's toilet table as undisturbed as a sacred treasure. Now one was on top and then the other, now attacking and now defending, shouting and screeching at the top of their voices, their shoes and stockings stripped off in the excitement. They tumbled about on the white rug like two little dogs, and the doctor's wife was seated on the floor near them laughing till tears filled her eyes.

'They are charming,' she assured her husband as she sat drinking coffee after dinner. 'And they are very confiding already. They follow me every step I take. If I give one something, the other opens his mouth wide. If I take one on my lap, the other cries, "Me, too, Misses Do'tor".'

'Yes, they are very much attached to each other,' said the doctor. 'It will be very hard to separate them.'

His wife stirred her coffee meditatively. 'Is it really necessary to separate them?' she asked, looking doubtfully at her husband.

'What will you do, then? I guess you don't want to keep both?' 'Why not? If I can keep one, I can keep both.'

'Yes, if it isn't too much trouble for you.'

'Trouble? Oh, that is not much. I have the older sister for the present, you know. She takes almost all the care from me. You can't imagine what a sensible little thing she is.'

'Just come here a moment and look in,' said the doctor's wife to him the next morning as he was about to start out. She let him peep cautiously through the half-open door into the children's bedroom.

There sat the two little ones on the edge of the trundle-bed in their night-gowns, while their elder sister stood before them with sponge and towel in hand. First she attended to the hand of one and then to that of the other, now washing the face, nose, and ears of one, then of the other. She managed the difficult task so quickly and skilfully that the children did not find time to cry, though at times their faces were seriously distorted.

'She is like a mother to them,' said Mrs. Brandt. 'And you ought to see how handy and apt she is in other things.' She helps Stina clean the vegetables and wipe the glasses, and first you know she is in the sitting room dusting, standing on a chair or footstool to reach. Ten times a day she runs to the well to get fresh water for me, or—'

The doctor hadn't time to listen to the full list of the girl's accomplishments. That evening when his wife began to recount them he interrupted her: 'Well, if the girl stands so high in your favor, you will be glad to hear what I have to tell you in regard to her future.'

'Well?'

'They are ready to take the child and care for her at the grocer's across the way for a small compensation.'

'So, are they?' She plied her knitting needles in feverish emotion. 'I can readily believe that they want her to take care of those two untrained rogues that lie in the dirt all day and to wash their dirty faces. And they ask a small recompense? They are not stupid. How long will it be before the girl will be grown, and they will have brought her up like a servant, with its costing them nothing at all? That will amount to nothing. You well know I will not give the girl away to that kind of life.'

'But what have you got in view for her? One ought to be glad if—'

'What have I in view for her?' she interrupted. 'I will keep her.'

'But you have the two little ones already.'

'Just on that account I need her, too. I cannot take care of them alone.'

'But you forget that she must go to school after Easter.'

'There will be time to spare for school. She ought to study diligently so as to become an intelligent girl. Just think, Albert, how lovely it will be to have such a dear little daughter always in our home! Do you say yes? May I keep her?'

The doctor said nothing. He took her head between his two large hands and imprinted a hearty kiss upon her rosy lips and then went out.

She turned crimson. He had not done that in a long time. Yes, earlier! But now—when one lives with another year after year he gradually foregoes the custom of tenderness—He is, after all, a dear, good man, she whispered softly to herself, while she lay down to rest with a happy smile.

'How, now, I must ask. Can't you see where you are running, boy?' angrily called the doctor the next day as on his entrance the boy second in size rushed between his legs.

The little one stood a moment stunned by the force of the collision, then raised his excited little face with flashing eyes and said confusedly, 'It was only the express train from Vienna,' then quickly drew back into the next room.

'That boy is a veritable jack-of-all trades,' said the doctor, looking pleasantly after the pretty boy.

'Yes, that he is,' affirmed his wife.

'Sometimes he runs through the house as a steam-engine and sometimes as a railroad, now he is a robber and now a policeman, now a wild animal, now a hunter. But he must shout and run in everything. Without that it won't do.'

'I would forbid him to do it.'

'As if he could be forbidden such a thing! He cannot be otherwise. It is the excessive merriment and roguery in him. I wouldn't say anything if he would only leave me in peace. But every moment he comes and begs that I will sit in his wagon or in his boat or make him a whip or a sword.'

'And do you willingly do all that?'

'What can I do when he begs and entreats so hard? And he has such nonsensical ideas! A little while ago he was playing menagerie, and all of a sudden it occurred to him that he wanted a crocodile, and would I be so good as to crawl along on all fours a little bit. I would make such a wonderfully fine looking crocodile. You can imagine that I had no desire to do it. But, will you believe it, the boy continued to beg until nothing remained for me but—'

'To do his will and make a crocodile? Oh, wife, wife, that I could have been present! The doctor laughed till he had to hold his sides. 'That must have been a spec-

tacle for the gods. Will you not repeat it for me?'

But his wife was unwilling.

'Why are you not drinking out of your customary cup?' the astonished doctor asked of his wife.

She blushed confusedly. 'The cup yes, the cup is broken.'

'Broken! Your cup out of which you have drunk since your girlhood, and by which you set so great store? Well, I would not have wished to be the one to break it.'

'He did not do it purposely.'

'He? What? he? That is not to say Stina? Perhaps the mischievous boy, what?'

She only nodded.

'Well, I suppose you gave him a good whipping.'

'I wanted to in my first anger, but he didn't allow me to.'

'He didn't offer resistance?' asked the doctor, with wrinkled brow.

'Oh, dear, no! But he was so overcome with repentance and sorrow that I should have offended him to have pushed him from me.'

'And you preferred to pardon him, and you gave him some pennies for his fright, what?'

'No, only a handful of dried plums,' said his wife half aloud.

'Oh, you women, you women,' called the doctor. 'Not one of you is like another. Only wait, in the orphan asylum there will be no dried plums given for a broken cup. The new manager is said to exercise a strict government.'

'In the orphan asylum?' asked the frightened wife.

'Yes; I heard to-day that the admittance of the two older boys is as good as decided. There is a meeting of the trustees next week, when the thing will be formally acted upon.'

She gave her husband a second cup of coffee and slowly said, 'So then the lovely boy has to go to an orphan asylum?'

'Do you think they only take ugly children there?'

'The lively, joyous child!'

'They will soon break him of his excessive merriment.'

'Yes, with the stick. It is no art to intimidate a defenceless child. No one asks whether they make a frank, happy-hearted boy thereby hypocritical and obdurate. Yes, if he were as quiet and circumspect as his brother, he would be very well brought up in an orphan asylum, but with his temperament! No, Albert—she bent imploringly towards her husband—'do not send the poor boy away; let him stay here. One child more or less one doesn't notice. Is it not so? You will let me have the boy?'

'For my part I have nothing against it, but—'

'That is to say, he stays. Oh you good husband! But be quiet a moment. It seems as if I heard the boy outside on the stairs. There he sits perched again on the bannister, sliding down till he certainly will break his neck. Oh, one has to worry herself with such a boy! She had gone, and the doctor gazed after her with a very contented smile.

A few days passed. The doctor had begged his wife to say nothing of the impending change of their fate until everything was finally decided.

'I am sorry that he has to leave alone,' she said, while sitting near her husband a few evenings after, looking over the things that the oldest boy was to take with him to the orphan asylum. 'But you yourself must say that I cannot keep them all. He is the oldest, and, moreover, he is so still and sensible he certainly will feel content in the orphan asylum. I do not believe either that the separation from his brothers and sisters will be especially hard for him. He does not seem to have much feeling.'

'Perhaps he simply does not show it. He was the favorite of his mother.'

'And his brothers and sisters are all so much prettier and attractive

than he,' said the astonished wife. 'Perhaps that very thing made him so much the dearer to his mother?'

The doctor's wife reflected a little. 'Well, of course to his mother. But I will not say anything against him. He does what I want him to do, is industrious and willing, but I can find no heart in him. He can, of course, visit his brothers and sisters often and have good friends in us.'

The doctor made no reply. But when his wife went to bed that night she had a certain feeling of dissatisfaction with herself, without exactly knowing the reason why.

'Just see whether I am not right about the boy,' said Mrs. Brandt the next morning as the doctor remained sitting a few minutes after he had finished his breakfast. 'He has been sitting there a long time motionless and speechless. There is no life in him. His brothers and sisters may play and shout about him as they please, but he doesn't even notice them.'

'Come here, my boy,' the doctor called to him as he sat in the corner holding his head in both hands. 'Does anything all you?'

'My head pains me.'

'Since when?'

'Since always.'

'Since always? That means, I guess, since you came here, doesn't it?'

The boy nodded.

'And what else pains you?'

'My eyes and my neck, and sometimes I feel dizzy.'

'So? And no one has heard a word of all this?' The doctor felt his pulse, listened to his breathing, and then said: 'Go to your room now and lie down. I will come to you immediately.'

His wife had listened in silent anxiety. 'I hope you don't consider him seriously sick?'

'Very seriously. As well as I can judge he is coming down with brain fever.'

She clasped her hands in terror. 'And just now! What shall I do with the other children?'

'Well, well, the disease is not contagious, but he needs absolute quiet. It will be best if I report at once to the hospital and have him taken there. It is possible that the disease may take a bad turn.'

'Do you think he will die?'

The doctor shrugged his shoulders. 'He has carried the disease too long unobserved.'

His wife became suddenly very serious and quiet. 'Then the boy shall not be allowed to go to the hospital,' she said resolutely.

'But you wanted to have him leave anyway.'

'Yes, if he had kept well. My heart is not much drawn to this child, it is true, but just for that reason I will do my duty by him. I could never enjoy the other children if I should allow their brother to die in the hospital.'

'That is all very fine,' said the doctor, quietly, 'but where will you put him? Perfect quiet is indispensable.'

'He can lie in Stina's gable-chamber. It is sunny and quiet there. Stina can get up her bed in the kitchen while he is sick.'

'H'm, that would do. But who would take care of him? Neither you nor Stina has time.'

'No, but I will let old Mrs. Miller, who took such good care of me two years ago, come. When she has to rest I will stay with him. Don't make any objections. I guess I can sacrifice a few nights if you can stand at the call of your patients day and night the year round.'

The doctor passed his hand fondly over his wife's head and said: 'Well, then, in God's name make your preparations with Stina. Meanwhile I will send the nurse and the necessary things from the druggist's.'

Hard days and still harder nights followed. It seemed as if the boy

could not wait to follow his mother. Hour after hour he lay at fever heat calling her name, until the parched lips refused to speak.

'I have very little hope,' said the doctor, when several days later, after a careful examination, he was about to leave the boy for the night. 'If the fever does not abate early to-morrow morning he is lost.'

'Then I will stay with him to-night,' said his wife decidedly.

'You will wear yourself out.'

'Do not worry about me. What one must do, that he can.'

The doctor lovingly clasped her hand. 'If you need me, call me.'

The hours of the night passed slowly by. With wide-open eyes the boy tossed restlessly about on his bed moaning and wailing. 'Mother, mother,' and ever again 'Mother' sounded piteously through the room. The heart of the doctor's wife melted in compassion. Stroking his cheeks, she bent over him caressingly. The boy's countenance suddenly changed. 'Is it you, mother? Are you here at last?' He threw both arms tightly about her neck and drew her so near that her cheeks touched his.

A feeling of joy stole over her as the fearful tension of his limbs relaxed and his heart beat less violently. But as often as she attempted to loose herself from his arms, he cried out in anguish.

Nothing remained for her but to draw her feet carefully upon the bed and lie close beside him. His regular breathing assured her that he was asleep, and while she rapturously pressed her cheek against that of the boy who had called her mother, sleep closed also her weary eyes.

The sun was shining brightly when she awoke. Her husband stood bending over the bed. She started up in fright. 'I hope I have not been asleep.'

'You have, indeed. But see here.' He pointed to the boy, who lay in a deep, sweet sleep, with drops of perspiration covering his brow. 'He is saved, thanks to you.'

Tears of joy filled her eyes.

'The danger is over,' continued the husband. 'Once on the road to recovery he will recuperate rapidly. Perhaps he will be sufficiently improved in fourteen days to be removed to his new home.'

'Do you indeed suppose that I would allow the boy to be taken away from me after this?' asked the doctor's wife softly. 'He has called me mother, and although he only did it in his fever, I will be a mother to him. He belongs to me.'

'So you would rather send the younger boy to the orphan asylum?'

'No, I will not do that.'

'Or the girl?'

'Certainly not.'

'But you still less wish to give up the two little ones?'

'I will keep them all five.'

'All five?' The doctor's voice had an uncertain sound. 'You'll allow yourself to be carried away by your good heart. Consider how risky it is with strange children; one never knows what is in them.'

'That can be said also of one's own children.'

'They take our kindness as their rightful claim.'

'They have a right to do so.'

'And when they are grown up it suddenly occurs to them that they are not our children.'

'If we were true parents to them this would not be so.'

'And all the trouble and work they make.'

'I will gladly take that upon myself. But—' she glanced anxiously at him—'perhaps all five are too many for you?'

'Me?' He took both her hands and said: 'Anna, when the poor mother was struggling with death, and could not die because of her distress for her children, I bent over her and said: "I will take the children and they shall be all my own."

"All five?" she asked incredulously. "All five," I replied, "so help me God." Thereupon she died in peace.' 'Poor mother,' whispered his wife, hiding her face in his shoulder. Suddenly she raised her head. 'But, Albert, if you promised that, you brought the children into the house with the express purpose of keeping them all.'

He nodded assent.

'But what if I had not been willing?'

'I knew your heart.'

'So? And if you knew my heart why did you not come confidently and tell me what you wished?'

The doctor put on a somewhat critical expression. 'You wanted on that very day to have new floors and modern style of carpets and curtains and—'

She was about to interrupt him when a feeble sound came from the bed. The boy lay there with clear, feverish eyes looking over at her. Had he heard what she had said? Did he suspect what decision she had made?

'Mother,' he whispered softly, stretching out his weak hand to her.

She threw herself down on her knees before the bed. 'Yes, my child, I will be your mother.' She covered his face with kisses and sat down on the bed beside him, and, tenderly smoothing the moist hair from his forehead, said, smiling through her tears: 'What fine soft hair he has! And such good honest eyes! And—'

'Now that sounds like a genuine mother,' said the doctor, laughing. 'I see already you will spoil the child in a most terrible manner.'

'You don't say so. But, listen, there are the other children outside in the hall. They would like to get in. Can they be admitted?'

The doctor was already at the door. There stood the little group of children, huddled together as they had been a few weeks previous, the little ones in front and the older ones in the background. But this time they were not so timid and bashful.

They tripped confidently nearer, and while the two little ones climbed into the lap of the doctor's wife, and the two older ones crowded close to her, they gazed cautiously at their brother, who lay upon the bed before them so pale and still.

With one hand she held that of the sick boy and with the other tightly clasped the other children; and, beaming with joy, exclaimed to her husband

'Our children! May God bless them and make them happy!'

'All five!' added the doctor.—From the German.

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Catholic World

CHINA.—Priest Massacred.

A Pekin message states that a serious rising has taken place at Ting Fuchill. It was due to attempts to collect the indemnities for a Catholic missionary killed in the massacres. A French priest has been murdered. His head was carried about the country on a pole for several days. The Foreign Ministers are insisting that the Chinese Government shall suppress the rebellion immediately. The French Minister at Pekin is sending M. Kahn, a secretary, to conduct an investigation.

ENGLAND.—Convent Schools.

The 'Rock,' a Low Church London newspaper, is greatly disturbed by 'a very real and pressing danger to the National Protestantism—the increasing infatuation of English parents for Continental Convent schools.' With pain the editor finds that 'thousands of our best and brightest young people from Protestant homes are imbibing the rankest ultramontaniam abroad.' But if this is so, what is to be said for the 'Rock's' preaching? Year after year, in leading articles, notes, speeches, and letters, it has abused the nuns. They have been accused (says the 'Catholic Times') by it of almost every form of crime. Parents have been warned not to trust their children to them. And now, after all this, to have to acknowledge that thousands and thousands of the best and brightest young people from English Protestant homes joyfully make their way to the convents, and that the 'infatuation' is increasing! One thing is certain—either the 'Rock' or the parents are wrong. It seems to us the natural conclusion is that the newspaper is in error. Those parents are fond of their children. They wish them to get an education at least as good as they received themselves, and on investigation they have discovered that they can place them in no better hands than those of Catholic nuns.

HOLLAND.—The Church.

'Viator,' writing in the London 'Tablet,' supplies some interesting information regarding the position of the Catholic Church in Holland. Many people who regard the Dutch as being as Protestant a race as the English will learn with pleased surprise that the Catholics in Holland are more than one-third of the population, numbering exactly 35.4 per cent. of the inhabitants. There are 1060 Catholic churches, with 2348 priests and an established hierarchy. Religious vocations are so numerous that there is always a large surplus available for foreign missions. In public affairs, too, Catholics have a good position. 26 out of the 58 deputies in the Second Chamber being of the old faith, while no fewer than three of the Cabinet are Catholics. And as the Dutchman's motto is 'Hold fast,' the Church is not likely to lose her foothold in Holland.

Religious to the Rescue.

An idea of the sad fate to which would be left a certain class of unfortunates, if the religious Orders of the Catholic Church ceased to exist, has just been strikingly shown in the ultra-Protestant town of Zaandam, North Holland, writes Rev. J. Van Der Heyden to the 'Catholic Sentinel.' A number of patients stricken down with contagious diseases having been brought to the city hospitals, the lay nurses went on a strike, refusing to attend to these stricken ones. The Mayor, after vainly attempting to secure the services of more willing mercenaries, telegraphed as a last resort to the Brothers of St. John of God, at Amsterdam. Two hours later three Brothers arrived at Zaandam, and they entered at once upon their duties, taking full charge of all the departments, on condition that Sisters would be secured to attend the female patients. The Mayor started off for Amsterdam to engage a corps of trained hospital Sisters. He was as successful in this second appeal as in the first. And now the good Calvinists of Zaandam feel, if they never did before, that there is something in the Catholic religion which Calvin, when he started to improve upon the Church founded by Christ, left out, to the detriment and shame of his present-day followers.

ROME.—A Rumor.

Consternation was displayed in the Vatican the other day when Dr. Lapponi, the Holy Father's private physician, was seen going towards his Holiness's apartments with a large microscope in one hand and a case containing several vials and surgical instruments in the other. The rumor spread that the Pope had suddenly become seriously ill, but soon the truth became known. Pope Leo has long taken much interest in the progress of modern science, and Dr. Lapponi's object was to show him specimens of the various microbes which have been discovered during recent years, and to explain to him the exact manner in which each of them affects human beings. The germs of typhus, tuberculosis, diphtheria, anthrax, and other maladies were carefully examined through the microscope by the Pope, who then asked Dr. Lapponi many questions, especially as to the manner in which the germs find their way into human bodies and as to the methods which have been devised for destroying them.

Australians at the Vatican.

On Sunday last (writes a Rome correspondent, under date May 5) his Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, had the honor of presenting a group of about fifty Australians to the Holy Father, while a small but highly representative American pilgrimage was received by his Holiness on Sunday. The Australian group included eleven students now at the Propaganda and

belonging to the Irish College, besides several laymen, among whom I may mention Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, of Melbourne, and Mrs. Baker, of Adelaide, accompanied by her daughter and niece. Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, (rector of the Irish College) and Very Rev. Dean O'Haran (Cardinal Moran's secretary) were also present. His Eminence, in introducing the pilgrims, pronounced a short but eloquent address, in the course of which he referred to Australia as 'the most youthful of Christian nations in the world,' a happy phrase which greatly struck the Holy Father who, in replying to the Cardinal's speech, said that although the good seed had been scattered in Australia but yesterday, comparatively speaking, the progress already made by Catholicism indicated that its growth and development in those distant climes were specially favored by Providence. His Holiness concluded by declaring that if pilgrimages from the Old World gave him the greatest satisfaction, this gratification is enhanced in the case of pilgrims who represent the sturdy and providential progress of the younger nations. A noteworthy incident occurred during the audience, when Cardinal Moran asked the Holy Father to grant the cross 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice' to Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, who was present, in recognition of the valuable services which her pen has rendered to the Catholic cause in Australia. Needless to say that the request was immediately granted, the Holy Father adding many benevolent words of encouragement and congratulation. Mrs. Baker is related to the Speaker of the Australian Commonwealth, and the well-deserved distinction will be learned with satisfaction by all Australian Catholics.

SPAIN.—A Change of Front.

It is pleasant to be able to record (says the 'Catholic Times') that the Spanish Government has receded from its determination to wage war on the religious Orders. Whatever be the cause of this unexpected change of policy, whether the Queen has expressed her dislike for it, as some report, or, as others prefer to say, the Government fears that General Weyler would be the only person likely to profit by the disturbance arising from an anti-clerical campaign, the fact stands clearly out that the Ministry does not intend to proceed to extreme measures against the religious. Its instructions to the Provincial Governors are of such an indefinite character that no attempt has been, or is likely to be, made to interfere with the Congregations. Of course, the Radical deputies are bitterly annoyed, but the Ministry does not trouble itself with their outcries. A greater question engages its attention. The accession of the young King to the throne is producing an expression of feeling in places like Barcelona which will demand all the tact and time of the Government to confine it within safe channels. We may assume, therefore, that the religious Orders in Spain are safe for

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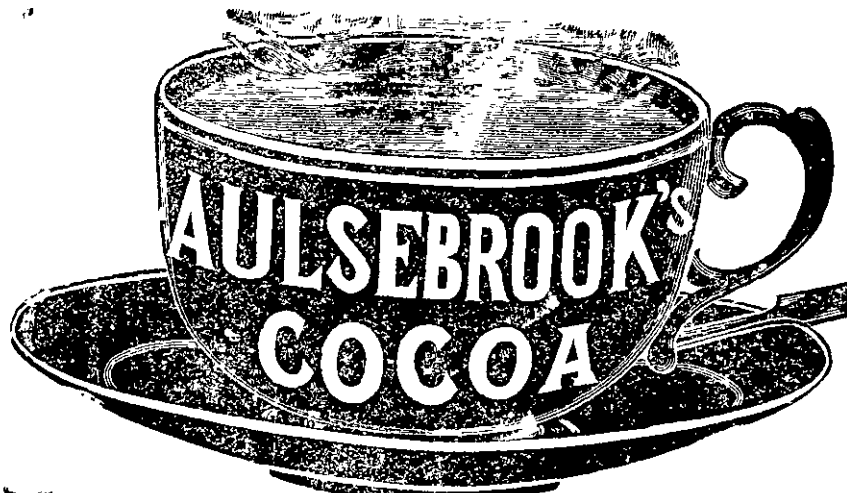
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To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.**A**NOTHER GRAIN SEASON being at hand, we take the opportunity of thanking our many clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal cash advances thereon if required.**SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, Etc.**—We would remind producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce.**WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.**—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.**PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.**—Our sales are held every Monday morning, at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

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DONALD REID & CO., LTD.**Build up your Constitution by taking****Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.**

the present; but it would be unwise to speculate what course events will take when once the King fills the throne and frees himself from the wise discretion of his mother.

UNITED STATES.

A banner is to be presented by the American Catholic pilgrimage to Leo XIII. This banner will be a masterpiece. It is to be of white and yellow silk in panels fringed with gold. Over the banner partially falls a curtain of white silk, embroidered on the sides with American beauty roses. Wrought in gold on the centre piece is the following: 'Solemn Homage to Leo XIII., 1902.' Underneath, beautifully wrought in colors and flanked by lilies of silver and gold are the Papal arms, and the coat-of-arms of the United States. On the reverse of the banner is the following motto artistically wrought in gold: 'The Ecclesiastical Province of New York in Pilgrimage to Rome for the Pontifical Jubilee, 1902.' On the centre of the reverse side will be wrought the coat-of-arms of the Archdiocese of New York, and surrounding it the coats-of-arms of the dioceses of Albany, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Syracuse, Brooklyn, Newark, Rochester and Trenton, each diocese, of course, in its proper colors. The entire banner, in its elaborateness of design, will be embroidered by the most skilful hands, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy of presentation to Leo XIII. On the occasion of the Papal audience the Very Rev. E. H. Porcile will present this banner to the Pope, who will doubtless accept it as a symbol of the loyalty of Catholic America to the See of Peter.

An Appointment.

President Roosevelt has just appointed Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners in succession to the Protestant Bishop of Whipple, who died recently. This is the first Catholic appointment to this Board, and it probably marks a new departure in the conduct of Indian affairs by the United States Government. Why some such step was not taken before, seeing that so long ago as 1894 the Washington authorities voted no less than 389,745 dollars towards the Catholic Indian schools seems very strange. Bigotry and political corruption combined, however, says the Chicago 'New World,' succeeded, for the last appropriation was reduced to less than 60,000 dollars, 'to be distributed among 26 Catholic schools and one Protestant Episcopal Indian school.' Yet the Indian population has not decreased, and the Catholic schools, as the wholly Protestant Board has acknowledged, are more efficient than ever. It is to be hoped that the appointment of Dr. Ryan—who, by the way, was born in the little village of Cloneyharph, Tipperary, over 70 years ago—will bring a new spirit into the administration of the Indian schools. In any case the appointment is a tardy recognition of the service the Catholic Church has rendered to the tribes for generations, and the President deserves to be congratulated on the event.

A Venerable Prelate.

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was 80 years old on May 4. A great diocesan celebration, both religious and social, but wholly clerical, took place, when the greatest gathering of New England priests ever seen attended Solemn High Mass at the cathedral of the Holy Cross on Sunday, and honored the venerable metropolitan on Tuesday with a banquet. Chief among the simple and sincere tokens with which the clergy showed their affection and admiration was a large bronze tablet, memorial of his period of episcopacy and of the founding and erection of the cathedral.

GENERAL.

Patagonia.

The two dioceses of Patagonia, South America, contain 103,000

Catholics, have 56 priests and 44 schools.

A Persian Diocese.

The diocese of Isphahan, Persia, contains 14,000 Catholics, has 12 missionary priests, 65 native priests, 47 Catholic schools and three hospitals and asylums.

Mesopotamia

The ancient land of Mesopotamia is known to all readers of the Bible. It is not so well known, however, that it contains 66,000 Catholics, has 50 foreign missionaries, 155 native priests, 84 schools and 24 charitable institutions.

The Church in Siam.

Aside from the 86 foreign missionaries laboring in the kingdom of Siam, 14 native priests are engaged in exacting service. There are now 26,000 Catholics in that country.

Too Much for His Philosophy.

A Virginia member of Congress used many years ago to tell a story which may have been intended as a parable for politicians who approach questions from the wrong side. It is still capable of performing that office, not only for politicians, but for others.

The proprietor of a tanyard built a stand on one of the main streets of a Virginia town for the purpose of selling leather and buying raw hides.

When he had completed the building, he considered for a long time what sort of sign to put up to attract attention to the new establishment. Finally a happy thought struck him. He bored an auger hole through the door post and stuck a calf's tail into it with the tufted end outside.

After awhile he saw a solemn-faced man standing near the door looking at the sign, his eyes in a round, meditative stare behind his spectacles. The tanner watched him a minute, then stepped out and addressed him.

'Good morning, sir!' he said.
'Morning,' said the other, without taking his eyes off the sign.
'Want to buy leather?' asked the tanner.
'No.'
'Got any hides to sell?'
'No.'
'Are you a farmer?'
'No.'
'Merchant?'
'No.'
'Lawyer?'
'No.'
'Doctor?'
'No.'
'What are you, then?'
'I'm a philosopher. I've been standing here for an hour trying to figure out how that calf got through that auger hole.'

Mary and Her Little Lamb

Everybody knows the story of Mary and her little lamb (says the 'Ave Maria'), but not everyone knows that Mary E Sawyer, who was born near Worcester, Massachusetts, was the heroine of the poem.

When Mary was a little girl she found a new-born lamb nearly dead with hunger and cold. She tenderly nursed it back to life and became devotedly attached to her gentle charge. The lamb was her constant companion and playmate, and was to her what a doll is to most children. For hours she would dress her lamb and 'make believe' it was her baby. One day her brother suggested that she take the lamb to school with her. The thought so delighted Mary that she started earlier than usual for the schoolhouse, reached there before the other scho-

lars, and put the little lamb under her seat, where it lay contentedly.

When Mary's turn came for her recitations the lamb ran down the aisle after her, to the intense delight of the pupils and the surprise of the teacher. The lamb was put outside, and it waited on the doorstep for Mary and followed her home. A young man named John Roulston chanced to be a visitor at the school and the pathetic incident led him to compose the stanzas, which he presented to the owner of the lamb. Some years after Miss Sawyer was married to Mr. Columbus Tyler.

When the lamb was old enough to shear, Mary's mother knit her two pairs of stockings of the wool, and Mrs. Tyler kept these stockings until she was eighty years old. When the 'Old South Church' of Boston was raising money, she unravelled a pair of the stockings and wound the yarn on small cards, upon which she wrote her autograph; and these cards were sold for upward of \$100. Mrs. Tyler died in December, 1889.

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A Night Porter in attendance.

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Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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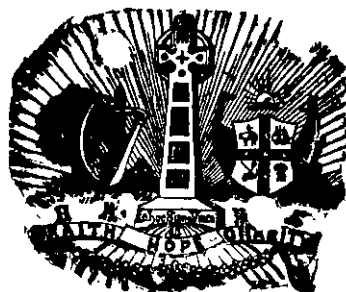
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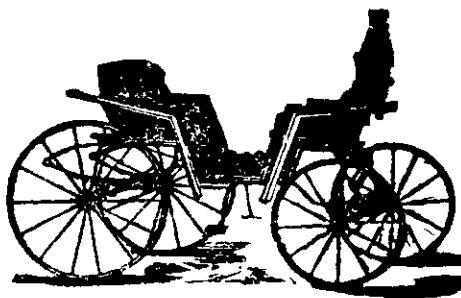
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