

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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PRIOR 6D

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.

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., P.M.

LEO XIII., Pope

Current Topics

Our Cancer Patients

Two and a half centuries ago, when Bernini made his famous statue of the Nile in Rome, he represented it as a human figure with its head concealed by the fold of a mantle. For at that time, and till far on in our own day, the head or source of Egypt's wealth-bearing river had not yet been discovered. If some grotesque sculptor of our time were to personify cancer, he might aptly treat his subject as Bernini treated the Nile. For the source or origin of cancer still remains one of the unread riddles of medical science. Leprosy is a medical mystery, but (to use 'the genial showman's' term) cancer is 'mysterior.' Dr. Fell, a well-known New Zealand practitioner, has expressed the opinion that cancer is a disease of comparatively modern growth. No mention is made of it in the Bible. Hippocrates wrote four centuries before the Christian era. He was the most famous physician of that far-off time, and described many a human ill of his day; but he is silent about cancer, and if it existed at all at that remote period, it must have been comparatively rare. Dr. Snow, the English physician who has made cancer his subject, says, in an article before us, that it is not hereditary, but is due to 'the increased stress of our modern life.' And he adds that 'until society emerges into some calmer sea,' 'a progressive increase of cancer, duly proportioned to the growing severity of the struggle for existence, may be predicted as a matter of course.'

Whatever may be the value of Dr. Snow's theory as to the causation of cancer, there can be no doubt about the menacing rapidity of the spread of that fearful malady. Tuberculosis is the over-king of all the ills that flesh is heir too. Cancer comes next to it as a slayer of our kind. In New Zealand, the deaths from this noisome parasitical disease rose steadily from 307 in 1892 to 515 in 1901. This represents an increase during that period, from 4.78 to 6.62 deaths per 10,000 persons in the population, and from 4.75 to 6.75 per cent. of the total deaths in the Colony. In the British Isles the proportion of deaths from this dread scourge is even greater. A report recently published by the Registrar-General shows that cancer is steadily increasing in every country in the United Kingdom. In Ireland, in 1864—the first year in which the registration system was in force—the rate was 2.7 per 10,000 living. In 1871 it had risen to 3.2, in 1881 to 3.7, in 1891 to 4.6, and in 1901 it reached 6.5. In England (including Wales) in 1864 the rate was 3.9, in 1871 it was 4.2, in 1881 5.2, in 1891 6.9, and in 1900 it had risen to 8.8. In Scotland in 1864 the rate was 4.3, in 1871 it was 4.4, in 1881 5.2, in 1891 6.8, and 1900 8.0.

In reviewing the detailed figures presented in his report, the Registrar-General draws attention to certain main facts which they disclose—facts which, however, serve only, in a way, to emphasise the strange and painful mystery that still surrounds this fell disease. Here are the points to which the Registrar-General directs attention:—

1. That in many cases cancer occurs in the same family, grand-parents, parents, and other relatives of the person affected having suffered from that disease.
2. That frequently, where the member of a family is afflicted with cancer, other members of the family suffer from tuberculosis.
3. That in a number of instances where members of a family are afflicted with cancer, other members of the family suffer from lunacy, idiocy, and epilepsy.
4. That in some cases the disease has occurred in persons who have been in direct contact with cancer patients.
5. That the disease has manifested itself in individuals who have used the tobacco pipes of persons suffering from cancer of the lip.
6. That in some instances more than one case of cancer has occurred among different families living in the same house, or among successive occupants of the same house.
7. That in a few cases the disease has appeared in different houses in the same locality about the same time.

Passing Storms

One night Old Sam Pepys woke up amidst the rush and clatter of a great wind. And he said to his wife: 'I pray God I hear not the death of some great person, this wind is so high.' Pepys gave voice to a superstition that is by no means dead, although it is within precisely a month of 200 years since the famous diary-writer passed over to the majority. If there were anything in the aged superstition, the past few weeks would have coined a big percentage of the 'great persons' of Europe and Australia. For the wind has been blowing furiously on and off till it slit its bellows. It left Mr. Lipton's 'Shamrock III,' like poor Tom Bowling, a 'sheer hulk' off Weymouth; it wrecked and foundered vessels in Marseilles harbor; and a few weeks ago it played red havoc over the British Isles, but especially in Ireland, uprooted valuable park trees by thousands, felled the forests, ripped houses into flying smithereens, sent people flying out of jerry-built tenements to the safer shelter of the more solidly-built police stations, and repeated most of the destructive antics associated with that epoch in Irish history, 'the night of the big wind' of 1839. Some of its reputed exploits remind us of a newspaper description of a cyclone in North Dakota, which is said to have 'turned a well inside out, a cellar upside down, moved a township line, changed the day of the week, blown a mortgage off a farm, and knocked the wind out of a stumping politician.'

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

The storm in Great Britain is said to have been moving at a high velocity when it struck things in a heap and tore around among the wreck. It is credited with a speed of a hundred miles an hour. This was what our American cousins would call a pretty 'slick' performance; for the pace of European storms strike an average of only 17 miles an hour. Those of the United States hold the world's championship with an average of 28 miles. Much better running is, however, frequently made, for, like Mr. Dooley's Admiral Dewey, a wind-storm can take things easy and be calm 'when they're anything to be calm about.' But it can also 'light out' like a grizzly of the Rockies when it is 'so disposed.' In 1872, for instance, a hurricane—or whatever else you prefer to call it—tore along at the rate of 78 miles an hour from Texas to Maine. Nine years previously (according to Mulhall) another rushing wind-storm swept over Liverpool at a pressure which indicated 90 miles an hour. And there are records of intermittent gusts in Great Britain which, for a brief space, did a sprint of two miles in a single minute. The tropics lay claim to typhoons and cyclones that career over the surface of sea and land at even greater speed than this.

An Old Superstition

A curious story of the recent storm is told by a Dublin solicitor. 'He lives,' says the 'Freeman,' 'in No. 13 in a well-known street, and has for neighbors right and left, a couple of friends who "wouldn't live in a house numbered 13 for any money." On Friday morning the solicitor, who had slept right through the cyclone, went across the street to see what damage had been done to his house. He was seen crossing back again with a smile on his face. There was not the slightest trace of damage on No. 13; while No. 12 and No. 14 were in a state of utter wreck.'

The superstition of lucky and unlucky numbers is as old as it is silly. Most of those popular fancies about good and evil luck are the tattered rags of paganism which ill-instructed persons bear about them still. They come down from pre-Christian days, and Latin and Greek literature is studded with them. It is a far cry back to Pythagoras. But, in his 'Pentad,' he lays stress upon the virtues of numbers one, three, and five, and the evils that are supposed to lurk in two, 'the symbol of diversity.' Long ages afterwards, Shakespeare echoed the sentiment, when, in his 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' he made fat old Falstaff say: 'There is divinity in odd numbers, whether in nativity, chance, or death.' Christianity waged a war that still continues against those pagan fancies, and has enormously lessened the detestable influence which they once exercised upon the human mind. Samuel Butler rallied the Puritans of his day upon their simple faith in lucky numbers and in the horse-shoe as a charm against witches, and poked gentle fun at them with an alleged ancient instance—

'Augustus, having b' oversight
Put on his left shoe 'fore his right,
Had like to have been slain that day
By soldiers mutiny'ng for pay'

Lecky has remarked in one of his works that periods of decay of religious faith are commonly marked by a high degree of credulity and superstition. And, as a matter of fact, one of the curious features of this age of sneering scepticism is the boundless credulity with which men who have 'emancipated' themselves from the restraints of Christianity, cling to a faith in lucky and unlucky numbers and circumstances, and to other superstitions that have no connection with religion. Zola was probably about the most thorough-going and swinish-minded of the 'emancipated' neo-pagans of our time. A few years ago he took the public into his confidence with regard to a swarm of superstitious practices to which he was enslaved. His superstitious fear of number seven was, for instance, an overmastering dread. No matter how urgent or important an undertaking might be, he would not begin it on the seventh day of any month. And this was the man who spent a great part of his life in railing at the 'superstition' of people who believed in personal responsibility to a great Creator, in moral homes, and in clean, Christian lives!

A practical protest against a popular and widely-prevalent 'unlucky number' superstition is the periodical clerical meeting that is held in Paris under the title of 'the thirteen dinner.' It is the quiet and frugal reunion

of a society of a baker's dozen of Catholic ecclesiastics who selected this mode of combating the prevalent idea as to the fatal ill-luck that is supposed to dog the footsteps of some one of any group of thirteen persons who sit down together to table.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL

VII.—CANADA'S GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL.

By the Editor.

Two Canadians—one returning from Australia, the other from Honolulu—stood beside me on the Moana's upper deck as we rounded the Alley-Sloper nose of the bulbous promontory at the further end of which Vancouver stands. As the city came suddenly into view, one exclaimed: 'There she is, the Melbourne of the North!' The other replied: 'The Glasgow of the West!—I reckon that's about her name.' This latter I found to be a sort of descriptive local pet-name bestowed on Vancouver by people who are firm believers in the destiny which is to raise their city into a foremost emporium of the commerce of the north-western world. Another and less familiar designation was applied to Vancouver by Douglas Gladen:—'The Constantinople of the West.' These titles give diverse expression to the three features of Vancouver that appeal with greatest force to the stranger within its gates. Its rapid rise recalls the swift growth of the great Australian city that stands on Port Phillip Bay. Its position, its present commercial importance, and its roseate prospects justify the comparison with 'Glaigie.' Constantinople is a gem of picturesque effect when seen from the surrounding hills or from the further shore. But for the scenic grandeur of its setting Vancouver is, perhaps, not surpassed by any city in the world. It does not present the parti-colored and picturesque tatterdom that in Stamboul is reminiscent of the glowing East; but its sidewalks and stores and factories and sawmills and homes are alive with the dapper Jap and the stolid-faced Chinaman, who lend to its broad and open streets an air that is redolent of the distant Orient.

Vancouver is a city of yesterday. Seven and twenty years ago its site was a dense primeval forest where the panther had his lair and the wild deer and bear their abode. It owes its existence and prosperity to the

Canadian-Pacific Railway.

The history of that remarkable corporation is, in effect, the history of the development of all North-western and Western Canada from the shores of Lake Superior to the waters of the broad Pacific. In 1611 the great Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Raymbault and Jogues, were preaching the faith to a great assemblage of Indians on the neck of land between Huron and Superior, where Sault Ste Marie now stands. Father Raymbault was moving west across the rolling wilderness, anxious to fulfil the hope he had long entertained of crossing the unknown and undiscovered mountain-region beyond, and finding his way to China. He desired to join his confreres who had raised a flourishing Christian church in the Flowery Land, where a few years later—in the reign of the enlightened Sun-Chee, the first of the Tartar dynasty—Father Verhiest held an important astronomical appointment, and Father Schaal's talent for administration was so highly appreciated that he was made Chief Minister of State and actual ruler of the Chinese Empire. Father Raymbault was the first white man who projected a journey to the Pacific across the wilds of Canada. But he never realised his dream, and his bones lie in an unknown grave in Sault Ste Marie. The first white man who made that perilous journey was

A Scottish Fur-trader.

He was a true and dashing representative of those adventurous French and French-Canadian gentilshommes and peasant coureurs des bois of the old regime who were lured by the fascinations of the fur-trade far into the forest-fastnesses of the west and north, and who were, with the missionary priests, the first explorers of those unknown regions. They

'Blazed new ways for worlds to come
And mourned not, but bravely dumb,
So died, full trusting God and time.'

Like them, the Scottish fur-trader 'blazed' a track for the future pioneer. He tortured a route for himself through the Rocky mountains, got afloat in his canoe on the dangerous, swiftly-rushing, and boulder-strewn

Fraser River—to which he gave his name—and followed its wild course to the sea. That was in the distant forties. It was a deed of great daring; for the Fraser, like the Columbia and the Thompson, and nearly all the rivers of this rugged region, rush at headlong speed in wild and turbulent career through the rocky gorges of the coastal ranges. How Fraser navigated his craft through the steep and stormy rush of Hell-gate canon, is a mystery which I cannot pretend to fathom. The discovery of gold in British Columbia brought long wagon-teams over the Rockies, past camps of hostile Indians, up steep mountain slopes, and down deadly inclines with locked wheels and logs serving as brakes, and dragging astern. Those were the days when only intermittent Indian trails—traces of which you still see along the Thompson and the Fraser—pointed the way across the mountains, and before the sappers cut the track for pack-animals and the

Old Wagon Road

which you see in the various stages of ruin as you tread the gorges in the vestibule car of the Canadian-Pacific Railway. But these were comparatively recent developments. And, at best, they were passing makeshifts, and, for commercial purposes, of little practical value. And so the rich western land remained cut off from the east as though it were in remote Kamschatka, the only way to it around Cape Horn, and its nascent commercial and political and geographical 'affinities' being all with the adjoining land of Uncle Sam. And thus, political as well as commercial reasons made it every year more urgent to bring Canada's Pacific seaboard nearer to the centre of its life in the eastern provinces. McTaggart was one of those who long ago spoke of a railway line that would link ocean to ocean. People

Voted him a Madman

for his pains. I find the scheme dimly outlined in a corpulent volume published two generations ago by Montgomery Martin on the resources of Canada, and more clearly and decisively in some speeches delivered half a century ago by Judge Haliburton (better known by his literary name 'Sam Slick'), and in a printed volume of addresses given in 1858 by Hon. Alexander Morris, who had been Governor of Manitoba, the North-western Territories and Keewatin. It was voted a pleasant dream and its advocates visionaries. But the impossible of to-day is often the matter-of-course of to-morrow. When the first Napoleon thought of re-opening the sand-encumbered Suez ship-canal made by old Rameses II. somewhere about the days of Moses, the engineer Lepere, who was deputed to report upon the matter, declared it impracticable. Napoleon dropped the project like a red-hot poker. But Ferdinand de Lesseps brought it to a successful issue, and on a vastly greater scale than the work of the Egyptian monarch of the misty past. History repeated itself in the case of the projected Canadian transcontinental railway. In proportion as political, military, and commercial considerations pressed for its construction, mountains of impossibilities shrank to the dimensions of ant-hills. Objections finally vanished, and the dream of the forties and fifties became the hope of the sixties and the resolve of the seventies. The confederation of the British North American Provinces in 1867 brought

The Realisation

of the undertaking nearer, just as the federation of the Australian States has already brought the project of a great transcontinental railway from Port Augusta to Port Darwin within the scope of practical politics. A sparsely peopled nation, as Canada was 30 years ago, might well pause, hesitant and trembling, on the brink of so vast an enterprise. For, as a history of this great project says, it was 'a work of such vast proportions that the richest empire of Europe might well have hesitated before entering upon it.' West from the Red River, in Manitoba, there lay 800 miles of rolling plains known only to the Indian and the fur-trader. Behind those far-extending prairies rose, tier above tier, the massive and unexplored barrier of the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Cascades, soaring to an elevation as great as 15,000 feet, and extending in unbroken succession for 600 miles to the Pacific. The survey alone of the line was a long and arduous and costly work. The construction would represent the ransom of a kingdom. Patience is power. But it takes strength to sit still and wait. And many in Canada lacked that strength. They lost patience. It was only a short step from that to loss of faith in the work. There were hints of national bankruptcy. The great railway question formed the line of cleavage between political parties in Canada. There were bickerings and delays, and

The Construction

of the transcontinental line did not begin till 1875. It began in political fears and party jealousies. These continued to pursue it. Administrations changed, fresh delays occurred, and in 1880—five years after the work had been inaugurated—the Dominion Parliament decided to surrender the work to a private company.

'The explorations and surveys for the railway,' says the story of this great enterprise, 'had made known the character of the country it was to traverse. In the wilderness east, north, and west of Lake Superior, forests of pine and other timber, and mineral deposits of incalculable value, were found, and millions of acres of agricultural land as well. The vast prairie district between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains proved to be wonderfully rich in its agricultural resources. Towards the mountains great coal-fields were discovered, and British Columbia beyond was known to contain almost every element of traffic and wealth. Thousands of people had settled on the prairies of the North-west, and their success had brought tens of thousands more. The political reasons for building the railway were lost sight of and commercial reasons took their place, and there was no difficulty in finding a party of capitalists ready and willing to relieve the Government of the work and carry it on as a commercial enterprise. The

Canadian-Pacific Railway Company

was organised early in 1881, and immediately entered into a contract to complete the line within ten years.

'The railway system of Eastern Canada had already advanced far up the Ottawa Valley, attracted mainly by the rapidly growing traffic from the pine forests, and it was from a point in connection with this system that the Canadian-Pacific Railway had to be carried through to the Pacific coast, a distance of 2550 miles. Of this, the Government had under construction one section of 425 miles between Lake Superior and Winnipeg, and another of 213 miles from Burrard Inlet, on the Pacific coast, eastward to Kamloops Lake in British Columbia. The Company undertook the building of the remaining 1920 miles, and for this it was to receive from the Government 25,000,000 dollars in money and 25,000,000 acres of agricultural land. The two sections of railway under construction were to be finished by the Government, and together with a branch line of 65 miles already in operation from Winnipeg southward to the boundary of the United States, were to be given to the Company, in addition to its subsidies in money and lands; and the entire railway, when completed, was to remain the property of the Company.'

A somewhat similar land-grant system is being proposed in connection with the projected transcontinental railway across the interior of the Australian continent. As things stood, it is clear that the political fears and jealousies of the time threw a rare bargain into the hands of the Canadian-Pacific Company. Without taking into account the well-filled national purse and the completed railway lines presented to them, the broad kingdom of 25,000,000 acres with which they were endowed was only a seventh less in area than the North Island of New Zealand, and almost exactly equal in extent to Ireland and Wales, and comprised magnificent farm-lands, the like of which is only to be found in the favored United States of Ohio and Illinois. With flowing coffers, the Canadian-Pacific Company threw off their coats to the task. Armies of men were engaged upon the work. Everywhere the track was so perfectly constructed that trains were able to pass safely over it at high speed as soon as the rails were spiked and bolted. On the rolling prairies west of Winnipeg the rails were laid at a rate that varied from three to six miles a day. Eastward, along the northern shore of Lake Superior, there was

Terrific Work.

When the Russian railroad engineers consulted the Czar as to the direction to be followed by the iron road from St. Petersburg to Moscow, he drew a straight line on the map, and it was followed as closely as circumstances would permit. But the road that skirts the upper shores of the world's greatest fresh-water lake is as sinuous as the path of a mountain brook. It 'winds about and in and out' through piled up hills and jagged promontories and tall cliffs and massive boulders of Laurentian and Huron rock that is almost as hard and refractory as flint. That rugged region is an affliction of spirit for the railway builder, as it is a happy hunting ground for the sportsman and a paradise for the lover of the picturesque. According to Livy's storied legend, when Hannibal was leading his seasoned Carthaginian cohorts across the Alps to the conquest of Italy, he split the impassable rock-walls and intrusive mountain-peaks with fire and then softened and crumbled them to pieces with heavy doses of vinegar. The Cana-

dian-Pacific Railway engineers treated the tough rocky barriers of the Lake Superior shore with more energetic prescriptions. They employed thousands of tons of dynamite and every rock-racking contrivance that was known at the time and slowly crunched their toilsome way through to the prairie lands beyond Fort William. The average cost of their far-stretching line was £10,700 per mile. But there was one section of the deep-cut, many-tunnelled north-shore track that ran into an expenditure of 700,000 dollars (about £140,000) per mile: perhaps the most costly bit of railway construction of equal length upon the surface of the earth. In the meantime the Company's army-divisions of navvies had been gouging away at the great mountain-barrier of the Rockies both from the eastern and the western side. The year 1884 saw them at the summit. And one morning in the following year—it was November 7—the workers met and

Joined Hands

at Craigellachie, in Eagle Pass, in the Columbia (or Gold) Range. And thus in less than one-half of the stipulated time the last rail of Canada's great transcontinental iron commercial road was well and truly laid. 'It was a wet and woolly morning, and raw as a beefsteak,' said a superintendent to me as he pointed out the spot where Canada's Maritime Provinces and her great North-west came arm in arm and clasped hands with the Pacific in the mountains. Beside the scene of this historic tableau runs a noisy mountain stream, and round about on every side is a dense forest of the giant spruce and hemlock and balsam and Douglas fir that clothe the steep walls of the narrow Pass and peep into the sleeping waters of its lovely lakes. In 1871 British Columbia entered, on paper, into the Canadian Union. The actual and effective union took place when the last spike was driven into the last tie of the Canadian-Pacific Railway at Craigellachie.

There are three railway lines that cross the American continent from shore to shore. Only one of these—the Canadian-Pacific Railway—is the property of a single company. It was pushed through with the greatest speed and the most thorough workmanship of all, the cuttings being unusually wide, the embankments remarkably solid, and the bridges made of steel of extraordinary strength, resting upon massive constructions of solid stone. The mileage owned by the Canadian-Pacific Company has been raised to over 10,000 miles by the purchase of eastward lines and the construction of branches that feed the energy of the central track like the tributaries that swell the mighty volume of the St. Lawrence. Its main line from Vancouver to Quebec measures 3054 miles; and you can travel in its cars, without change or break, from the Pacific to Halifax, a distance of 3666 miles.

The merry hum of traffic began on each section as soon as it was complete. Population poured in along its track in a manner that in a milder way recalled the

Rush of Settlement

to the great bordering States of the American Union which gave rise to those flourishing western cities whose most remarkable development is found in Chicago. Hamlets, villages, and towns rose fast out of the earth; the rich red soil of the western prairies was turned up and yielded marvellous returns; mines were opened, and a new spirit stole into the dead North-western and Western lands of the Dominion.

For a brief space, the terminus of the Canadian-Pacific Railway was where the Dominion Government had placed it, at Port Moody, thirty-three miles away from Vancouver, at the elbow in the long fold of Burrard Inlet where it takes a sudden spike-like bend northwards into the Cascade Range. Then the rails were pushed on by the southern shore of the Inlet to Vancouver. This extension was completed in May, 1886. The site of Vancouver was then

A Dense Forest

of gigantic cedars and firs. The last rails were laid amidst a double palisade of forest giants, with a thin streak of sky showing through the pine-tops two hundred feet above, and in front the sleeping waters of Georgia Strait. The forest fell fast under squads of sturdy axes. It was ripped into building material by buzz-saw and shingle-knife, and a young city of wooden houses and slab shanties, varied by occasional 'shacks' (huts), came out of the ground in a narrow clearing like those that one sees in the jungle-forests of Gippsland in Australia. People were in hot haste to build, they were too hurried to wait for brick and mortar to come lumbering along from the East—a name which corresponds to 't'other side' in Western Australia, and denotes, not the Orient, but all of Canada that lies to

the sunrise side of the Rocky Mountains. And thus Vancouver the First arose—a small settlement of wooden buildings in a wilderness of stumps of massive girth, with the tall tree-tops round about peeping down its broad rustic chimneys. In another paper I purpose telling how the first Vancouver disappeared and the new arose and prospered.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 18.

On Easter Sunday the number of communicants at the churches in Te Aro constituted a record for the parish.

The organ fund at St. Joseph's Church has benefited to the amount of £35 by the two performances of Rossini's 'Stabat Mater.'

At the university examinations Mr. S. J. Moran, an ex-pupil of St. Patrick's College, was successful in passing his second examination as a Bachelor of Law.

A cricket match between past and present students of St. Patrick's College was played on the Basin Reserve on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the old boys by six wickets. The winning team included one New Zealand and three Wellington representative players, and was altogether a rather formidable combination for the present students to tackle, but they, nevertheless, acquitted themselves very well. The College first innings totalled 50 (Quinn 17, White 12). Ahern took three for four, and McCardell three for 10. The ex-students replied with 88 (S. Hickson 33, C. Hickson 17 not out, N. Crombie 10). The second innings of the College was closed at five wickets for 145 (Smith 46, Monaghan 24 not out, O'Connor 15 not out, Quinn 15, and Sheridan 14). The required runs were knocked off by the old boys with the loss of four wickets (C. Hickson 52 not out, McCardell 27, S. Hickson 10). The members of the ex-students team were entertained at luncheon by the Rector and staff of the College.

Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, on Easter Sunday by his Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Father Hills being deacon, Rev. Father Moloney sub-deacon, and Very Rev. Father Keogh assistant-priest, and Mr. Timmings master of ceremonies. Mozart's Twelfth Mass was rendered in a most efficient manner by the choir. As an offertory piece the 'Hæc Dies' was sung. His Grace preached on the day's festival. At St. Mary of the Angels' Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McNamara, with Ven. Archdeacon Devoy as deacon, and Rev. Father Kimbell sub-deacon. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy preached on the day's feast. Mercadante's Mass in B flat was rendered by the choir with full orchestral accompaniment. The soloists were: Mrs. F. J. Oakes (soprano), Misses Ross and McFarland (alto), Messrs. Ross and Brook (tenor), and Messrs. Sievers and J. Henderson (bass). In the evening Vespers were sung by Rev. Father Moloney, and the following music given by the choir—Lambert's festival 'Magnificat' and Mine's 'Regina Coeli.' At Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament Steinforth's 'O Salutaris,' Lambert's 'Tantum Ergo' in C minor, and Oakes' 'Divine Praises' were given. Signor Boffa led the orchestra, and Mr. F. Oakes conducted. At the Church of the Sacred Heart Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Holley. The choir rendered Haydn's Mass in B flat with orchestral accompaniment.

Perfect weather prevailed on Easter Monday; and the opening of the bazaar and carnival, Britannia's call to arms, took place under most auspicious circumstances. A large gathering of influential citizens was present, including Archbishop Redwood, Sir Joseph Ward, Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, the Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., the Very Rev. Father Keogh, Very Rev. Father Lane, and Rev. Father Holley. Sir Joseph Ward, who opened the bazaar, and was introduced by his Grace the Archbishop, said that public men in the many duties they were called upon to discharge never felt greater pleasure than when asked to assist those who were trying to help themselves. He spoke in a praiseworthy manner of the untiring efforts of all those concerned in the bazaar and of the exhibition to be given under Signor Borzoni's direction that evening, nothing to equal which had ever been witnessed in Wellington. Sir Joseph concluded by saying that the object for which the bazaar was intended—the wiping off of a debt of £1600 on the Sacred Heart Basilica, would be without a doubt accomplished. At the call of the Archbishop three hearty cheers were then given for Sir Joseph Ward. The Drilled, where the bazaar is being held, has been beautifully decorated for the occasion and reflects great credit on those responsible. There are four fancy stalls, and the goods displayed on them are numerous and varied.

No. 1 Stall is presided over by Lady Ward, who is assisted by Mesdames R. A. Loughnan, W. Nathan, Stafford, Hales, F. O.B. Loughnan, Misses Ward, T. Fraser (Dunedin), Nathan (2), O'Connor (2), Kennedy (2), Stafford (2), Rose, D. Loughnan (Christchurch), N. Skerrett, M. Loughnan.

No. 2, Great Britain and Ireland—Mrs. H. Johnston, Mrs. I. Duncan, Miss Skerrett; assistants—Misses Bell, Grace, J. Skerrett, Putnam, Harcourt, Harper, Duncan, Neta Johnston, Shapter (2), Waldegrave (2). The goods

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

at this stall are from Liberty's, London, and include many choice articles.

No. 3, Canada and Scotland: Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Keefe; assistants—Misses Saunders, Waters, Kersley, Quinn, Sullivan, Davis, Cosgrove, Gallagher (2), Corliss, Twohill, Henrys, Hutchison, Reston (2), Lane, McArdle, McSherry, Bannister (2), Taylor, Flanagan, Williams. Among the goods exhibited is an Irish linen quilt in Tenerife work, which was worked by the nuns at Tenerife; also some choice specimens of wood carving, fancy work, painting, etc.

At No. 1 stall, India and Africa, Mesdames E. Gibbs, Duignan, and Vincent preside, the assistants being Misses McManaway, T. McManaway, M. McDonald, Queenie Vincent, Kuchen. This stall has a fine display of articles of furniture, hand-painted mirrors, wood carving, oil paintings, point-lace work, Indian work, etc., and two life-size dolls beautifully dressed.

The tea kiosk is in charge of Miss Rigg, assisted by Mrs. Kelly, Misses Redmond (2), Ahearne (2), Butler, Collins, Sheridan, Casey, Young, Fitzgerald, Corrigan, Maginnity, Twohill (2), Sullivan (2).

The Wellington Gas Company has a stall where exhibitions of cooking are given on one of Fletcher's gas ranges. The illuminations, which the Gas Company have installed, are quite a feature of the bazaar, and attract considerable attention. On Monday evening the drillshed was crowded, when the grand spectacular display, 'Britannia's call to arms,' was given by 250 performers under Signor Borzoni. The centre of the drillshed was reserved for the performers, and seating accommodation has been provided along the sides of the hall for the public. The programme began with the arrival in camp of the Imperial soldiers, in which the regiments, carrying garlands of flowers, took part. The Horse Guards, Gordon Highlanders, Irish Fusiliers, Bengal Lancers, African Hussars, Canadian Dragoons, Australian Admirals, and New Zealand naval officers were each represented. The striking dresses of the performers presented a brilliant spectacle. A creditable performance by a number of juvenile 'Basutos,' who infused plenty of dash into their movements, was highly appreciated. A Canadian Polacco and a Spanish Bolero are the most intricate of the dances, and are given in a most graceful manner by the young ladies taking part. The concluding number of the first part of the programme is the March to Pretoria, in which the combined forces are again assembled and are put through a number of evolutions. Quite a dazzling picture is here presented when Mr. J. W. Henderson sings 'The children of the Empire' and Britannia, represented by Miss Mowatt, is drawn in a triumphal car through the ranks of her numerous followers. National dances are also given, the encores of each evening testifying to their popularity. The attendances have been very large, and the success of the carnival is assured.

DIocese of Christchurch.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 20.

The Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., Rector of St. Patrick's College, is at present in Christchurch.

The Rev. Father Hogan, of Dookie, Victoria, made a short stay whilst passing through the city on his way homeward.

A bazaar in aid of the Hawarden parish undertakings was opened at Amberley on last Friday evening, and was continued on Saturday.

Dr. Crooke, medical superintendent of the Christchurch Hospital, presided at the Pro-Cathedral organ morning and evening on Sunday.

A church parade of the Permanent Artillery was held at the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, when a detachment under Lieut-Colonel Hume attended the 11 o'clock Mass. During the course of his sermon the Rev. Father O'Connell made appropriate allusion to the life and duties of a soldier.

There was a successful sale of work and musical entertainment in the Midland salerooms, Sockburn, on last Thursday evening, in aid of St. Mary's presbytery building fund. An attractive programme, under the direction of Mr. H. Rossiter, was contributed to by Misses N. Slattery, M. Cahill, Messrs Dillon, J. Shanley, J. Cameron, W. Inkstone, and J. Mackay. The Rev. Father Marnane cordially thanked the performers and the ladies of Hornby for their generous assistance, the monetary benefit to the object of their efforts being considerable.

A bazaar was opened in the Hanmer Public Hall on Easter Monday evening and continued on the following Tuesday, to help in providing funds for the erection of a Catholic church in this increasingly-popular health resort. The Rev. Fathers Hyland (Bangiora) and Price (Hawarden) were in attendance, and amongst those who took part in the bazaar work and musical arrangements were Mrs. A. Mead, Mrs. and Miss Bryant (Christchurch), Mrs. Early (Temuka), and Miss O'Carroll (Hawarden), all of whom journeyed up for the occasion. Mrs. P. Selig, of Christchurch, who was a visitor at the Springs, performed splendid work both at the bazaar and in her efforts towards inducing patronage from without, and, together with Mr. Selig, who rendered valuable assistance, is worthy of very warm thanks. Mr. Smith, of Wellington, enlivened the proceedings with his graphophone. Those taking part in the event speak in terms of gratitude for the universal kindness extended towards them by the residents of Hanmer, notably Mr. and Mrs. Hood. A sum of about £50 was realised in aid of the object of their endeavors.

An open air carnival and bazaar arranged by the parishioners of Leeston, under the direction of the Rev. Father Goggan, in aid of the local church requirements, was held on the Leeston Recreation Grounds, commencing on last Saturday week and continued on Easter Monday. The attendance was very satisfactory throughout, especially on the general holiday. The attractions included the usual stalls, booths, and side shows, the Ellesmere Brass Band supplying the requisite music. The proceeds were upwards of £100, the success of the undertaking being mainly attributable to Mr. F. J. Holley, who was an energetic honorary secretary, and the committee of management. At the wind-up of the carnival the balance of the goods not sold privately was auctioned. The various attractions were presided over as follows:—Refreshment booth, Mrs. Bohan; fancy goods stall (No. 1), Mesdames Thos. Holley, F. J. Holley, and A. Fay; No. 2 stall, Mesdames John O. Boyle, J. Holley, Mrs. McCloy, and Miss M. Fay and the Misses O'Boyle (3); flower and produce stall, Mesdames Dierck and Stapleton and Miss Stapleton; bran pie, Miss O'Boyle and Miss Bohan; fishing pond, Misses M. and N. O'Boyle; Aunt Sally, Messrs. T. Holley and J. Flanagan; phonograph, Mr. R. E. Brooke. Messrs. Scott and Brown, electrical engineers, Christchurch, installed a good electric light display, lighting up the grounds all over. A programme of bicycle and athletic events, and children's sports was gone through on Easter Monday afternoon, thereby adding a varied interest to the proceedings.

ST. ANDREWS.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

April 19.

In the quiet little township of St. Andrews, situated 12 miles south of Timaru, the public at large and travellers by train for some time back have noticed the erection of a church not more than a hundred yards from the railway station. The foundation stone was laid by his Lordship Bishop Grimes six months ago. It is now complete, and certainly 'a thing of beauty.' The style is purely Gothic, with its pointed arches. The walls are of brick, cemented, which gives it the appearance of stone. Considering the locality, its dimensions and seating capacity are everything to be desired. It is capable of accommodating twice the number of the present congregation. Three hundred, at least, could find seating room within it. It contains a porch, bellry, and sacristy. The walls being 18ft. high give it a commanding appearance from a distance, beyond that of its compeers. It is very handsomely finished, and reflects the greatest credit on all who had a share in its erection, especially the architect and builders. The congregation have been hearing Mass for the past 10 years in the public schoolroom, waiting patiently, contributing generously, and looking forward anxiously to the day when they could offer better accommodation to 'The Master.' At first a mere handful, they are now a fair-sized congregation, owing to the local operation of the Land Settlement Act. And they are justly proud of their united efforts in raising to God a monument which, if not the best of its kind, is, to say the least, very creditable. His Lordship Bishop Grimes has kindly consented to bless and solemnly open the sacred edifice on the first Sunday of May (the 3rd prox.). This happy event has been long and lovingly looked forward to by the little congregation—pinched and crushed in a small schoolroom surrounded by wall-pictures of all the animal life that flourished at the time of the flood, and of many creatures of the present day, which may be helpful to learning, but certainly not to devotion and contemplation. I need not add then that the 3rd of May is going to be a red-letter day for the Catholics of St. Andrews, and their feelings are growing stronger as the noise and bustle of the workmen grows weaker.

AKAROA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The 'Akaroa Mail,' of April 15, gives an interesting account of a very successful concert given at the Oddfellows Hall, Akaroa, on Easter Monday by the children of the convent school. The object of the concert was to liquidate the debt on the beautiful new school recently erected on the church grounds by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy. The Oddfellows' Hall was crowded by an enthusiastic and appreciative audience—the largest audience for years past. The s.s. Piraki, which was running special trips to the bays, brought in a number of friends, who had some difficulty in finding seats. Mr. Ingram acted as stage manager. The programme was as follows: Piano solo, Miss Mitchell; violin solo, Miss Winnie Harbey; songs by Mrs. Ingram and Miss F. Lyons; violin duet by Misses O. Le Ijevve and W. Narbey; violin trio ('Grandpa's darlings'), Misses F. Lyons, F. Vangioni, and E. Rodrigues; 'Charity (song with tableau), Miss N. Vangioni; comic duet, Misses F. Lyons and F. Vangioni. The cantata ('The Violet-Sellers') which closed the first part of the programme, was much admired, as the young people acquitted themselves remarkably well and evidently succeeded in pleasing the large audience. The performance concluded with a very amusing farce, entitled, 'Ici on parle Français.' After the entertainment the Rev. Dr. Kennedy addressed the audience, thanking them for their attendance and kind co-operation. He referred to the juvenility of most of the performers and to the efficient manner in which they had, nevertheless, acquitted themselves of their parts. The financial results were

far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, who deserves great credit for the work he has accomplished during his short administration of the parish.

HOKITIKA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

April 16.

A concert to celebrate the opening of the new school-room was held in St. Mary's Schoolroom on Tuesday evening, 14th inst. The new school was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the very fair audience present in spite of counter attractions expressed their appreciation of the excellent programme provided by demanding a return of the performers in almost every instance. The management of the concert was in the capable hands of our choirmaster, Mr. D. Clarke, who is to be congratulated for the grand programme presented. Rev. Father Mahony, who was the prime mover in organising the concert, thanked the performers for their services and the audience for their attendance, and hoped that this concert would be the forerunner of many more pleasant gatherings. The following was the programme:—Overture, 'Ivanhoe,' Convent pupils; song, 'A Russian love song,' Mr. Ralle (encored); duet, 'Nocturne' (Penza), the Misses Ward; song, 'Eileen Allanah,' Miss Murphy (encored); song, 'River of years,' Mr. P. J. Dunne; violin solo, 'The harp that once,' Miss Burns (encored); song, 'The skylark,' Miss Tait (encored); song, 'The Arab's farewell,' Rev. Father Mahony (encored); overture, 'Carnival of Venice,' Convent pupils; song, 'Asleep in the deep,' Mr. Colman (encored); song, 'Dear heart,' Miss Solomon (encored); piano solo, 'Hungarian dance,' Miss Gribben; song, 'Let me like a soldier fall,' Mr. Malfroy (encored); flute solo, 'Il trovatore,' Mr. Gibbons (double encore); solo, 'The star of Bethlehem,' Mr. Perry (encored); song, 'Picaninny mine,' Miss Burgess (encored); song, 'The charmed cup,' Mr. McSherry. The accompanists were Messrs. D. Clarke, and A. D. Macfarlane, Misses Ward, Tait, Mandl, and Mrs. C. Malfroy.

WAIMATE.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 20.

The Catholics of Waimate celebrated Easter Monday by holding a picnic at Waihou Downs. Although a wet morning, the special train, which left Waimate at 10 a.m., was well patronised. Once through the gorge things took a decided change, and a beautiful morning greeted us on the Downs side of the hills. A programme of sports was gone through, which included items for the tiny children to the trained athletes. Amongst the principal items were the altar boys' race (won by Master M. Hickey), old boys' race (won by James Quinn). A tug of war created much excitement. During the day the picnic was visited by Mr. J. F. Douglas. The Rev. Father Regnault, in a happy speech, thanked Mr. Douglas for the use of his paddock, etc. Mr. Douglas suitably responded, adding that he was only too pleased to give his paddock on such an occasion, and hoped that it would not be the last time he would have the pleasure of doing so. A start was made for home, which was reached about 6 p.m., one and all having enjoyed a very pleasant outing. Special thanks are due to the various committees who helped to make the picnic a success. At a meeting held on Sunday, April 20, it was decided to make it an annual affair.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 16.

Mr. Maurice O'Connor, of Waverley, has given the magnificent sum of £100 to St. Patrick's Presbytery building fund, which now stands at £630.

The Altar of Repose at St. Benedict's last Holy Thursday was beautifully decorated, white satin predominating. To the Sisters of St. Joseph is due the credit for the work.

Rev. Father Bucklev, spiritual director of the Children of Mary Confraternity, was presented by the members the other evening with a gold fountain pen in appreciation of the great services rendered by him to the Society.

The Mother-General of the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph has forwarded from Sydney to his Lordship Dr. Lenihan a beautiful soutane and cape of Irish poplin, with biretta, etc., to match. The Bishop wore them for the first time on Easter Sunday at the cathedral. The present was sent in recognition of the great kindness shown by the Bishop to Mother Mary during her very severe illness while in Auckland.

St. Patrick's art union, in connection with the recent bazaar, was drawn on Easter Monday night in St. Patrick's Hall, in the presence of the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., and Holbrook. The first prize and another went to Timaru, two others to Mr. Hickey, Palmerston North, and several others to country districts.

Easter Sunday was fittingly commemorated in the city churches. His Lordship celebrated early Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral and briefly addressed the congregation upon the great festival of Easter. High Mass was sung at 11 o'clock by Rev. Father Patterson, Adm. The Bishop was present and preached on the festival of the day. In conclusion his Lordship thanked the people for their generosity, the choir for their invaluable aid,

and also the collectors. The choir, under Mr. P. F. Hiscocks, rendered in fine style Haydn's Imperial Mass. In the evening the Bishop sang Pontifical Vespers and gave Benediction. Very Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., preached on the 'Resurrection.' The altar was tastefully decorated under the supervision of Miss Gough.

On Good Friday afternoon, at the kind invitation of Brother Basil, Superior, I journeyed with him to Ponsonby and went over the new college of the Order now nearing completion. Externally it is almost finished, whilst inside the various tradesmen are in the height of their work. It is a magnificent pile, and in going from room to room—every one of which is commodious, well-lighted, and airy, and from the windows of which capital scenery of varied character may be seen—I felt that not only our diocese, but the other dioceses of the Colony will most assuredly benefit by this college. I shall not at present attempt a detailed description. Suffice it to say that in every particular the well-being and comfort of the students have been carefully thought out, planned, and executed. The date of the opening ceremony will soon be fixed.

A bazaar organised for the purpose of raising funds in aid of St. Joseph's Convent building fund was opened in the Foresters' Hall, Newton, on Easter Monday evening by Mr. J. Stichbury in the unavoidable absence of his Worship the Mayor (Mr. Alf. Kidd). The hall was tastefully decorated, and the various stalls were resplendent with fancy goods, etc., the whole forming a very picturesque scene. The attendance was remarkably good, the body of the hall and the gallery upstairs being taxed to the utmost. Amongst those present in addition to Mr. Stichbury were his Lordship Bishop Lenihan, Rev. Fathers Gillan, O'Gallagher, Dr. Egan, the Hon. Thomas Thompson, M.L.C., a number of City Councillors, and others. The following are the stall holders:—No. 1 stall (art needlework): Mesdames Dignan, Dr. Coom, McManus, Cronin, Misses Brophy, Boylan, Cronin, Gallagher, Graham, Peacock, Sheehan, Wheeler, Hogan, Jones. No. 2 stall (fancy goods): Mrs. McVeagh, Misses Lorrigan, Reardon (2), C. Lorrigan, Killduff, Mulholland, A. Dooley. No. 3 stall (Surrey Hills): Mesdames King, Gavan, McMurray, Keeney, Misses Gavin, O'Connell (2), Sims, Quinlan, Fairweather, Messrs. Cafferty, Brodie, Long, Dooley. No. 4 stall (plain and fancy work): Mesdames Fernandez, Jenkinson, Reckets, Blakey, Misses Jenkinson (4), Sheath, Slade, Jones, Stead (3), Lorrigan, Fernandez, Conquer, Beehan (3), Condon, Foley. No. 5 stall (foral): Mesdames Ralph, Douglas, Johnston, Misses Staunton, Devore. No. 6 stall (refreshments, etc.): Mesdames Fouby, McCabe, Heighon, Misses McCabe, Nolan, Larkin, Ormond (2), Fouby. No. 7 stall (cigars and tobacco): Misses Kelly (3). Gipsy tent: Miss Outhwaite. A concert programme was gone through, the general arrangements being in the hands of Miss Lilian Tree. An amusing sketch was given by the Misses Pauline Dempsey and Rose Lennard and Mr. Stanley Dempsey; songs by Misses Mary Grace, Rose Lennard, Millie Bertoto, Lily Nelson; duet by Miss Rose Lennard and Miss Rosina Cotton; and a recitation by Miss Pauline Dempsey. Mrs. Treiston played the accompaniments. A sum of £87 was taken on the first night. I have not yet heard regarding the takings on Tuesday night and last night, but if the attendances be a criterion, then handsome sums should result each night. The bazaar will close on Saturday evening.

If a man is not greater than the greatest things he does, the less said about him and them the better.

Have great, great trust, and great gratitude; when we see all we have to be grateful for it will be too late.

Nothing makes strictness more attractive or more imperative than the evidences of God's love. In proportion as we love Him we appreciate His sanctity.

God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. Take which you please—you cannot have both. Between these, as a pendulum, man oscillates.

Those of our readers in need of the articles specified would do well to peruse the following lines. The best value is promised. Particular attention is drawn to the first-class stock of numerous sets of stations of the cross (size 17 x 13)—per set 7s 6d, posted 8s; large assortment of nickel statues in different styles and sizes, from 6s to 15s; marble fonts with brass crucifix attached, beautifully finished, from 1s to 3s 6d; medals (Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin) at all prices; crosses in mother of pearl and gold from 2s to 15s; others 6d to 1s; crucifixes (wall and standing) 1s to 5s; framed religious (photo) pictures on imitation marble, all sizes, 2s to 4s; ordinary, 6d to 2s; unframed pictures, 1d to 1s; large-sized pictures of St. Patrick, 1s; others, 6d to 1s; plated nickel (bronze-colored) glass stands, different shapes and sizes, 6s to 15s; worked silk pictures of Our Lord, etc., encased in oval-shaped glass frames, 1s to 3s 6d; scapulars, etc. Where not specified all articles post free. Orders promptly executed and carefully packed. Note the address—H. Koorey, Fancy Goods Depot, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.—***

MAKE NO MISTAKE!—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly develop into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptom of trouble try TUSSICURA, which everyone who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep TUSSICURA, and you should insist on having that and nothing else.—***

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It will be my pleasure to supply you with **MEN'S and BOY'S CLOTHING and MERCERY** at the lowest possible cash prices.

I am determined so to select my stock as to secure the complete confidence of my customers, and should you favor me with the trial I here earnestly solicit, you will find my Goods of such excellence of quality and variety as will give you entire satisfaction, and secure for me your permanent custom.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR BARNETT.

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An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment Rooms at Railway Station. Billiards

Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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The Hotel is close to the Wharf, Railways, and Public Institutions

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ALWAYS ON TOP.

Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

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 Christiana (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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Irish News

ANTRIM.—A Big Graving Dock

Belfast Harbor Commissioners have decided to proceed at once with the construction of a new graving dock capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat. It is understood that the dock will be 850ft. long.

ARMAGH.—The Work of the Christian Brothers

In the course of an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Christian Brothers' schools in Armagh, the Very Rev. Canon Quinn, of Magherafelt, drew attention to some points in connection with this self-sacrificing community that are too frequently lost sight of in the whirl of educational controversy. The very rev. preacher pointed out in respect of the improved condition of Irish national education, that while the Catholic clerical managers and the good loyal Catholic teachers of the national schools are directly and primarily responsible for the improvement, the Irish Christian Brothers are indirectly to be thanked for it. The number and success of the Brothers' schools in the principal cities and towns compelled the commissioners of education to give way and to modify their scheme and their rules. That the presence of the Christian Brothers has conducted much to the improved state of educational matters in Ireland has been acknowledged again and again by the Irish hierarchy, who are the best judges in these matters. The work of the Brothers, who are solely dependent on voluntary support, as they receive no State aid of any sort, has always been appreciated by the people of Ireland, and their periodic appeals have been generously responded to.

A Hoax

Some time ago a paragraph went the rounds of the anti-Irish Press to the effect that Hugh Carbery, a member of the Irish Brigade in the South African War, and to whose memory a monument was unveiled in Armagh last year by Mr. Michael Davitt, was alive and anxious that the memorial should be sold and the money forwarded to him. The statement is declared to be a fabrication, as Carbery's death has been vouched for by an eye-witness of the event.

DUBLIN. Death of a School Teacher

An Irish exchange reports the death in Dublin of Miss F. Magennis, one of the oldest female national teachers in Ireland, at the age of 88 years, fortified by all the rites of the Catholic Church, of which she was a devoted member. She belonged to one of the most gifted families in the North of Ireland, her father, who was a very clever mathematician and an uncompromising Catholic and Nationalist, having taken a prominent part in the Repeal and other movements. Her mother, who was a Presbyterian, but a sincere convert to the religion of her family before her death, was a lady possessed of a high order of intellect, and wrote some fine verses of poetry. The present venerable Dean Birmingham, P.P., Carrickmacross, received her into the Church, and assiduously attended her on her deathbed. She loved her country intensely, and favored every movement for its national regeneration. To the late Miss Magennis, who had the care of her for many years, was to a great extent due her conversion to the Catholic faith. Miss Magennis had varied episodes in connection with the National Board. She taught the Anngallon (parish of Clontarf) National school, County Monaghan, of which the Rev. T. Tierney, P.P., who was one of the '48 traversers, was manager, and she subsequently was for some time teacher of the Shantonagh (Castleblayney) National school, in which she was desired to give Protestant teaching, prohibited by the Bishop (then Most Rev. Dr. McNally). She refused to do so, and the result was her dismissal. The 'Dundaik Democrat,' then edited by Jos. Carton, printed several articles on that matter, and inaugurated a testimonial to Miss Magennis, which was popularly taken up.

The Irish Language

On February 17 (says the Dublin 'Leader') there was a notable gathering of the Gaels at St. Mary's University College, Donnybrook, when the College Literary Academy and Debating Society held a meeting of a kind unique so far in the annals of the institution. For it was all in Irish, not a syllable of English being heard till the meeting reluctantly adjourned. The minutes of the previous meeting were read in Irish by a young lady of the college. The immediate cause of the gathering was a paper by Miss M. O'Kennedy, B.A., an alumna of St. Mary's. She chose a theme 'whose infinite variety age cannot wither nor custom stale'—the legendary glories, if legendary they be, of the Red Cross, and, clothing her ideas in exceedingly graceful language, she not only plucked out the heart of the subject, but went straight to the hearts of a numerous and attentive audience. Several prominent Gaelic Leaguers, from the central and other branches, were present and made admirable speeches. What was more remarkable, several of the college students, sweet girl graduates, and even younger pupils, spoke also, showing a praiseworthy command over the cadences of their ancestral tongue. All honor to the good Dominican Sisters, who, unaided and almost unencouraged, have brought matters to this splendid pass, and have so wrought that their pupils stand, cheerful and ready, on the threshold of life, with lamps well garnished, like those of the prudent maidens in the Gospel parable.

GALWAY.—The New Member

The new member for Galway, Mr. C. R. Devlin, is Canadian emigration agent in Dublin. He pledged himself to follow and vote with the Nationalist party in everything.

LEITRIM.—Proposed Railway

A Bill has been promoted for introduction in Parliament for the purpose of making a connection between the Clogher Valley and the Cavan and Leitrim Light Railways by a link commencing at Maguire's bridge and terminating at the Bawnboy Road Station. That link would go through the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan, and would be 21 miles in length. At the further end of the Cavan and Leitrim line it is proposed to make an extension up the Arigna Valley, to connect them with the coal mines there and with other possible mineral developments. In order to facilitate the Shannon tourist traffic and to connect them with a district of country which raises an enormous amount of stock, and with one of the largest stock fairs in the country, it has been decided to continue the Cavan and Leitrim line from Dromod to Ruskey on the Shannon. The tourist traffic could then be brought from that part of the country to Lough Neagh, to Carlingford, Lough Rostrevor, and on round to Kilkeel and Newcastle.

LIMERICK. A Coercion Prisoner

Mr. Jeremiah Buckley, proprietor of the 'Limerick Leader,' has been released from Limerick Prison, before his sentence of four months' imprisonment under the Coercion Act had expired. Other Coercion Act prisoners who were also released at the same time, and under similar circumstances, were Mr. McTernan, T.C., from Sligo Gaol, and Messrs. Lohan and Finnerty, from Galway Gaol.

A Writ

It is reported that a writ has been served on the Limerick Corporation and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, under the following circumstances: A member of the Corporation recently drew the Council's attention to the fact that a workman employed in erecting machinery at the Electric Power House was not recognised by the local guild of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He was subsequently dismissed, and he has issued a writ against the Corporation and the Society as co-defendants to recover £50 damages.

WEXFORD. Catholic Holy days

The general desire to have the feast of St. Patrick observed as a National holiday in Dublin reminds a correspondent of an Irish exchange that not only St. Patrick's Day, but also every Catholic holy day of the year, has been observed throughout the diocese of Ferns embracing the whole of County Wexford, with a few parishes in county Wicklow—for almost 30 years past. On January 20th, 1874, the zealous Bishop Furlong, of Ferns, the founder of the House of Missions, Enniscorthy, called a meeting at Enniscorthy, as a result of which a diocesan legislation was agreed to that all Catholics of the diocese, more particularly those concerned in the sale of intoxicating drink, should close their places of business on all holy days of obligation. This diocesan law has been religiously complied with ever since, and it is gratifying to add that non-Catholics throughout the diocese also followed suit, with the result that all shops are closed on the greater feasts of the year. The saintly Bishop Furlong died at St. Peter's College, Wexford, on November 12th, 1875, and was succeeded by an equally determined advocate of temperance, Dr. Michael Warren, who founded a great Total Abstinence Society on the 1st of November, 1876.

WICKLOW.—The Men of '98

The statue to the memory of Father Murphy and his followers who fell in the Battle of Arklow on the 9th June, 1798, is now complete, and the committee has fixed Sunday, the 28th June next, for the unveiling. The statue is a very fine specimen of Dublin art, and reflects great credit on all concerned. It is only natural that an enormous gathering should be anticipated at the unveiling ceremony. Many Americans have signified their intention of being present, including at least two members of the Congress, the Hon. James Muntown and the Hon. James Rooney.

GENERAL

Lord Spencer on the Situation

Speaking at a luncheon at the Birmingham Liberal Club Earl Spencer said there was a strong feeling amongst Liberals as to the conduct of the Irish Party in voting against them on matters which they believed to be of the utmost importance. He regretted such conduct, but he was not surprised at it. If the Irish Party had voted with the Liberals on the Education Bill they would have gone against principles which they and their religion held in the greatest love and admiration. He thought, however, that they had done things which were exceedingly unwise, and which aroused the antipathy of the English people during the war. That was one of the signs of bad government which they wanted to cure. Ireland could only be satisfied by a measure of self-government, but anything like such a measure was very distant. It would be imprudent of any politician to try and bring it forward. He always believed it was more probable that the Unionists would carry such a great measure for Ireland than that the Liberals would.

Motor-Car Race

The Bill for the holding of the great Gordon-Bennet Motor Race in Ireland (says the 'Freeman's Journal')

has passed triumphantly through Parliamentary shoals and quicksands and reached the safe harbor of a third reading. So the race is now assured. French experts concur with the British in the view that an excellent venue has been selected. If the roads are in some parts of the course narrow and the curves sharp the reliability as well as the speed of the car will be the more effectively tested. The race will undoubtedly bring motors and motorists apart from the racing machines in this country. It will mean money to many industries. But perhaps the greatest advantage of all will be the stimulus afforded to the scientific making and mending of roads.

Lord Rosebery's Views

Speaking at Paisley Lord Rosebery said that in a speech at Paisley 17 years ago he urged that Ireland should be treated as they would treat England, placing her on the same footing with regard to local government and the like, and if they made any difference making a difference in the matter of generosity on account of Ireland's long suffering and ancient oppression. The policy he then ventured to advocate was now being carried out. The main causes of the Liberal party's failure in the present to impress the country with itself were not those two questions of Ireland and Empire of which he treated in 1895, and, therefore, it was not difficult to reflect whether it would not be possible when the hour of power might be approaching to frame a policy which was not necessarily that which suited the country 12 years ago. His Lordship advocated some strong reconsideration of policy, some new methods and fresher ideals to enable the Party not merely to acquire greater strength, but to be in a position of more sympathy with the country.

A Challenge

Speaking at Bradford recently, Mr. Wanklyn, M.P., said the action of Sir George Bartley, Lord Hugh Cecil, and Mr. Ian Malcolm, in the matter of the writ for Galway, was contemptible. All their mandarins had joined hands to prosecute Colonel Lynch for treason, but they had neither the moral nor the political courage to proceed against Professor Bryce for sedition. Lawyers of good standing had given it as their opinion that Professor Bryce, in publishing in a foreign journal in December, 1899, during the war, an article which contained an indictment of his country—an appeal for the intervention of foreign Powers, and an incitement to the Dutch of the Cape to rise—had undoubtedly been guilty of a serious act of sedition. The Lord Chief Justice had said that of late years there had been too much belittling of treason and sedition, and last week he (Mr. Wanklyn) had demanded of the Cabinet that they should either institute proceedings against Professor Bryce or release Mr. Lynch. Let it not be said there was one law for rich and powerful and another for poor and obscure. Justice should be impartially administered.

Railway Reform

The debate initiated by Mr. O'Mara in the House of Commons on the question of railway rates in Ireland elicited a very significant statement from Mr. Wyndham. The Chief Secretary fully acknowledged the vast importance of the subject, and in effect gave a pledge that as soon as the land controversy was finally settled (which he hoped would be at once) the Government would deal with the question of railway rates in Ireland. His pronouncement was, of course, a guarded one, but he gave it to be understood that he is inclined to favor a scheme by which the rates would be automatically and compulsorily reduced and the railway companies be guaranteed a certain dividend until the reduced rates will bring about a volume of traffic sufficient to pay the usual dividend. Such a reform would, needless to say, be of incalculable value to the trade and industries of Ireland.

A Step towards Home Rule

Mr. John Morley, M.P., speaking at Montrose last week, protested against the cost of militarism and the spendthrift, demoralising extravagance of the Government, which he declared was extraordinary. The new Irish Land Bill was a confession that the resolute government of Ireland was an abject failure. He agreed with Mr. J. F. Redmond, M.P., that the settlement of the land question would be an enormous step towards Home Rule.

A Praiseworthy Scheme

Through the instrumentality of Mr. Joseph Maguire, barrister-at-law, a praiseworthy scheme has been set on foot for the maintenance and training of a number of girls from the congested districts for domestic service in Ireland. The idea was started by a philanthropic lady, who does not wish her name to be disclosed; and at her request Mr. Maguire is publicly identifying himself with the project and will superintend its initiation. The founders of the home is a lady of independent means, and is prepared to advance the travelling expenses of young women who come from the country to qualify for admission. This money is to be paid back by the girls in successive small instalments when they were provided with situations. Until they obtain employment, and while being trained, the candidates will be boarded free of charge. The condition is that they shall only look for places in Ireland—of which there are always an abundance vacant—and in this way it is hoped that the emigration of active young women will be checked in some degree.

Truth, however broad, is necessarily single-sided. Only falsehood presents two faces.

People We Hear About

It is reported from Halifax, Nova Scotia, that Mr. David Wark, member of the Canadian Senate for Fredericton, New Brunswick, was 100 years old on February 19, having been born at Londonderry, Ireland, on February 19, 1808. He is said to be the oldest legislator in the world. Mr. Wark has been in political life 61 years. He is engaged in the timber industry, and is in good health.

The motor car, like the bicycle (says the London 'Monitor') seems to be obtaining episcopal sanction. The Right Rev. Francis Mostyn, Vicar-Apostolic of Wales, has caused a mild sensation in West London by motoring to the Church of Our Lady of Grace and St. Edward, Chiswick.

Mr. Denis O'Donovan, parliamentary librarian of Queensland, now on a visit to Rome, is one of the most distinguished men of letters in Australia. He is a Cork man. He was educated at the Sorbonne, in France, and afterwards became Professor of Modern Languages and Literature of the Catholic University of Paris. His first work, entitled 'Memories of Rome,' received universal commendation and a special encomium from Pius IX. He came to Australia in 1866, and in 1874 accepted the position in Queensland which he still holds. Mr. O'Donovan holds numerous honors from the learned societies of many European nations.

Mr. John Redmond was the guest of the London Welsh Society at the annual Welsh national dinner in the Hotel Cecil, London. Mr. William Jones, M.P., presided, and when Mr. Redmond rose to propose the toast, 'The Welsh Nation,' he met with a reception of such enthusiasm that several minutes elapsed before he was able to obtain a hearing. The large company cheered again and again, and sang 'He's a jolly good fellow,' after which they all sprung to their feet and continued cheering till one might have thought that it was only physical exhaustion that brought the remarkable demonstration to an end.

A remarkable Englishman, who made the Pope's acquaintance in Brussels (says the 'Daily Chronicle'), was the late Father Ignatius Spencer, or, in the language of Dod and Debrett, the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, the uncle of the Earl Spencer of to-day. In his 'Letter to the English People,' Pope Leo recalled his friendship with Father Spencer and the efforts of that convert priest to bring back his countrymen to the ancient faith. Father Spencer was originally a benefited clergyman of the Church of England, and his going over to Rome, long before Manning and Newman took the same step, created a great sensation and much controversy. He joined the Order of Passionists, and was one of the founders of the church and monastery of that community on the top of Highgate Hill.

The advice given to the jury by Lord Alverstone, the Chief Justice of England, recently when trying a case between a playwright and a manager with reference to an operatic version of 'Charles O'Malley,' to read 'that novel—advice which was enthusiastically seconded by Mr. Cripps, K.C., M.P., who was one of the counsel in the case—may render it of interest (says the 'Freeman's Journal') to recall recollection to the fact that Charles Lever, on the first appearance of 'Charles O'Malley,' got into hot water with a distinguished member of the Connaught Bar, a Mr. Charles O'Malley, who had actually fought at Waterloo in an Irish Dragoon regiment, and resented the assumption of his name by the novelist for the title of his work. He sent a hostile message to Lever, who, however, made a satisfactory explanation. Mr. Lever and Mr. Charles O'Malley became fast friends, and Charles O'Malley was known to the end of his days as 'The Irish Dragoon,' and became eventually very proud of the soubriquet.

It is of interest to record that by far the greatest number of the Irish-Americans interviewed by Captain Shaw-Taylor during his recent tour of investigation regarding the Celt's attitude in the States towards the British Empire are of Irish birth. For instance, in New York, the Hon. W. MacAdoo, Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland, is a native of Antrim. It may be mentioned that Mr. MacAdoo is the leader of his race in New Jersey, a district of which he represented for many years in Washington. Recorder Goff, a leader of Irish opinion in the Empire City, is a Wexford man, and before obtaining his present prominent position on the New York Bench, was at the head of the criminal lawyers in Manhattan. Mr. Patrick Ford, the well-known editor of the 'Irish World,' is a West of Ireland man; and Mr. Patrick Egan's former connection with Dublin is, perhaps, too familiar for mention. Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, another New Yorker interviewed by the Captain, is a native of Limerick city, where his family at present fill a foremost position in professional and social circles. In Boston, Mr. Collins, the Mayor, is a Fermoy (County Cork) man, whose career in the States is a triumph and vindication of what pluck and energy can do in achieving success under the most adverse circumstances. Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, another Irish American, of Boston, seen by the Secretary of the late Land Conference, is a native of Queen's County; while when in Chicago, the Captain's interview with Colonel Finerty, President of the United Irish League of the States, brought him into contact with a native of the City of the Tribes.

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PRODUCE.

Napier, April 16.—The Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company cable: 'A further decline in the values of mutton and lamb is reported. Quotations: Canterbury mutton, 4½d; Napier, Wellington, and North Island, 3½d. Lamb: First quality, 5½d; second, 5½d.'

London, April 16.—Wheat: Manitoban, 3s 8d per bushel; River Plate, 27s 6d per quarter.

In butter there is a brisk trade. New Zealand, 100s to 102s; Danish, unchanged.

Cheese is firm at 69s to 70s; Canadian, 70s to 71s. Rabbits are in large supply, and are quoted at about 7d.

London, April 19.—Frozen Mutton.—Sheep: Canterbury, light and medium, 4½d. Lambs: Canterbury, light and heavy, 5½; Dunedin and Southland, 5½d; North Island, 5d. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality): Ox fores, nominal, 3½d; hinds, 4½d. River Plate beef (nominal): Fores, 3½d; hinds, 4½d.

Wellington, April 20.—Under date the 18th inst. the Agent-General cables: 'There is a good demand for all qualities of mutton. Canterbury, 4½; Dunedin, Southland, and Wellington Meat Export, 4½d; other North Island, 3½d. Lamb is quiet. Canterbury, 5½d; other brands, 5½d. Beef is quiet. New Zealand hinds, 4½d fores, 3½d. Butter is in better demand owing to the wintry weather. Price, 101s. Cheese is steady at 69s. The hemp market is firm. Good fair Wellington, on spot, £32 10s; to arrive, £29 10s. The cocksfoot market is very dull. Prices for New Zealand, 17lb standard, 54s.'

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 8d; butter (factory, bulk, 11d; pats, 11½d cash, 11½d booked. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. Cheese, factory, 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £3 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £5. Flour, £10 10s to £11 10s. Oatmeal, £10 10s to £11. Bran, £4 10s. Pollard, £6 10s. Retail—Fresh Butter, 10d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 1½d; bulk, 1s. Eggs, 1s 6d. per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 4s 6d per cwt. Flour, 200lb, 23s 6d; 50lb, 6s 6d. Oatmeal: 50lb, 6s 6d; 25lb, 3s 6d. Pollard, 10s 9d per bag. Bran 5s 6d. Chaff, 3s.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9d. Wheat: Milling, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; fowls' wheat, 3s 6d to 4s 1d. Potatoes: Derwents, £4; kidneys, £2 10s to £3 10s. Chaff: Old, £2 10s to £3 5s; new, £3 5s to £3 15s. Straw: Pressed wheat, 30s; oaten, 35s; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal, 15lb, £10 10s. Pollard, £5 10s. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Old, 6½d; new, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 10d. Onions: Melbourne, £5 10s; Christchurch, £4 15s.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our store on Monday, when we submitted a moderate catalogue to a large attendance of buyers. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—There has been ready sale for all good to prime feed lines for immediate delivery, but for forward delivery there is not the same inquiry. Prime milling (chiefly Sutherlands) have been in request, but in the absence of steady supplies sales have been restricted. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—In milling quality, the demand is being supplied largely with northern wheat, a large proportion of the southern wheat being more or less out of condition. Fowl wheat is offering more freely, but commands good sale. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; medium, 4s to 4s 1d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 11d to 4s; broken and damaged, 3s 6d to 3d 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Supplies have been coming forward sparingly, and values have firmed somewhat in consequence. Quotations: Best sorts, £3 10s to £4; others, £2 15s to £3 5s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf is in good demand, and commands ready sale at quotations, but medium quality is out of favor and difficult to quit. Quotations: Best oaten sheaf, £3 10s to £3 15s; good, £3 to £3 5s; inferior and medium, £2 to £3 per ton (bags extra).

WOOL.

HIDE SALES.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

We held our fortnightly sale of hides at our stores, Crawford street, on Thursday, 16th inst., when there was present a rather smaller attendance of buyers than usual. Competition was keen, however, and under spirited bidding we sold all except two hides, these not reaching our ideas of value. Light and medium weight hides may be quoted, say, ½d to ½d lower than values a

fortnight ago, and prime heavy hides on a par with last quotations. Our catalogue comprised 216, and included in it were several lines of splendidly-fayed hides, which sold remarkably well, and averaged a good return. One line of seven hides from a client averaged £1 18s 3d each, and another, the weights of which ran from 54lb to 70lb, averaged £1 12s a-piece. These are good paying prices, and should prove highly satisfactory to vendors. Actual prices paid at our sale were as follows:—Prime heavy ox hides, 6½d to 7d per lb; medium do, 4½d to 6½d; light and inferior do, 3½d to 4½d; prime heavy cow hides, 5d to 5½d; medium do, 4d to 4½d; light and inferior do, 3d to 3½d; yearlings, 4s to 4s 3d; calf skins, 1s 6d to 2s 7d.

LIVE STOCK.

THE ADDINGTON MARKET.

At Addington market the entries for the day comprised 15,000 sheep, 370 cattle, and 340 pigs.

Fat Cattle.—The quality was up to the usual standard, and there was a fair demand at about last week's rates. Steers fetched £6 to £10 17s 6d; heifers, £5 17s 6d to £8 17s 6d; cows, £5 17s 6d to £8 10s.

Fat Sheep.—The yarding was larger than usual, and included a number of good freezing lines and a few lots of specially prime quality. Export buyers competed keenly for wethers, and also for ewes suitable for freezing, the former showing a slight rise in values, while ewes were firm at last week rates. The range of prices was: Wethers, extra heavy, up to 27s; freezing, 17s 6d to 20s; light, 15s 9d to 17s; wethers and maiden ewes, 15s 9d to 17s 5d; ewes (freezing), 12s to 16s; butchers' do, 8s 9d to 16s 10d; extra heavy, 17s 10d to 19s 9d; merino, 5s to 7s 3d.

Fat Lambs.—Of the 1350 entered a large proportion were not thoroughly prime. The market all round was easier, though for best freezers it hardened slightly towards the close of the sale. Freezers realised 12s to 14s 9d; butchers', 10s 3d to 15s 3d.

Pigs.—The entry was smaller than usual, but the demand was correspondingly poor. In consequence of several of the larger buyers having a large shipment of North Island pigs due to arrive next day, the sale was a very dragging one in all classes, and several lots were passed. Baconers brought from 38s to 63s, equal to 5d to 5½d per lb; porkers, from 30s to 38s, equal to from 5d to 5½d per lb; stores, 18s to 28s; slips, 10s to 15s; weaners, 6s to 10s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

A fair number of horses were offered at last Saturday's sale, but the quality of those forward was only medium, and, taking this into account, the prices realised may be considered satisfactory. Only 15 horses changed hands, and these were all harness horses, suitable for trams and light spring-cart work. An aged spring-cart mare fetched £25, and a six-year-old light harness horse found a different owner at £24 10s. The balance were disposed of at prices mostly ranging from £12 to £17. Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the entry numerous buyers present for sound, young horses of all classes had to depart from the sale with their wants unfilled. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £37 to £48; aged do, £24 to £36; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £30 to £38; tram horses £24 to £30; light hacks, £14 to £24; extra good hacks, £10 to £16; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £5 to £10.

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 their 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.—**

Economy when practised to excess very often degenerates into a vice. There is moderation in everything. For instance, when a thrifty housewife buys a cheap tea and has to use double the quantity that she would if she purchased a good article, her zeal for saving is woefully misdirected, and results in loss of cash, and very often in loss of temper. An inferior article is not cheap at any price. A low-priced tea is a worse investment than shares in a 'salted' dredging claim, for every time it comes to table it causes unpleasantness and family jars. There is nothing so conducive to the peace of the household, or so refreshing to the nervous system as a cup of pure, unblended tea, such as Hondo Lanka, which comes direct from the grower in sunny Ceylon to the consumer in New Zealand....

Mr. E. O'Connor, of the Catholic Book Depot, Barbadoes street, Christchurch, calls attention to his stock of church requisites, catechisms, and Catholic literature generally, all of which are quoted at very moderate prices....

**MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE
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MACLAGGAN STREET, (next Arcade)
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The Cheapest Place for Country Settlers to
Purchase.

North Branch:
GEORGE AND HANOVER STREETS,
JOHN BEATTY,
Manager.

A NOTED HOUSE.

T H E S H A D E S
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.
This old-established and Popular Hotel is
most carefully managed by the proprietor,
O. TILBURN,
Everything of the Best and all Drawn from
the Wood.

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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,
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PRINCE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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Bids to Announce that he has commenced
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Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Sypons, and all Bottlers
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Take**

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IRISH MOSS**

The Great Remedy for
WINTER COUGHS, BRONCHIA, INFLUENZA.
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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
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(Roslyn Tram Terminus),
Formerly with Hooper & Co., chemists, Pall
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and Berwick-on-Tweed.

My Establishment has now been Renovated
and Re-stocked. The Dispensing Department
is Replete with Every Appliance to Facilitate
Dispensing. BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS
to me, and you can be perfectly sure
that the materials in them will be exactly as
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Compounded with the Utmost Care.

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Notifies her friends and the public that she
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First-class accommodation for visitors.

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The above was given, with TWO FIRST-
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by experts, proving our Cement to be equal
to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works,
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Maker from England, with confidence we re-
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test our Cement side by side with the best
English obtainable.

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COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
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Steamers will be despatched as under
(weather and other circumstances
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LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Warrimoo	Thurs., April 23	1 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Sat., April 25	2 p.m. D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Te Anau	Sat., April 25	2 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., April 23	3 p.m. D'din

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

Warrimoo	Thurs., April 23	1 p.m. D'din
*Moeraki	Thurs., April 30	2.30 p.m. tr'n
*Twin Screw.		

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare	Tues., April 28	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., May 12	3 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Talune April 26 3 p.m. D'din
Monowai May 3 2.20 p.m. tr'n

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH via
Oamaru, Timaru, Akaroa, Lyttelton, and
Wellington—

Upolo	Mon., May 4	2 p.m. D'din
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**WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-
aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington**
(cargo only) —

Corinna	Thurs., April 23	2 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Monra leaves Auckland, Wednesday, April
22 (connects at Suva with Aorangi for
America and Europe).

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

Manapouri leaves Auckland Wed., May 6

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Tues., May 19

American Sheeting.



We have just received a Large Shipment of this excellent **SHEETING**, made of Best American Cotton, and absolutely free from dress 80in. wide, 1/3 yard; well worth 1/9.

BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

WAIPUKURAU

For years the Catholics of Waipukurau have suffered for want of a church, and a few months ago it was determined to supply this want. Accordingly it was decided to hold a bazaar in order to raise a portion of the funds necessary. Mr. Henry Gaisford generously presented a site for the proposed church, and the ladies of the congregation, assisted by many friends, set to work and got together a fine collection of useful and ornamental articles for a bazaar which was opened on Saturday, April 11.

The Rev. Father Johnston (says the 'Waipawa Mail') introduced Mr. Gaisford, who had kindly consented to open the bazaar. He was pleased to see so many present and to notice the large number who belonged to other denominations. They knew from history that the characteristics of Christians were love and charity, for it had been said in ancient times, 'See how these Christians love one another.' Love and charity characterised all branches of the Christian Church. They had ample evidence of it that night, for had not Mr. Gaisford made the Catholics of Waipukurau a present of a valuable section, on which to erect a church? On behalf of the Catholics of Waipukurau he would publicly acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude they owed that gentleman for his generous gift. He also desired to thank the Rev. Mr. Martin for his presence there that evening. The Rev. Mr. Martin had, by his liberality of view, demonstrated he was a true Christian gentleman.

Mr. Gaisford said he was proud and gratified at being allowed to open the bazaar. As they were aware, he had been connected with Waipukurau and its people for a number of years. He was glad to see that the Catholics of the town had originated a bazaar to raise funds for the erection of a church, and he wished them every success in their endeavor. He hoped to see the long-needed church erected quickly and that it would stand out boldly, a feature of the town. He had much pleasure in declaring the bazaar open.

No. 1 stall was presided over by Mrs. Baskiville, assisted by Mesdames Wynn, Cuilen, and Sullivan, and Misses Hunt (2), Simpson, and Jolley. Many beautiful works of art were to be found on this stall. No. 2 stall also made a brave show with pictures, mirrors, and beautiful specimens of needlework. Mrs. Hands was in charge and had capable and attractive attendants in Mesdames Fitzgerald and Fogarty and the Misses Curreen, Coc, Bradbury, and Fogarty. Not the least attractive display was that of the produce stall, over which Miss Winlove held sway. Miss Winlove received able and willing assistance from the Misses Bird, B. Winlove, Hunt, Bailey, Jones, and Jolley. The refreshment stall was, of course, a strong centre of attraction. Mrs. Maher presided here, and her efforts were ably seconded by the Misses K. Baskiville, L. George, and Shaw.

During the evening a capital concert programme was presented, which met with the hearty appreciation of those present. The Waipawa Brass Band also contributed a number of selections in good style and to the evident enjoyment of the audience.

WEDDING BELLS

NEAGLE-DICKENSON.

A pretty wedding (says the 'Hawke's Bay Herald') was celebrated on April 14 at St. Mary's Church, Meane, the contracting parties being Mr. James Neagle, of Dannevirke, eldest son of Mr. Richard Neagle, one of the earliest settlers of Taradale, and Miss Winifred Dickenson, only daughter of Mrs. Dickenson, of Auckland. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Cahill, of Carterton. The bride, who was most becomingly dressed in cream silk, with string of colored insertion, and the usual wreath and veil, was given away by Mr. R. Neagle, sen. Misses Theresa and Linda Neagle, sisters of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids, and wore dresses of white muslin, with ecru streamers

and black picture hats. Both bridesmaids wore handsome gold brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Dave Neagle, as best man, and Mr. P. Nagle as groomsman. The happy couple left by the afternoon train for the South, where the honeymoon was spent. The wedding guests were entertained at the residence of the bridegroom's parents. The presents, which were both numerous and valuable, showed the wide esteem in which the young people are held.

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Accompanied by His Eminence Cardinal Moran

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J. GARSIDE thanks his Patrons, and hopes to receive a continuance of their past Favours.

J. GARSIDE,
ENGINEER, BRASSFOUNDER, ELECTROPLATER, ETC.,
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THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

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In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1897, this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

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

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

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the Soutane, as well as Surplices for assistance in Choir.

The College re-opened on Saturday, February 14th. The Seminary is under the Patronage and Direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

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

MRS. HUTTON'S

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

Boarding House Keepers, Hotel Proprietors, and all requiring servants of every descriptions should apply to Mrs Hutton.

Correspondence invited from country girls. Several good openings for general servants.

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Incense, Charcoal, Floats and Wax Tapers.
Sanctuary Lamps, Glasses and Altar Cruets.
Statues in all sizes. Crosses, Crucifixes, Medals, Holy Water Fonts, Scapulars (five in one).

Bibles in all sizes, Imitation of Christ, Prayer Books in great variety. hymn Books.

"The Catholic Dictionary"—New and Revised Edition, 17s 6d
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"The Explanatory Catechism,"
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All Communications with the Commercial Department of the 'N.Z. Tablet' Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom all Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

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Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.

The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves. Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

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

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

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

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

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

For Terms, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' NOVITIATE, CLONTARF, IRELAND.

The Rev. Bro. T. R. Hughes, Christian Brothers' College, Victoria Parade, Melbourne, respectfully asks the former pupils of the Christian Brothers and friends of Christian education to help in building the Centenary Novitiate, wherein the young members of the Order will be trained for all parts of the English-speaking world.

Sincere thanks are returned for the following amounts:—

Mrs. M. A. Rafferty, Onehunga, 10s.; Mrs. James Brady, Howick, 10s.; Miss Maggie Kelly, Otahuhu, 10s.; Miss O. Cummins, Mania, 10s.; Mr. Edward Desmond, Ashburton, 10s.; Martin Kennedy, Esq., Wellington, £1; Mr. Patrick O'Regan, Otago, 10s.; Mrs. M. Blake, Christchurch, £1; Miss T. Barry, Orepuki, £1; Mr. James Williams, Te Tuna, 10s. 6d.; Mr. A. S. Frost, Tregear, 9s. 6d.; Mr. William O'Connell, Upper Nevis, 10s.; Mr. J. S. Magenis, Mangawai, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Frank Smith, Te Ngawai, 10s.; Mr. J. MacDonald, Bunnythorpe, £1; Mr. Patrick O'Reilly, Taradale, 10s.; Mr. Daniel Friel, Watohi, 10s.; Miss Ellen Cody, Stafford, £1; Mr. W. G. Mitchell, Wellington, 10s.; Mrs. Michael Spelman, Pohangina, 10s. 6d.; Miss C. Heffernan, Kaikoura, 10s.; Miss Annie T. Friel, Temuka, 10s.; Mr. James Butler, Melbourne, 10s.; Mrs. E. Mullane, Kaikoura, 10s. 6d.; Mr. A. Keenan, Kaikoura, £1; Miss K. Smith, Montez Foxton, 10s.

(To be continued.)

E.



R.

SECTION IN JANEFIELD SETTLEMENT OPEN FOR APPLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the under-mentioned section will be OPEN FOR APPLICATION on lease-in-perpetuity at this Office on TUESDAY, 5th MAY, 1903:—

TAIERI DISTRICT.

Section 27A, Block I, Janefield Settlement; 10 acres; half-yearly payment as rental for land and interest and sinking fund on buildings, £17 16s 7d. The following buildings and improvements go with the section: 8-roomed house and scullery, dairy, store, stable, cow-byre, and cart-shed, plantation, fruit trees and fencing round homestead. The following buildings do not go with the land and will be disposed of by tender: Old piggeries with binder shed; cow-shed, containing 16 stalls; barn, with loft and chaff-house; piggeries and brick boiler-house. First-class level agricultural land abutting on the Otago Central Railway, one mile from Wingatui Railway Station.

Sale plans and full particulars may be obtained from this Office.

D. BARRON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

District Lands and Survey Office,
Dunedin, 14th April, 1903.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, BRAY AND DEAN STREET
INVERMORRILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Scotland.

Every description of Monuments in Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neat and durable. Telephone

E.



R.

Leases of Crown Lands for Sale by Auction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Auction Sale of **RIGHTS TO OCCUPY** the following areas will be held at this Office on **SATURDAY, the 9th day of May, 1903, at 11 o'clock a.m.**—

HAWKE HUNDRED:

Sections 2 to 12, 15 to 17, 20 to 24, 21A, 26 and Reserves, Block IV.; 21 to 23 and 25 to 34, Block V.; 3 to 13, 15 and Reserve, Block VI.; 5 to 17 and 23 to 25, Block VII., **LOWER HAWKE DISTRICT**; Sections 1 to 4, Block XI., **LOWER WANAKA DISTRICT**; Section 13 and Reserve, Block VII., **TABRIS DISTRICT**, and **TOWN OF NEW-CASTLE**. Grazing License under Section 116 of "The Land Act, 1892." Area, 10,350 acres more or less. Upset annual rental, £41.

EAST TAIERI DISTRICT:

Section 2 of 7, Block IX. Area, 9 acres; term, 14 years; upset annual rental, £4 10s; valuation for improvements, £4 10s. Possession on 19th June, 1903. Cropping will be allowed under this license to the extent of two white crops within five years.

Further particulars may be obtained from this office.

D. BARRON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

District Lands and Survey Office,
Dunedin, 6th April, 1903.

DEATH

REILLY.—On February 11, 1903, at Prospect Hall, Kinsale Beg, County Waterford, Ireland, **Jahanna Reilly**, aged 72 years.—**R.I.P.**



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903.

A FAR-REACHING RESULT

A MANUAL on earthquakes tells us that the great tidal wave from the Krakatoa eruption of 1883 rolled twice around the earth. Long after the earth-racking central explosions had died away, the ever diminishing water-wall they created rocked and lifted ocean-going ships in remote Pacific ports as well as fleets of little catamarans in the nearer harbors of the Sea of Bengal. In an analogous, though more pacific, way political measures that demolish long-standing public wrongs—such as the Emancipation, Reform, Ballot, and Factory Acts; manhood suffrage, and the legalised reversion to the mediæval institution of an eight-hours' day—are felt, according to their social results, at a greater or lesser range beyond the immediate centre of their first sphere of operations. Such a measure is the Irish agrarian purchase scheme now before the Imperial Parliament in Westminster. It is a faint and far-off outcome of the land purchase Acts that have been for many years in beneficent operation in New Zealand. Under the guidance of object-lessons from our flourishing land, British legislators have at last thrown their old quack remedies for 'the Irish business' aside. They have, in **DISRAELI's** words, penetrated 'the mystery of the great mismanagement' of a sater-land and got fairly to the root of the worst of the long-enduring wrongs of the Irish people. There was more than a mere element of truth in **Mr. DOOLEY's** sarcastic coronation saying, that his Britannic Majesty is King only 'of that part of Ireland

that lies north of the River Boyne.' When the present measure has received the royal assent it will change Ireland from being a Poland at England's door, and will bestow upon **EDWARD VII.** a new kingdom of contented and loyal people.

The continuation of a good work is commonly of the same complexion as its beginning. Already, the new policy is big with the promise of great things, not for Ireland alone, but for the well-being of the Empire at large. Captain **SHAWE-TAYLOR** recently gave publication to his views—adopted after close and extended observation on the spot—as to the pacific effect of the new measure upon Irish sentiment in the great American Republic, and, through it upon the future relations between Great Britain and the United States. The Captain is a Protestant, a landlord, and was secretary to the memorable conference that took place between the representatives of the tenant-farmers and of those who own the soil of Ireland. In a later interview he spoke as follows:—

'Lest the effect of the settlement of the Irish Land Question as affecting Anglo-American relations should be in any way minimised, the following particulars of the wrecking of the original Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between England and America by the Irish-American Party may be of interest:—

'An Irishman visited Washington and ascertained that the Treaty was on the point of being agreed to by the American Senate, all being agreed that no further controversial matter existed. He then visited 27 members of the American Senate, and pointed out to them that the effect of the Treaty would be most prejudicial to Irish interests in the present juncture, as likely to give an impression on the Continent that England and America had settled their differences. He found that 19 out of the 27 Senators he visited had Irish mothers. Twenty-four Senators were induced to record their vote against the Bill, three remained absent owing to illness, and the Treaty was thus wrecked.

'This is but one of many incidents, and I mention it that England may see in something like its true proportion the effect on Imperial interests of an equitable Irish Land Settlement.'

That coming settlement is already beginning to undo some of the evil results of that cruel class legislation which drove a long stream of Irish emigrants, with anger in their hearts, to foreign flags, and gave other nations the benefit of brawn and brains that, under happier circumstances, might have been retained for the building-up and defence of the British Empire. After the destruction of Irish industries in the supposed interests of British manufacturers, great numbers of sturdy farmers and artisans were forced to seek beyond the Atlantic the home and the subsistence that were denied them by legislative enactment in the land of their birth. The sequel is soon told. They and their descendents composed the half—and the sturdier half—of **WASHINGTON's** army in the War of Independence. And **LORD MOUNTJOY**, addressing the Ministry of the day in the British House of Commons, could declare: 'You have lost America through Ireland!' In the wars of 1812 and 1814 against Great Britain the Irish element in the United States furnished President **MADISON** with 43,000 picked fighting men and some of his best officers, such as **GROGAN**, **JACKSON**, and **COFFEY**. From 1851 to the close of 1900 no fewer than 3,841,419 emigrants left 'the green shores of Erin'; from the year of Waterloo to the present time, close on 6,000,000. Judicious blood-letting may sometimes serve a nation as well as an individual. But this was a deadly hæmorrhage. Over 80 per cent. of this vast tide of human beings went forth, most of them with a rankling sense of wrong, to seek a home or find a grave under the Stars and Stripes. To the land of their adoption they have been, in its day of need, as true and trusty as the steel of a Toledo blade. When the existence of the Union was threatened in the Secession struggle of the sixties, they gave to their country an army of over 300,000 men—including the most dashing and determined regiments that ever fought on the American continent—and such Generals as 'Fighting **PHIL SHERIDAN**,' **CORCORAN**, **BURNS**, **OWEN**, **KEARNEY**, **SHIELDS**, **MULLIGAN**, and 'MEAGHER of the Sword.' American independence was mainly achieved by exiles that had fled from evil laws in Ireland; the Union, too, owes much to them for its preservation. 'Send away your damned Irish,'

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

said a Southern General to the Northerners, 'and we'll whip you well.' And during the war with Spain, and to this hour, nearly forty per cent. of America's fleet, and a big proportion of its army are Irish or of Irish descent. And, under the unhappy circumstances that prevailed in Ireland under the policy of coercion, repression, and 'driving discontent beneath the surface,' Irish-American influence in the counsels of the nation would never permit the consummation of that union of friendship between Great Britain and the United States which would be for the benefit of both, and would serve as one of the best guarantees for the peace of the northern world.

WORDSWORTH describes 'a bold peasantry' as 'their country's pride.' But they are something more. They are the first, the second, the third, and every line of its defence when the evil day comes, and its rights have to be guarded by the last argument of peoples and of kings. Ireland has long been, in proportion to its population, by far the best of England's recruiting grounds. According to MULHALL, Scotland in 1896 gave the British army four soldiers per thousand inhabitants, England five, and Ireland six. The placing of its chief industry—the land—upon a permanent and satisfactory basis may at least staunch the hæmorrhage that has been slowly bleeding the nation to death: Ireland may retain her peasantry, though she can never recall more than a meagre few of the still living emigrants that have left her shores. We are with Captain SHAW-TAYLOR in the fervent hope that the approaching—and, we trust, final—settlement of the Irish land question will join the sister kingdoms in an unbroken bond of mutual helpfulness and good-will, will bring the two great divisions of English-speaking peoples into closer and more friendly touch, and—like the rainbow in MOORE's well-known song—for all three, their

'Various tints unite,
And form in heaven's sight
One arch of peace.'

Notes

The Worst Infirmity

To judge from the Registrar-General's statistics, it would seem as if New Zealand is, like Kipling's match, prone to go off its head at a faster rate than its neighbors. The proportion of insane people to our population has risen steadily from 19.93 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1874 to 34.47 in 1901. And the statistics shows that 'there is considerably more lunacy among the male element than the female'—almost exactly one more for every thousand of the population. Our proportion of persons with dethroned reason was, in 1901, greater than that which prevailed in the Australian States at the census of 1891. Victoria then had one lunatic in every 203 persons, New South Wales one in every 359, South Australia one in every 376, Tasmania one in every 383, Western Australia one in every 386, while New Zealand, in 1901, had one in every 289. As a set-off to this, New Zealand has fewer idiots in proportion to population than any State in the Australian Commonwealth.

Sizing Them Up

The clever caricaturist, like the skilled comedian, holds the mirror up to nature. Both exaggerate, each in his own way, and yet their pictures of current manners are, in the main, true to life. Such is the clever skit which appeared in a recent issue of the Cumberland 'Herald' in the course of its description of the purport of an anti-Catholic lecture by a notorious female in Parramatta:—

'Owing to a heavy snowstorm in Iceland, a very small audience turned up at the Town Hall on Thursday, 19th instant. The idea of the story goes like this:—Nuns are boiled girls with tacks driven in their feet. They are denied hairpins, and submitted to other hardships. The Rev. Mother pokes her finger in their eyes daily for a week. The priest then mixes six bushels of broken glass with 100 gallons of nuns, and runs a steam roller over the lot, crushing well. After two hours' simmering in boiling oil, the lot is spilled down stairs, and then strained through a rabbit-proof fence. After being allowed to cool gradually in an equinoctial gale, it is then cut up in blocks, and labelled like anything. Protestants were to be pitied for not knowing this

recipe, as the "blawsted" Catholics have all the fun to themselves.'

Those 'Enormous Possessions'

'It ought,' says the San Francisco 'Monitor,' to be a dreadful shock to those non-Catholic friends who are scandalised by the "enormous possessions," aggregating less than ten millions, of the Philippine friars after three centuries of "supreme power" in the Archipelago, to learn that the Protestant church property in the United States increased in 50 years—from 1850 to 1900—from 78,000,000 dollars to 401,000,000 dollars. The "vast belongings" of the "unscrupulous and avaricious religious Orders" dwindle into almost ridiculous insignificance by comparison. If the accumulation of property were the principal business of the religious Orders, as has been sometimes positively asserted by their critics, the result of three centuries of labor and opportunity proves either that they lack the skill in that line ascribed to them, or else they committed a grave blunder in the selection of their field of operations.'

Anti-Treating

Sancho Panza drank when he had occasion. He also drank when he had no occasion. The foolish and irrational habit of treating (in colonial, 'shouting') has turned a bulky percentage of our population into Sancho Panzas, so far as our drinking habits are concerned. We have time and again urged the formation of a league to combat this rampant evil that constitutes one of the most objectionable of our social and domestic habits. Some time ago, in our leading columns, we detailed the conspicuous success that has attended the Anti-treating League (or League of St. Patrick), which originated some eighteen months ago in the diocese of Ferns, Ireland. More recent reports confirm and extend the story of its onward march. The movement has the warm and practical support of the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, as expressed in their Lenten pastorals, and is daily spreading and gathering momentum and pace. Such a movement would be a boon, especially to our young men, in New Zealand. If they were practical members of an Anti-treating League, they could meet, as now, for business or amusement and yet say, in the words of 'rare Ben Jonson':—

'Nor shall our cups make any guilty men;
But at our parting we will be, as when
We innocently met.'

Cadging Bribes

The following cable-message appeared in Saturday's daily papers:—

'A leading Chartreux monk informed the newspaper "Le Gaulois" that a person professing to represent a political group in the Chamber of Deputies offered the prior of the Order in February to obtain an authorisation order under the Religious Associations Act if he would put £12,000 down and contribute £80,000 to the electoral fund. The offer was refused.'

The monks of the Grande Chartreuse have probably learned before now that the enemies of religion in France

'All have their prices,

From coins to kicks, according to their vices.'

That venerable community of Carthusians manufacture the world-famed green or yellow liqueur known as chartreuse. The secret of its preparation is their own, and it is well guarded. Only three living members of the community know it. It was handed down to the community from the days of Dom Garnier, who had received it from one of the brethren who had died. Dom Garnier resumed the preparation of the white liqueur after the French Revolution, and to this day each bottle bears his name. Some two million bottles of the preparation are sent out annually. The receipts leave a net balance of about £120,000, every penny of which is spent in works of charity and public utility—in the erection and maintenance of hospitals, orphanages, etc., the construction of bridges, roads, and water-supplies to towns and villages, the repair of poor churches, the support of aged and indigent persons, etc. Petitions from every part of eastern France have been poured in upon the Government for their 'authorisation' to allow those public benefactors to live in peace and continue their charitable work. But the Combes ministry has thus far turned a deaf ear. The Fathers will neither apply for 'authorisation' nor will they 'contaminate their fingers with base bribes' to secure the rights to live and do good among their fellow-countrymen. And the result will be that France will lose their presence and their splendid public services, and Italy will be the gainer.

GEO. T WHITE
LATEST NOVELTIES AT LOWEST PRICES

Importer, Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweller, Medalist, etc., etc
LAMBTON QUAY, COLOMBO STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,
WELLINGTON ESTABLISHED ... 1876.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Amongst the last admissions to the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons (writes the London correspondent of the Dunedin 'Evening Star') is Mr. E. J. O'Neill, M.B., Ch.B., of Otago University.

His Lordship the Bishop made his visitation to the Palmerston South parish this week and administered Confirmation at Hyde, Macraes, Palmerston, and Hampden.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club will be held in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening, when it is hoped there will be a large attendance. The principal business will be the reading of the report and balance sheet for the past year, and the election of officers. The Club provides healthy and rational amusement for members, and is, therefore, worthy of the generous support of parents and others, as it offers a means of interesting young men, and keeping them from mixing with undesirable company about town.

The ceremony of blessing and opening the recently-completed portions of St. Patrick's Basilica, Oamaru, will take place on next Sunday, when his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, and their Lordships the Bishops of Christchurch and Dunedin, and also a large number of clergy from Otago and Canterbury will be present. The occasional sermons will be preached by his Grace Archbishop Redwood, and his Lordship Bishop Grimes. There will be special music both morning and evening, and no effort has been spared to make the occasion a red-letter day in the history of the Catholic Church in Oamaru.

A new convent for the Sisters of Mercy at Mosgiel has just been completed, and the community, consisting of four nuns, has entered into possession. Some time ago a section, having a house thereon, situated at the rear of the church and fronting a road, was purchased as a site. The house, which now forms a portion of the convent, was raised nearly two feet from the ground, and fitted up as a dining room and three bedrooms. Running out from the back a wing has been built, containing kitchen and workroom, and on the south side an addition has been carried out containing an entrance hall (7 feet wide), a parlor (15ft. by 18ft.), a small chapel, and another room. All this part of the building has been finished in wood with plaster walls internally, iron roof, and good fittings, so that the nuns have now, if not a pretentious building, certainly a comfortable home. The additions were constructed from plans drawn by Mr. F. W. Petrie, and the work was carried out by Mr. Mulquin.

A pleasant social gathering under the auspices of the Catholic community took place in the Garrison Hall, Queenstown, on Easter Monday evening. Judged from all points (says the 'Lake Wakatipu Mail'), it must be considered to have been a thorough success. As regards numbers, a large and most representative gathering of townspeople as well as country folk accorded patronage to the affair, while the forms of amusement provided were of the most popular kind. Owing to its being one of the boat's late nights it must have been somewhat after nine o'clock before the first part of the programme—the musical—was got into swing. This was commenced by a pianoforte duet at the hands of Mrs. Proudfoot (a visitor to the town) and Miss Gudgeon, which was well received. The other items given, which also met with a good reception, were a vocal duet, 'In the dusk of the twilight,' by the Misses Robertson, a vocal solo 'Robin Adair,' by Miss Knott (also a visitor), and three choruses by ladies' voices comprising Mrs. Black, Miss Knott, Misses Gudgeon (2), and Misses Robertson (2). These latter items were entitled 'Don't you hear them bells,' 'The slower greeting,' and 'Good-night.' A couple of tableaux with limelight effects completed the entertainment. Mr. Black then came forward, and, on behalf of Father O'Donnell, who, he stated, was unavoidably absent, thanked those present for their attendance, and also all those who had contributed to the programme just completed.

OBITUARY

THE VERY REV. DEAN MAHONEY, NELSON.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret we have to record the death of the Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, S.M., late pastor of Nelson, who passed to his eternal reward in Dublin on Easter Sunday. The news of the sad event came in a cable message from the Very Rev. Dr. Waters, S.M., to the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., Provincial, Wellington. The late Dean Mahoney was born in 1848 in County Limerick, Ireland. He commenced his education in the famous Trappist Monastery, Mount Mellary Abbey, Waterford, and, after a few years there, in 1866 he joined the Marist Fathers Scholasticate College in Dundalk, and finished his theological course in the scholasticate connected with the Catholic University Schools, Dublin, in 1872. After his ordination to the priesthood he was professor in the college at Dundalk for two years. In 1874 Archbishop Redwood was consecrated Bishop of Wellington, and as he wanted missionaries for his diocese, the late Dean Mahoney, with several other priests, volunteered to come with him. Father Mahoney landed in Wellington in 1875, and was immediately sent to Nelson as assistant-priest to the Venerable Archpriest Garin. After the latter's death, several years ago, the deceased became parish priest, a position

which he held to the time of his death. Dean Mahoney resided in Nelson for 27 years. He worked zealously for the salvation of those committed to his care. He has left many monuments to perpetuate his memory, amongst others, a beautiful church and the fine property and buildings known as the Stoke Orphanage. He and his venerable predecessor worked hard for the orphans; it may be said that his heart and soul were in that work. He left Wellington about a year ago on a voyage to the Old Country, in order to recruit his health. There is no doubt that the worry and trouble caused by the persecution of the Marist Brothers in charge of the Stoke Orphanage was responsible for his illness, as up to that time he enjoyed excellent health. All through his illness he was attended by his old friend, the Very Rev. Dr. Waters. It had been his great desire prior to his death that he might be spared to see Nelson once again and die there, but Divine Providence willed it otherwise, and his remains now lie in the churchyard of his native parish.—R.I.P.

HON. DR. GRACE, M.L.C., C.M.G.

The death of the Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., C.M.G., which occurred at his residence, Wellington, on Sunday morning, was not wholly unexpected, as it had been well known that he had been seriously ill for a considerable time, little hopes being entertained for his recovery for some weeks. Nevertheless the news of the sad event came as a shock to the public not alone of Wellington but of the whole Colony, for the genial doctor had been so long identified with the public life of New Zealand that his name was held to be synonymous with purity of motives and independence of action. Not alone was he an able politician who approached every public question that came before the legislature with the high ideal of considering whether it would be for the welfare of the people as a whole, but he was a shrewd business man, having taken a part in the starting and conducting of many of the most successful enterprises inaugurated in Wellington during his long residence in that city, where for many years he was the head of his profession until ill health compelled him to confine his visits to some of his older patients. Ever since the A.M.P. Society commenced business in New Zealand the late Dr. Grace occupied a seat on the local Board of Directors, and to his shrewd business ability and far-seeing commercial knowledge may be attributed in no small degree the success of that company in this Colony.

The late Dr. Grace was born in Clonmel, County Tipperary, on February 28, 1837, his father being Mr. James Grace, of Sheffield House, Queen's County. He received his education at the famous Jesuit College of Stonyhurst, England, and studied for his profession in Dublin, Edinburgh, and Paris, obtaining his degree in medicine in 1858. He entered the army in 1859 as staff assistant-surgeon, and arrived in Auckland in 1860 as surgeon to the 65th Regiment, and served with it under General Pratt and Captain Cameron, receiving for his services the N.Z. medal and the Cross of St. Michael and St. George. He was appointed principal medical officer to the New Zealand forces in 1865, and five years later he was appointed to the Legislative Council. In 1866 Dr. Grace commenced the practice of his profession in Wellington, and in the same year married a daughter of the late Hon. C. J. Johnston, M.L.C., who survives him. In recognition of his services to the Catholic Church, of which he was a devoted member, Dr. Grace was, in 1890, made a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. For many years he was almost the sole owner of the Wellington Tramways, which he disposed of to the City Council a year or two ago. Dr. Grace was an enthusiastic lover of his native land, and never missed an opportunity of speaking or acting on its behalf, his purse being always open to the call of nationality. He was a generous and fervent Catholic, and the high honor conferred upon him in 1890 by the present Supreme Pontiff shows the esteem in which he was held by those in authority in the Church. One of his brother's occupations a leading position in New York, of which city he was Mayor a few years ago, and a home erected and endowed by the Grace family for the reception and instruction of young girls seeking employment is one of the many philanthropic works for which the family has been conspicuous.

In private life the late Dr. Grace was the most genial and considerate of men, always having a kindly word and smile for the humblest in the land. As a public speaker he was ready, fluent, and was even sometimes eloquent, his speeches being always noted for their polish and their rapier-like thrusts. He was also a forceful writer, having at one time or another done some good journalistic work. Had his professional duties permitted, he would have undoubtedly have, at one time or another, attained the rank of Minister of the Crown, but it is doubtful if he would have been a success, as he was too candid and sincere to please either Government or Opposition. In the Legislative Council he spoke his mind freely and commended or condemned a measure or proposal on what he believed to be its merits, no matter from what party it emanated.

On Monday evening the remains of Dr. Grace were removed to the Sacred Heart Basilica, and on Tuesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated. The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., was celebrant, Rev. Father Hills deacon, and Rev. Father O'Shea sub-deacon. His Grace Archbishop Redwood and the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Provincial of the Marist Order, were in the sanctuary, and the impressive music of the Mass was rendered by a large number of

clergy, who had come from all parts of the archdiocese for the purpose. Archbishop Redwood preached, paying an eloquent tribute to the worth of the deceased, dwelling on the great loss which would be felt by all sections of the community in the death of one who had lived among and had been associated with them for many years. Who, he asked, could enumerate all his acts of kindness, charity, and philanthropy? The Archbishop also paid a tribute to the religious character of the deceased and to his practical philanthropy and charity.

There was a crowded congregation, and the funeral was attended by members of Parliament, the Premier, and other Ministers of the Crown, Government officials, and representatives of all classes of the community.

The Minister of Defence, in consideration of Dr. Grace's long and honorable connection with the British forces during the Maori War, suggested that the remains should be buried with military honors, but, in deference to the wishes of the family, the proposal was abandoned.

By the death of Dr. Grace a void in public and private life has been created which cannot be easily filled, and to his sorrowing family will be left the consolation that his was a noble life, without stain and without reproach, and that he died as he had lived—a fervent and practical Catholic.—R.I.P.

MR. P. S. CASSIDY, CHRISTCHURCH.

The death occurred in Christchurch, on Friday, the 17th inst., of Mr. Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, a very well-known Irish-American journalist, whose work in the great American city commenced in 1865. Mr. Cassidy was born in Dunkineely, County Donegal, on Hallowe'en of 1849. When 16 years of age he left for America, to find a home among a people whose sympathies have always been strung to accordance with the dear old land. Shortly after his arrival he adopted journalism. For many years he worked hard, a young and enthusiastic Irishman, with no assistance beyond a determination to get on, a boundless and ardent love of his native country, a warm and imaginative temperament, and an inexhaustible fund of enthusiasm. He graduated through several of the great offices of New York, and was finally appointed to the editorial chair of the 'Mercury,' a position which he held till his health began to fail in 1895. At the beginning of 1896, he came to New Zealand to assume the management of the 'N.Z. Times,' and to assist in the editorial work of that journal, whose fortunes were then at a very low ebb. His up-to-date American ideas were inadequately appreciated by a colonial audience trained to Conservatism in their newspapers, and Mr. Cassidy left the 'Times' in November of 1896, badly broken in health. A long sojourn with his relatives in Canterbury, followed by a visit to New South Wales and a cruise among the Pacific Islands, left him no stronger than before, and he paid a visit to America and Ireland. He returned with his health utterly shattered, and after remaining for a year in New South Wales, he crossed over to Christchurch, where he had been an invalid till his death.

In earlier years Mr. Cassidy's name was a familiar one to 'Tablet' readers, appearing under various poems reprinted in these columns from various American and Irish journals. Mr. Cassidy had the poetic temperament and the poetic fire (two often rarely associated qualities of intellect) in no small degree. Allied to the most fervent and passionate patriotism, Mr. Cassidy's natural gifts inspired him to produce a large number of stirring lyrics. He published a novel dealing with Irish life, and a volume of verse, 'The Borrowed Bride,' embodying the most famous of the legends of Donegal. Until his health gave way his name was known wherever Catholic magazines and journals had any circulation.

The funeral of Mr. Cassidy, which, owing to his long illness, was a private one, attended only by his relatives and nearest friends, took place on Monday. The Rev. Father Marnane, of St. Mary's, officiated, after a Requiem Mass.—R.I.P.

MR. JOHN HIGGINS, DARFIELD.

It is with regret that we announce the death, which occurred at Darfield recently, of Mr. John Higgins, a very old colonist and resident of Darfield district. Mr. Higgins exceeded the allotted span of life, having attained the advanced age of 95 years, a fact which says much for his habits of living and vitality. He was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, from whence he emigrated to Australia, where for some time he was connected with the gold diggings. Subsequently he was engaged in shipping horses from Sydney to this Colony. On the occasion of his arrival with his first consignment for Canterbury, the ship was unable, at first, to come alongside at Lyttelton to land her freight. This fact, however, did not deter Mr. Higgins from coming ashore. With all the daring and impetuosity of the Irishman, he jumped upon one of his horses, forced it into the water, and swam it to land. This incident was characteristic of Mr. Higgins' whole career; nothing could daunt, nothing discourage him. At a later stage of his life he was occupied in carting round the Sumner road before the construction of the tunnel. Later on Mr. Higgins engaged in farming at Shands Track, which he continued for a lengthened period. He then moved on to Springston and Leeston, following a similar pursuit. In 1872 he settled at Darfield, where he brought up a large family. Mr. Higgins was a large-hearted, generous man, of broad

sympathies, and in his death the Catholic Church, of which he was a devout member, loses a warm son and a liberal supporter. His wife survives him.—R.I.P.

Southland News Notes

(From our own correspondent.)

At the Missa Cantata in Invercargill on Easter Sunday there was a fine orchestra consisting of 25 members.

The Catholic community at Dipton mean to have a sacred edifice dedicated to the Most High very soon, and an undertaking in that direction is meeting with the hearty support that betokens ultimate success.

The new convent at Winton is a handsome structure—by far the most handsome about Winton—and is almost completed. It has two storeys, contains spacious apartments, and is highly ornamental within and without. The whole block of ecclesiastical buildings is a credit to the Catholic community, and the costly structures will long remain monuments of the people's piety, generosity, and goodwill.

The Axemen's Carnival at Invercargill last week was a huge success in every way. A notable feature about the gathering was that nearly all the axemen were Irishmen or sons of Irishmen. From Mr. Thomas Pettit, the champion chopper of the world, down to the amateur, Erin can claim the majority. The success of the carnival is in a great measure due to the energy of the President, Mr. T. O'Byrne.

PALMERSTON NORTH

(From our own correspondent.)

April 19.

The ceremonies of Holy Week were carried out in this parish in every detail, large congregations attending all the services, especially on Holy Thursday and Good Friday, a great many approaching the Holy Table on Holy Thursday and Easter Sunday. The Rev. Father Tymons, parish priest, sang the 11 o'clock Mass on Easter Sunday, also preaching an eloquent sermon. The choir rendered Farmer's Mass in good style, the church being crowded. The Rev. Father James Tymons preached at Vespers, the church being again well filled. The altar decorations were in excellent taste, and reflected much credit on those responsible for them—Mrs. Redwood, Misses Oakley, and the young ladies assisting.

There will be a meeting of the men of this parish on Monday, 27th inst., in St. Patrick's School at 8 p.m. for the purpose of taking steps to start a branch of the Hibernian Society. A delegate from the Wellington branch will preside at the meeting. Judging from the large attendance of Catholic young men at church and the zeal and energy of our respected pastor, this should not be a difficult matter, as it seems a pity for this, the largest inland borough of New Zealand, and with such a population, to bear the reproach of no such lodge in its midst.

A Bargain.

The following story is told by the London 'Publishers' Circular': One day while Mark Twain was connected with a publishing-house, he went into a book-store in New York, and, picking up a volume, asked the price. He then suggested that as a publisher he was entitled to 50 per cent. discount. To this the clerk assented, 'As I am an author,' proceeded Mark, 'it would appear that I am again entitled to 50 per cent. discount.' Again the clerk bowed.

'And as a personal friend of the proprietor,' the humorist modestly continued, 'I presume that you will allow me the usual 25 per cent. discount.' Once more the salesman managed to produce an impressive bow.

'Well,' drawled the unblushing speaker, 'under these conditions I think I may as well take the book. What's the price?' The clerk calmly took up his pencil and began to figure industriously. Then he announced the result with the greatest obsequiousness.

'As near as I can calculate,' said he, 'we owe you the book and about 35½ cents. Call again.'

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Dunedin, notifies that an auction sale of rights to occupy areas of lands in the Hawea Hundred and East Taieri Districts will be held at the Lands Office, Dunedin, on May 9, also that application for a section in Janefield Settlement on lease-in-perpetuity will be received on May 5. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns...

Residents in and visitors to Dunedin should not omit to visit the D.L.C., High and Rattray streets, where they will have an opportunity of inspecting a splendid stock in the millinery, dress, underclothing, mercery, fancy goods, and other departments. Intending householders can furnish throughout from the establishment, as the display of furniture, crockery, and carpets is both extensive and varied, whilst the prices are such as to suit either the pocket of the capitalist or the artisan....

WINTER 1903.

A & T. INGLIS

have pleasure in announcing that the whole of their Departments
are now replete with all the

LATEST NOVELTIES

for the present Season.

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attention of those suffering to give it a trial. This Important VALUABLE ELIXIR,
discovered years ago, maintains its supremacy as a special and specific remedy for the
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forts of a home. Suites of rooms for
families. Charges strictly moderate.
A Special Feature—is LUNCHEON from
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A Night Porter in attendance.

L. CLANCY, Proprietor.

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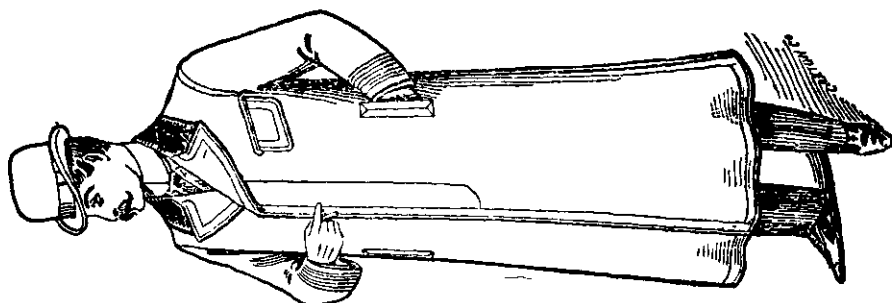
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NOTICE.

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

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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

MY ROSARY.

It is before me now—a worn Rosary, of quaintly carved, black bog-oak beads, linked with silver, with a large, black and silver crucifix. It has been to me, as it was to those who cherished it before me, a solace in many a troubled hour—a messenger of comfort when earth looked darkest, and even the sweet light of the Will of God seemed obscured amid the gloom. But how light my crosses, how puerile my tears when weighed in the balance with the sorrows, trials, and persecutions of those who first revered my Rosary! It was in those dark, troublous days when, in the Island of Saints, a price was set upon the head of the priest of God, when, on the black mountain-side or lonely cavernous recess, the faithful assembled in secret to assist at the Mystic Sacrifice, whilst devoutly murmured 'Ave Marias' fell from the lips of those who owed their faith through the long night of persecution to Our Lady's Rosary. But little recked God's devoted priests for the dangers that encompassed them! There were souls to be comforted and strengthened, and if their struggles and sacrifices were destined to be crowned with martyrdom, willingly, yea, joyfully, they laid down their lives for their faith. But to return to my Rosary and its strange story.

It was a cold and stormy evening when a small weather-beaten vessel cast anchor in a pretty Irish seaport. There were the usual crowd of sight-seers on the quay, some, perhaps, on business bent, others waiting for the chance of an errand, but all too busily engrossed in watching what was going on to take much notice of a young man in peasant garb, who quietly shouldered his bundle and set out at once for the town. A few curious glances were cast at him as he passed along the quiet streets, but he asked no questions of those he met, only returning with a smile the salutations of one or two good-natured people who gave a word of welcome to the stranger.

When he reached the outskirts of the town he paused, and gazed anxiously around, as if expecting someone. He looked out across the waters of the bay, at the verdure-clad slopes, at the distant hills crowned with purple heath, and then his eyes rested on the towers and turrets of the Castle that commanded a view of one of the fairest of the many fair scenes that enhance the beauty of the Emerald Isle. A smile, somewhat sad, flitted over his face as he said half aloud: 'My dear old home! How many long years have sped away since last I gazed upon it, since last I looked upon the faces of those dear to me. God grant that this night may see the end of my weary waiting! I wonder if all has gone well, or if Eva's arrangements have been thwarted. Faithful little sister, what risks you are running for me!'

Just then he perceived at some distance away an old man looking cautiously around. When he saw the stranger he hastened his footsteps, and as he drew nearer the young man saw in his hand a large black Rosary.

Eva's beads! the token she promised to send me; this, then, is my guide; and the stranger went forward, saying in low tones, 'I am Father Desmond, were you sent to meet me?'

The old man looked earnestly in the young priest's face and said as he fell on his knees and begged his priestly blessing: 'Oh, your reverence, welcome home at last, even if troubles and dangers await you! How the mistress and Miss Eva have prayed for your coming! See, your reverence, the Rosary they sent you as a sign that you are to trust yourself to me this night! There are spies abroad, aye, and traitors, too, but God grant no harm will befall you!'

'Am I not to go to the Castle to-night, then?' anxiously asked the priest, who longed for a sight of home and kindred—the mother who prayed that she might live to receive the blessing of her son, the sister who was little more than a child when he bade her farewell.

'No, your reverence, 'tis not safe. The master has a great company there, and there is any amount of dancing and feasting.'

'But my mother and sister, where are they?'

'They are there, too, your reverence. Sure Miss Eva would have ventured out to meet you but she was afraid the master would miss her. So 'twas better not.'

'But where am I to go to-night?' asked Father Desmond.

'I will take your reverence to the old cave in my boat; it is the best hiding place, and the safest. When Miss Eva heard you were coming she made all ready and comfortable, in case it would be unsafe to go to the Castle.'

The young priest silently followed his guide, thinking of the whole of the years that had fled since last he trod on Irish soil, since last he saw the mother and sister who awaited his coming with mingled feelings of delight and fear, knowing that his renegade brother, master of the broad family acres, retained at the sacrifice of his faith, would not spare the despised and hated priest did he know that he had returned at the risk of his life to bring the consolations of religion to his suffering brethren in the land of his forefathers.

They had now reached a secluded spot on the sea-shore, and the priest, with his guide, stepped into a

small boat, and soon reached the cave chosen by Eva Desmond for her brother's retreat. The old man, after doing all possible for the young priest's comfort, reluctantly left him.

'You will return to the castle to-night, Patrick, will you not?'

'To be sure, your reverence, I promised Miss Eva to be there towards midnight without fail.'

'Well, tell her, with God's blessing I'll see my mother and her soon. Give her back her beads; but, stay—' and taking from his own rosary a silver medal of Our Lady, he attached it to his sister's beads, then, with an earnest blessing, he sent the old man on his way.

The great hall of the castle was brilliant with light, and resounded with revelry and merry-making. Noble high-born guests moved to and fro enjoying to the full the magnificent entertainment provided for them by Sir John Desmond. But amid the courtly knights and brilliant ladies Eva Desmond, in the height of her girlish loveliness, yielded to none in beauty and grace.

Many admiring glances were cast upon her as she moved about among her brother's guests, the simple elegance of her rich, white silken robes contrasting favorably with the bejewelled ladies around her. But there was one among them who watched her with jealous eyes, for though Lord Errington had her brother's permission to seek the hand of his fair, sweet sister, yet he could not succeed in winning her favor. She distrusted him, as she feared and distrusted her renegade brother, who had brought such sorrow into her life, and crushed and broke her mother's heart.

As the hours wore on the girl's face assumed an anxious expression, and her thoughts seemed far away. Approaching her mother, she softly whispered, 'It is almost time for Patrick's return. I promised to meet him at the north tower. I will go now. Try and excuse my absence.'

But other eyes had watched her departure, and Lord Errington, anxious to urge his suit, also left the hall. Very soon he saw a figure, shrouded in a long, dark cloak, silently steal through a corridor and disappear into the darkness. Just as silently did he follow her, and after a brief period of waiting he heard footsteps approaching, and in answer to the greeting of the newcomer the sweet voice of Eva Desmond said in low tones, 'What news do you bring me, Patrick?'

'The best of news. I'll mention no names, Miss Eva, for fear of listeners, but he to whom you sent the token is safe, and returns it to you, with a request that you will always send it by the messenger as a sign that all's well.'

'Thank God! thank God that he is safe,' exclaimed the girl, 'but I must go now.'

The listener heard these words and hastily retreated into the Castle, intending to meet her casually in the corridor on her return.

'Don't forget, Patrick,' were her parting words to the faithful old man; 'my mother and I will be ready at break of day, and you must be there to take us to the cave.'

'But is it safe, Miss Eva? The master or the guests will be sure to miss you.'

'These revellers will go to rest at dawn; the day will be far spent before they think of rising, whilst we will not be absent for more than two or three hours.'

When Eva Desmond re-entered the house the first person she met was Lord Errington, who looked at the Rosary she carried in her hand, and his face wore an angry scowl as he said to himself that this was the talisman sent her by the unknown—the token that was to be the sign between them. When the girl saw him her own face grew pale, for the fear at once entered her heart that he had been spying upon her actions, and somewhat haughtily she bade him allow her to pass, as he attempted to detain her.

'You may treat me with disdain, Miss Desmond,' said he to himself, 'but you may yet repent this night's work, for I will sift out your secret.'

When all was quiet within the Castle, Eva Desmond and her mother softly stole out, and, attended only by the faithful Patrick, made their way to the sea shore. Soon the little boat was skimming over the waves to the lonely retreat where the son and brother awaited them.

Some weeks passed away, and Father Desmond had grown accustomed to the loneliness of his sea-girt cave; indeed, he was beginning to love it, and if he were only free to go forth to minister to his scattered flock would have been quite content with so quiet a hermitage. To a trusty few had been confided the secret that there was a priest in their midst, and more than once a little group had assembled in the cave to assist at the Holy Sacrifice, and once again after many a weary month of waiting to strengthen their fainting souls with the Bread of Life. He had even penetrated the Castle during the absence of his brother, and in a secret turret room had celebrated the Divine Mysteries to the intense joy of his devoted mother and sister, who never dreamed that so much happiness would be theirs. It consoled them somewhat for the fearful knowledge that the brother of him who came to them at so many risks, bearing in his priestly hands God's richest gifts, had sworn to pursue to the death the priest who dared bring the balm of religion and charity to the souls who longed with ardor for the blessings so cruelly denied them. And often at dead of night, Father Desmond, guided only by the faithful Patrick had visited the aged sick and dying, whose daily prayer had been that they might

not depart hence without the blessing of the priest of God.

In the meantime, Lord Errington made secret enquiries relative to Eva Desmond's unknown friend, but all to no purpose. Angry and mortified at his failure as well as at the girl's rejection of his suit, he confided the story to Sir John Desmond.

'I think you must be mistaken in the idea that my sister favors an unknown suitor—but stay!' he exclaimed, as a new light broke upon him, 'perhaps she is aiding in the concealment of a priest. I have heard of a stranger in peasant garb being seen in the neighborhood. If I thought that—he thundered in violent tones—'if I thought that I would make her repent it! Help me, Errington, help me all you can to unearth the secret.'

'That old man, Patrick, knows something, and several times I have seen him, laden with bundles, going in a somewhat stealthy manner towards the beach, and I know, too, that a string of black beads belonging to your sister are sent as a sign that all's well.'

'Her Rosary beads! Well, I must find occasion to send Patrick away for a time, and if he supplies the unknown with food we may be able to starve him out of his place of concealment,' said Sir John Desmond in malicious tones. 'But we must go to work cautiously, and not let them suspect that we are watching them, for I do not want my sister's name to be mixed up in the business.'

Together the conspirators went down to the beach, and as they sauntered along the sands, maturing their plans, Lord Errington stopped and picked up a string of quaint bog-oak beads. 'Your sister's beads!' he exclaimed; 'she has evidently been here and lost them.'

'Very good; we may make use of them,' said Sir John Desmond. 'We may be able to lure him from his hiding place.'

When they returned to the Castle, they at once sent for Patrick, and Sir John Desmond fabricated an errand that would take him to a distant part of the country, and keep him away a week or ten days. The old man's face grew pale as he listened, as he feared it was a plot to entrap Father Desmond. No one supplied him with food except himself, and without the boat the priest could not leave the cave, as there was no other exit.

'But who will attend to the wants of the mistress, and Miss Eva so ill?' asked Patrick, for the anxiety and worry occasioned by the constant planning and secrecy had been too much for the young girl, and for some days past she had been unable to leave her room. 'I cannot go without a word with them,' he said, for he feared for Father Desmond's safety.

Then a thought entered Sir John Desmond's head. 'It's all right, Patrick! Miss Eva knows you are going and told me to show you this as a sign that all's well,' and he drew from his pocket the beads that he had just picked up on the sea shore.

The old man looked astonished, but being convinced that Miss Desmond had for some extraordinary reason taken her renegade brother into her confidence, could say no more, but set out on his journey with the assurance that Father Desmond's wants would be supplied. Surely Miss Eva would not have bade him go if the case were otherwise! But still he had his misgivings, and fain would have had a word with Mrs. Desmond before his departure, but the conspirators took care that this should be denied him. So, comforting himself somewhat with the thought of the beads sent him as a token, reluctantly he went his way.

And Father Desmond, in his lonely sea-gut cave, looked in vain, day after day, for help and succor, praying the while that no harm might come to those who aided him, yet fearing that the worst had happened, for what else could account for his abandonment by his faithful sister and her devoted servant?

'Mother,' said Eva Desmond, in anxious tones, 'what has become of Patrick? He has not been here for days.'

'He knew of your illness, and doubtless will not disturb you. But we may rest assured he is looking after our beloved son and brother.'

'I am sure of that, but I thought he might have brought tidings of him to you. It is ten days or more since he was here!'

It was the evening of the same day, when, anxious and uneasy, the mother and daughter stood looking out across the wide waters of the bay. To their joy they saw their faithful servant on his way to the Castle but when he came into their presence they saw at once that something terrible had happened. Almost broken down with emotion he bade them come at once to the cave, for Father Desmond was dying. In disjointed words he told his story, and how he had been cajoled and deceived. Mrs. Desmond and Eva did not wait to hear more, but set out at once on their sorrowful errand. No murmurs, no reproaches, escaped their lips, but the sweet 'Welcome be the will of God,' which so often has sustained the broken-hearted in their darkest hours, was the tearfully-murmured prayer that escaped from their suffering.

But two others witnessed their departure, for in this emergency the usual precautions were set aside. Sir John Desmond and Lord Errington immediately followed, and no sooner had the little boat rounded a headland than they embarked in another, laughing in a malicious glee at how easily the well-kept secret would be discovered. If, as they supposed, the priest was preparing to instruct his flock in some hidden cave, with what satisfaction would they not thwart his plans, by putting in force the stern arm of the law!

After a time they saw the little boat drawn up on the beach at the entrance to a rocky cavern, and silently they drew theirs up alongside. Their footsteps made no sound on the soft, white sand, and after a moment or so a dim light was visible. They drew nearer, but instead of the assemblage of people they expected to find, they beheld a low pallet bed, beside which knelt Mrs. Desmond, pale, but tearless, whilst Eva, in trembling tones, recited the Rosary, pausing not even at the entrance of the intruders.

Sir John Desmond gazed in fear and astonishment on the scene, for on the humble bed before him lay his own brother, the companion of his childhood, the friend of his youth, the priest whom he had driven to death.

In an agony of remorse he knelt beside him, and confessed how he had deceived Patrick by means of a false message from Eva, and how he told him that she had sent her Rosary that all was right, and thus by sending the old man away had deprived his brother of sustenance. Then, taking the beads from his pocket, he silently placed them in Eva's hands.

The dying priest asked his sister to give them to him. In words of love and forgiveness he comforted and pardoned his erring brother, assuring him that fever, contracted in visiting the sick, had contributed to his illness, as well as neglect and want; then, placing the Rosary in his hands, begged him to take it as a sign that he repented of the past and would return to the faith of his fathers. Earnestly the remorseful man promised all this, and for a time no sound was heard but the sobs of the little group who knelt around.

Just as the dawn broke, lighting up sea and sky with floods of golden glory, the soul of Father Desmond passed away, and while Eva, heart-broken but courageous, recited the sublime liturgy for the departed, John Desmond, his Rosary clasped closely in his hands, wept beside her a penitent indeed.—'Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.'

The Catholic World

CEYLON.—A Catholic Centenarian

According to the Jaffna 'Guardian' (Ceylon), an old Catholic at Kandy has attained to the age of 104 years, having been born in 1799. This interesting old man, whose unique experience it is to have seen three centuries, recently sent the following message to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII.:—'Holy Father, I am now 104 years of age, and I wish you a happy jubilee. Lewis Appu.' He enclosed a photograph of himself and of his family, consisting of a daughter, a grand-daughter, a great-grandson, and a great-great-granddaughter, representing five generations altogether.

ENGLAND.—Death of the Bishop Salford

The Right Rev. John Bilsborrow, Bishop of Salford, died at Babbacombe on March 5. The deceased prelate, who had been in failing health for the last two years, was born at Singleton Lodge, near Kirkham, Lancashire, on March 30, 1836, and after receiving his early education at a local commercial school he went to Ushaw in 1851 and remained there until 1865, when he was ordained priest by Bishop Goss, who appointed him to the arduous task of establishing a new mission at Barrow-in-Furness. Later on he was sent to Newsham, near Preston, and in 1883 was appointed Vice-President of the new diocesan seminary at Upholland, near Wigan, succeeding to the Rectorship two years later. In 1892 he succeeded Cardinal Vaughan as Bishop of Salford.

Exiled Nuns

Some forty Nuns of the Sacred Heart from Montmartre, Paris, who are being expelled under the association laws, have arrived in London. Commodious premises have been arranged for their reception at Hyde Park Place, where a chapel for their use is being got ready. As many of the nuns as can speak English will take up work amongst the poor at Marylebone and the neighborhood around the Marble Arch. His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan has given them a cordial welcome.

Congratulating the Holy Father

The Catholic Association, of which the Earl of Denbigh is president, sent the following telegram to the Pope upon the attainment of his Pontifical Jubilee:—The Catholic Association, under whose auspices two thousand English pilgrims have journeyed to Rome, renews its expression of homage and veneration to your Holiness upon the completion of the twenty-fifth year of your glorious Pontificate. The following reply has been received from Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State:—His Holiness accepts the grateful congratulation and expressions of homage and veneration of the Catholic Association, and sends his apostolic blessing.

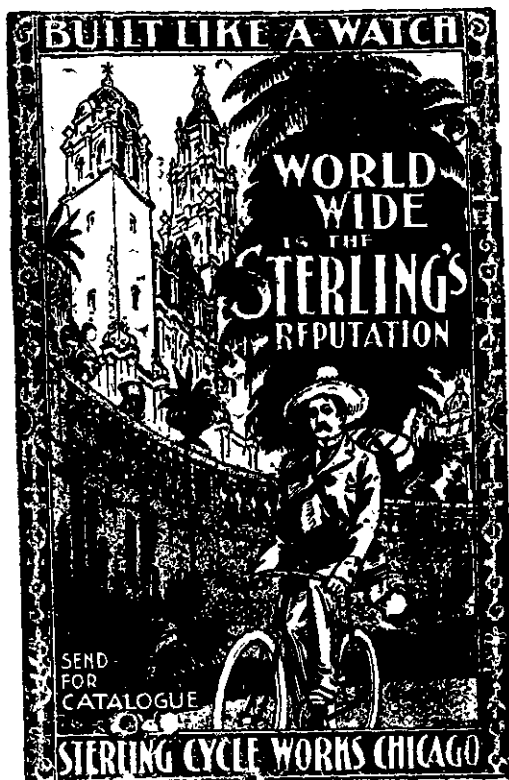
The Natural Result

In the London 'Daily Chronicle' a correspondent, who signs his letter 'Common sense,' says that the collapse of the 'Revolt from Rome' leads him, as an old-fashioned Protestant, to question whether the sympathy of Protestants with ex-Roman priests is not misplaced. 'These gentlemen,' he says, 'can generally be classed under one of two headings: (1) Persons who afterwards become a credit to no one; and (2) persons who return sooner or later to the Roman obedience.' The correspondent adds: 'I may mention that the recent return of the well-known Count Campello within the pale

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taking a course of Warner's
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other known treatment.

of the Roman Church has been the direct cause of a relative of my own seeking instruction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion.'

Benedictines in Wales

The invasion of Wales by the Benedictine monks expelled from Brittany by the French Government furnishes a fresh development. In addition to the community, which will be located at Pembrey, another party of Breton monks are settling at Kidwelly, and Glyn Abbey, a fine old mansion with many acres of ground and agricultural land attached, has been acquired for their accommodation from the executors of the late Mr. Astley Thomson, a former High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire. It is reported that several other expelled monastic communities have acquired settlements in North Wales.

Westminster Cathedral

The total number of founders of the new Westminster Cathedral—that is, those who have given or promised £1000—since May, 1894, is now 89. The list includes the Pope, £1000; Cardinal Vaughan, £5000; the Duke of Norfolk, £10,000; Lord and Lady Brampton, £5100, of which £3000 was to defray the cost of the erection and decoration of the chapel of Saints Augustine and Gregory. Other founders are the late Marquis of Bute, the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Llandaff, the Earl of Ashburnham, the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, and the Lady Herbert of Lea. The total expenditure up to date is about £175,000, which includes payments for the chapter hall and for the cloisters connecting the cathedral with the hall and with the new Archbishop's house. No part of the cost of the house has been borne by the Cathedral Fund.

The Late Bishop of Plymouth

It has been decided to erect a memorial to the late Bishop Vaughan in the Catholic cathedral at Plymouth. The memorial will include a large stained glass window in the southern transept, and, if possible, a new altar in the Blessed Sacrament chapel, where it was hoped the Bishop's remains would be buried. Other parts of the memorial will be a tomb over the late Bishop's grave and a large brass tablet in Plymouth Cathedral. Dr. Vaughan presided over the spiritual interests of Catholics in the west of England for nearly fifty years.

FRANCE.—Protecting Catholic Interests

Following hot foot upon the expulsion of the nuns from the schools of the parish of St. Roch, a group of French parents have founded an 'Alliance Catholique,' with the object of establishing between Catholic families in France a bond that will enable them to extend to one another mutual aid in the protection of their religious, moral, and material interests.

INDIA.—Catholic School Successes

From the results of the last High School Pass examination in Bengal (says the 'Indian Daily News') our readers will be struck by the phenomenal success of the Catholic institutions. Out of a total of 69 successful candidates they have supplied no less than 43. A pupil of St. Francis Xavier's College tops the list in the honors for candidates under 17 years of age, a pupil of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, being second. But more significant still is the fact that out of a total of 15 first-class passes, the Catholic schools claim no less than 12, or exactly 80 per cent. In the honors list of candidates over 17 years of age the community takes the foremost place. Nothing, we think, can better prove the educational efficiency of Catholic methods. We are glad to note that our old friends—the Irish Christian Brothers—have gained 19 passes, which is nearly half the whole list.

ROME.—Peter's Pence

Monsignor Murphy, Rector of the Irish College (writes the Rome correspondent of the London 'Tablet'), presented to the Holy Father, on February 25, Peter's Pence from the following dioceses:—Ossory, £400; Clogher, £477 2s 8d; Dromore, £545; Dunedin (New Zealand), £206.

Reception of Cardinals

On Sunday, March 1, the Holy Father received the members of the Sacred College in private audience in his library. Forty-two Cardinals were present. Cardinal Oreglia, doyen of the Sacred College, presented an offering to his Holiness, who, replying to the good wishes of the Cardinals, would have wished to prolong the interview, but was obliged to offer excuses, remarking: 'We are told we must be careful.' The reception lasted 35 minutes. His Holiness appeared in good health.

SCOTLAND.—Illness of a Canon

When the last mail left Scotland the Very Rev. Canon McCay, Coathbridge, was lying seriously ill at his residence in Rothsay.

Pilgrimage to Rome

In all the Catholic churches in Edinburgh on the last Sunday in February the following circular from his Grace Archbishop Smith was read:—Please announce to your congregation that the arrangements for the national pilgrimage to Rome, intimation of which has already been made to you, are now all but completed. Full particulars will be circulated by the organising committee as soon as possible, and it is earnestly requested that all who purpose joining the pilgrimage will, therefore, give in their names at their earliest convenience. I hope to be associated with several other members of our hierarchy in personally offering our homage and congratulations to the Sovereign Pontiff on the

occasion of his jubilee, and I am glad to learn that already there is reason to hope that we shall be accompanied by a goodly number both of the clergy and laity. Starting from Scotland early in Low Week, we shall reach Rome in time to participate in the special solemnities which will attend the Holy Father's attainment of the traditional years of Peter. On March 4th, 1878, the very day after his coronation, his Holiness restored the Scottish hierarchy. To commemorate the jubilee of this (for us) momentous event there will be a common celebration in which our whole Episcopate will take part, as well as special celebrations in the several dioceses. It has been arranged to hold the joint function in the Cathedral, Edinburgh, on Thursday, March 5th.'

A Memorial

A memorial window to Archbishops Macdonald and Strain and Bishop Gillis has just been placed in the sanctuary of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh. The idea of the central light has been taken from a great painting formerly in the Trinity Church of Scotland's capital before the Reformation, and which is now in the picture gallery of Holyrood Palace. St. Andrew is represented in the painting as blessing Kings James III. and IV., father and son. Instead of the kings, a very faithful portrait of Archbishop Macdonald is given, and beneath is the Scottish lion rampant. The other two lights represent respectively St. Peter with the keys and St. Paul with the sword. Archbishop Macdonald was Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh and Metropolitan of Scotland from the 7th July, 1892, until the 29th April, 1900—the date of his death. Archbishop Strain ruled over the same diocese from the 15th March (shortly after the restoration of the Scottish hierarchy) until his death on the 2nd July, 1883, and Bishop Gillis was Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland from July 22nd, 1838, until February 24th, 1864.

UNITED STATES.—An Orphan Asylum

The diocese of Marquette is about to build a 50,000 dollars orphan asylum, and 40 acres for the site have been bought in the northern part of the city by Bishop Eis.

Volunteer Catholic Teachers

Classes in Christian doctrine and in English are taught every evening by volunteer Catholic teachers at the Syrian church on Washington street, New York.

The Catholic University

The Catholic University of Washington has recently been placed under the Congregation of Studies, having passed from the jurisdiction of Propaganda. Only three other universities enjoy this privilege, namely, the Gregorian University in Rome, the University of Innsbruck in the Austrian Tyrol, and the University of Louvain in Belgium.

A Generous Benefactor

Mr. Adrian Iselin, the banker, whose family has spent 750,000 dollars in building Catholic churches and schools in New Rochelle, N.Y., on February 28 made a contract with George Galgano to build a 30,000 dollar church and parish house for the Italians in that city. The church is to be completed without any expense to the Italian colony. Mr. Iselin will also furnish the rectory and supply the priest with vestments and everything necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the parish. The gift was made because Miss Georgina Iselin has taken such a liking to the Italian children of the town, whom she met at the Sunday school of St. Gabriel's Church, which the banker built a few years ago as a memorial to his wife.

GENERAL.

The Church and Relics

Some time ago (says the 'Casket') we referred to the scientific proofs offered by a French savant that the Holy Shroud of Turin was really the winding sheet in which our Lord was wrapped. It appeared to us that men of science might be trusted in this case, as they could have no motive for wishing to prove the shroud genuine if it were not really such. But their testimony does not satisfy the Congregation of Indulgences and Relics, which never accepted the shroud as genuine, and has now positively declared that it is not. This runs counter to the popular Protestant notion that it is the easiest thing in the world to pass off spurious relics in the Catholic Church. Incidentally, it shows how little the declarations of 'scientists' are to be relied on.

PHYSICIANS AGREE that every disease with which suffering humanity is afflicted is certainly due to the neglect of some trivial trouble, which could have been easily cured if a remedy had been applied in time. Most complaints make their early appearance in the shape of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and what is required in the initial stage is a preparation that will arrest the development of serious trouble. TUSSICURA has proved its efficacy in this respect in thousands of cases throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and for this reason its reputation is widespread and daily increasing. Price, 2s 6d per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—***

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Catalogues on Application.

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Opposite Knox Church).

Mother and Daughter.

"And what are you?" asked a Lord Chief Justice of England of a witness who had just given some rambling and discreditable evidence. "I employ myself as a surgeon," said the witness. "But does anybody else employ you as a surgeon? Are you a surgeon?" asked the judge. And thereat the witness collapsed.

It is claimed for all medicines that they effect cures, though the fact that some do and some do not. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has been very extensively used for thirty-five years, and is to-day the principal domestic medicine in sixteen different countries. The number of cures it has effected (especially among persons suffering from indigestion and bilious diseases) is quite incalculable. Of the many thousands of testimonials as to its efficacy voluntarily given, here is an interesting one from a mother and daughter. "For several years," writes Mrs. Hutchison, of Newcastle Road, Jesmond, N.S.W., on October 19th, 1902, "I suffered from indigestion and liver complaint. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work—in fact, did not know what it was to enjoy a single hour of freedom from pain. I was attended by two of the cleverest men in the Newcastle district, but their treatment failed to bring me any relief. Indeed, I went steadily downhill, and began to feel that my case was beyond the aid of medicine. I grew weakly and thin, and became dejected, when, two years ago, I was advised to try what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup could do for me. It was a happy decision, for before I had taken a quarter of the first bottle my health was much improved. I continued to take the medicine according to the directions for five weeks, by the end of which time I was cured. The cure is evidently a permanent one, for I have remained well and sound till the present day.

This is a good testimony—testimony to be proud of. But it don't stop here. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup not only cured Mrs. Hutchison of her indigestion and liver complaint, but, in the case of her daughter Agnes, arrested the progress of an insidious and dangerous malady which, if allowed to range unchecked, might have had fatal results. Here is Mrs. Hutchison's own description of her daughter's case: "My daughter," she says, "was in a very bad way. She was suffering from severe nervous debility. She wasted away to a skeleton, and appeared to have no blood in her body. She was so weakly that she could not walk without assistance, and was often compelled to keep to bed for days together. The doctors seemed to be much in the dark as to her ailment, and as impotent in treating her case as they had been in their treatment of mine, so I determined to experiment on her with the medicine which had proved such a boom to myself. The result was that within two months a few bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup changed her from a helpless invalid to a hearty, healthy, happy girl. She remains as well as one could wish her to be."

Mrs. Hutchison is well known in Jesmond and Lambton, and has lived in these places for twenty years. She is a native of Scotland and came to Australia in 1872. 3

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To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

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The Irish Language Revival

We are in receipt of the 'Annual Report of the Gaelic League' for 1901-2, and its 116 pages make interesting reading to all who are interested in the revival of the old language in Ireland. The movement has 'caught on' not alone in the Old Land, but has firmly established itself in England, Scotland, and the United States, and is even represented in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. In New Zealand there are two branches of the League, one at Milton (secretary, Mr. P. Walsh), the other at Balclutha (secretary Mr. A. V. Dunne); and the Very Rev. Father O'Neill and the Very Rev. Monsignor O'Leary are ardent and practical friends of the movement.

One of the cheap, slap-dash order of London writers recently described the Irish language and literary revival as 'the maddest of all literary crazes,' and asserted that not more than five people have ever wasted their time in learning an obsolete language without a literature to repay the trouble. The real facts of the case are given in a recent issue of the New York 'Sun.' Up to the great famine in Ireland in 1847 the Irish language may be said, roughly speaking, to have been the language of the whole of Ireland, except the north-east corner, and it had been spoken there for 2000 years not only by the Milesians themselves, but also by the children of every invader who gained footing in Ireland—Normans, Danes, Elizabethans, and Cromwellians. Because of the enforced emigration the population of Ireland since the famine has diminished over one-half. During that time the Irish language, because of the efforts of the so-called 'national schools' which excluded Irish from their courses, and the poverty of the people which made them unable to provide Irish teachers of their own or to print and buy Irish books for themselves, was threatened with extinction. Consequently the Gaelic League was formed, not as 'a literary craze,' but with the noblest object of preserving to the Irish people the priceless heritage of their language, in which was enshrined their history, their traditions, their poetry, their great epics, and the very soul and genius of their race.

The Irish language has never died out. It has always been a living language, largely as the result of the propaganda of the Gaelic League during the last fifteen years. The official census of Ireland for 1901 shows that the number of persons returned as speaking only Irish was 38,192, and the number speaking both Irish and English was 610,963, making a total of Irish speakers in Ireland in the year 1901 of 679,155. Look at these statistics of those who spoke both Irish and English:—

Countries.	Irish only.	Irish and English.
Cork	2,273	117,447
Donegal	7,073	55,000
Galway	17,638	107,929
Kerry	4,481	69,929
Mayo	4,234	106,131
Wexford	1,321	36,158

Irish is also largely spoken in the Highlands of Scotland by nearly as many people who know no English as in Ireland itself, the number being estimated at about 40,000.

To-day the Gaelic League, under the presidency of Dr. Hyde, has over four hundred branches throughout Ireland, each branch with a membership of from fifty to four hundred members. Many thousands of Irish children are studying Irish in the schools. The Gaelic League has sold 50,000 of its Irish text-books in a single year. Fine plays are written and successfully performed in Irish.

So far from being the 'maddest of all literary crazes,' European scholars like Zeuss, Bopp, Grimm, Ebel, Zimner, Windisch, Zimmermann, D'Arbois, De Jubainville, Dr. Whitley Stokes, Dr. Standish Hayes O'Grady, Professor Kuno Meyer, and Dr. Douglas Hyde, to name only a few out of many, have devoted a large part of their lives to the study of Irish literature and the Irish language. The 22 volumes of the 'Revue Celtique' are devoted to the Celtic language and literature, and there are kindred German publications, the 'Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie' and the 'Irische Texte,' edited by Dr. Ernest Windisch, of the University of Leipzig.

Standish Hayes O'Grady's great catalogue of the Irish manuscripts in the British museum, of history, law, medicine, poetry, and folklore, occupies nearly 700 pages, and is one of the most fascinating Irish books ever published. It is estimated by a competent scholar that there is still in manuscript in Ireland enough of Irish written within the last two thousand years to fill a couple of hundred octavo volumes. The Royal Irish Academy has catalogued about one-half of the manuscripts in it, and the catalogue is contained in 13 volumes, with 3448 pages, and contains about 10,000 pieces, varying from perhaps a single verse of a song up to a long epic.

Irish literature possesses an almost perfect system of prosody, self-evolved, self-invented in Irish, that no other European country possesses. As early even as the year 750, Irish poets were making most perfect rhymes, a thing not known for at least two centuries later in any other modern vernacular; and the great scholar Zeuss, who put Celtic studies on a sure foundation, and Constantine Nigra have strongly urged the fact that it is to the Celts that Europe owes the reinvention of rhyme, and the modern poets of Ireland have carried rhyme to a perfection that people who have not actually read their poems cannot even dream of. Dr. Hyde's monumental 'Literary History of Ireland' will reveal to any person

interested in the subject conclusive evidence that the Irish language is one of the richest and its older literature among the greatest of the older literatures of the world. Dr. Sigerson's 'Bards of the Gael and Gaul,' an anthology of nearly 150 poems metrically translated from the Irish and covering the ground from the earliest unrhymed chant down to the peasant days of the 18th century, puts it into the power of any English reader to judge of some of the qualities of Irish poetry for themselves. The Irish translation of the New Testament is older than the English version or than the Douay edition of the Old Testament.

The Final Rendezvous

In 1859 or 1860, according to a reliable journal, Gaillard, the famous French engraver, became acquainted with a young artist, who, like himself, was studying the works of Perugino. They grew to be friends, found themselves in Rome together, and from the beginning of their acquaintance were very fond of discussing religious subjects.

At that time M. Gaillard was an unbeliever, and took a certain pride in combating matters of faith. His young companion defended the points to the best of his ability, with firm conviction, yet displaying a great sweetness, which, while it did not convince, never failed to win the admiration of his adversary.

The last time they met was at the Villa Medicis. Gaillard again resumed the discussion, vainly endeavoring to impress his own ideas on the mind of his friend. Finally he left him with these words:

'You are still very young; I will meet you again in Paris 10 years from now, and we shall see. You will have entirely changed your views. Your faith is beautiful, but it is absurd. You will become convinced of this and alter your opinions.'

'No,' replied his opponent, simply. 'I do not count on seeing you again in Paris; and it is possible I may never see you again. But I promise to meet you at the Last Judgment, and you will see then who is right.'

An ordinary man, a frivolous one, would have laughed; but Gaillard's serious mind was struck by the firm faith which had made this audacity possible. He looked at the young man for an instant, stupefied, touched to the heart by the sincerity of his belief.

'Adieu, then!' he murmured. 'I will remember that.'

The two adversaries never met again: they are awaiting the Judgment Day. What became of the youthful artist is not recorded; but the seed sown in the heart of Gaillard took root and bore fruit—he died a Franciscan friar.

At the final meeting of the St. Patrick's Day Celebration committee in Sydney the hon. secretaries reported as follows:—The balance-sheet shows that our total receipts amount to £1009 10s; expenditure, £389 12s 6d; leaving a net balance of £619 17s 6d for disbursement amongst our different Catholic orphanages. We may state that the largest sum previously distributed was £560. In regard to the distribution of the proceeds of the celebration, the sum of £75 will be handed over to each of the following institutions, leaving a balance of £19 17s 6d to be carried forward to next year: Waitara Foundling Home, Westmead Home for Boys, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Kincumber; St. Joseph's Orphanage, Lane Cove road; St. Anne's Orphanage, Liverpool; St. Brigid's Orphanage, Ryde; Industrial Orphan Reformatory, Manly; and the Sisters of Mercy's Orphanage, Baulkham Hills.

On the Feast of St. Joseph the solemn ceremony of reception and profession was held at St. Joseph's Convent, North Sydney. The Right Rev. Monsignor Carroll, V.G., presided, and he was assisted by the Rev. Fathers McGrath, S.J., T. Carroll, S.J., and F. J. Adamson (Adelaide). The candidates who took the veil were:—Sisters M. Edna (Mary Purcell, Vic.); M. Dara (Florence M. Bankes, Bourke); M. Adela (Catherine Anne Woods, Queensland); M. Lasteran (Mary Ellen Boland, Bulli). The names of the young ladies who were received were:—Sisters M. Hubert (Harriet Crindland, N.S. Wales); M. Crescencia (Florrie Gilmour, Melbourne); M. Favre (Ellen Lonergan, Vic.); M. Clement (Kathleen Murphy, Vic.); M. Ethelreda (Suie Smith, Vic.); Francis Clare (Emily Reilly, Sydney); Francis De Chantal (Bridget Connolly, Temuka, New Zealand); M. Yoo (Catherine Leahy, Toowoomba, Queensland); M. Geraldine (Margaret Coffy, Queensland); M. Cortona (Ellen Meagher, New Zealand); M. Benezet (Helena McLoughlin, Bathurst); M. Padua (Sara Callinan, Melbourne). At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Rev. Father D. McKillop, S.J., delivered a short address to the Sisters. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Right Rev. Monsignor Carroll, V.G., assisted by the Rev. Fathers McGrath and F. Adamson.

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Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

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Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines, and Spirits in stock. Trams pass the door every five minutes.

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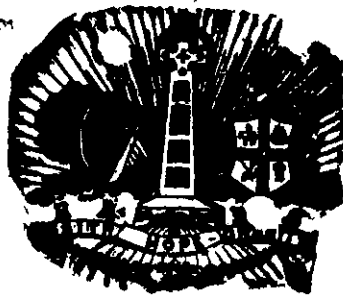
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The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland

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R. C. CHUTE (late of Temuka Hotel) has much pleasure in informing his friends and the travelling public that he has taken over the above well-known hotel and trusts, by keeping only the best brand of liquor and giving the best accommodation, to merit a share of their support. First-class table. Hot and cold shower baths. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

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Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

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This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

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Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

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Immense Stock. Choice Variety. At Rock Bottom Prices.

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NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

The Very Rev. Father Campion, priest in charge of the Parkes district, is about to take a 12 months' holiday in Ireland.

The Very Rev. Father Le Rennelet, S.M., has been appointed by his Eminence Cardinal Moran a member of the Diocesan Council.

A very beautiful statue of St. Patrick has been placed in the sanctuary of St. Francis's Church, Melbourne. It was imported by Messrs. Louis Gille and Co. to the order of the Very Rev. W. J. Quilter.

The Rev. Father P. B. Lawler, O.F.M., who was for many years in charge of St. Francis's Church, Paddington, has been appointed to the charge of St. Joseph's, Woolahra.

The Rev. Father Brosnan, M.A., Professor at St. Patrick's College, Manly, has gone to Ireland. During the past two years Father Brosnan has been in poor health.

The Rev. Father P. M. Ryan, who had been two years in the old country in charge of a parish in the archdiocese of Westminster, has returned to Sydney. He went away very ill, and his friends are delighted to find that he is now in magnificent health and looking quite a young man again.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran has made the following changes in the archdiocese of Sydney:—The Rev. Father Moore, of St. Francis', Haymarket, has been appointed to the charge of the parish of Milton; the Rev. Father Malone, who has just returned from an extended trip through Europe, has been appointed to assist the Rev. Father Holland at Nowra.

With unfeigned pleasure our readers (says the 'Freeman's Journal') will learn that the Rev. Father John, C.P., who was driven by overwork—and the will of his Superior—to take a rest for some time amidst the nerve-soothing quiet of the Monastery, Goulburn, has almost recovered his former health. It is probable he will be shortly once more on the mission.

The Rev. M. P. Malone, formerly attached to the Sacred Heart Church, Darlinghurst, and chaplain of St. Vincent's Hospital has returned to Sydney after three years' absence. Father Malone, who left here in impaired health, returns to the archdiocese very much improved by his vacation, which was spent between residence in Ireland and travel in Europe and America.

In view of the fact that the Irish delegation to Australia has been postponed, the Sydney Home Rule committee are circulating committees in the country urging that all subscriptions in hand should be forwarded to the Sydney fund so that they may be able to remit to London as large an amount as possible.

The Catholics of the Armidale diocese are making great preparations for the consecration of the new Coadjutor-Bishop (Mfr. O'Connor), which will take place on May 3. They intend to mark the event in a practical way by presenting him with a handsome testimonial in the shape of a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address.

A Brisbane correspondent, writing of the destructive cyclone that visited Townsville a few weeks ago, says that the terrible gale sent the non flying off the roof of the new Sacred Heart Church like so much tissue paper, and the rain has considerably stained and otherwise damaged the ceiling. Every Catholic building at Bowen, with the exception of the convent, was levelled to the ground, and the new Catholic Church at Ayr, recently erected at a cost of £700, and on which there is still a considerable debt, met a like fate.

It has not yet been decided (says the 'Freeman's Journal') by the parishioners of Villa Maria what form the proposed memorial to the late Father Muraire will assume. A number of parishioners are in favor of enlarging the church, which is every year becoming less adequate to the increasing Catholic population. This, if practical, would seem a graceful way of commemorating the work of the late parish priest, who spent long hours in meditation and prayer beside its altar.

Referring to the Dill Macky riots the 'Temora Star' has the following:—For 20 years or more, Temora has been peacefully at rest, and the absence of sectarian strife was one of its proud boasts; but, alas, the discord note has been struck, and the peace that has so long been with us, is likely to be of the past. This is to be regretted, inasmuch that it rises up unnecessary strife in our community, which will take time to overcome. The evil effects of sectarianism is only too apparent at Wyalong, and why should we be hurled into the vortex of unrest through the views of extreme sectarians. The visit of Dr. Macky acted like a match in a keg of gunpowder, and we foresaw this long before his advent. The rioting on Friday last did not eventuate from one particular denomination, because youths of all religions took a free hand in the bombardment of the meeting place. Let us hope that last Friday night's riot will be the first and last to be witnessed in Temora.

The very worst cough or cold succumbs to Tussicura. Obtainable from all chemists and storekeepers.***

A single trial of MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER will convince the most sceptical of its efficacy.***

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GLEANNINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

April 26, Sunday.—Second Sunday after Easter. Saints Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs.

„ 27, Monday.—St. Anastasius I., Pope and Confessor.

„ 28, Tuesday.—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor.

„ 29, Wednesday.—St. Peter, of Verona, Martyr.

„ 30, Thursday.—St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin.

May 1, Friday.—Saints Philip and James, Apostles.

„ 2, Saturday.—St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

Sts. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs.

St. Cletus, the third Bishop of Rome, suffered martyrdom under Domitian about the year 89. St. Marcellinus occupied the throne of St. Peter during a period of eight years. He died in 304, after having endured many sufferings for the Faith in the cruel persecution of Diocletian.

St. Anastasius I., Pope and Confessor.

St. Anastasius, a Roman by birth, held the Pontifical office from 398 to 401. St. Jerome refers to him in terms of high commendation and declares him to have been 'a man of holy life, endowed with an apostolic solicitude and zeal.'

St. Paul of the Cross.

St. Paul was born near Genoa, in Italy. From childhood he showed a special devotion to the Passion of Christ. He founded the Congregation of the Passion, the members of which, besides the usual three vows, make a fourth—that they will do their utmost to keep alive in the hearts of the faithful the memory of our Lord's Passion. St. Paul died in Rome in 1775.

St. Peter of Verona, Martyr.

St. Peter was born at Verona, in Italy. At the age of 15 he was received into the Dominican Order by the great St. Dominic. To a profound humility he joined exceptional talents. He was very successful as a preacher, and in particular brought about the conversion of many Manichaean heretics, a sect which was still very numerous in the neighborhood of Milan. He met his death at the hands of some sectarians who, remaining obstinate in their heresy, were enraged at his successful efforts to propagate the genuine teaching of Christ, A.D. 1252.

St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin.

St. Catherine was born at Siena on March 25, 1347, and died at Rome, April 30, 1380. She entered the Dominican Order about 1364. Her spirit, eloquence, austerity, zeal, ecstasies, and revelations soon rendered her name famous. Catherine played an important political role. In the war which the united Guelphs and Ghibellines made on Pope Gregory XI., she retained the cities of Arezzo, Lucca, and Siena for the Pope. After that she went to Avignon to see the Sovereign Pontiff, reconciled him with the Florentines, and induced him to return to Rome. She was canonised by Pius II. in 1461.

St. Athanasius.

St. Athanasius, surnamed the Great, the greatest luminary among the Oriental Doctors, was the defender of the Church against the Arian heresy. He was born at Alexandria, about the year 296, ordained deacon in 319, and was chosen by Alexander, his bishop, to accompany him to the Council of Nice. To his acuteness, learning, and eloquence in that Council was principally owing the condemnation of Arianism. On the death of Alexander in 328 Athanasius became Patriarch of Alexandria, and during 45 years he withstood, often almost alone, the whole brunt of the Arian assault. He stood unmoved against four Roman emperors, was banished five times, was the butt of every wrong and calumny the Arians could devise, and lived in constant peril of death. Firm and unbending in defence of the Catholic faith, he merited the honorable title of 'Father of Orthodoxy.' He closed his stormy life in peace in 373. With few exceptions, the numerous works of St. Athanasius have an apologetical and polemical tenor, having been written in defence of Catholicity against paganism and heresy. His dictation and style are clear, full of deep sense, strength, and solid reasoning. The first of his works are his two discourses, 'Against the Gentiles' and 'On the Incarnation, which form one work addressed to a convert from heathenism, and which were written before the Arian controversy had broken out. Most of his other works have a direct bearing upon that heresy. St. Athanasius is, however, not the author of the famous Creed bearing his name, as it was compiled in Latin in the fifth or sixth century.

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In the most obstinate cases of coughs and colds TUSSICURA can be relied upon to afford immediate and permanent relief.***

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I've a secret in my heart
You must hear—
A tale I would impart—
Please draw near.
Every foot that's warmly clad
Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,
And that footwear may be had
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To Loft and Co.'s you must go—
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Where the busy throng is passing
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At all seasons of the year,
Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,
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If you are anxious 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."
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And the rain clouds cross the
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Then the Boot that's *Watertight*
Makes its owner feel all right!
We keep them strong and light—
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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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

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COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

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Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch
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Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

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