

# **THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET**

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## MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

*Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.*  
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

*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

### The Stoke Orphanage

The strong appeal made by the Archbishop of Wellington and reported in our issue of last week should loosen many a purse-string and bring in a bounteous stream of clinking coins to that great national work of Catholic charity, the Orphanage and Industrial School that is to be re-erected at Stoke. This noble institute has, for almost a generation, catered for the spiritual and temporal needs of the fatherless boys and the waifs and strays of our Church from every corner of New Zealand. It has passed through the furnace of persecution, it has been devoured by material fire, and the spirited effort now being made by the Archbishop and his priests and laity to raise it up in beneficent operation once more rightly claims the hearty co-operation of the Catholic body in every part of the Colony. There is none so poor but he may put a brick or two into the new Orphanage, and thus have a share in the good work of instructing our neglected children unto justice and training them up to be creditable citizens of New Zealand. Here, indeed, is a rare opening for the exercise of that true charity which is

'Meek and lowly, pure and holy,  
Chief among the "blessed three."'

### The Cardinal's Cruise

A rare treat is in store for the privileged travellers who are to take part in Cardinal Moran's approaching cruise through the summer isles of the Western Pacific, whose gilded romance has been told to the world by Beck and Stevenson. The voyagers are to wander for over six thousand miles through ocean and coral sea, visit the quaint, bronze-skinned tribesmen in their homes, witness their 'mekas,' their festivals, and their ways, get an insight into the trials and triumphs of missionary endeavor, visit the shrine at Pori, where the Blessed Peter Chanel, the St. Stephen of the Pacific, was martyred two and sixty years ago, witness the opening of Suva's new Cathedral, and feast their eyes upon the glorious tropical vegetation by the circling reefs where the waves break lazily and

'The palm-tree standeth so straight and so tall,  
The more the hail beats and the more the rains fall.'

The tour is arranged for weeks when, in these Western Pacific seas, the climate is at its most gracious mellowness and the winds and waves are asleep. It will, altogether, be a memorable event in the history of the Church in the islands. One of the results we may look forward to is the full official confirmation of the already published facts which will consign to a final and decent burial, a hundred fathoms deep, some of the anti-Catholic romance which has been reaching our shores of late from the Fiji group.

### The Servian Tragedy

Five hundred years of injustice, serfdom, and barbarous repression by fanatical and coarse-grained Turkish pashas and their ruthless soldiery made a bad training in ways that are gentle and civilised. This has been Serbia's lot. Its history has been chiefly a long-drawn chronicle of thrust and parry with the unspeakable Turk. The conquered, but fierce and unsubdued, people first felt their feet on firm ground when Kara George the swine-owner chased the ancient enemy out of the country in 1804. The good work was completed by the dashing herdsman, Milosh Obrenovich, in 1815. Since then the Government of the country has changed hands with almost as much frequency and storm and bloodshed as that of a South American republic. In 1868—when Serbia was still a dingy little Principality—its ruler, Prince Michael, was waylaid and shot 'fatally dead' by a rival faction whose leader was a lineal descendant of the Kara George, who first swept the Turkish janissaries out of his native mountains. But last week's dread tragedy—or rather massacre—finds no counterpart in later European history except in the Great Terror of the French Revolution. It adds two more to the long list of the heads of States that have fallen to the assassin's knife and bullet since the dawning year of the nineteenth century. No fewer than thirty-two attempts were made since then upon the lives of rulers. Fifteen of these were happily unsuccessful. Of the seventeen victims that died by the assassin's hand ten were royalties: Paul I., Tsar of Russia (in 1801); Prince Daniel of Montenegro (1860); Prince Michael of Serbia (1868); Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey (1876); Alexander II., Tsar of Russia (1881); Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia (1896); Empress Elizabeth of Austria (1898); King Humbert of Italy (1900). The hapless King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia complete the half-score of crowned heads that have met with violent deaths since 1801. The list of rulers murdered in the same period comprises one Prime Minister (Canovas del Castillo, of Spain, stabbed to death by Rinaldi in 1897) and six Presidents of Republics: President Lincoln (1865), President Garfield (1881); President Carnot (1894); General Borda, President of Uruguay (1897); President Barrios of Guatemala (1898); and President McKinley (1901).

In the meantime, the Servian military assassins, 'with twenty mortal murders on their crowns,' hold, unabashed, the reins of power and gloss over the foulness of their cowardly crime with lying excuses and fine-spun phrases. The common murderer goes to the headsman's block or the hangman's halter. The successful political assassin of yesterday is often, especially among Eastern or semi-Eastern peoples, the crowned king of to-day. And thus Juvenal's words come true: 'Ille crucem, pretium scelens, tulit; hic diadema.' Which, being freely interpreted, meaneth: 'Crime sometimes

Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S  
NEW INDUSTRY

meets with due chastisement; but it is often the highway to honor.' Yet

'Murder may pass unpunish'd for a time,  
But tardy justice will o'take the crime.'

at last. 'Say not,' says the Wise Man, 'I have sinned, and what harm hath befallen me? For the Most High is a patient rewarder.'

### A Blood Accusation

One of the most pestiferous of the microscopical things that sap the leaning walls of human life is gifted with such marvellous vitality that it survives after being frozen for months in solid blocks of ice, crushed under a pressure that should reduce it to lifeless pulp, and boiled at a temperature that should convert it into jelly. History tells us of a few odd hundreds of lies that are gifted with an almost equal power of resistance to destruction. One of these is the monstrous calumny which charges the Jewish people with having, from time to time, slain Christian children in order to use their blood for ritual purposes. During long ages the Jew was to the ignoble herd of avaricious or over-credulous Christians what the 'Jesuit in disguise' is to this day among the rag-tag-and-bobtail writers of no-Popery fiction. Avarice was ever the chief weapon of the crusade against the Hebrew people in Christian times and countries. And falsehood was the handle that fitted it. The German Catholic historian Alzog says that, in order to justify the plundering of the Jews as far back as five centuries ago, they 'were accused of being at the bottom of all public calamities, of causing pestilence and earthquakes, and were charged of being guilty of vices the most infamous, and of committing crimes the most horrid, among which were poisoning wells, murdering Christian children and drinking the blood at their pascal festivals, bewitching the atmosphere, and others equally absurd, if less atrocious. In this way,' he adds, 'was popular feeling roused against them.'

A large class of no-Popery fictions has been (to use Macaulay's saying) 'abandoned by statesmen to aldermen, by aldermen to clergymen, by clergymen to old women, and by old women to Sir Harcourt Lees,' the embodiment of the unquestioning and open-mouthed gullibility of the Orange lodge. It is, heaven knows, high time that the charge of ritual murder against the Jewish people should 'gang the same gait.' But

'Alas! for the rarity  
Of Christian charity  
Under the sun'

there are still people who—like the Queen in Alice's adventures—believe 'as many as six impossible things before breakfast' and who swallow—or pretend to swallow—the story of the blood accusation against the people of Israel as they do that of the 'Popish Plot' and the 'disclosures' of Maria Monk or Margaret Shepherd. A cable message from London published in the daily papers of New Zealand towards the close of last week, goes to show that, despite frequent and triumphant exposures, the charge of ritual murder still lives and plagues the earth like a pernicious microbe. The message just referred to runs as follows: 'The Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, formerly Ambassador to Austria, in a letter to the "Times," urges that efforts be made to secure from the Czar and the Pope a public and official repudiation of the fables regarding Jewish human sacrifices.' From this it would appear that this atrocious calumny has been playing an active part in the savage and inhuman persecutions to which the Jews have been recently subjected in Southern Russia.

In the red and struggling days of the infant Church, a similar deed of blood was laid to the charge of the early Christians in pagan Rome. Nearly four years ago we told the melancholy history of the woe and desolation which, from time to time, the evil tale of ritual murder has brought upon the Jewish people. For the present let it suffice for us to state that it has met with 'public and official repudiation' from no fewer than seven Popes. Five of these condemned it by Bull—namely, Gregory IX. in 1247, Gregory X. in 1272, Martin IV. in 1123, and Paul III. in 1510. One of these Bulls is to be found in the work of the continuators of Baronius. The remainder are in the Papal Regesta and the archives of the Vatican. Most, if not all of them, were published in full, with an English

translation, in the 'Jewish Chronicle' about three years ago. To the list of the Popes mentioned above we might add the name of Benedict XIV., who sent Cardinal Ganganelli (afterwards Clement XIV.) as Papal Commissioner to investigate certain charges of ritual murder in Poland towards the close of the eighteenth century. Cardinal Ganganelli's report is a luminously clear and closely reasoned document, and it completely clears the Jewish people from the odious accusations which had been levelled against them. In this connection there is one fact that is worthy of special note: The authors of all these documents strongly insisted on the fact that it was a fundamental law of the people of Israel, and a practice that was intimately bound up with the details of their daily life, to shrink from contact with blood—above all from contact with human blood. For this reason, coupled with the complete lack of any trustworthy evidence of ritual murder, Pope Gregory X. issued a decree forbidding the receiving of the evidence of Christians in connection with this accusation unless corroborated by unexceptionable Jewish testimony, and ordering that persons of Jewish faith should not be arrested or detained on the charge of killing a Christian child 'unless, perchance—which we do not believe possible—they should be caught in the act.' No God-fearing man would cuff a child or hang a dog on the 'evidence' which has been adduced against the unhappy victims of this insane legend of ritual murder. And yet, to the discredit of our common humanity, it lives and does its foul work even to this day.

## SKETCHES OF TRAVEL

### XI.—ON THE CARS

By the Editor.

An educated and patriotic Egyptian (so the story runs) was 'doing' the sights and scenes of Great Britain. With a sense of national pride he remarked to an English fellow tourist: 'You have no wonderful hieroglyphics in your country, sir—no mysterious inscriptions, no undecipherable relics of an ancient literature whose secrets the wise men of the world have tried for ages to discover.' 'No,' said the Briton despondingly, 'we haven't any of those things. But,' he added, brightening up as a happy thought struck him, 'we've got our "Railway Guides." ' This was, I think, practically the idea that Tennyson had of the railway time tables of his native country. He regarded them as unreadable riddles. Lord Salisbury is, I understand, in the same case. He frankly 'guvs them up' and relies for information on his body-servant or the expectant porter. Much of the undoubted confusion in those melancholy publications is caused by the difficulty of distinguishing between the hours that are a.m. and those that are p.m. Some railway corporations endeavor to surmount this difficulty by printing the 'night' hours—from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.—in blacker figures. This is an instalment of mercy and justice to the puzzled traveller. According to Sir Boyle Roche's philosophy, 'the best way to avoid a difficulty is to meet it plump.' The Italian railway authorities met squarely the difficulty of distinguishing between the twin sets of twelve hours of day and twelve of night by an expedient of charming simplicity: they adopted outright the

#### Twenty-four Hour System

of the astronomers. By this arrangement the only one o'clock in the time-table is that which begins, as now, next after the witching hour of midnight. The hours run on, as under the old system, to twelve o'clock, which is, as now, noontide. And here beginneth the new departure: Our one o'clock in the afternoon is thirteen o'clock in Italy; our two p.m. is fourteen o'clock with them, and so on to midnight, which is twenty-four o'clock. The convenience of the twenty-four hour system in the making up of railway time-tables is too obvious to be insisted on. Belgium has adopted it. So has Western Canada. So have many of the American railroad corporations, and I understand it is being introduced into India. A very little experience suffices to give one an easy familiarity with the system and a warm appreciation of the complete absence of the puzzling method of time-table construction which sends you back a page or two to calculate whether the '4.10' at which your train is tuned to start spells the pleasant afternoon of to-day or a knock at your door and an early and uncomfortable rise in the wee sma' hours of to-morrow's probably bitter winter morning.

It was fourteen o'clock (2 p.m.) of a pleasant April day last year as I moved out in the

#### East-bound Express

from the handsome station of Vancouver. For over an hour we rolled smoothly along the southern shores of Burrard Inlet, in the pleasant companionship of trans-Pacific fellow-passengers and of the friendly new acquaintances that one finds so helpful and informing both on and off the cars, in every part of America. Beyond the long Inlet rose the white-tipped summits of the Cascade Ranges—their vast forms and varied hues of pine and cedar, grey rock, brown and ruddy earth, and glistening, sunlit snow-caps doubled in the smooth mirror of the deep and placid waters below. Here and there a loud humming bourdon came through the trees, and busy sawmills and their satellite villages and camps appeared in openings along the heavily wooded shores. Dingy ocean tramps and tall-masted sailing craft were 'hung up' by their wharves, swallowing cargoes of softwood, which they disgorge in the East, in Australia, and away at the ends of the earth. Of hardwood there is none: it has to be imported from Australia and elsewhere. The pleasant odor of pine was in the air as we passed through areas of forest containing gigantic trees, some of which reached a corpulent girth of twenty to thirty feet and more, while their dark-green scalps soared (as we were informed and believe) to over two hundred feet: it seemed as if

'Their slender tops  
Were close against the sky.'

There was forest, forest everywhere—in the level tracts of rich valley-land, up the long, steep sweep of the mountains, on rocky shelves and ledges, in every place where clustering trees could find a foothold and elbow-room, till they dwarfed and thinned out far above on the wind-swept slopes and the sides of the long gullies where the snow lay deep. Everywhere we saw the melancholy black track of the

#### Devastating Fires

that wreak such wholesale destruction among the forests of British Columbia. Here it is a narrow track of scorched trees 'done brown' by the flames; there a burned patch that looked amidst the healthy vegetation around a disfigurement like that which a spreading lupus is on the human face; further on we were whizzing along for perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes through miles of blackened stems and forest desolation far more extensive than anything I have ever witnessed in the Australian bush. There were ages of unexhausted work for axe and saw in those noble forest-lands of British Columbia but for the fearful levy that fire makes upon the tree-life of the province.

Thirteen miles out from Vancouver we pulled up for a brief space at Port Moody. As stated in a previous sketch, this was the first western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It stands between green trees and deep water where Burrard Inlet, so to speak, knocks its head against the rock-ribbed hills and can squeeze its way no farther. There we had—for the time—our last look at the salt waters of the Pacific. Once out of Port Moody we rumbled over a low ridge, crossed the broad and rolling yellow flood of the Pitt River, caught a glorious glimpse of the rugged land of mountain and lake from which it issues, went humming along through broad flats and rich ploughed lands, past gardens and orchards, and by emerald pastures where the fat kine browsed. It was the rich, open valley of Canada's great salmon-river,

#### The Fraser,

and down there its flats, like its waters, are among the precious assets of British Columbia. At Hammond, twenty-three miles from Vancouver, we touched its waters. From there the music of its quiet swish or busy hum or noisy roar was to keep time to the clinky-clank of our wheels for 130 miles of our eastward journey. Here and further along the route you see the massive, snowy, cone-headed summit of Mount Baker. It soars to a height of 14,000 feet above the level of the railway track, and, though seeming near, is in reality some sixty or seventy miles away and across the frontier in the Washington State.

As we proceed we pass sawmills and ever more sawmills and shingle-factories, with their alert and active little Japanese employees. Along the railroad track the little yellow men act as navvies and line-repairers, and right sturdily they wield pick and shovel and iron bar. In one place in the otherwise straight-line bank of the Fraser, the yellow land bulges suddenly out into the yellow water, forming a squat peninsula that is thickly planted with willows, alders, and trailing plants such as that which—on the principle of 'lucus a non lucendo'—

is named the 'blackberry' because its edible berries are not black. The place is known as

#### 'The Great Slip.'

In 1879 some twenty acres of bank broke loose, slid rapidly down its greasy substratum, and took a mad header into the Fraser. This mighty plunge raised a moving wall of water like an infant tidal wave or a giant 'bore' on the Seine. It crossed with a rush to the other side, dashed far up the shore, and drowned or pounded the souls out of sundry settlers that had not time or thought to get out of its way.

That was some years before a railway line or a locomotive was seen in British Columbia. Engineering skill now keeps the track by the Fraser's banks as sound and safe as rock-bed. The Canadian Pacific Company's permanent way is a model of careful building and probably justifies the boast that it is 'the best new line ever constructed on the American Continent.' The Swiss railway lines have always seemed to me to be models of what tracks and bridges should be in countries of torrents, landslips, snowslides, and tall mountains. In many respects the Canadian Pacific railway track surpasses those of the little tourist-ridden republic: in its snow-sheds, in the enormous and seemingly unnecessary strength of its bridges—solid structures of steel resting on massive masonry piers; in the unusual width of its cuttings; in the weight and closeness of its ties (sleepers, as we call them); and in the many appliances to secure the

#### Safety of Passengers

—the patrols through the mountains; the elaborate guard-rail system at all bridges; the use of heavy steel rails, laid with angle splices of double the ordinary strength; and (among other things) the use of a patent safety switch at all turn-outs from the main track. This ingenious contrivance automatically prevents the possibility of derailment from a misplaced switch. The Canadian Pacific Company have not yet adopted the costly dust-preventing system of the London and North-Western main line to Carlisle—ballasting with clean granite chippings instead of cinders. But their permanent way is, perhaps, at least as good as the best that has been constructed since (as Artemus Ward puts it) the iron horse was foaled. Accidents to passengers are few and very far between on the Canadian Pacific Railway—so rare, indeed, as to justify to some extent the emphatic statement of Sir Edward Watkin, that railway travelling is about the safest of all occupations. 'I have proved,' said Sir Edward some two or three years ago, after quoting a rood of statistics, 'that railway travelling is safer than walking or driving, than going up and down stairs, than watching agricultural machinery, and even safer than eating, because it is a fact that more people choke themselves while performing that act in England alone than are killed on all the railways of the United Kingdom.'

The problem of economical railroad haulage is being dealt with in the United States and Canada in two strangely opposite ways. In the east they are trying, with apparently good results, to solve the difficulty by the principle of small and self-contained units—trains of one or two vehicles run by small electric motors. Elsewhere, and especially in the wide and expansive west, the tendency is towards heavier and ever heavier engines and bigger loads. A few years ago the North-Eastern Railway Company (England) adopted giant locomotives, after the American fashion, for working the heavy mineral traffic over the heavy gradient of the Stainmore summit to the Furness and West Cumberland districts. Each locomotive may be seen hauling as many as sixty empty wagons—a train of nearly a quarter of a mile long. In the great iron-mining district of Ishpeming (Michigan) I have seen powerful engines thundering over the tracks with processions of trucks equally long drawn out. On the Canadian Pacific Railway

#### Engines of Enormous Power

are employed. They have soft, cooing whistles that will not startle you out of sleep at night; but, as if to compensate for this delicate attention, every locomotive in Canada (and in the United States as well) bears astride its round back a big brass bell. With the aid of a rope running into the 'cab,' the stoker sets it banging and clanging and swinging almost heels over head as the train passes over level crossings or crawls at the rate of four miles an hour when approaching or leaving the depot (or railway station, which, in the language of North America is pronounced 'dee-po').

Our express consisted of a heavy engine and ten very long cars (sometimes called 'coaches,' never 'carriages'). Each was some ninety-four tons in weight. Sir William Van Horne, the controlling spirit of the Cana-

dian Pacific Railway, was, I believe, the man who inaugurated the era of papier-mache railway wheels. But the wheels on all the rolling stock on their passenger trains are massive things of Krupp steel, forty inches in diameter. One of the eleven units of which our train was made up was a baggage car. Our term is 'luggage van'; but 'luggage' and 'van' are terms that would be a Hebrew speech on American railroads (I may here remark that 'railway' is a word which, though known in Canada, seems to be never used in the United States). Another important item in our long train was the

#### Dining Car:

a lofty and sumptuously appointed structure where elaborate and admirably served meals, including all the delicacies of the passing season, are provided at the extremely moderate charge of 75 cents (three shillings). The service is briskly carried on, as at sea, by well-trained stewards in blue uniforms, generously spangled over with brass buttons. Acquainted as I am with the Pleiocene methods of Australian and New Zealand dining cars, it was, and it still remains, a mystery to me how such a refined and finished service could be provided, and at such a figure, in the restricted space of a passenger train. In one or two places along the route we dined in the Company's handsome chalets where the mountain track was too steep for the big, grunting engine—or a pair of them—to drag the heavy extra weight of the dining-car. Eight passenger cars completed our equipment. Most of these were sleeping cars: polished mahogany outside; inside they are exquisitely finished with rich carvings, gilding, soft carpets, plush upholstery, silk blinds to the broad, high windows; at night they are transformed by the movements of many hinges, levers, etc., into broad and comfortable sleeping berths, in two tiers, one over the other; and mattresses, sheets, blankets, curtains, etc., are drawn by the attendant negro out of all sorts of compact cunning hiding places in a manner that recalls the familiar old hat-trick of the conjurer of one's youthful days. There is one negro to each 'sleeper'—that is,

#### Sleeping Car.

He is a gentle autocrat, puts his charges early to bed—beginning to lower and arrange the berths punctually at nine p.m., finishing with his less amenable passengers at or before ten, bringing a ladder and holding it while you scramble into your roost (if it happens to be a top one), polishing your boots with a lordly air, and brushing your coat assiduously—with one eye on the nap and the other on your fob—what time you are preparing to leave the car. There were some two second-class (otherwise known as 'Colonist') sleeping cars—any and well-finished, and on the general plan of the ordinary sleeping cars described above. A 'tourist car' completed the equipment. It is a compromise between the 'Colonist' and the luxurious sleeping car, is in charge of a sable porter, and provides, at a small charge, comfortable accommodation, by day and night, for a large class of travellers.

On the Canadian and American railroads there are no 'pens' like the stuffy compartments that are customary on almost all our lines throughout Australasia. You mount by end platforms, and all the cars communicate by a long passage that runs through the middle of each (like some of those in use on our New Zealand lines), so that the train, whether in motion or standing still, can be

#### Traversed from End to End

Raised station platforms are almost unknown in America. You mount from, and dismount to, the level of the rails and keep your weather eye and your best ear open for shunting engines and the clanging and the ringing of their bells. Each car end is provided with fixed steps that bring you within a modest little jump of mother-earth. The dusky autocrat who reigns monarch of all he surveys in the 'sleeper' is always smilingly ready with movable supplementary steps that are kept in stock in his den for the benefit of the old, the crippled, the rheumatic, the timid, and the podgy. Two wooden trapdoors or flaps—usually held upright by a catch—can be made to fall forward on ledges and bridge the steps at each side of the car-end. When this is done they form a firm and continuous floor with the raised portion of the car-platform. Two plate-glass doors (normally held by stout catches against what I may term the back wall of the car) are then released. They swing out so as to form continuations of the sides of the car, and thus the end platform becomes a sheltered alcove, open only to the rear, and large enough for seven or eight persons to enjoy the shifting panorama of mountain and lake and river as the train goes whirling along. At one end of each car is a smoke-

ing room; at each end a lavatory. In the passage close to the door that leads to each end platform, are heavy axes and other wrecking tools, first aid necessities, and other useful provisions in case of accident. Just over them is a lever by pulling which the conductor, the colored attendant, or any passenger can at once

#### Apply the Air-brakes

to every flying wheel and bring the whole train in a brief space to a complete stand-still. I saw it used, and with great promptitude, just once upon our eastward journey, when a chunk of rock came tumbling down the steep bank of the Beaver and struck the wheels of the car in which I sat—the hindmost one—near where one of the world's loftiest railway bridge crosses the deep gully of Stony Creek. No harm came of the incident, and we were soon once more upon our way rejoicing. The sides of the cars are mostly window. Each seat has an electric bell-push. You press the button and the dark attendant is promptly by your side to minister to your wants. In each car there are hotel directories of Canada and the United States; and time-tables, small guide books, etc., are supplied free to passengers. The cars are well lighted by massive and handsome lamps set high above you in the arched top of the waggon-roof. A comfortable temperature of 62 degrees is kept up throughout the train by steam-pipes from the boiler. They keep you warm. The inevitable nickel-plated cylindrical vessel of ice-water at each end of the car keeps you cool. Ice-water, like beer and vodka, is an acquired taste. Children in their normal state don't cry for it. And our unaccustomed southern palate prefers the absence to the presence of ice when we take water in a raw state from the nicked tap or indulge in the fresh luxury of 'a cup of cold Adam from the next purling stream.' But the Canadians and Americans are grievously addicted to douching their 'innards' with water chilled almost to the freezing point with chunks of ice.

Day by day as we went puffing along in the merry sunshine an epitome of the world's latest news was type-written and posted up or passed from hand to hand through the train.

#### A Uniformed Newsboy

accompanies each train. He walks nonchalantly up and down the cars and drops magazines, novels, papers, etc., beside you in a lordly way. Five minutes later he is back again to return the unbought literature to his pack and pick up the coins for those of his wares that you are unwilling to relinquish. Then he vanishes with his belongings into some mysterious lair in the train that no man seems to have yet discovered. Half an hour later he emerges again—this time with playing cards, illustrated postal cards, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. He goes beneath the surface of things once more, but reappears with fresh samples from his mysterious hoard—fruit, candies (so 'lollies' or sweetmeats are called all over America's great North), and chewing-gum—to which, however, Canadians are not so inordinately devoted as their neighbors across their southern border.

And so you pass the golden hours on your long train journey as on sea: dining, sleeping, reading, conversing; but with this world of difference—you can enjoy jumping off and on at every stopping depot, and the ever-varying and glorious scenery through which the flying wheels whirl you prevents the journey ever becoming monotonous, as a week or two of a life on the ocean wave is all too apt to be.

(To be continued)

An 'Ex-Orangeman,' writing from Ballarat to the Melbourne 'Tribune' in reference to a recent meeting of Orangemen in that town, says that 20 years ago 'the combined Orange and Protestant Alliance Societies attempted to erect an Orange hall in Ballarat. They held a well-advertised meeting for the object, and realised the magnificent sum of £3 2s 6d. The hall is still unbuilt. If foul epithets were guineas, the lodgement could have built a city ere this, but talk is proverbially cheap. On the other hand, the decadent Catholics have (for example) just finished a splendid hall, costing about £7000, a new chapel at Nazareth House, costing about £8000, and are now building a new presbytery in Dawson street to cost about £6000. Hundreds of Protestant workmen are employed in these buildings, owing to Catholic progress, activity, and zeal for the glory of God.'

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggons and carriages while oiling, etc. It is one of the handiest and best Jacks made. One man can easily lift a ton, and its weight is only 14lb. It is quick in action. A trial will demonstrate its wonderful utility as a great saving in muscular exertion. See it. The price is only 15s. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents.—\*\*\*

**RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.**

## Proposed Bible-in-Schools Referendum

### A PROTESTANT OPINION.

In our issue of April 30 we wrote as follows in reference to the proposal of the Wellington Conference to refer the question of the Bible-in-schools to a vote of the electors of New Zealand:—

'As to the Referendum, it might be a valuable resort, both for Government and for the people, in matters of which the average elector is a sufficient judge. But we have long since expressed the conviction that no matters should be submitted to it that affect the religious or political rights of minorities, or that have aroused, or are likely to arouse, strong party or sectarian feeling. The proposed solution of the educational difficulty involves, moreover, the acceptance, by the State, of the Protestant and sectarian principle of Bible-reading without note or comment and of the private interpretation of the teachings of the Sacred Volume. It is palpably a question of the non-submittable kind. It is no trifling problem, and requires for its settlement cool heads, a thorough knowledge of all the conflicting interests involved, a spirit of mutual good-will, and a determination to respect rights of conscience at all hazards.'

We are glad to see this view of the subject ably set forth and defended in a letter by the Rev. J. T. Hinton, which appeared in the 'Otago Daily Times' of last Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Hinton is commenting on the following words which appeared in the course of a letter by Rev. Mr. Fairclough: 'That is the present question. Not whether the Bible should be in the schools or not: not whether the people want it there or not, but whether the people should be allowed to speak for themselves.' This, then (says Mr. Hinton), is the question: 'Shall we refer the matter of the Bible in schools to a referendum?' He then goes on to say:—

'Now, the referendum, as a form of popular government, has some value, although it is open to reproach as an evidence of the breaking-down of our parliamentary institutions. Its practical use, however, is limited. It can be used effectively in only comparatively small quantities, and there are certain questions which may not be so decided. The Hon. the Premier declared in the House that this was so, when some few sessions ago he introduced a Referendum Bill. We shall recognise these limitations if we consider what the referendum really is. It is an appeal to a majority vote, and carries with it the right to compel the minority to submit. Now this, of course, is quite correct, and, indeed, inevitable in many of our political and social questions. But even some of these questions, Mr. Seddon says, are barred out. And, besides these, there is a large range of questions referring to religion which may not be thus settled. I lay down this thesis, and earnestly desire that it may be considered and discussed: "That it is wrong and immoral to propose to settle a religious question by an appeal to a majority."

'The majority rule, valuable as it is in many ways, has no place in the sphere of religion. We have no State Church, no national religion. No one Church, be it ever so strong in numbers, can forbid the smallest sect to live and grow. Hence, the illimitable multiplication of our religious sects. We often groan over this, but we fully recognise that a compelled uniformity would be infinitely more disastrous. If no one sect has a right to claim special religious privileges, then also no six sects clubbing together to form a new sect, and calling themselves "The Bible-in-schools Association," has any such claim. And no such association has the smallest right to demand from me (or from anyone else) a conscientious declaration that I object to join them. The "conscience clause" is a mere impertinence.

'But someone will say that the "Bible in schools" is not a religious question. So, when some few years ago the Council of the Churches commenced this agitation, the Rev. J. J. Lewis, the then secretary of the Bible-in-schools Committee, strenuously refused to admit that the question was a religious one. But since his time the platform has been widened and developed, and now it is beyond further controversy that the question is one that reaches far and deep into the realms of religion. It is, therefore, one in regard to which the people who believe in it and wish for it are bound to act as they do with the rest of their religion—work it out and pay for it themselves!

'This is what the Roman Catholic Church is doing. It holds and teaches that religion is the most important part of education, and requires its people to act up to its belief. Hence their separate schools, and their raising of money to support them. It is only to be regretted that they cannot so far separate these two—the secular and religious aspects of education—as to fall in with our national school system; or that, refusing conscientiously to do this, they should not take the resulting martyrdom with a manlier spirit! At the same time it must be acknowledged that they show an excellent example, and prove that they have the courage of their convictions.

'This "religious question" of the "Bible in schools" belongs to the Churches and not to the State at all. The Churches could meet it satisfactorily if they would awake to their responsibilities and resources. But if they will not undertake the religious education of their children, then it, like many other good things, will have to remain undone.

'I am not without hope, however, that when the Churches realise how false and futile is this appeal to Caesar they will arise in their might, and crying: "It must and shall be done," do it themselves!'

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 18.

An 'At home' will be held in the new schoolroom, Newtown, on Wednesday evening next.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last. The sermon at Vespers on the feast of the day was preached by Rev. Father McNamara.

A social, under the auspices of the H.A.C.B. Society, was held at the Druid's Hall on Wednesday evening last in aid of a brother who has been incapacitated through illness for the past twelve months. A large number of sympathisers were present and thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Choir was held at the presbytery, Boulcott street, on Monday evening last. The Rev. Father O'Shea occupied the chair, and a large number of members was present. The report and balance sheet were presented by the secretary, Mr. Reichel, the latter showing a satisfactory credit balance. Both were adopted. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. G. D. Cronin, who took temporary charge of the choir during the absence of the conductor. The rev. chairman complimented the members on the excellent result of the year's work and the satisfactory efforts which had been made to reduce the debt on the organ. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Secretary and treasurer, Mr. Henderson; librarian, Mr. Foot; organist, Mr. Ennis; conductor, Mr. McLaughlin; general committee, Misses Segrief and McDonald, and the organist, secretary, conductor, and librarian.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of ex-students of St. Patrick's College was held in the college on Sunday last for the purpose of resuscitating the Old Boys' Association. Representatives from Dunedin, Christchurch, and Blenheim were present. The Rev. Father Keogh occupied the chair and explained the object of the meeting and the mutual benefits to be derived by members. The provisional committee, appointed at the meeting held on April 29, submitted a draft of proposed rules which were adopted with some slight alterations. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected:—President, Rev. Father Keogh, Rector; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. J. Malley, M. Burke, George Harper; secretary Mr. M. J. Crombie; treasurer, Mr. W. Butler; committee, Messrs. D. Ryan, S. J. Moran, W. R. S. Hickson, J. Ward, A. H. Casey, and B. J. Devine; auditor, Mr. C. Hickson. All ex-students are eligible for membership, and for the convenience of those residing away from the headquarters of the Association the annual general meeting is to be held during the Easter holidays. The number of applications already made for membership is, I understand, highly satisfactory, and it is confidently thought that the Association is at last on a solid foundation.

### Westport

At the Masses last Sunday morning the Ven. Archpriest Walshe commented on the lack of interest taken in the parish library. It was pointed out that many of the subscribers never even take a book out for perusal. This state of affairs is very much to be regretted.

It is anticipated that the erection of the new church at Millerton will be proceeded with in the near future. At present a temporary delay is unavoidable, owing to a necessary alteration in the plans. As soon as this is effected, tenders will be called for the erection of the new edifice. The church committee are fortunate in having the services of Mr. J. Bradley as hon. secretary.

The commencement of operations at the State coal mine will mean a largely increased population in Seddonville, where it is proposed to build a new church. The mining township of Granity is also to be provided with a new church.

A special meeting of the Altar Society was held in St. Canice's schoolroom last Sunday afternoon. It was decided to accept the design submitted by Mr. R. Sullivan for two pedestals for the statues recently procured by the Society for the altar.

As a token of some slight recognition of the valuable services rendered to St. Canice's library by Mr. Slowey in his capacity as librarian, the members have decided to present that gentleman with a handsome gold cross and pen suitably inscribed. The articles will shortly be forwarded to Mr. Slowey, who is now residing in the Empire City.

A successful concert, in aid of the new Catholic Church at Granity was held in Farquhar's Hall on May 23. An excellent programme, consisting of humorous and sentimental songs, dances, and instrumental selections, was provided, and received the cordial approbation of the audience. Acceptable vocal items were rendered by the Misses F. and A. Songten, Williams, Spillane, and A. Pain, and Messrs. Murray, Moyle and Maloney. An amusing trio was given by the Misses Collins, Firman, and O'Rourke, and Miss Williams contributed a violin solo in pleasing style. The vocal portion was varied by the introduction of some capital step-dancing, the performers being the Misses Spillane and Glover, and Messrs. Glover and Hennessy, while Masters Roache and Dawson caused much merriment with their humorous

songs. The pianoforte accompaniments were capably played by Miss Pain and Mr. Scott. Prior to the commencement of the concert the Granity Brass Band gave several pleasing selections. The proceeds of the concert amounted to about £12.

(This letter arrived too late for insertion in our last issue.)

### Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

June 6.

The evening devotions throughout the month of May were well attended, the men in particular being well represented.

On White Sunday the 11 o'clock Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Tymons, who also preached an eloquent sermon on the Gospel of the day. At the evening devotions the Rev. Father Tymons received several young ladies into the Confraternity of the Children of Mary, which, by the way, is becoming a very strong society in this parish, reflecting great credit on the Sisters of Mercy, who have this in hand.

Wood-carving by an up-to-date instructress has been included as an additional subject at the local convent school.

### DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 15.

The Sacrament of Confirmation is to be administered by his Lordship the Bishop at St. Agnes's Church, Halswell, on Sunday, June 28.

The new church at Makikihi, recently opened by his Lordship the Bishop, is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas.

His Lordship the Bishop is at present on an episcopal visitation to Akaroa, and on Sunday administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Patrick's Church.

An entertainment in honor of the feast day of his Lordship the Bishop is arranged by the Catholic Club for Thursday, June 25. The surplus accruing will be handed over to the school funds.

The festival of Corpus Christi, patronal feast of the Pro-Cathedral, was observed on Sunday with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from High Mass until Vespers, after which there was a procession, followed by Benediction.

The feast of St. John the Baptist, patronal feast of the diocese, and also of his Lordship the Bishop, is to be solemnised by a triduum. An introductory sermon is to be preached on next Sunday at Vespers, and on the three following evenings special preachers are to occupy the pulpit in the Pro-Cathedral.

In the published account of experiences in quarantine by a passenger by the Gracchus it is stated that the Europeans detained on Quail Island during the recent smallpox scare formed a separate mess and were attended to, and waited on by, the Lascar cooks and stewards, who are Catholics from Goa. The sailors and firemen, who are Mohammedans, had their own quarters and messes.

His Lordship the Bishop presided at an executive committee meeting of the 'Polyrama' last Thursday evening, when the principal business transacted was the allotment of stalls, which resulted as follows: England, Mesdames J. C. Chase and M. O'Brien; Ireland, Mrs. Hine; Scotland, Mesdames Scrimgeour and G. Dobbs; France (Halswell and Addington), Mrs. G. Harper and Miss McCarthy; Spain, Mrs. Stratz and Miss Kearney; Ancient Rome, Mesdames G. and R. Hayward; Ancient Greece, Mrs. P. Burke and Mrs. Bryant; Japan, Misses White; Fairy, Children of Mary. Books of art union tickets are now being issued. The meeting was well attended.

### Waimate

(From our own correspondent.)

June 15.

A pleasant social was given in honor of his Lordship Bishop Grimes by the parishioners of Waimate on Monday evening. The schoolroom was prettily decorated for the occasion with pictures, drapings, etc. The Rev. Fathers Regnault, Aubry, and O'Connell, together with a large number of parishioners, were present. Cards, ping-pong, and various other games were indulged in, and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. During the evening songs were given by Mrs. J. T. Quinn, Miss Kent, Rev. Father O'Connell, and Messrs. Goldstone, Evans and O'Shea, whilst the music was supplied by Miss Akhurst and N. Wall (piano), and Miss Sinclair and Rev. Father Aubry (violins). During the evening the Rev. Father Regnault presented his Lordship with a cheque for £27, it being part of the sum of £60 collected since last October in sixpences in aid of the Cathedral building fund. His Lordship thanked the parishioners for their handsome contribution, and expressed the hope that very shortly a sufficient sum would be available to open the church free of debt. Supper was then partaken of, which was kindly seen to by Mesdames Healy and Landon. After the supper Mr. McDermott thanked all those who had assisted towards the success of the social. The singing of 'God Save the King' and 'Old Lang Syne' brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

### Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

June 15.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes, on his way back from Waimate, paid a brief visit to the Temuka presbytery, convent, and schools. The peal of bells at St. Joseph's rang out a welcome to his Lordship as the train steamed into the station.

The examination of the parish schools by the Government Inspectors, Messrs. Gow and Bell, took place last week. The results are not yet known, but are anticipated to be satisfactory.

The weather has changed to hard and severe frosts, stopping all ploughing and cropping. Threshing may be said to be completed and carting in is general.

The walls of the new church at Albury have assumed fair proportions and give promise of a very suitable edifice.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society was held on last Monday, Bro. J. O'Leary in the chair. I record this meeting with special pleasure as an incident occurred worth mentioning. When the item of business was reached, 'Has any Brother candidates to propose?' a member recently joined, Bro. O'Sullivan, got up and proposed the phenomenal number of 31 new candidates for membership. Members present were at first inclined to think a joke was intended, but the payment of 31 proposition fees dispelled that idea. Bro. Dennehy eulogised the great effort the proposer had made and said it was a record for any old-established branch of any friendly society in New Zealand, and perhaps in Australasia, and moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Bro. O'Sullivan and that a collar, to be procured from the district branch, be presented to him. This resolution was carried unanimously—members being of opinion that the recognition of such a performance was scarcely adequate, and that the member deserved a suitably inscribed medal as a remembrance. This addition to the membership of the Timaru branch will make it numerically the third strongest in New Zealand, and would in itself form a substantial nucleus for a new branch in any district.

The Federal line of steamers trading to New Zealand had one of their vessels here last week, the Cornwall. The enormous export of grain (especially oats) from Timaru should shortly place this port as second for export in New Zealand. Timaru can now accommodate the largest ocean liner as a first call port for export, and this in itself is a most important factor in promoting the prosperity of the town and district.

On the occasion of the opening of the St. Andrew's Church a special train was run from Timaru. This small incident shocked the tender susceptibilities of some of our local clergymen, and a protest was sent to the general manager, Mr. Roynane, objecting to such a violent desecration of the Sabbath. Some correspondence appeared in the local papers as the result, and a local scribe, emulating Shakespeare, wrote a short comedy in three acts ridiculing the over-strung Sabbath-keepers. Following on, a correspondent, under the nom de plume of 'the great unknown' (Sir Walter Scott) courted the muse in his reply. Much surprise was felt in Timaru at the Ven. Archdeacon Harper's name being amongst the signatories of the protest.

### Southland News Notes

(From our own correspondent.)

June 15.

The new convent at Winton is now completed and will be formally opened in about a month's time. It is a magnificent building—the best in Winton—and quite a landmark.

The Athletic Football Club is making a record. Without the slightest exaggeration it surpasses all others in popularity, and holds the goodwill of the public, the press, and the opponent clubs.

The Irish Dramatic Club drew a large house at Winton last week, when one of their most popular dramas was staged. The dramatic talent of the performers met with general approbation, which should be very encouraging to the members of the Club and the energetic leader, Mr. A. R. Wills.

A little wonder is the Broadcast Patent Seed-sower, sold by Morrow, Bassett, and Co. For sowing turnip, rape, grass, and clover seed it has no equal, while for oats, wheat, and barley you have only to see it to know its value. A boy can work it. Sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. Price only 20s.—\*\*\*

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

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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.

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**POULTRY FARM**, at Karori, two miles from City, 4 acre Land Lease, seven years rent £1 per week, 7 Roomed Dwelling, two Incubators, Poultry, etc., price £175.

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No Higher Price.

Other Prices ... 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d.

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Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

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The Hotel is newly built, has excellent accommodation for families, and all the appointments and sanitary arrangements, including hot, cold, and shower baths, are first class.

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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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Leading Brands of Ales, Wines, and Spirits

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

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Begs to announce that he has started busi-  
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Homes Brightened—Business Increased  
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## HAYWARD BROS. PICKLES



## Irish News

### ANTRIM.—Demonstration Postponed

In deference to the wishes of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., the Nationalists of Belfast have decided to postpone the demonstration through the streets of the city which it was intended to hold on the occasion of the Emmet Centenary.

### CARLOW.—Presentation

An interesting function took place recently at Castletown, near Arklow, where the people availed of the attainment by their pastor, Very Rev. James Dunphy, of his silver jubilee, to mark their feelings towards him, and their appreciation of the many services which he has rendered to them, to religion, to education, and to country during a priesthood of 46 years, and of a pastorate of 25 years. Father Dunphy, who enjoys the distinction of being the last parish priest appointed by the late Cardinal Cullen, has practically spent the 46 years of his priesthood amongst the people of Arklow, between whom and him indissoluble ties of affection and love have been established, and, whilst administering to their spiritual necessities with the utmost zeal, he had been an instrument of great good in their material prosperity, taking part in every movement calculated to advance their interests. Throughout the whole parish there are monuments to his zeal and energy, and in no place perhaps so marked as in Castletown, which was enfeited to greet their aged but hale and active, parish priest on coming amongst them. The people of the parish rallied in great numbers to St. Patrick's Hall, which stands on historic ground, being on the site of the Catholic church burned in the place in the Insurrection of 1798, and the spacious building was taxed to its fullest capacity. Father Dunphy was presented with an illuminated address in album form and a silver tea and coffee service of a costly nature.

### CORK.—Probable Retirement

In the course of a letter to his constituents in Cork, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. intimates that his health is such that he cannot stand the strain of constant attendance in Parliament.

### The Exhibition

At a recent meeting of the ladies' executive committee of the Greater Cork Exhibition, Lady Randon read a letter from the Countess of Dudley, in which her Excellency, while showing a deep interest in the work of the committee, kindly undertook to ask her Majesty the Queen to lend some very valuable examples of lace for the women's section of the exhibition.

### DERRY.—A Popular Priest

Rev. James O'Kane, P.P., Iskaheen has been presented with an address and purse of sovereigns subscribed by his former parishioners and friends in Derry city and district. In addition to the City High Sheriff (Mr. Charles O'Neill) and ex-High Sheriff (Alderman Breslin), there was a large number of the clergy and laity present on the occasion.

### DUBLIN.—Death of a Commodore

The death is announced of Captain Patrick Boland, Commodore Captain of the 'Duke' line steamers, which took place at his residence, Phibsboro' road, Dublin. Captain Boland joined the old Dublin and Glasgow Company as second officer about 30 years ago, and soon worked his way to command one of the company's ships. On the death of Captain O'Flaherty last year Captain Boland became Commodore of the fleet. He was then, however, suffering from the effects of a severe attack of influenza, which appears to have undermined his health, and from which he appears never entirely to have recovered. Captain Boland was a skilful and careful commander, a genial breezy sailor of the good old type, and had seen much service both at home and abroad. He was a kindly Christian gentleman, and immensely popular with passengers and the general public.

### A Tribute to the Teaching Orders

From an unexpected quarter comes a remarkable tribute to the excellence of the Christian Brothers, the Presentation Brothers, and other religious teaching Orders. At the Protestant synod in Dublin, Dr. Archdall, Bishop of Killaloe, declared that these 'admirable organisations' are giving a thoroughly sound education in every centre in Ireland where there are a sufficient number of Catholic children. Having spoken in the highest terms of the excellence of the teaching imparted by them, his Lordship asked how they acquired their great scholastic learning. They acquired it, he said, because the heads of these organisations had the power and wisdom and discretion to choose only those who had the faculty of teaching. These were trained with method and discipline as regards heart and head and manner and tone such as they in the Church of Ireland could not aspire to. These monastic institutions had gained power in education because the experience of the Roman Catholic laity had taught them that the instruction given in them was far better than any education imparted elsewhere. The result was that Protestant parents were now sending their children to these monastic schools and colleges to be educated, and in this connection, he declared, he never knew of a single instance where a Catholic teacher could be accused of seeking to proselytise the Protestant pupils. It had come to this, that the members of the Church of Ireland who wished to give their children bet-

ter education had to depend on the monastic institutions.

### GALWAY.—The Cause of the Accident

It has leaked out (writes a Dublin correspondent) that the disaster to the Irish Midland Great Western Railway at Ballymoe was caused by a goat. The latter, it appears, was tethered to the axle of the trolley which caused the accident by a subordinate official of the company, and as the animal grazed along the line it dragged the vehicle after it.

### Priest and People

In the course of a sermon at Athenry the Archbishop of Tuam said that there was not in the whole Church of God any country where the relations between pastor and flock, as described by our Saviour in the Gospel, were so fully realised as they were in Ireland. Referring to the question of education, his Grace said that he knew of his own knowledge that there were people in Ireland who would take it out of the hands of the clergy if they could. But if the people listened to the voice of their pastors, and were obedient to their counsels, no power—not that of all the English Ministers—could deprive them of their rights to educate their children according to their consciences. The spirit that animated Irish Catholics in the past would bind them in the future. They would teach it to their children, and it would endure for ever.

### KERRY.—Destruction of a Castle

On Sunday night, April 26, Dunkerron Castle, beautifully situated on the north shore of the Kenmare Bay, the residence of Miss Louisa Palmer, sister-in-law of Sir John Colomb, M.P., was completely destroyed by fire. There were only a housemaid and a cook in the castle at the time, and they had a narrow escape. All the furniture was burnt. The damage is estimated at several thousand pounds.

### LIMERICK.—Damages

At the Rathkeale Spring Quarter Sessions, before Judge Adams, Mrs. Moroney, Foynes, was awarded £150 damages against Mr. Sheehan, hay merchant, Limerick, for the loss of her husband, who was accidentally killed while in his employment at Foynes some time ago.

### An Election

A special meeting of the County Limerick Agricultural Committee was held recently under the presidency of Father Casey, P.P., for the election of a secretary at a salary of £100 a year, in room of Mr. James Coleman, resigned. A preliminary examination of the candidates seeking the office had been held by the Department of Agriculture, who submitted the names of four to the committee. Of these two were nominated, viz., Mr. Thomas Harigan of Boher House, Bruff, who received 25 votes, and Mr. George Quaid, Ballykenedy, Ballingarry, for whom 22 votes were recorded. The former was, therefore, declared elected.

### TIPPERARY.—A Recognition

A movement is on foot to organise a public memorial in recognition of the labors of the Very Rev. Dean Kinane, of Cashel, towards obtaining an extension of the railway line to Cashel. Archbishop Fennelly has approved and subscribed to the project.

### WESTMEATH.—A Centenarian

The death has taken place at Thomastown, Killican, Westmeath, of Anna O'Lynn, at the age of 111 years. Deceased was a native of the county. She retained all her faculties to the day before her death, and until a week previous enjoyed good health.

### GENERAL

#### Proposed Industries

It is stated that some prominent Irish merchants in conjunction with some English capitalists are organising a syndicate to take up and work as factories some of the closed down corn mills along the Suir and Barrow, each having a confluent to the sea at Waterford. Clothes, boots, linen, and cotton and wool wear will be the articles of manufacture.

#### A Question of Policy

The Rome correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal' writes—A well-known English Prelate at Rome was reported the other day as saying that the King must necessarily visit the Pope, as he is desirous of visiting Ireland, and he could not go there if he had left Rome without seeing the Pope. It is interesting to find that the Irish question enters into England's foreign policy.

#### The Catholic Association

Branches of the Catholic Association have recently been started in Newry, Wexford, Keady, Armagh, Dundalk, and several in Dublin. Steps are being taken to call meetings in quite a number of centres with a view to establishing the organisation. The following societies have recently been affiliated with the Catholic Association: The Tralee Literary Society, the Queenstown Young Men's Society, the Young Men's Society, Maryboro', and the Catholic Young Men's Society, Waterford.

#### Mr John Dillon

Our Irish exchanges report that Mr. John Dillon has returned to Parliament, and has evidently derived much benefit from his tour in Egypt. His health had been a subject of profound anxiety, but his countless friends will rejoice to know that he is now almost restored to

health. His medical advisers urged him to prolong his holiday, but he was anxious to be in his place for the committee stage of the London Education Bill and the Land Bill, and, with that object, hastened his return.

#### Records to be Destroyed

If the papers can be relied on (writes a Dublin correspondent) Sir Anthony MacDonnell is quickening his pace at the Castle in an almost incredible fashion. It is said that he has ordered the destruction, by burning, of all papers kept under seal in police stations throughout Ireland relating to persons suspected of Fenianism or participation in secret societies during the last quarter of a century. For my part I am rather doubtful that such a sweeping step has been taken.

#### Police at Railway Stations

The regulations issued to the Royal Irish Constabulary by the Government, no doubt in accordance with the suggestion embodied in Captain Donelan's question to the Chief Secretary, of which a long notice had been given, prohibiting the attendance of police constables at railway stations in Ireland, unless when specially ordered, will stop a practice which was wholly indefensible, and was calculated and probably intended to impress travellers in Ireland with the belief that an armed force was absolutely essential for the preservation of law and order and the protection of strangers from the violence of the 'wild Irish.'

#### Automobile Fortnight

The programme of the Irish automobile fortnight has been settled as follows:—Wednesday, July 1, exhibition of the competing cars at Earlsfort terrace rink, Dublin; Thursday, July 2, the Gordon-Bennett Race; Friday, July 3, gymkana at the Phoenix Park, and possibly a torchlight procession to the Castle by night; Saturday, July 4, speed trials in the Phoenix Park; Monday, July 6, tour to Newcastle and Belfast; Tuesday, four-mile time test at Newcastle, hill-climbing trial for the Henry Edmunds' trophy; Wednesday, July 8, return to Dublin; Thursday, tour to Cork, via Waterford or Lismore; Friday, speed or hill-climbing trial at Cork; Saturday, motor boat race for the Alfred Harmsworth Cup at Queenstown; Monday, July 13, start of tour through the Killarney district; Wednesday, July 15, hill-climbing trial on the Killorglin-Tralee road for the County of Kerry Cup.

#### The National Convention

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., in giving his impressions of the great National Convention held in Dublin recently said: 'A Canadian chanced to be sitting near me, and he remarked that in his country under similar circumstances he doubted if so large a gathering could be conducted with such an entire absence of heat and ill-feeling. An American politician of wide experience of political meetings beyond the Atlantic declared that it would have been quite impossible to have held a convention in America with such absolute order and perfect good humor. Whatever the outcome of the Mansion House Convention may in the end be, it has already proved one thing to demonstration, and that is that the Irish when they feel the sense of responsibility upon their shoulders are able calmly and with the greatest good order to transact their own business. One sometimes hears of conventions being "rioted," but the Dublin Convention could not have been, for its very size forbade such a thing for a moment. There were, as the secretaries informed me, considerably over 2500 delegates from all parts of the land, and representing not only political organisations but also all the local governing bodies in the country. Then there were clergymen of all denominations who were entitled to be present by reason of their cloth. The vast majority of these delegates had never seen each other before, and they all had special interests to look after and special opinions to express. Now what was the first thing these 2500 Irish delegates did? Mr. Gully will be surprised to hear that almost the first thing they did was to impose a time, and a short time limit, upon the speakers! Ten minutes for the proposer of a resolution and five minutes for all subsequent speakers! The Convention at once carried this arrangement with a shout, and business was proceeded with. Each delegate had an order paper in his hand, and followed the discussion of the amendments with keen interest. No Committee of the House of Commons was ever more earnest or close in following the business than the members of this huge gathering. When a divergence of opinion arose it was wonderful to see how eagerly the course of the different arguments was watched, and it was perhaps more wonderful to note the good feeling that was shown between those who held opposing views.'

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## People We Hear About

The distinguished Irish-American orator, the Hon. Mr. Bourke-Cockran, is a native of the parish of Kilvarnet, in the diocese of Achonry, Ireland.

Dr. Glennon, who has been appointed Coadjutor-Bishop of St. Louis, is a County Meath man. He was educated at St. Mary's, Mullingar, and afterwards at All Hallows.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan was born in Gloucester. After his ordination he joined the Order of Oblates of St. Charles. In 1872 he was appointed Bishop of Salford, and in 1892 he was elected to the See of Westminster. He has been ten years a Cardinal.

Sir Edward Clarke, leader of the English Bar, began life as an errand boy in a chemist's shop. He afterwards got a position as a reporter on one of the London papers, and while engaged in that pursuit he put in his spare moments studying the intricacies of the law.

Rev. George J. Blatter, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Chicago, is building a new brick chimney on his parochial school. This would not be remarkable save for the fact that Father Blatter is laying every brick himself, and the chimney will be 65 feet high. The parish is poor and the pastor has some spare time. He says it is a simple business proposition and good exercise besides.

The Hon. John Leahy, Queensland Minister for Railways, is a County Cork man. At the age of twenty he arrived in Queensland, looking for adventure and wealth; and he got both. At first he roughed it for years in the back blocks of Queensland. He was elected M.L.A. for Bulloo in 1893, and he has represented that constituency ever since.

Colonel Plunkett, who lost his life in Somaliland, belonged to one of the oldest of Irish families. The Plunketts were settled in the County Meath long before the Norman invasion of Ireland. In Meath and the adjoining counties the family has maintained a leading position for ten centuries. There are no fewer than five peers in the family, all claiming descent from the same ancestry. They are the Earl of Fingall, and Lords Dunsany, Louth, Plunket, and Rathmore.

Ireland possesses the oldest Judge in the United Kingdom. This is Vice-Chancellor Chatterton, who was born in 1819—six years before Lord Halsbury—and who stepped from Parliament to his present position in 1867. As Irish Attorney-General he piloted through the House the Act which created the Irish Vice-Chancellorship, and, as the position will cease with his own life, he will enjoy the distinction of having been the first and last Vice-Chancellor of Ireland. The oldest English Judge, Sir Alfred Wills, is nine years the junior of Mr. Chatterton.

The King, says the 'Daily Chronicle,' finds 'a friend at Court' even in the Vatican. This is the Archbishop of Trebizond, an ecclesiastic better known in this country as Monsignor Stonor, the younger son of a Lord Camoys and therefore the member of a family renowned for its service to the Royal House of England. For the arrangement of details he has an ingrained aptitude, and though the episcopal purple of his robes (they are likely enough to be red before long) is set off by an ample crown of the whitest hair, he is young enough to bear without fatigue frequent comings and goings between London and Rome.

A London paper has been examining the family tree of Mr. St. John Broderick, concerning which it says:—He has lately been rusticating at his 'ancestral' home in Midleton, County Cork, where the first Lord Midleton is buried. This Midleton was the son of the St. John Broderick who went to Ireland from Wandsworth in 1611; got a fine estate at Midleton, in Cork, in 1653 for having served under Cromwell; and received a large addition to it from Charles II., whose restoration, presumably, he favored. The Cromwellian St. John Broderick's son was a member of Parliament for Cork in the Irish House of Commons, and was attainted of treason for his opposition to James II. That, however, was good luck rather than ill, for he was afterwards advanced as a lawyer under William of Orange. In the opening of Queen Anne's reign he became Speaker of the Irish House of Commons by a majority of four votes. After this he became Chief Justice of Ireland, with a seat in the Irish Lords, but was dismissed from that office by the Irish Government of the day, who did not like his views on matters of Royal succession. The dismissed Broderick became a member of the English House of Commons for a Surrey seat, and by all accounts had a somewhat stormy career at Westminster. George I., however, came to the aid of Broderick, made him Lord Midleton, and presented him with the post of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. But trouble dogged his footsteps in that position, and after many disputes and contentions he was driven to resign in 1725, and four years later died at his residence near Midleton.

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

## A Razor's Edge

The edge of a razor consists of innumerable points of 'teeth,' which, if the razor is of good material, follow each other throughout its whole length with great order and clearness. The unbroken regularity of these minute 'teeth' goes to make up the blade's excessive keenness. The edge acts upon the beard not so much by the direct application of weight or force as it does by a slight see-saw movement, which causes the successive 'teeth' to act rapidly on one certain part of the hairy growth. The best razors, according to the microscopists, have the teeth of their edges set as regularly as those of a perfectly set saw.

This explains the magic effect of hot water on the razor's blade—the act of dipping it thoroughly cleansing the teeth of any greasy or dirty substance with which they may have been clogged. Barbers often claim that razors 'get tired' of shaving and that they will be all right after awhile if permitted to take a rest. When in this 'tired' condition a microscopic examination of the edge shows that constant stropping by the same person has caused the teeth or fibres of the edge to all arrange themselves in one direction. A month of disuse causes these fine particles to rearrange themselves so that they again present the heterogeneous saw-toothed edge. After this little recreation each particle of the fine edge is up and ready to support his fellow, and it again takes some time to spoil the grain of the blade.

## The Duke's 'Thirteen Clock'

An ingenious timekeeping arrangement exists to-day which was designed by that famous Duke of Bridgewater who laced South Lancashire with canals, and died a hundred years ago. The Duke was a great stickler for punctuality, and he was annoyed that the workmen on his estate at Worsley did not return to work after dinner as promptly as they left off when the clock struck twelve. When he remonstrated he was told that while the workmen always heard the clock strike twelve, they often failed to hear the single stroke of one. The Duke of Bridgewater quickly found a remedy for this difficulty. He had a clock made that would strike thirteen times an hour after noon, and that clock proclaims one o'clock with a baker's dozen of sonorous strokes to this day. The 'thirteen clock' is one of the curiosities of Worsley Hall.

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

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## PRODUCE.

London, May 11.—Wheat: San Francisco, 130 cents; Manitoba, 3s 8d; River Plate, 28s 6d. Butter is firm. New Zealand is nominally unchanged; Danish, 99s to 101s.

Wellington, June 15.—The Agent-General cables under date June 13:—Frozen Meat: Mutton.—The market is steady, the average price to-day being: Canterbury, 3½d; Dunedin and Southland and Wellington Meat Export Company, 3½d; other North Island brands, 3½d. River Plate was further reduced ¼d per lb this week; the average price is now 3½d. Lamb, firm the average price to-day for New Zealand (Canterbury brand) is 5d; brands other than Canterbury, 4½d. New Zealand beef is quiet, and prices nominal. Hindquarters, 4½d; fores, 3d. Transactions in butter are very limited at 94s per cwt. Cheese is steady at 65s per cwt.

## SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 9½d; pats, 9½d cash, 10d booked. Eggs, 1s 6d per doz. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £3 10s per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 per ton. Flour, £10 to £11. Oatmeal, £10 10s to £11. Bran, £4 10s. Pollard, £6 10s. Retail—Fresh Butter, 10d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s. Eggs, 1s 9d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 5s per cwt. Flour: 200lb, 22s; 50lb, 6s 3d. Oatmeal: 50lb, 6s 6d; 25lb, 3s 6d. Pollard, 10s per bag. Bran, 5s 6d. Chaff, 2s.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9½d. Wheat: Milling, 3s 7d to 4s 1d; fowls' wheat, 3s 4d to 3s 7d. Potatoes: Derwents, £3 15s; kidneys, £2 10s to £3 10s. Chaff: Old, £2 10s to £3 5s; new, £3 5s to £3 15s. Straw: Pressed wheat, 30s; oats, 35s; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal: 25lb, £10. Pollard, £6. Bran, £4. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Old, 6½d; new, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 9d. Onions: Melbourne, £5; Christchurch, £4.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co (Limited) report: We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a medium catalogue to a fair attendance of buyers. For most of the lines on offer there was moderate competition, and the bulk of the catalogue was cleared at prices on a par with late quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—During the past week sales have been confined for the most part to prime milling and choice seed lines. The export demand has been extremely slack, and it has been impossible to effect large sales in this direction. Quotations: Seed lines, 1s 11d to 2s; choice kinds, to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d, discolored and medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—For milling quality the market is unchanged, millers' requirements being confined to lines of choice quality, while medium sorts are neglected. Fowl wheat is offering more freely, and at a slight reduction on late quotations. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 11d to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 3s to 3s 5d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market continues to be fairly well supplied with prime Derwents, but with a steady local demand stocks have not accumulated to any extent, and late values are well maintained. Quotations: Best Derwents, £3 10s to £3 15s; others, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—The market is poorly supplied with prime quality, and all such coming forward is readily quoted. Medium sorts have not the same attention, but are saleable at proportionately lower values. Quotations: Prime oat straw sheaf, £3 12s 6d to £3 17s 6d; medium to good, £3 to £3 10s; inferior and straw chaff, £2 to £2 15s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—We quote: Best swedes, 20s to 21s per ton (bagged, bags in); 15s to 16s per ton loose (ex truck).

## WOOL.

London, May 11.—The Bradford wool market is firm. Forties, 10½d; forty-sixes, 1s 1½d; common sixties, 24½d; super sixties, 26d.

At the sheepskin sales there was a large supply, and keen competition. Merinos advanced one farthing, and crossbreds one farthing to a halfpenny.

## HIDE SALES.

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

We held our fortnightly sale of hides at our stores on Thursday, when there was an average attendance of buyers. Late accounts from the Australian markets have been of such a desponding character that a fall here was anticipated, and such proved to be the case, as buyers were not inclined to purchase except on a basis of 1d per lb drop. The lighter classes of hides, which up till to-day had been bringing high values,

suffered similarly, and, in fact, taken all round, the sale was the worst we have experienced for some months. Our best prices were—for ox 5½d per lb for one lot, 5d for two lots, and 4½d for other two lots. In cow hides we sold two lots at 5d, these averaging 73lb to 67lb. Our catalogue comprised in all 413, and actual prices paid were as follows: Prime ox hides, 4½d to 5½d; medium do, 4½d to 4½d; light and inferior do, 3d to 3½d; prime cow hides, 4½d to 5d; medium do, 3½d to 4½d; light and inferior do, 2½d to 3½d per lb; yearlings, 2s to 4s 1d each; calfskins, 8d to 1s 11d.

## LIVE STOCK.

### ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

All classes of stock were well represented at Addington, and there was a large attendance.

Fat Cattle.—238 head came forward, the entry including a fair proportion of steers and some good heifers. The sale opened poorly, and though it improved subsequently it was irregular throughout. Steers realised £7 to £11; heifers, £6 15s to £10 2s 6d; cows, £5 10s to £9 2s 6d. Beef ruled from 26s to 29s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—Though the entry was larger than usual, the sale opened briskly, but as it went on competition became less keen, and as a whole the business was somewhat disappointing. Prime quality freezing sheep maintained their values, but medium quality and lighter weights were decidedly easier. Butchers' ewes were eagerly competed for at prices a shade lower than those ruling last week. Extra heavy wethers, 26s and upwards; best freezing wethers, 18s to 21s 3d; lighter, 15s 11d to 17s 6d; best butchers' ewes, 15s to 20s; others, 11s to 14s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—The 3000 yarded met with a keen demand, export buyers operating freely. The market was firm at late rates. Tegs, 17s to 17s 9d; freezers, 18s 6d to 16s 6d; butchers', 8s 9d to 14s.

Pigs.—A fair yarding. The sale was a dragging one, and prices showed a further decline. Baconers, 47s 6d to 57s, equal to 4d per lb; porkers, 22s 7d to 44s 6d, equal to 4½d; stores, 18s to 26s; slips, 10s to 18s; weaners, 5s to 10s.

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There were no draught horses forward for this week's sale, and only a few medium and inferior saddle and harness horses. Some eight or ten light horses changed hands at prices varying from £8 to £15. We note a great demand for good draught horses, both for town contractors and farmers, and we very strongly recommend consignments. We quote: First-class heavy draught mares and geldings, £55 to £60; prize stock mares and fillies, 60 guineas upwards; ordinary draught mares and geldings, £45 to £54; medium do, £35 to £44; aged do, £24 to £32; upstanding spring-van horses, £30 to £37; upstanding carriage horses (pairs), £60 to £80; first class hacks and harness horses, £25 to £30; good do, £18 to £24; light do, £10 to £16; aged and inferior do, £4 to £9.

Mr. Walter Frederic Osborne, R.H.A., a well-known Irish artist, has died at Dublin. He was perhaps the most gifted of contemporary Irish portrait painters, and had exhibited frequently at the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Royal Academy, and the Society of Oil Painters. He was 43 years of age.

You often hear salesmen of reapers and binders say 'Just as good as McCormick,' but you never hear a McCormick salesman say 'Just as good.' The reputation and sales of McCormick machines are the greatest in the world.—\*\*\*

KOZIE TEA CASH BONUSES. Results of first distribution closed 21st May, 1903:—

1st Bonus, £10, cash, goes to Convent of Mercy, Hokitika; 2nd, £5, Mrs. W. Simpson Jun., Arno; 3rd, £3, Miss Fitzgerald, Waimihinihi; 4th, £2, Mrs. W. Lockhart, Milton; 5th, £1, Mrs. A. Hewitson Jun., Milton; 6th, 10s, Miss McMurtrie, Milton; 7th, 10s, Miss G. Paulin, Opoho; 8th, 10s, Miss M. Hunter, Caversham; 9th, 10s, Mrs. Gunn, Chatto Creek; 10th, 5s, Miss Ida Mills, Dunback; 11th, 5s, Miss Myrtle Curtis, Westport; 12th, 5s, Miss M. Hay, Invercargill; 13th, 5s, Mr. A. Singer, Hokitika; 14th, 5s, Miss E. Shipman, Balfour; 15th, 5s, Mr. Regie Harper, Poverty Bay; 16th, 5s, Mr. J. Feely, Timaru; 17th, 5s, Mrs. Johnstone, Nelson. The next distribution closes on the 30th November, and coupons must be sent in not later than 7th December. Remember the first three bonuses are £5 each, and the tea is the best and most economical in the world, retailed at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 2s per lb. Golden Tipped Kozie, a specially fine high grown tea, at 2s 6d, is superb. Notice change in the distribution of bonuses.—So as to give all a good chance of securing a substantial cash bonus, we have decided to withdraw the first and second bonuses of £10 and £5 and to substitute three bonuses of £5 each to go to the consumers sending in coupons representing the three largest quantities of Kozie Tea. The other bonuses will remain unchanged. We have checked the coupons returned to Messrs. W. Scouler and Co. for first Kozie Tea distribution of cash bonuses, and certify that the above is a correct list of the winners.—(Signed) Barr, Leary, and Co., Auditors, Dunedin, June 10th, 1903.—\*\*\*

**MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE,  
STORES,**  
MACLAGGAN STREET, (next Arcade)  
DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Place for Country Settlers to  
Purchase.

North Branch:

GEORGE AND HANOVER STREETS,  
JOHN BEATTY,  
Manager.

**GERALDINE HOTEL**  
GERALDINE.

MRS. McLEAN ... Proprietress.

This Hotel has just been renovated and  
refurnished throughout. It is commodious  
and up-to-date, and offers every inducement  
to the general travelling public.

Commercial can rely on obtaining the  
very best accommodation.

Only the best brands of Wines, Spirits,  
and beers stocked.

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# ORION

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

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low  
Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

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**F. J. GUNN**

(For many years Managing Director of the  
D. & S. Coal Company, Limited, Castle st.)  
Begg to Announce that he has commenced  
business in those

CENTRALLY SITUATED PREMISES  
At

No. 21 ST. ANDREW STREET  
(3 doors from George street).

Under the style of

F. J. GUNN AND CO., LIMITED,  
As COAL MERCHANTS and GENERAL  
CARTERS.

Try us for Best Screened Coal of any kind.

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**PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.**

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Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay  
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Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Sypons, and all Bottlers  
Requisites in Stock.



**Stop that  
Cough!  
Take**

## BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS

The Great Remedy for  
**WINTER COUGHS, BRONCHIA, INFLUENZA.**  
Ask for Bonnington's

**J. P. THOMSON,**  
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,  
11 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN  
(Roslyn Tram Terminus),  
Formerly with Hooper & Co., chemists, Pall  
Mall, London, and from Edinburgh  
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  
prescribed by your doctor—every one of the  
Best Quality,—and that the Medicine will be  
Compounded with the Utmost Care.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE] [JAMES A. HASLETT  
**JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,**  
CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,  
(Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society  
of Ireland),

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JOHNSTONE'S HEADACHE AND  
NEURALGIA POWDERS are a safe, in-  
stant, and reliable remedy. Sold in boxes  
of 12 powders, 1s each box. A free sample  
will be mailed to any part of New Zealand  
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HASLETT'S IRISH MOSS Cough Cure  
is quick to cure any ordinary cough or cold,  
and can be safely given to children. It is  
made from the Genuine Irish Moss *Cetraria  
Hybernica*, which is noted for its soothing  
and nourishing properties. 1s and 1s 6d per  
bottle. Goods sent POST FREE when order  
is accompanied by remittance. Send for  
Pamphlet of Household Remedies.

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MRS. BUTLER

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Notifies her friends and the public that she  
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Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.

Telephone No. 1212.

**THE BEST CEMENT**  
EXHIBITEE—MAORI BRAND.  
Vide Juror's Report N.Z. Exhibition.

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

**MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COM-  
PANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.**

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**THOS. G. PATRICK,**  
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The undersigned, having purchased the  
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Current Rates.

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**UNION STEAM SHIP  
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND  
LIMITED**

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Mokoia Thurs., June 18 2.30 p.m. tr'n

Tarawera Fri., June 19 2 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Tarawera Fri., June 19 2 p.m. D'din

Waikare Tues., June 23 2 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and  
COOK STRAIT—

Mokoia Thurs., June 18 2.30 p.m. tr'n

Monowai Thurs., June 25 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare Tues., June 23 2 p.m. D'din

Mararoa Tues., July 7 2 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Warrimoo June 14 2.30 p.m. tr'n

\*Moeraki June 21 2.30 p.m. tr'n

\* Twin Screw.

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

Upolu Mon., June 29 2 p.m. D'din

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-  
aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington  
(cargo only)—

Coromandel Thurs., June 18 2 p.m. D'din

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland Wednesday, June 17  
(Connects at Suva with Mowera for  
America and Europe).

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—  
Manapouri leaves Auckland and Wed., July 1.

RAROTONGA and TAHITI,  
Tavuni. leaves Auckland Tuesday July 14

## 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,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  yard; well worth  $1\frac{1}{9}$ .

# BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

## WEDDING BELLS

### M'KENZIE-BEIRNE.

A wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Waimangaroa, on 20th May, the contracting parties being Mr. W. M'Kenzie, dredgemaster of Traualgar dredge, and Miss Kate Beirne, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Beirne, Railway Hotel, Waimangaroa. The Ven. Archpriest Walshe officiated, and Misses O'Rourke and C. M'Intyre were bridesmaids, Mr. John Beirne best man, and Mr. Colin M'Donald groomsmen. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a white figured broche dress trimmed with white satin ribbons and pearl trimmings with the usual veil and wreath, and carried a shower bouquet of white chrysanthemums and maiden hair fern. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a gold watch and chain, to the bridesmaids greenstone brooches mounted in gold. The bride's gift to the groom was gold sleeve links. A large number attended the ceremony, the church being well filled. An adjournment was then made to the hotel, where a tastefully-laid out breakfast awaited them, and there they received laudatory remarks and good wishes. In the evening a large number of friends were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. M'Kenzie. The happy couple were the recipients of many useful and valuable presents.

### DOWLING-O'CONNELL.

On Monday, June 1, Mr. William Dowling, second son of Mr. John Dowling, a well-known and highly-respected resident of the Hyde district, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony in St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, to Miss Kate O'Connell, second daughter of the late Mr. Anthony O'Connell, of Naseby, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Coffey. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, Princes street south, where the wedding breakfast was laid, and at which the Rev. Father Coffey presided. Mr. J. J. Ramsay, an old friend of the bridegroom, proposed the health of the newly-married pair, paying a very high tribute to the character of the bridegroom, whom he had known from boyhood as a first-class fellow and a good citizen. He congratulated Mr. Dowling on the step he had taken and the choice he had made, and concluded by wishing the happy couple long life and a prosperous future. Quite a number of ornamental and useful presents were made to the bride, who is deservedly popular, and after the breakfast the happy pair departed for the north on their honeymoon trip, taking with them the best wishes of their many friends. The bride's costume was a very pretty electric blue zibeline, Russian coat, and puffed white silk vest, and hat to match, her travelling dress being a navy blue zebiline, Russian coat, and puffed white silk vest.

### O'KANE-REANY.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Wednesday morning, June 10th, that of Miss Elizabeth Reany, daughter of Mr. Joseph Reany, Dunedin, to Mr. James O'Kane of Alexandra South. The Nuptial Mass was celebrated and the ceremony performed by the Rev. Father Hunt, of Alexandra South. After the blessing and during the signing of the register a beautiful Wedding March was played in the nuns' choir. The bride entered the Cathedral on the arm of her father, who gave her away, and she was followed by two bridesmaids, the Misses Martin and Rivers. The bride wore a charming dress of white satin with a court train of the same, the bodice being beautifully draped with honiton lace and chiffon. She wore an embroidered veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies and roses. She was attended by a page (her nephew), Master R. Burton. The bridesmaids' gowns were of white Liberty silk with lace and insertion. Their pretty costumes were completed by large black velvet picture hats, with pale blue satin rosettes, and they carried shower bouquets of chrysanthemums and autumn leaves, and wore the bridegroom's presents—large greenstone hearts with 'kia ora' inserted on gold ferns, with gold chains. Mr. John O'Kane was best man, and Mr. W. Murray (Alexandra South) groomsmen. After the ceremony a small reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, High street,

only intimate friends being invited. Numerous and well-selected presents were received by both bride and bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. O'Kane left for Christchurch en route for Hanmer Plains. The bride's going-away dress was grey tweed with cream satin facings, large cream beaver hat with cream ostrich feathers, and white fox furs.

### THOMSON-COLEHAN.

St. Brigid's Church, Waitati, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday, June 10, when Miss Noney Colehan, fourth daughter of Mr. John Colehan, a highly-esteemed resident of the district, was married to Mr. William Thomson, of Dunedin. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a very large number of friends, was performed by the Rev. Father McGrath (Port Chalmers), assisted by the Rev. Father Cleary (Dunedin). Miss Winnie Colehan, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Walter Wright was best man. The bride was attired in a stylish costume of crepe de chene, trimmed with lace, and wore a black picture hat. The bridesmaid wore a costume of heliotrope voile and a blue felt hat, trimmed with violets. The bride was given away by her father. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, Saratoga House, where a large number of guests sat down to a splendid breakfast. Several toasts were proposed, all the speakers paying tributes to the popularity of the bride in the district, and expressing their best wishes for the future welfare of the newly-married couple. As an evidence of the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Colehan and family are held by the people of Waitati it may be mentioned that the local school committee closed the school and gave the children a holiday whilst the school flag was flown in honor of the occasion. It is not often that such a beautiful collection of wedding presents is seen as was exhibited in one of the rooms of Saratoga House, almost filling the apartment. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Thomson drove to Warrington to catch the north train by which they proceeded to Oamaru on their honeymoon trip. The bride's travelling dress was of brown tweed trimmed with pale blue silk, and she also wore a handsome brown cloth travelling cloak trimmed with fur. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Colehan entertained a number of young people in the Waitati Hall in honor of the event, the gathering being most enjoyable.

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A 38-day Cruise in ideal tropical weather, 7,000 miles cruising and 18 days ashore.

Passengers live on Vessels in ports.

Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, New Hebrides, and Loyalty Groups and Norfolk, Wallis, Futuna, Rotumah, Tanna, Pines Islands and New Caledonia.

The splendid new steamship "VI TORIA" 3,000 tons 1 1/2 knots, will leave Sydney on 25th JULY.

The party will be accompanied by His Eminence Cardinal Moran

For illustrated prospectus, plan of vessel, and passage rates, Apply to

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AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, DUNEDIN AND CHRISTCHURCH.

Messrs. Stronach Bros and Morris, Crawford street, Dunedin, hold weekly sales of stock at Burnside and country sales according to arrangement. They are brokers in wool, grain, sheepskins, rabbitskins, hides, tallow, etc., for which their charges are on the lowest scale. Clients will find the firm most attentive, and will be supplied with sale reports, etc., with all possible despatch.

## RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

## THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

### HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1892, 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 Surplice 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.

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35 BARBADOES STREET, SOUTH CHRISTCHURCH,

(Opposite New Cathedral)

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Tucker's Prize Medal Wax Candles, 3s. per lb.

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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Orders punctually attended to.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

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Conducted by the  
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Pupils Prepared for  
CIVIL SERVICE and MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS,

Also  
For all MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS  
(Practical and Theoretical).

Boarders received at St. Joseph's Convent, Surry Hills.  
Terms on application to the Superior at St.  
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## 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 the 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:—

Rev. J. Delany, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, £1; Miss O'Keefe, Onehunga, 10s; Mr. James Mahoney, Auckland, 10s; Mrs. M. Spelman (2nd subscription), Pohangina, 10s 6d; Mrs. M. Quayle, Mossburn, 10s; Mr. M. Moran, Highbank, 10s; Ven. Archpriest T. Walshe, Westport, £1 1s; Mr. T. Landford, Southland, 10s; Mrs. J. Langford, Southland, 10s; Mr. J. McInerney, Invercargill, 10s; Miss May O'Donnell, Allanton, 10s; Miss J. Cotter, Dunedin, 10s; Mr. G. Gilding, Napier, 10s; Miss M. Slattery, Blenheim, 10s; Mrs. M. Smith, Oamaru, 10s; Mr. J. O'Connor, Westland, 10s 6d.

(To be continued.)

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Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

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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.

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The above College is now almost built. On the 21st of June, the Feast of the Sacred Heart, it will be solemnly blessed and formally opened by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland. Studies will be commenced therein on the 6th of July, and application for Boarders can be accepted forthwith.

The Site of the College is charmingly situated. It is within easy reach of Queen street, overlooks the Waitemata Harbor, and commands a magnificent view of the Waitakeri Ranges. Abutting the Richmond Road, the College lifts its stately form on a section of land 14 acres in extent. This will afford the students convenient grounds for games and recreations, and so contribute materially to their development, mental, moral, and physical. A plot of five acres is now in course of preparation for a football and cricket ground.

The College is large and commodious. It is built in brick, on concrete foundations. To secure dryness, all its outer walls are cemented; and to guard against fire, the inner walls are plastered and the ceilings built in steel. The dormitories are large and lofty, the class rooms well lighted and ventilated, and the baths supplied with water hot and cold.

For a Boarding School, Auckland possesses unique advantages. It enjoys an immunity from extremes of heat and cold, possesses a mild and salubrious climate, and has scenic surroundings that have made it the favorite city of New Zealand to reside in.

The great object of the Brothers is to give their pupils a Sound Religious Training, to teach them to be virtuous, and to accustom them to the regular practice of their religious duties. And at the same time to impart to them a knowledge of such subjects as will qualify them for Public Examinations, fit them for commercial and professional pursuits, and enable them to discharge the duties of their after-life with honor to religion, benefit to the State, and credit to themselves.

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BRO. BASIL.

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We shall be glad to receive, acknowledge, and forward further subscriptions entrusted to us for this great and sorely-trying charity. Rev. P. Murphy, Adm., has kindly consented to act as Treasurer for moneys received by us for this purpose.

EDITOR, 'N.Z. TABLET,'  
DUNEDIN.

### MARRIAGES.

O'KANE—REANY.—On Wednesday, June 10, at St. Joseph's, Cathedral, Dunedin, by the Rev. Father Hunt, Elizabeth Marie, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Reany, Dunedin, to James J. O'Kane of Alexandra South, Otago.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903.

## A COMEDY OF 'INQUIRY'



THE hearts of the members of the late Methodist Conference at Sydney are probably wiser than their heads. To their heads, at any rate, rather than to their hearts, we are willing to attribute the rank unwisdom with which they have, through the report of their Commission of 'inquiry,' revived the memory of the hasty, ill-advised, and hot tempered resolutions which they passed regarding the burning of Bibles in Fiji and the profession of the Catholic faith by the Governor of the group. We can understand the chagrin which they naturally felt at the conversion of fifteen hundred to two thousand of their Fijian adherents to the Old Faith. But this circumstance does not excuse or even palliate the hysterical clamor of the assembly, their unseemly haste in passing angry resolutions after having refused to await confirmation of the hearsay and contradictory reports about the alleged holocaust of Bibles, and their busybody and intolerant interference with the religious beliefs of the King's chief representative in Fiji. The world has known long since that the artificial hurricane of feeling over the Bible-burning was a tempest in a tailor's thimble, and that otherwise staid Conferences of our Methodist fellow-colonists may, and do, sometimes drive their tin-tacks with a steam hammer and make war upon mosquitoes with an eighty-one ton gun.

The Commission of three—two clergymen and a layman—have sent in their report. It is a strangely written document of nine clauses and deals with (1) the conversion of the Namosi people (Fiji), (2) the Bible-burning at Naililili, and (3) the religion of the Governor of the Islands. We take the document as a few newspapers have printed it. The others have quietly ignored it. It is difficult to understand what useful purpose the report can possibly serve, except in so far as it may be intended as a soothing syrup for the feelings of the members of the Conference. The Commission was appointed to 'inquire' into matters on which the Conference had already passed fervid and emphatic judgment. The whole proceeding was strictly of a piece with the podgy, fat-witted King's farcical mode of

judicial procedure in Alice's adventures in the land of topsy-turvy: 'Sentence first, trial afterwards.' Only two working hypotheses are open to us to account for the appointment of this Commission of inquiry. One is this: that the object was to conduct a searching investigation, in a proper judicial manner, and without fear or favor, into all the evidence, no matter from what side forthcoming, that was relevant to the issues raised. But this supposition is negated by the Conference's eager prejudgment of the case on information that was admittedly provisional, second-hand, and contradictory. It soon turned out that the Bible-burning story was, as to its magnitude and in all its offensive details, either grossly exaggerated or a series of downright fabrications. The only other feasible hypothesis left us to account for the appointment of the Commission is this: that the object was not to set up a genuine committee of investigation, but merely a knot of partisan advocates or special pleaders whose duty it would be to save the face of the Conference and make the best case they could against the unspeakable 'Romanists' who had won over so many Methodist Fijians to the Church of the Ages, and whose numbers and prestige were steadily increasing, while that of the rival creed was as steadily falling, in the pearl of the Western Pacific.

The commission seems to have been actuated during their labors by the spirit that ruled the Conference at the time of its appointment. The following are the conclusions which seem to stare at us from their report: (1) They apparently avoided coming into contact with any part of the mass of published, direct, consistent, and overwhelming evidence which places the action of the Catholic party in a favorable light. It is not even so much as hinted at in their report, and the inference plainly left to be drawn by the reader is that it is non-existent. And yet it is not merely direct and consistent testimony, but it is largely the testimony of white people of irreproachable character and reputation. (2) The Commission has manifestly admitted only one kind of evidence—that which seems to sustain the attitude taken up with such unseemly haste by the Sydney Conference. Moreover, a serious amount of this evidence is hearsay and second-hand. The Commission even eke out their case by a resort to sheer surmise—the greater part of one of the nine paragraphs of their report being made up of fresh accusations of Bible-destruction which they state they 'have reason to believe' took place. The extreme credulity of the Commission is sufficiently evidenced by their repetition of the clumsy fabrication that the Sisters—and French Sisters, of all others—styled two of the Evangelists (after the Methodist fashion) 'Mark' and 'John' (with the title 'Saint' omitted), and ordered them to 'burn' on the blasphemous plea that 'they tell false things'! The wretched calumny is indignantly denied by the Sisters. Not the smallest hint is given by the Commission as to the mad dance of wild, mutually destructive, and sometimes absurd tales that whirled around the Bible-burning story. The reader is nowhere informed that the sole witnesses against the Catholic missionaries and nuns are native Fijian 'boys,' or that (as a prominent Protestant Fiji official declared in the height of the controversy) they and their kind are sheer savages still with merely a thin pellicle of external civilisation. To such, especially when the demon in them is roused by sectarian passion, truth is very apt to be stranger than fiction. And no account is made—not even a dishonorable mention—of the strong and emphatic contradictions, given by the Namosi leaders and by the Catholic missionaries and Sisters, of the stale stories now dished up once more for the delectation of a public that has long since sickened of the paltry effort to turn a harmless and quiescent earth-pimple into a fuming volcano of sectarian hate.

In the crowded state of our columns this week we cannot enter more fully into the demerits of the Commission's report. But, in brief, it serves only to give a fresh point to the verdict of a leading non-Christian barrister in Melbourne, that the Methodist accusers have 'no case.' The abuse of 'the other side'—to wit, the Fiji Catholic missionaries—in the Commission's report is, perhaps, but the natural and customary result of this. The whole paltry agitation however, will serve one useful end: it will make people

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

chary about receiving anti-Catholic 'missionary tales' from Fiji for some years to come. The experience of the past will only serve to strengthen the impression as to the untrustworthy character of those evil stories. It is not, for instance, many years since the Chief Justice of Fiji found it necessary to denounce as 'a dangerous man' a missionary romancer whose evil and unfounded no-Popery tales were a menace to the peace of the islands. And many of our readers will readily recall the comical collapse of a charge of endeavoring to win converts by bribery, which was laid by another missionary, in 1896, against the Marist Fathers in Fiji. The artificial agitation over the alleged Bible holocaust in Fiji is stone-dead. And the recent comedy of 'inquiry,' or inverted trial, is the last nail in its coffin.

#### NOTICE.

We are in receipt of an unsigned communication from a Lumsden subscriber. If he would kindly send in his name we would be in a position to reply to his letter.

## Notes

### Something in a Name

Actors, singers, violinists, even trapezists, circus-riders, and variety stage people, know that there is a good deal in a name. It seems, for instance, almost indispensable that singers and violinists should possess an Italian name, pianists a German or Polish name, and so on. Foley, the Irish singer, labelled himself with the name of Foli, which, in his innocence of the language he thought was Italian. A great Australian songbird knew that she would never soar to fame as Nellie Mitchell. So she called herself Madame Melba—an Italian mispronunciation of Melbourne. Amy Castles will probably find her singing will never cause a great furore in the big world until she calls herself Amelia de' Castelli Carrodus, the great violinist, ought to have called himself Carrodini—or, better still, Carrettini. 'He plays like an angel,' said a lady who heard him in London. 'what a pity he is an Englishman!' The craze for change of names seems to have descended upon even the little knot of three Maoris who had such difficulty recently in securing the right to land in Australia. They were engaged by Mr. Fitzgerald for his big circus, and have to return to their native land at the close of their 'season.' When the big, handsome fellows stood up before the Customs' officials, they gave their names as George Isaacs, Thomas Isaacs, and Thomas Watts—all of which, by the way, are unpronounceable in their mellow native tongue, which has no 'g' or 's' and no double consonant sounds. 'They are,' says a Sydney contemporary, 'educated and intelligent,' and they are, moreover, Catholics. We have heard of a negro Daniel O'Connell, and of Kafir children singing 'We're Paddies Evermore.' But those Maoris with Jewish patronymics afford a curious phase in the development of stage names.

### Paying the Members

In Great Britain, Italy, Germany, and Spain, Members of Parliament receive no pay as such. They enjoy the privilege of serving their country gratuitously and looking forward—if, like Mrs. Gamp, they are 'so disposed'—to political pickings or the crumbs of office that fall from the Minister's table. It seems, however, from a motion brought forward a few weeks ago in the British House of Commons by Mr. Crooks, M.P., that a campaign in favor of the payment of Members has been decided upon. An interesting return has been prepared by the Labor representatives in the House, from which the following particulars are extracted:—

In Canada members of both Houses are allowed 10 dollars for each day's attendance, if the session does not extend beyond thirty days; if it does a sessional allowance of 1500 dollars. In Newfoundland members of the Council receive about £25 per session, and members of the Assembly from £40 to £60, according to residence. In Oape Colony there is a payment of a guinea for every day on which Parliament or any Committee sits, with 15s for personal expenses; and in Natal £1 per day is given as 'a travelling allowance.' In Queensland members of the Legislative Assembly get £270 a year, free railway passes and expenses; and in Victoria £300 a year. In New South Wales members of the Lower House are allowed £300 a year. The members of the Federal Chambers, £400 a year. In addition, free rail-

way tickets are granted; and in Sydney free rides are given on the State tramway cars. In South and Western Australia the allowance is £200 a year; and in New Zealand £200 for the Upper House, and £300 for the Lower House; while in Tasmania members are reimbursed for expenses to the amount of £50. In most of the European countries the practice is either to give an annual stipend or an allowance for each day's attendance, as well as free railway travelling. In France members both of the Senate and the Chamber receive about £360 per annum.

## OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH, GARSTON

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Sunday, the 7th inst., the new church at Garston was dedicated under the patronage of St Thomas the Apostle. The expectations of the Catholics of the district were realised to the fullest extent. The thoroughly finished edifice, though small, is in reality a thing of beauty. The architect was Mr. F. W. Petre, of Dundee, and the contractor Mr. O. Kelly, of Gore, both of whom are to be congratulated on their respective works. The collection on the occasion (some £52) was sufficient to pay in full for the building and its furnishing, so that it was opened free of debt. The Rev. Father Murphy, Administrator of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dundee, blessed the church and preached the occasional discourse. The pastor, Rev. Father O'Donnell, of Queens-town, sang the Missa Cantata, and the choir of St. Joseph's, Queenstown, rendered the Mass (Winter's) in their well known finished style. Father Murphy's

#### Sermon

was one of the best I have ever had the pleasure of hearing, and was followed by the congregation with the keenest and most eager interest. He took for his text: 'The Temple of God is Holy' (1 Cor. iii., 17). The preacher first explained that the ceremonies of the consecration of a church were different from the blessing and dedication. These latter we this day perform. The consecration of a church was, he said, one of the most touching and instructive ceremonies of Catholic worship. It reminded the Christian of one of the types of his religion—the pompous ceremonies of the dedication of the Temple of King Solomon. He then explained this type, and proceeded to expound the significance of the rites used in the consecration of the reality which it prefigured—our Christian churches. The Pontiff prepared by prayer and penance, the recital of the psalms at the church door; the sprinkling of the holy water on the exterior of the walls; the inscribing in Greek and Roman characters with the end of the crozier on the embers laid on the floor within the church; the unction with the sacred Chrism—these various rites were all explained and their significance was strikingly brought home to the minds of the people. The preacher then came to the ceremony of the day—the dedication of the church in which they were assembled. Why were they there that day, with hymn and prayer and sacrifice? In the words of the aged monarch of Israel, 'the work is great, for a house is prepared not for man but for God.' They were there, like the Israelites of old, to do homage to their Creator, to acknowledge themselves His people and the sheep of His flock. The church they erected was

#### A Lasting Profession

of their faith and hope in, and love of, God. What need had the Almighty of our buildings? Why this splendor of public worship? these vestments? these lights? The rev. preacher answered these questions by referring to the reply of the Saviour when Judas rebuked the penitent Mary for her use of the precious ointment. The preacher then went on to say that the human heart cannot have deep reverence or love for the Almighty and not manifest those feelings outwardly. When men (he continued) combined for literary or scientific, or commercial, or other purposes, they build magnificent edifices, and they open them with public banquets and rejoicings in order to honor the society of which they are members, and to facilitate the attainment of the end or ends for which the society was formed. He instanced the regal expenditure and jubilation which a new customs house, or an exchange, or an exhibition calls forth, and claimed it as only reasonable that the members of the greatest society in the whole wide world—the members of the Church Catholic—should have houses worthy of their society and of the aims and objects for which their society was formed.

#### The Most Important Business

of life (he said) is to be transacted within the walls of those houses—God is to be adored, His blessed Mother and the saints and angels are to be honored, and the interests of a happy eternity to be secured. The best we have are due to Him who has given all to us. As the pomp of the world dazzles and bewilders men and induces them to seek their happiness on earth so the children of the Catholic Church must make use of earthly splendor for God's sake. In this way it will lead them to the adoration of God in spirit and in truth. Then from the Old Testament the rev. preacher adduced some powerful arguments in favor of Catholic church building and church decoration. We find (he

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said) in the Book of Esdras, that while yet the people of God journeyed in the wilderness the Almighty prescribed to them the form of the tabernacle, and the materials of which it should be composed. God wished that all should be the voluntary offering of the people. 'Let every one,' said he, 'that is willing and hath the ready heart offer them to the Lord; gold, and silver, and brass.' Such was their zeal that Moses commanded them to cease from offering gifts, because 'the things that were offered did suffice and were too much.' If the great God was so particular in regard to a mere type or figure—for the Tabernacle was only the merest type of the most insignificant Catholic Church—how much more so in regard to the reality—our Catholic Church buildings? And if He in His infinite wisdom, laid on the Jews such weighty obligations in regard to the Tabernacle, and bestowed on them such rich rewards because of their generosity towards its construction, what obligations are there not on us, the children of the Catholic Church, to build up and embellish

#### The Real True Church

of His Own Divine Son? And what rewards may we not expect to receive in return for any generosity we extend towards its erection? Next, the preacher adduced the example of the holy King David bringing the Ark to Zion—the great jubilation, the sounding of the trumpet, and the holy King dancing before the Ark: his queen (Michol, the daughter of Saul) objecting to the action of her husband because she thought it beneath his royal dignity. But the Holy Spirit marked in a special manner King David's devotion, and inflicted on Queen Michol a curse of sterility in consequence of her indifference and contempt towards the Ark of God. Further on we read (said the preacher) how the holy King wished to build a temple, but the Lord ordained this work should be reserved to King Solomon, who, as the prince of peace, was typical of our Redeemer; and how, under the guidance of the Divine Spirit this magnificent structure was raised: how the riches of the world was made tributary to its erection; how it was dedicated with solemn rites; and how the Lord showed Himself pleased with all this manner of worship by the sensible presence of His glory. And this structure was yet only a type of a Catholic church. Again after the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity, the Prophet Aggeus was sent to command them to rebuild the house of God. 'Because,' said the Lord, 'My house is so desolate and you make haste every one to his house. Therefore, the heavens over you were stayed from giving dew, and the earth was hindered from yielding fruits. Build the house so as it shall be acceptable to Me, and I shall be glorified, saith the Lord.' Thus, we see from the whole history of the Jewish people, and from the pages of the Sacred Book, how opposed the Spirit of God is to the dry, cold philosophy of the world—a philosophy which scoffs at the humble efforts we make to give glory to God when we offer Him of our substance for the erection of His churches, and when we perform those solemn and impressive rites connected with His worship. Like the scoffing daughter of neglected Israel this philosophy is cursed by God with eternal barrenness. The holy Prophet Aggeus foretold that the second temple built by the Jews under Zorobabel although from a material point of view far inferior to the first temple built by Solomon, should far surpass the latter because

#### The 'Desired of Nations'

was to sanctify it by His Presence, and fill it with His Glory. 'The 'Desired of Nations' has come. The Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us.' The Saviour of the world has promised to abide with us all days even to the consummation of the world. In many ways does He fulfil this promise to His Church, but in a most special manner by His mysterious presence in our church buildings and in our tabernacle in the sacrament of love. For this Incarnate God (said the preacher) present with you in the Eucharist, you have built a house—a house in which the fruits of Redemption may be brought home to each one of you. Here the saving waters of Baptism shall be poured on the head of the unbaptised; here, those already baptised and made Christians shall be made perfect Christians; here you shall be nourished with the Bread of the Strong; here those who may have received wounds in the battle shall be healed in the tribunal of Penance; here the nuptial vow shall be pledged; and when your spirit will have departed from its earthly tabernacle, here in this church shall prayer and sacrifice be offered up for the repose of your soul. The Requiem shall be sung over your remains, and the bidding of eternal rest be imparted to you in the name of her who holds the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. Truly this is the house of God and the gate of heaven; yea, it is the kingdom of God, let down from heaven to earth—the tabernacle and dwelling-place of God with men. The rev. preacher concluded an able and telling discourse by congratulating Father O'Donnell and the congregation on their beautiful church, and by appealing to them to open it free of debt.

The appeal met with a prompt and generous response. Father O'Donnell made a financial statement, and it was found that of the £250 which the edifice cost, there would be required some £52 to clear off the debt. The pastor and Mr. McNamee then made the collection. At its close only a few pounds were required to comply to the letter with Father Murphy's request. Mr. D. A. Cameron, of Nokomai, generously made up the deficit.

Father O'Donnell thanked his true and lasting friend Father Murphy for his kindness in coming to crown their efforts that day in Garston. He also spoke in

most eulogistic terms of the architect and the contractor. I noticed Mr. Kelly's name read out for two guineas towards the building fund. He also thanked all his people for their generosity, and especially Mr. McNamee, in whose house Mass was hitherto celebrated, and who made them a free gift of the site for the new church. I should have said above that Father Murphy thanked the Queenstown choir for having come at such considerable expense and inconvenience to assist at the opening function. He congratulated the pastor on having such kind-hearted and generous people in his Queenstown congregation.

Mr. McCaughan, of the Garston Hotel, would not hear of accepting remuneration from the Queenstown choir, from the altar boys, or from the priests during the three days they stayed with him.

In the evening immediately before Benediction, which was given for the first time in Garston, Father Murphy preached another powerful sermon on the mission of the Holy Ghost. The Benediction was given by the rev. pastor, and thus was brought to a close a memorable day for the Catholic body in Garston.

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The new Catholic Church at Clyde will be opened by his Lordship Bishop Verdon on Sunday, July 19.

The new convent which is being erected at Winton for the Sisters of Mercy is now completed, and will be opened in a short time.

The devotions of the Forty Hours' Adoration will begin at the Sacred Heart Church, North-East Valley, on to-morrow (Friday) morning, and conclude at Mass on Sunday.

By direction of his Lordship the Bishop the devotions of the Forty Hours' Adoration will begin in the undermentioned churches in the diocese on the following dates:—North-East Valley, June 19; Lawrence, August 14; Cromwell, September 11; St. Joseph's Cathedral, September 25; Bluff, October 4; South Dunedin, October 9; Oamaru, October 16; Invercargill, October 23; Arrowtown, November 6; Queenstown, November 13; Winton, November 20; Balclutha, November 27; Mosgiel, December 1.

The usual weekly meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club was held on Friday evening, Rev. Father Murphy presided, and the attendance was good. Mr. T. J. Hussey introduced his first number of 'The Spectator,' which was really a revival of the paper which was in existence in the days of the old Literary Society. The paper was very interesting, and consisted of articles on various subjects. The leading article dealt with the preferential tariff and the leaderette with the licensing committee. Then followed sporting news, club notes, and notes referring to the different societies connected with the hall, stories, correspondence. The president warmly complimented Mr. Hussey on the excellent character of his production. Mr. Hussey, in replying, expressed the hope that members would contribute notes, articles, and correspondence, so as to assist in making it really interesting. The next meeting of the Club will be on Friday, June 26, when the evening will be devoted to readings. The gymnastic class was well attended during the week, and members are particularly requested to attend on Tuesday night, as a meeting will be held re the competition.

A general meeting of the congregation of St. Joseph's Cathedral was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Sunday evening for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to consider the best means of collecting funds for the liquidation of the debt incurred in strengthening the towers of the Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop presided, and there was a representative attendance. The Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., after having read apologies for non-attendance from Messrs. J. B. Callan, J. Carroll, and O'Connell, said that the committee had decided that the best plan was to make a thorough canvass of the city, Mornington, and Roslyn, and inaugurate a house-to-house weekly collection. It was proposed to appoint three collectors to each ward of the city, and a like number each to Mornington and Roslyn. These collectors would be empowered to appoint assistant collectors in their respective districts, who would be supplied with collecting books, etc. Mr. P. Hally said it was not creditable to the people of the Cathedral parish that this debt should be permitted to be a source of anxiety to his Lordship the Bishop and the clergy and he trusted that with all acting in union it would be quickly liquidated. The proposal of the committee was unanimously adopted. The following collectors were then appointed: Bell ward, Messrs. P. Hally, P. O'Neill, and J. O'Connor; South ward, Messrs. T. Deehan, Fulton, and Lennon; High ward, Messrs. J. Woods, J. Hally, and Murphy; Leith ward, Messrs. J. Casey, P. O'Reilly, W. Dunne; Roslyn, Messrs. C. Columb, junr., J. Forde, and T. Hussey; Mornington, Messrs. P. Carolin and O'Neill. Rev. Father Murphy and Mr. P. O'Neill were appointed joint hon. treasurers, and Mr. Foley hon. secretary. Nearly all the ladies present promised to assist in collecting in their respective districts. A printing committee was set up for the purpose of procuring collecting books, cards, etc., which will be ready for distribution at the meeting of the general committee on Sunday evening. All collecting books will be stamped so as to prevent unauthorised persons canvassing for subscriptions.

In cases of attacks of Colic, Cramp, or Spasms, Evans's WITCH'S OIL will be found invaluable.—\*\*

## Bazaar at Hunterville

The Catholic bazaar at Hunterville (says the 'Rangitikei Advocate') was opened at 11 a.m. on the Prince of Wales birthday by Mr. Remington, M.H.R., the opening speeches being reserved for the evening. The Argyle Hall was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. Along both sides of the hall were arranged tables and stalls, loaded with all kinds of work and produce. Just inside the entrance to the left came the magic well with Mrs. Howard in charge. Next came the fancy work stall of Mrs. Telly, assisted by Misses Chubbin and Fergusson and Mrs. Thompson. Next came a produce stall with a large assortment of produce and poultry. Just opposite was the 'Parekaretu' produce, refreshment, and fancy work stall in charge of Mesdames Henderson, Giles, Tierney, O'Leary, Morgan, and Misses Lumsden and O'Leary. The many specialties of this department defy exact description, but among the many beautiful things were three lovely arasene and raised plush work by Mrs. Henderson, of Dunedin, which call for special mention. Adjoining this stall was another fancy and other work stall in charge of Mrs. Thomas, Misses Thomas and Gray. The following donated animals for the various guessing and drawing competitions: Cream pony, bazaar committee; saddle horse, Mr. R. Cameron; cow, Mr. T. O'Connell; sheep, Messrs. R. Dalziel, C. Nolan, R. Ireland, Bartlett and Simpson Bros.; lamb, J. Hurley. Hunterville Brass Band rendered several selections during the evening, which added considerably to the enjoyment.

In the evening the Rev. Father Costello, in a few brief words spoke of the pleasant duty he had to perform in introducing the hon. member for the district, Mr. A. E. Remington.

Mr. Remington said he was pleased to have been asked to address them on such a unique occasion, it being the first time his Catholic friends had appealed to the public of Hunterville to help towards their church, and the present occasion should appeal to all Christians, no matter what denomination. It is very pleasant to see the perfect unanimity displayed by other denominations on the present occasion, which went to prove that they were all united as one people. The object of the bazaar is to pay off the debt on the church and presbytery. I appeal to you to work in unity, as the greatest evidence of your work will be the Colony's progress.

## The Cardinal's Excursion to the South Sea Islands

The South Sea Islands Excursion is probably the biggest undertaking of its kind ever carried out in this country. It is quite characteristic of the people who have the management of it, that it has been made no half-hearted affair. They chartered the best ship which was obtainable—an ideal vessel for the purpose—and their arrangements are completed in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. His Eminence the Cardinal has made it clear that the undertaking is not to be used as a profit-making concern, and has given instructions that nothing is to be left undone to make it, from the excursionists' point of view, a six weeks' pleasure trip. Passengers will not be subjected to the well-known inconveniences of island touring in trading steamers, and the missionaries in the islands are exerting themselves organising native feasts and displays for the reception and entertainment of the visitors. No previous excursion steamer has been built to call at most of the places in the 'Victoria's' time table, which allows for no less than 18 days ashore in various places where most is to be seen and where the sportsmen may find recreation with the wheel, the gun, and the line. Pleasure skiffs and a steam launch are to be carried on the steamer; photographers' dark room is provided, and a medical man will accompany the party. A hair-dresser's saloon and store are to be fitted up on the vessel, and the thousand and one other details are being kept in mind which must not be overlooked in providing for the comfort of the party. The 'Victoria' is a new vessel, built on mail steamer lines for express passenger traffic. Her dining saloon, smoking, music, and lounge rooms are on the promenade deck; her state-rooms are exceptionally well fitted and ventilated, and her sanitary arrangements, baths, etc., right up-to-date. The 'Victoria' is 3000 tons burthen, and her speed is 15½ knots. It need hardly be pointed out that the charter of so fine a vessel and the incidental expenses of the tour generally involve a very large expenditure. The passenger rates have been calculated at a figure which just meets these expenses when the vessel is comfortably full. All passengers rank as of one class, and as no one is to be booked who is not personally known to the committee of control there is a guarantee as to the select character of the party. There is, however, no exclusiveness in the arrangements, non-Catholics being freely accepted. We are pleased to hear that the booking is quite satisfactory, most of the 'midship berths' being already taken. The party includes a number of well-known people, including several ladies. An illustrated prospectus containing plan of the vessel and every information has been issued and may be obtained from the secretaries or from any of Cook and Sons' offices.

Hope is the virtue which most glorifies God. Hope has its root in faith, its fruit in charity.

## OBITUARY

MRS. J. FLYNN, HAWERA.

(By telegraph from an occasional correspondent)

It is with feelings of deep regret I have to record the passing away of one of the pioneers of the Catholic Church in this Colony in the person of Mrs. J. Flynn, whose somewhat sudden death on Monday evening cast a gloom over the town of Hawera, where the deceased had resided for many years, and during that time enjoyed the great respect of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Mrs. Flynn had not been very well of late, and early on Monday evening, whilst conversing by telephone in her home with one of her sons in Opuake, she had an apoplectic seizure, and in about a quarter of an hour her soul sped across the line separating time from eternity. The deceased was a good practical Catholic. To her sorrowing husband and family the greatest sympathy is extended in their bereavement. By her death the Church loses a faithful member, the town a sterling citizen, her husband a loving wife, and her children a kind and affectionate mother. As Mrs. Flynn was a member of the Catholic church choir for many years a solemn Requiem Mass was said for the happy repose of her soul on Wednesday morning, the interment taking place in the afternoon. The following, amongst others, sent telegrams of sympathy: Archbishop Redwood, Sir Joseph Ward, Dean McKenna (New Plymouth), Dean Grogan (Wanganui), Fathers Goggan (Napier), O'Shea (Wellington), Johnston (Waipawa), O'Sullivan (Wanganui), Ainsworth (South Wellington), O'Meara (Feilding), Tymons (Palmerston North), Mulvihill (Gisborne), and McGrath (Patea).—R.I.P.

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

Owing to the pressing demand upon our space we are compelled to hold over some editorial and other matter till next issue.

Mr. A. J. Whittaker, one of our oldest and most respected residents (writes a Hawera correspondent) has been appointed a Justice of the Peace, and it is needless to say that the appointment has given great and general satisfaction.

The new Marist College, Ponsonby, Auckland, will be solemnly blessed and opened by his Lordship Bishop Lenihan on Sunday next. The cost of the building has been about £6000, and the Marist Brothers hope that the Catholic public will assist them in bearing a portion of the financial burden incurred in the erection and furnishing of the institution.

A very pleasing function took place recently at the Catholic Church, Mangaweka, when Miss McIlvride was made the recipient of a very handsome afternoon China tea set. Rev. Father Lacroix was present, and in opening proceedings spoke in eulogistic terms of the great assistance, both vocally and instrumentally (says the 'Settler'), Miss McIlvride had been to the choir. As organist she was most efficient and thoroughly capable of giving advice and assistance to young members in the vocal art. Through her ability as a teacher the choir had made marked progress, and were now able to render difficult music in creditable style. He thought the presentation had been highly merited, but he trusted Miss McIlvride would not look upon it as an attempt at payment, but merely a small token of their hearty appreciation of her services. Miss Healy then made the presentation, prefacing the action by further complimentary remarks. Mr. Albert read the address which accompanied the presentation, and Miss McIlvride, in a neat little speech, returned her sincere thanks.

Now is the time for planting all kinds of trees, and our readers in Otago cannot do better than entrust their orders to the well-known and long-established nurserymen, Messrs. Howden and Moncrieff, of Dunedin. The firm has a reputation extending over many years for keeping the best stocks of fruit trees, which will be found true to name—a matter of supreme importance to those intending to plant orchards. The purchase of inferior fruit trees is a waste of money and time, and also the cause of great annoyance, and, therefore, only reliable growers, such as Messrs. Howden and Moncrieff, should be patronised.

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

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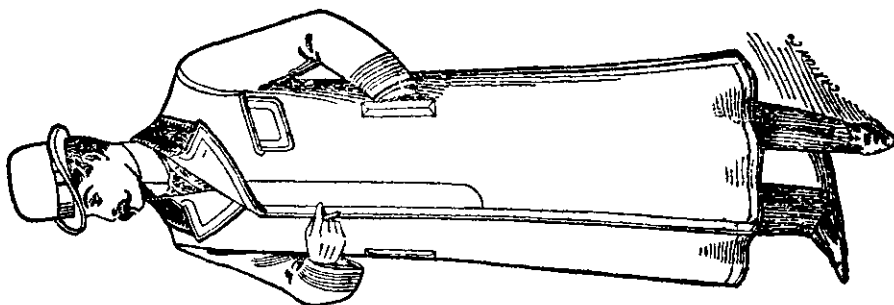
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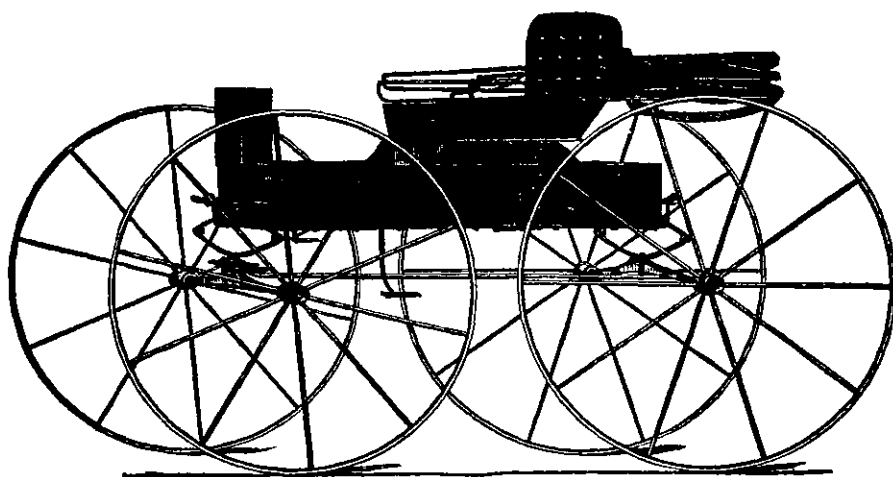
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# The Storyteller

## UNFORGOTTEN.

Chance caused me once to pass a few weeks in a little village in the South of Ireland. Not far from the village is a fine old mansion, or, as it is termed, castle, in the middle of a magnificent demesne, enclosing picturesque ruins of an ancient edifice, which appears to have bequeathed the epithet of castle to the more modern though old dwelling house, built at some distance from the site of the fortress habitation of the ancient barons who took the title from its name. It was a pleasant occupation to wander through these ruins—covering still a vast extent of ground, and with much of the old building but little impaired by the ravages of time. The arched gateway at the entrance is still perfect; the tall grass has grown up in rank luxuriance about the base of the pillars of the arch; and the ivy is clasping their summit in its deadly embrace, but the arch itself is perfect; the keep over it still remains as when the watchful guard were pacing it to and fro except that the moss has spread upon it now a more luxurious carpet than the chieftain of old allowed his retainers. The winding staircase of stone leads you still from the inside to the summit of the wall, and higher yet to the ivy-covered turret from which once the banner floated or the signal-fire gleamed. You may now make your way to the top of this turret and look down on the mass of broken walls that are strewn beneath. You may look over the chambers that once were the scenes of feudal revelry, and the courts that once saw the gathering of feudal war—but that now glare no more with the festal lamp, or ring with the sound of warlike preparations—or you may cast your eye to where there rise at some little distance the ruins of what once was the chapel of the castle—the chancel is nearly perfect; a few of the stone sashes of the great eastern window are broken away, and there is no roof but the canopy of heaven; but with these exceptions, and that here again Nature has carpeted the floor with the leaves of many autumns, there is but little change since the barons, or more likely their ladies, used to come and hear the family confessor chant the Vespers at the stone altar, which is still unremoved. Just outside the chancel, under the arch of a belfry, whence probably a bell once chimed to the domestics of the castle the hour of prayer, a long flagged corridor runs down a dark passage to a large iron door. The corridor is still kept in repair.

I was not long in the village before I learned from some communicative persons the history of this family. They were lineal descendants of the ancient barons. The title and a great portion of the estates had been forfeited in some of those many rebellions which have so often proved in Ireland either the cause or the pretext of confiscation; and to the present inheritors of their patrimony but little of the ancient glories of the house remained; they were, however, still wealthy and respected, and cherished with all the fondness of hereditary pride the old ruins of their baronial residence and the vault to which for ages had been consigned the remains of the members of the house.

I also learned that the present proprietor had not been more than two years in possession of the estate. He had obtained it on the death of a distant relative. I was told that the last owner had an only daughter, exceedingly beautiful and amiable—that it had been arranged that she was to be married to her relative, who, by the law of entail, was heir to the estate. Just as the marriage was about to take place, the lady had died. Both her father and lover were represented as being disconsolate. The former proved his sincerity by dying in a few months of a broken heart, and the latter succeeded to the estate. During my stay in the neighborhood I had become acquainted with him. He did not appear particularly broken-hearted. I heard it said that he had never got over the loss of his betrothed, but I confess that when I sat in his society and found him the soul and life of conversation, in which he was particularly animated and intelligent, I could not help feeling sceptical as to the permanence of his sorrow, and supposing that an estate of two thousand a year might be capable, in due time, of administering consolation even to a bereaved lover.

Among the points upon which I acquired information, I was told that ever since the old gentleman's death his ghost was haunting the demesne, that he had been seen coming out of the vault at midnight, with a lighted candle in his hand, and it was further whispered that the new lord of the mansion was conscious of the unseasonable remembrances of his predecessor, and felt ashamed of them, as latterly strict orders had been issued that no one should, under any circumstances, be admitted into the demesne after nightfall—a peremptory order which put a stop to moonlight excursions to visit the ruins, which had previously been frequently planned and executed. Different causes were assigned for the peremptory directions which closed the gates against all nocturnal visitors—many attributed it to the pious unwillingness of the owner to let the pranks of his relative's ghost be generally known—some saw a sufficient reason in the fact that a young lady in the neighborhood had found in one of these moonlight excursions an opportunity to elope—and the prudence and propriety of the owner were the theme of applause from all the matrons of the country around.

I had been all my life a perfect and utter disbeliever in all tales of supernatural appearances; and yet, strange to say, I united with this scepticism a most earnest and passionate desire to see a ghost. I do not know why, but the story of the ghost made a deep impression on my imagination. I felt an insuperable desire to test the reality of the apparition by a personal visit to the vault, and I fancied that a silver passport might be sufficient to admit me within the precincts of the demesne, even at the forbidden hour.

In this, however, I was disappointed. No bribe—at least none that I offered—was sufficient to overcome the fidelity or the caution of the warden at the gate. It was in vain that I pleaded my desire to see the ruins by moonlight; it was in vain that I urged my plea by the most cogent reasons my purse or my eloquence could supply; the old gatekeeper sternly replied to all my offers and solicitations that he dared not disobey his master's orders; and I was forced to abandon my project, or seek some less legitimate mode of accomplishing it than by entering through the gate.

It was not until the night before I was to leave that I effected my purpose of paying a midnight visit to the vault. I had walked all round the demesne in daylight; but it was enclosed by a nine-foot wall, and a wall so perfect as to baffle all my attempts at climbing. At last I bethought me of another expedient for gaining admission.

I should have mentioned that close by the old ruins ran a considerable stream, which divided the demesne into two parts. Just where it emerged from the demesne there was a bridge, and it struck me that I might possibly make my way under one of the arches. I reconnoitred the passage in the daytime. The stream was not, I knew, very deep, but still it was far too deep to be comfortable, perhaps even safe, to wade; but I remarked that along the bottom of the arch there was here and there a few projecting stones, and a few indentations in the masonry, which left an adventurous passenger an opportunity, by a judicious disposition of his steps, of passing along the entire length of the arch. To these perilous stepping-stones my curiosity to see a ghost induced me to trust myself.

I accomplished my entrance with some difficulty. The bright moon shone full upon the side of the arch where my stepping-stones lay, and guided me to place my feet. I could not help thinking that if I was superstitious I might look on her as a lamp held in the heavens to guide me to a destined interview with a being of another world; but when I saw that she was rapidly veering round and lowering in the heavens, so that long before my return, even if she were not set, my stepping-stones would be completely in the shadow, I thought it more convenient to interpret the withdrawal of the lamp as an omen that I should never return. With all my efforts to shake it off, I confess the superstition for an instant gathered gloomy at my heart.

When I found myself safe on firm ground I felt inclined to laugh at the wild and foolish errand upon which I had come; but there was an awe about me that prevented me from giving way to my inclinations. The shadows of the great old trees were projected upon the silvery hoariness of the meadow; and I could of those near me trace the minutest outlines against the sky, as their flinnest foliage vibrated gently and distinctly in the night breeze. The ripple of the river was sparkling in the moonbeam, and its indistinct murmurs hardly broke upon the stillness of the scene; silence—if I may so speak—was undisturbed by the few sounds that came softly upon the midnight air—now and then the far-off howl of some dog, true to the reproach which the dramatist has cast upon his tribe, senselessly 'baying the moon,' or the heavy whirring of the wing of the night bird. I looked across the meadow to the eminence where the old ruins stood in their antique solemnity—the tall turrets rose like giants, their mantles of ivy thrown carelessly round their shoulders, motionless in the repose of the scene. I felt half-unwilling to disturb their tranquility by a nearer approach. The truth was I would have given something to recede, but it would have compromised my honor in my own eyes. I never was so much afraid of anything as of being obliged to own to myself that I was a coward.

On, then, I went towards the awful-looking pile, with a nervous apprehension such as I had never felt before. A low mist seemed to flit along the banks of the stream; and I could not help feeling as if its vapory forms were really the dim shapes of spirits. At last I reached the rising ground on which stood the old castle. I was startled as my step sounded loud on the worn stone flag that was the threshold of the gateway. Inside all was dark and gloomy from the contrast. Here and there the light tinged some object where the moonbeams poured in through the old windows or some loophole in the walls. I went on through the ruins until I reached the church. I stood in the deserted chancel, and my thoughts rose to Him to Whom once from that lonely spot ascended the solemn hymns of praise. I leaned back against the wall, and I could almost see before me the altar and the dim taper gleaming indistinctly. My spirit was solemnised. I wondered how the fears of superstition could have peopled with restless or wicked spirits a place so still and so holy. In the sacredness of the place—in everything around me, I felt as it were the presence of the Father of Spirits, and from that presence everything that was unholy was bid away. If ever I felt the purity of devotion, it was for the time I stood there.

I was startled by the light sound of footsteps—they seemed lighter than human. I listened, but all again was still. I thought it might be the wind that moved some

leaf that lay withered on the floor, and that it was its rolling along the flags. I felt then the force of Shelley's beautiful expression, which I always thought strange before; it is when he says that the passing of the spirits to and fro was like the light footfalls of the driven leaves. I quote from memory, and most probably inaccurately—but no matter—I felt it then. I forgot, it is true, that at the time there was not a breath of wind to stir the leaves. Again the same soft sound came close to me. It seemed as if a soft tread passed the entrance to the chancel, at the same moment the light of a lamp gleamed on the wall opposite me. I could not move. I looked fearfully through a broken crevice in the wall, and there I saw passing slowly outside a figure wrapped in a cloak, with a lamp and a large key in its hand; its head was bowed down, so that I could not catch the features, but the general outline bore an indistinct likeness of the present owner of the demesne, but the figure was larger, and I thought that of an older man. I remembered to have heard that he was very like his deceased relative.

I could hear the throbbing of my heart distinctly against the cold stone on which I leaned—I almost fancied that its pulsations could be heard by the mysterious being upon which I gazed. The figure reached the low and narrow door that led into the chancel in which I stood. It paused and seemed about to enter. The light of the lamp fell upon the features, but my eyes were getting dim, and a vapor floated along before them—I could distinguish nothing but that the features were ghastly pale. I knew no more until I saw that the figure had turned from the chancel and was moving down the roofless corridor that led to the vault. I was relieved. The light of the lamp guided my eye in watching its movements. It unlocked the large iron door of the vault—the bolt shot with a heavy and a dismal sound—the echo rang strangely through the silence—the figure disappeared into the vault, and all again was still.

I now breathed freer. I could not be sure that it was not all an illusion. I looked round fearfully through the chancel—all was just as before, and the stone bars of the great window were still intercepting the flood of silver light that poured in through every interstice. I moved, I put my hand upon everything near me to be sure that all was not a dream. I awoke as it were to the consciousness of material things. I laughed at my folly. I felt convinced that it was all a spectre of my own mind. I remembered that the phantom had not unlocked the door of the vault, and I determined to test its reality by an examination whether the state of the door would correspond with this. I left my nook and walked slowly and stealthily along.

My heart misgave me as I entered the corridor. In vain I summoned my scepticism to my aid—in vain I argued to my fears that, even if it were a spirit,

'Soul and body on the whole  
Were odds against a disembodied soul'

There is in the human mind a natural and instinctive dread of meeting with a departed spirit, and where we are to act from the impulse of the moment, the conclusions of the intellect avail but little against the unreasonable instincts of the heart.

I approached the iron door—it was more than half open. I put my hand forward to touch it—it came in contact with a large key which the mysterious visitant had left in the lock. I do not know how it was, but the touch unquestionably tended to dissipate my fears. I felt, certainly, that it was not an illusion of my own fancy that had conjured up the spectre, but strange to say there was even in that feeling a relief, and whether it was that the necessity which the apparition evidently found for opening the door suggested some doubts as to its immateriality, or that the passion for exploring the mysterious became too strong to permit any other feeling to act, I know not; but certain I am that fear was almost, if not altogether, lost in curiosity as I gently pushed wider open the iron door, so as to admit me inside.

It opened on a dark gloominess, in which, looking before me I could see nothing but blackness—from the right, however, there streamed a faint and indistinct light. I recollected the light which was carried by the apparition, and felt satisfied that it had gone in the direction from which the light came. I soon found that the door opened not on the vault itself, but a species of anti-chamber like a reception room. The darkness prevented me ascertaining either its nature or its dimensions—a narrow passage led from this to the right—guided by the glimmering I had seen, I made my way cautiously along this dark passage—a few steps brought me to another aperture through which I had a view of the interior of the vault itself. I saw a view, for as my readers have no doubt anticipated, both the ghost and its lamp were there. I looked some minutes before I could be satisfied that all was real before I could divest my mind of the real effect of the first general impression to examine the strange minutiae in detail. It was a long, low, and narrow apartment, arched at top with stone. Down the centre was placed a stone table which ran the entire length of the apartment—and across this were placed the coffins quite close to each other—the centre table was full—and it seemed as if a side table had been spread for the repast of death—at the far extremity of the chamber, a smaller table had been set, and on this lay one solitary coffin—beside this, on the table, sat the being whose steps I had followed—the lamp was placed so as to throw its full light on the coffin. I was startled by the appearance of another standing upright against the wall close behind; but, on looking again, I perceived the lid was removed from the coffin, beside which the apparition sat, and had been placed

against the wall—the being thus strangely occupied was gazing earnestly upon the uncovered remains which it contained.

I felt the blood run cold to my heart—I had read of ghouls and vampires that come to feed upon the dead. I almost felt myself in the presence of one of these terrible creatures, and I trembled as I thought myself the only human being that had ever surprised them in their fearful feast. The delusion, however, was but momentary. I soon recognised, in the being that thus alarmed me, the owner of the place—the last descendant of the mighty dead who slept in that chamber. I thought of the tales that I had heard of his grief for his betrothed bride. Was it possible that he had thus followed her almost like Orpheus to the realms of death? Could the lover thus bear to gaze upon the mouldering remnants of the features that once had charmed him.

I soon found it was all possible—it was the only construction I could place upon his appearance there at that hour. A projecting piece of masonry screened me from the light of the lamp, and in the shadow I could watch him without being observed myself. The lamp but ill lit the gloomy chamber, and the coffins lay there half shrouded in terrible obscurity—half revealed by a faint light more ghastly than darkness. A damp chill pervaded the heavy and oppressive air—and I could just see round the bowed roof, and down the sides of the chamber, the dews of the charnel-house gathering here and there in humid concretions upon the walls. Some ugly insect things were moving lazily along the wall, and seemed vexed that any living thing but themselves and their loathsome kindred should intrude upon their dreary abode. And yet now and then a deep and heavy buzz went along the air from some winged thing. I fancied that I felt the hideous inmates crawling slowly along my skin. But there sat the bereaved lover, apparently unconscious of the loathsome horrors that surrounded him. He gazed into the lidless coffin as if within it was all that he cared for on earth. My soul sickened when I thought of what met his eye—but he gazed with all the devotion of the lover. It was terrible to see the adoration of that lover—its scene the dismal charnel-house—its object the mouldering corpse. I thought it was the love of insanity.

I was soon satisfied that it was. A loud laugh rang terribly along the dismal vault—one would have thought it might have startled the silent dead from their repose—it was the fearful laugh of the maniac. I now remembered the wild expression of the eye that, amid all his vacuity and intelligence, had so often startled me—the vacant and yet impatient stare with which he seemed often to look for the coming of something that no one saw but himself. He was mad, and his madness still saw in the coffin all that once had been his idol.

And yet how many who are accounted wise in their generation are really devoting themselves to a worship as insane! How many an immortal soul, engaged in the pursuit of all that worldlings prize, is flinging from it its high destiny—and bowling down amid the corruptions of a moral charnel-house, before idols which its distempered imagination has conjured up of objects as loathsome and as perishable as the corpse!

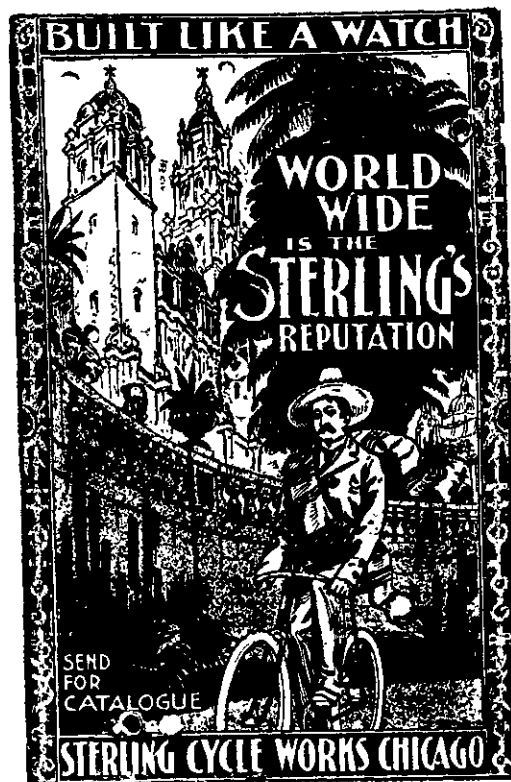
As I gazed upon that maniac, I scarcely knew whether I should pity or envy him. There is always a melancholy in contemplating under any circumstances the aberration of human intellect. It is a melancholy that comes home to our heart's core—it thrills us with the fearful thought how poor the reason on which we pride ourselves—how soon it may be shattered, and all of high imagination or of deep thought, that now we prize, be jumbled up into the grotesque fancies into which its broken fragments may be shaped! There is nothing so fearful to human sensibility—nothing so humiliating to human pride as the ravings of a madman.

I felt all this as I looked upon the maniac in that vault. But yet there was something touching in the constancy, the love, that was his madness. The world had forgotten her with whom he sat—the place that had known her knew her no more—but he still remembered her; it seemed scarcely an act of memory—she was still present with him. He could not bear that the form which he had loved so tenderly should now be left all alone to the grave—and he had followed her with the love that passeth death to bear her company even there. He talked to her—he called upon her name with a startling loudness—nothing answered but the shrill echoes of the vault—he then stooped down into the coffin, and he whispered tenderly her name—he put his ear in the attitude of listening for her reply—and it seemed as if he heard one—then he would talk wildly, and he asked of the dead why she had left him and had chosen to dwell there? And his voice assumed the tone of entreaty as he besought of her to come back—and then suddenly he screamed and gasped for breath. I thought returning consciousness was revealing the reality—but no—he looked earnestly in the coffin, and he told her not to gaze so wildly—then he shrank back with horror and told her she was mad—and it was madness that had made her leave her comfortable home and fix her abode in that chamber—and then he seemed to reason with her upon the folly of a vow which he had imagined she had taken—of eternal celibacy and confinement to that place—and when he found her inexorable in her determination—he groaned, and he lay down upon the cold, damp floor—and still he addressed her in the tone of supplication. But I could bear no more. I rushed from my hiding-place as unobserved as I had come. I felt it a desecration to intrude upon the solemn privacy of that interview with the dead. When I once more reached the open air I felt the halm of the night breeze a relief after the atmosphere I had left. The moon was sinking fast

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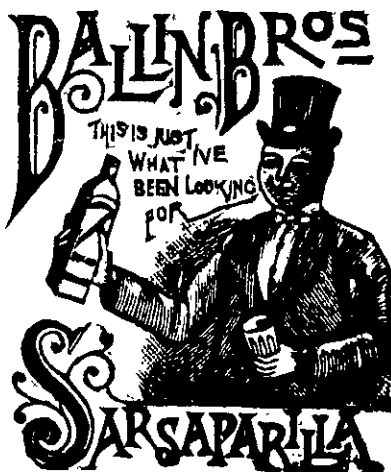
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Q—What Cure?

A.—**Warner's Safe Cure**

Q.—What does it cure?

A.—All diseases of the kidneys and liver.

Q.—Are there many diseases of the kidneys and liver?

A.—Not very many; but there are a great number of diseases caused by a diseased or inactive condition of those organs.

Q.—Name some.

A.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Backache, Gravel & Bladder troubles are all caused by a deranged condition of the kidneys. Uric acid and other urinary poisons are retained in the system, and the diseases named are the result. On the other hand, when the liver is working imperfectly, Indigestion, Billiousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, General Debility and Blood Disorders are developed.

Q.—Will Warner's Safe Cure cure all the diseases named?

A.—Yes; simply because it restores the kidneys and liver to health and activity when all urinary and biliary poisons are duly expelled from the system in a natural manner.

Q.—Will Warner's Safe Cure cure Bright's Disease of the Kidneys?

A.—Yes, in nearly every instance when the cure is taken in time.

in the heavens, and the shadows were all lengthened to a strange and melancholy appearance—a few light clouds were on the sky—and the silvery light fell upon the trees—the meadows and the ruins as calmly and as softly as before—all was peace and stillness. It was a strange contrast with the scene I had left.

Not many weeks after this the bereaved lover became, to general appearance, positively and outrageously insane. He was removed to an asylum in the neighborhood of Dublin. I have heard since that he raved constantly of someone being locked up in a vault, and expressed a constant uneasiness of their being starved. He persisted so pertinaciously and so consistently in his story, that his attendant physician was almost decided upon sending to have the vault examined. But the next time it was opened was to receive his own remains. No human frame could resist excitement such as consumed him, and a little time sufficed to place him beside his betrothed.—'The Derry People.'

## The Catholic World

### ENGLAND.—Good Shepherd Day

On a Sunday recently his Lordship the Bishop of Liverpool received at his house the offerings of the diocese for the waifs and strays. The amount presented exceeded £400.

### A London Church

The beautiful West End Church of the Jesuit Fathers in Farm street, London, which is known to Catholics in all parts of the country, is now in the hands of the builder, who is enlarging it very considerably. The new portion will not be ready for opening for some time yet, but when it is it will be found a worthy addition to so handsome an edifice.

### Westminster Cathedral

The great cathedral—still in a very unfinished condition—at Westminster was crowded by something like five or six thousand people on Sunday, April 26, when a very interesting and highly impressive ceremony took place, namely the reception of the school children of the diocese with their offerings on behalf of the 'Crusade of Rescue.' His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop was to have been present, but unfortunately his health would not allow him to go outdoors. His place was therefore taken by the new Bishop-Auxiliary, Bishop Stanley. Considerably over 1000 children filed past his Lordship, kissing the ring, and Dr. Stanley spoke in praise of the work and encouraged all to go on with it.

### Death of a Priest

The death occurred at Bristol on Maundy Thursday of the Rev. John O'Leary, D.D., formerly Professor of Moral Theology at the Central Seminary, Oscott. The deceased priest was born in County Kerry, Ireland, on June 18, 1842. He received the tonsure and four minor orders at All Hallows' College, Dublin, of which he was a distinguished student, in 1864. In the September of the same year he went to the English College, Bruges, where he was ordained priest in 1866.

### Presentation

At a large gathering of the parishioners of St. Margaret's and All Saints, Cannington, the Very Rev. Dean Dooley (one of the most popular of the Irish clergy in London) was made the recipient of an illuminated address and a purse of gold in recognition of his zealous labors as rector of the poor and populous parish for many years. The various speakers paid glowing tributes to Father Dooley's energy, which Cardinal Vaughan had recognised by appointing him to the charge of the largest mission in the metropolis. St. Mary and St. Michael's, Commercial road. In returning thanks, Dean Dooley, who has lately been in bad health, announced that the generosity of his former flock would enable him to take a much-needed holiday, and he hoped to return with renewed strength to continue his labor amongst the poor of East London.

### Bigotry Rebuked

At the annual meeting of the Church Association in St. James's Hall, London, the secretary announced that it was proposed to send a message to the King, protesting against his proposed formal visit to the Pope, whose religion his Majesty so recently declared in public to be superstitious and idolatrous. Mr. Charles M'Arthur, M.P., who had just entered, said he objected to the message being sent to the King. His Majesty was the ruler of a community which included Roman Catholics, and the visit to the Pope was simply one of courtesy. He did not think it was the purpose of the Church Association to attack the Church of Rome, but to fight against Ritualism in the Church of England. Roman Catholics were their fellow-subjects, paid taxes, and fought their battles. He felt he must make the protest or leave the meeting. The message was then accepted by the meeting, only three hands being held up against it.

### A Disappointment

In the course of a letter to the young people of the archdiocese of Westminster which was read by the Bishop of Emmaus, who presided in Westminster Cathedral at the presentation of offerings in aid of friendless children, he said it was

a great disappointment that the state of his health did not permit him to be with them on Good Shepherd Sunday. But he felt his heart grow quite young again as he thought of the goodwill of the clergy and the intelligent zeal of their teachers, and of their own zeal and activity and self-sacrifice in collecting together so much money for the salvation of multitudes of poor children who without their love and help might be eternally lost.

### An Act of Kindness

Before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury, in the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, Miss Alice Jane Beatty, a trained nurse, sued the publishers, printer, and editor of the 'Month' for March, 1899, for an alleged libel forming part of an article in that issue entitled 'The Convent Enquiry Society.' The facts as narrated by the witnesses can be briefly stated. Miss Beatty was at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, and subsequently suffered from illness. In August, 1902, she underwent an operation, which was performed by Dr. Cullingworth. It was stated that this operation saved her life, but she became dominated by the idea that Dr. Cullingworth was hostile to her and wished to persecute her. She brought an action against him, and was unsuccessful. After the operation she was very ill, and whilst she stayed at St. Veronica's Home, Chiswick, everything was done to insure quiet, which Dr. Atteridge, the medical attendant, found she needed. Miss Beatty, however, thought that everyone was working against her in the interest of Dr. Cullingworth, and she refused to take food unless she were allowed to leave. She was then permitted to go. Mr. Britten, secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, was the writer of the article in the 'Month,' and when proceedings were taken he, to avoid litigation, agreed that Miss Beatty should receive £100. Action was then taken against the editor and publishers of the 'Month.' Mr. Justice Grantham told the jury that the only motive by which the Catholics were actuated was one of kindness—to save her from herself—and he asked if it was not clear that the Protestant Alliance was behind the plaintiff. The jury found a verdict for the defendants, who did not ask for costs.

### FRANCE.—A Demonstration

On the decision of the Havre Courts against the Dominicans and Franciscans, who have refused to leave their monasteries, being given against the monks, vast crowds escorted the Fathers, cheering them all the way to their convents.

### Chapels Closed

All the unauthorised chapels at Lourdes have been closed by the order of the Government with the exception of the Basilica and the Grotto. Great excitement prevails in the district, and an extraordinary delegation of departmental authorities intends to approach the Government on the subject. Several of the local municipal councils have passed resolutions opposing the closing of the Grotto, which would entail the irreparable ruin of the district.

### Counting the Cost

The cost to France of the policy of suppressing the religious Orders has been roughly computed by the 'Gaulois.' The official figures allow £1,080,040 for the construction of 2257 new schools, £190,000 for fitting the schools up, and £328,128 per annum for the stipends of the new teachers. In addition to this there are said to be about 250,000 aged or invalided persons subsisting on religious charity. Their support may be reckoned at about £20 per annum each—a total of £5,000,000; and, whether the State or their relatives support them, they cannot be left to starve. Adding up, we find the country involved in a capital outlay of £1,270,040, and an annual outlay of £5,328,128, without counting anything for the depreciation of school buildings.

### The Road to Exile

The Franciscans (writes a Paris correspondent) as well as the Dominicans, are taking the road of exile from France. Only a few years back they opened a small church in the Batignolles district, where, aided by M. Turquet, a convert from Protestantism, and who had formerly been an Under Secretary of State, they made weekly distributions of food, clothing, and money to crowds of the submerged. Now this little church of St. Antony of Padua is closed, and the friars have gone to a place in Holland, where they will be welcomed by the Protestant as well as the Catholic Dutch. The Franciscans have also received notice to leave their priory at Ambialet, near Albi, in the Tarn. The Passionists have gone from the little church for English-speaking Catholics on the Avenue Hoche, their places being taken by two seculars, Fathers MacMullen and Doyle, of the Liverpool diocese. Throughout the length and breadth of France, religious are being evicted. Those who are short of funds are in practically the same plight as poor people evicted from their houses or small farms.

### ROME.—The Holy Father

The activities of the Pope this week (writes a Rome correspondent under date April 24) have been greater than those of last week: more pilgrimages and deputations have been received, and more private audiences have been given. He might well say to the Bishop-Auxiliary of Hexham, who explained that the Bishop could not come to Rome because he was 78: 'Only 78, but I am 94, and I can give receptions and audiences, and attend to the affairs of the Universal Church.'

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Yes, two years makes a distinct notch in the life even of a centenarian; and then, you see, very few of us can reasonably hope to become centenarians, which makes the matter worse. Notwithstanding the benefits conferred upon humanity by our marvellously improved sanitary arrangements, modern habits and customs don't on the whole tend towards increased length of life. It is, therefore imperative that everyone should as vigilantly watch that he loses no time by transgressing the laws of health as it is that he should avoid transgressing the laws of the land; for the first of these transgressions is responsible for a vastly larger amount of lost time than can be ascribed to the second.

"After suffering from indigestion for over two years I was completely cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup in five weeks." Thus writes Miss Helena Easton, of 50, Pacific Street, Newcastle, N.S.W., on October 21, 1902. Miss Easton is a young lady of about twenty-six summers, just at that golden period of life which cannot be abbreviated by two years, or even two months, without inspiring infinite regret. Miss Easton continues: "In the summer of 1898, when residing in Auburn Street, Goulburn (of which city I am a native), I first became conscious that my health was giving way. My appetite left me, and I felt languid, weak, and nervous. The little food I ate caused dreadful pains in the chest and stomach, to say nothing of many other distressing symptoms. A doctor whom I consulted informed me that my complaint was acute indigestion; but his treatment did me no good whatever. The efforts of a second doctor being equally futile, I took a great variety of patent medicines, which in turn were recommended to me by various friends. But I did not find that any of them did me the least good. And so for two years I grew paler, thinner, and feebler. I never went out, but moped about the house all day, dull and listless, the slightest effort being painful to me. Noise, or excitement of any kind, would cause my heart to palpitate violently, after which it would almost cease to beat.

"While I was in this miserable condition a lady friend, Mrs. W. Cook, came from Sydney to spend with us the Christmas holidays of 1900. This lady persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, at the same time asserting that she knew several persons who had derived great benefit from it, and that she was sure that it was the only thing that would do me good. I accepted her advice and acting upon it found that in a surprisingly short space of time—before indeed I had finished the second bottle—Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had wrought a change in my condition and appearance which nothing else had been able to effect. I could eat and sleep; the heart trouble disappeared; and I recovered all my old-time capacity for work and the pleasure of life. At this distance of time, I entertain no doubt whatever that my cure is absolutely permanent." 1

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## SCOTLAND.—Pilgrims in Rome

A telegram received in Edinburgh on April 27 from Rome stated that the Scottish pilgrims, in number about 100, were that day granted an audience by his Holiness the Pope. The Archbishops of St. Andrews and Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Bishops of Aberdeen and Dunkeld, representing the Scottish hierarchy, presented handsome donations of Peter's Pence from Scotland.

## UNITED STATES.—Holy Week in New York

It is stated that on Holy Thursday, in New York city, upwards of 200,000 persons visited the Catholic churches, 50,000 visiting the cathedral alone. At the cathedral, during the entire night, there was not an hour when less than 500 men were in devout attendance about the repository of the Most Blessed Sacrament; and at St. Francis Xavier's Church 5000 persons assisted at the service of the Three Hours from noon until 3 p.m. on Good Friday.

## A Collection

The Easter collection in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, for the diocesan seminary amounted to £7000.

## Generous Bequests

Forty-five thousand dollars in bequests to Catholic charitable institutions in Boston and 5000 dollars to the Quincy Hospital at Quincy were given by John J. Day, of the latter city, who died recently. Mr. Day left 5000 dollars each to the Quincy Hospital, Boston College, for a scholarship, Carney Hospital, South Boston, for the establishment of a bed, the Working Boys' Home, Boston, Home for Destitute Catholic Children, St. Joseph's Home for Females, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, Roxbury, St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, and a convent in East Boston. In addition to these bequests Mr. Day left to the pastor of St. Mary's Church, Boston, and the pastor of St. John's Church, Quincy, 5000 dollars each. Mr. Day was formerly in business in Boston, but retired about four years ago. He was 51 years old. At his death he was assessed for nearly 250,000 dollars worth of property in Boston and Quincy.

## An Apostolic Mission House

One of the great Catholic events in Washington in April was the laying of the corner-stone of the Apostolic Mission House, at the Catholic University of America. This project was conceived at the Winchester Conference of Missionaries in August, 1901, and was placed in charge of the Catholic Missionary Union, which authorised the Very Rev. Walter Elliott, C.S.P., to make collections for building and endowment. The American Archbishops, at their meeting in November, 1901, expressed their warm approval of the object, and promised it all possible aid and encouragement when it should have assumed practical shape, selecting, against the day, Father Elliott for rector. The object of this work is to provide missionaries for the apostolate among non-Catholics and also to assist the spiritual needs of the new possessions of the United States. The men who devote themselves to this work must have a special vocation for it, and, therefore a special training. Hence this mission house, to take the selected candidates from the regular seminary and give them one or two years of what may be called a post-graduate missionary course.

## GENERAL

### Death of a Vicar-Apostolic

The Catholic missionary work in benighted Africa and the Society of the Holy Ghost have suffered a sad and great loss in the death of the Right Rev. James Brown, C.S.Sp., Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Sierra Leone. When the Fathers of the Society of the Holy Ghost made their first establishment in Ireland in 1859, James Browne, then only 22 years of age, left a lucrative position and sought admission into the little community, then settled in Blanchardstown. He was the first Irishman received into the Society, and during his long and varied career was ever the zealous, faithful religious—a shining example and constant encouragement to the many young companions who followed in his footsteps. In 1860 he went to the central house of the Society in Paris to pursue his theological studies, and was there a model in every way of a true religious. At the call of his superiors, when on the verge of the priesthood, he made the sacrifice of his most ardent aspirations, and set out for Trinidad, West Indies, to take up the arduous duties in that trying climate of Professor in St. Mary's College, Port of Spain. There his sterling worth was quickly recognised, and though not yet a priest he was honored and revered by pupils and people. At the end of 1866 he returned to France, was ordained priest, and made his profession in the Society. He returned at the earnest demand of the community of Trinidad to the scene of his former labors, and quietly and unobtrusively resumed his old work. In 1875 he was appointed Vice-Provincial of the Society and Superior of the College in Trinidad, and until 1892 he held that position with success and honor. He left Trinidad to take up the difficult and arduous position of Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Sierra Leone, 'the white man's grave.'

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## PAEROA

The Very Rev. Dean Hackett delivered the first of a series of lectures on 'Capital and Labor' in St. Mary's Church, Paeroa, on Sunday evening, May 31. The subject was treated in a very able and sympathetic manner. The following report is necessarily condensed from the 'Ohinemuri Gazette':—

The Dean prefaced his remarks by explaining that there were many conflicting opinions spread broadcast nowadays, and many of the working classes were in a dilemma as to what was the true solution of the labor problem. The head of the Catholic Church had issued an Encyclical Letter entitled, 'The Condition of Labor,' and therein were contained some very ably thought-out and far-seeing conclusions on the many aspects of the conflicts between capital and labor. The Dean pointed out that the Pope was in a position to speak with great authority on this momentous question; the bishops of the Catholic Church were at stated periods compelled to pay a visit to the Vatican, and lay before the head of their Church a complete account of the religious and temporal condition of their people. The Pope, therefore, came in personal contact as it were with governments of the civilised world, surely then he (the speaker) was justified in taking the Pope's Encyclical as a basis on which to define his position.

The question was a moral one at bottom. The term 'laborer' was often interpreted in its narrowest meaning. He would like to make clear that the term included all workers—whether they exerted brain or hand. For a laborer was really a producer, and as such might be included all who did something that produced. Labor was the creator of wealth, and capital was useless without labor. The mutual relations between the two (the capitalist that employed and the laborer that worked) should then be so clearly defined as to leave no doubt as to the line of demarcation that indicated the rights of each. This was an age of great wealth. Labor-saving facilities had resulted in centralising and accumulating large fortunes. The laborer, too, had bettered his condition, and very often the latter had been worked upon by the false teachings of dangerous agitators, who preached of the Utopian era, when all work should cease. It was necessary then to show that there was nothing antagonistic in the relations of capital to labor, or vice versa. The Catholic Church had ever been in sympathy with the masses, and had always endeavored to restrain the clashing of the two—labor and capital—by pointing out the duties of one toward the other, and by impressing upon men the necessity for regulating their actions by the highest moral standard. Greed and self-interest were as rampant in the world to-day as ever. It was useless to expect men to be just to one another unless they were imbued with the highest principles of morality. Thus it was necessary that behind the enactments of any parliament there should prevail a deep sense of individual justice between man and man.

Labor produces all, and had a dignity of its own. Did not Christ Himself labor. It was necessary for man to work before he could enjoy the good things of this earth. In working we were co-operating with God Himself. Who had created the earth for man's use and benefit and had said, 'In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread.' Idleness was a danger to the individual and to society.

Although Leo XIII. had not been able to lay down any general maximum wage, his Holiness had spoken with no uncertain voice as to the minimum wage. A worker should be paid sufficient to enable him to provide all the necessities of life both for himself and family; more than this, he should be in a position to have good housing and suitable clothing, and was also entitled to legitimate periods of rest and recuperation. He the worker, should also be in a position to lay aside from his wage, sufficient to provide for contingencies in the shape of sickness and accident, and to make provision for old age. It might be news to many of those present to know that the Pope had indicated in his letter on the labor question, the necessity for such a tribunal as set up by our New Zealand Government. Cardinal Moran had also, on the occasion of the great maritime strike in Australia, pointed out the utility of some court of appeal in the inevitable disputes between labor and capital. It should be impressed upon both the worker and employer that their interests were mutual; that between them was a contract that should be fulfilled faithfully on both sides. All the legal enactments of Governments would prove futile unless the actions of men were governed by moral suasion, and their duty to their fellowman guided by the enactments of the Creator—the highest of all law-givers.

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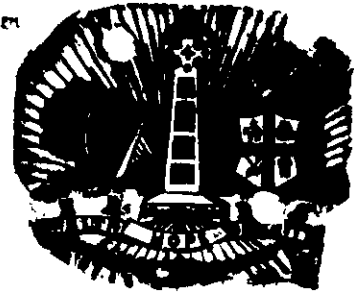
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Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at the death of a Member's Wife.

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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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## INTERCOLONIAL

Last year Victoria shipped over 6,000,000 frozen rabbits, worth about £200,000 to Great Britain, the local consumption being equal to another million.

To-day is the 21st anniversary of the Consecration of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dunne as Bishop of Brisbane, he having been consecrated bishop on 18th June, 1882.

A strong branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was opened recently in Dalby, Queensland. The formation of the branch is due, in a great measure, to the work of the Rev. Father Byrne.

The Rev. Father Costello, who for over 23 years was parish priest in the Charlton and Wychebrook districts, in the diocese of Ballarat, is leaving shortly for Ireland.

Rev. Father Placid Huault, S.M., Master of Novices at Meance Seminary, who is to take part in the excursion to the Pacific Islands, has a brother acting as curate in St. Patrick's parish, Sydney, and another is a missionary at Ba River, Fiji, all three being members of the Marist Society.

A new residence for the Christian Brothers, Balmain East, was opened by his Eminence Cardinal Moran on Sunday, May 31. There was a large number of parishioners present and a sum of £200 was subscribed towards the cost of the building.

Mr. John Byrne, of Goodna, Queensland, celebrated his 105th birthday on Wednesday of last week. The old gentleman, who enjoys excellent health, was born in the County Wicklow on the 10th June, 1798. Every Sunday Mr. Byrne takes up the offerings of the congregation at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Goodna.

On Saturday, May 30, his Lordship Bishop Torregiani celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood in a very quiet manner. This course was adopted for the reason that the venerable prelate's silver episcopal jubilee will occur next March, when both anniversaries will be celebrated conjointly.

The Rev. Father Jos. Wheeler, O.M.I., who replaces Father Ryan at Fremantle, arrived in that city recently. Father Wheeler is a native of the diocese of Meath. In his youth he joined the Order of Oblates, and was ordained in 1887. His first mission was in Jaffna, Ceylon.

The Melbourne 'Tribune' says that the recent Federal Service examination was a severe blow to the Protestant League, which alleged, some time ago, that the Civil Service in Victoria is 'stuffed' with Catholics. The result of the examination showed that ability, not favoritism, is responsible for the positions attained by Catholics, as out of 20 selected for vacancies 12 are pupils or ex-pupils of Catholic schools or colleges. The 'dux' of the group is a youth of 18 years—Henry Corder—an ex-pupil of St. Patrick's College, Melbourne.

The results of the Federal Public Service tests (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal') are highly creditable to the Catholic colleges and schools of Victoria—to masters and students. A St. Patrick's College (Jesuits) boy, Henry Corder, tops the list in the order of merit (clerical division). Leo J. McNamara and J. A. Carrodus, from the same Alma Mater, also secured places in the first 20. The only successful candidate in the Ballarat centre is O. J. Daly from the local Christian Brothers' College.

A splendid example of generosity in the cause of religion (writes a Melbourne correspondent) was afforded in connection with the opening of the fine Church of the Sacred Heart (Morwell). The preacher could not find words strong enough to eulogise the Irish farmers' munificent generosity. It has been said more than once that the Irish are a nation of church-builders. They are true to their best traditions in even the remote country towns. Towards the Morwell Church Mrs. Fitzpatrick and family gave £1000; another family provided its stained-glass windows; £60 was given by Mr. M. Cummins for the Tumar church. The handsome Stations of the Cross were presented by 11 residents.

Catholics throughout New South Wales (says the 'Catholic Press') will be sorry to hear that the Rev. A. B. Davis, Chief Rabbi, has been obliged to resign on account of ill-health. Mr. Davis has been connected with the Sydney Synagogue for 41 years. It is understood that he now retires on a handsome pension, which is provided by the Synagogue. During his long term of office Rabbi Davis has counted many prominent Catholics amongst his personal friends. He was on terms of friendship with Archbishop Polding and Archbishop Vaughan, and on several occasions he has been brought in touch with the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney. When the fair of 'Ye Olden Time' was held in 1882 in aid of St. Mary's Cathedral, the Rabbi's daughters, with several other Jewish ladies, assisted, and at the various bazaars and entertainments in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital Rabbi Davis has manifested sympathy by his presence and his purse. At the memorable conversation in honor of the Cardinal and the visiting prelates from all parts of Australasia, which was held at the Town Hall in 1895 (during the Plenary Council), the Rabbi who was unable to attend, was represented by Assistant-Rabbi Landau.

## Friends at Court

### GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- June 21, Sunday.—Third Sunday after Pentecost. St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.  
 .. 22, Monday.—Blessed Innocent V., Pope and Confessor.  
 .. 23, Tuesday.—St. Ferdinand, King and Confessor.  
 .. 24, Wednesday.—St. John the Baptist.  
 .. 25, Thursday.—St. Gallicanus, Martyr.  
 .. 26, Friday.—Saints John and Paul, Martyrs.  
 .. 27, Saturday.—St. William, Abbot.

#### St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.

St. Aloysius Gonzaga was born at Castiglione, Lombardy, in 1568, and died at Rome in 1591. He was the son of Ferdinand of Gonzaga, Marquis of Castiglione, prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and was page at the Court of Philip II. He entered the novitiate of the Jesuits (1587), at Rome; died of a slow fever contracted in taking care of those afflicted with the disease. He was canonised by Benedict XIII., in 1726. He is the patron saint of youth. In 1858 Pope Pius IX. made a present to the Society of Jesus of a writing of St. Aloysius; it is a treatise on scholastic theology.

#### Blessed Innocent V., Pope and Confessor.

Blessed Innocent V. was a native of France, and was for a time Archbishop of Lyons. During his episcopate his virtues not only won for him the esteem of his own flock, but also excited the admiration of the faithful in distant countries. As a consequence his election to the Papacy in 1276 raised the hopes of all who desired the advancement of religion, but these hopes were destined to be blighted by his death five months after his election.

#### St. Ferdinand, Confessor.

St. Ferdinand, King of Castile and Leon, was, during his reign of 35 years, engaged in a continuous warfare against the Moorish invaders of Spain. He at all times showed himself a just king and a Christian soldier, displaying a high degree of sanctity. His death took place in 1252.

#### St. John the Baptist.

St. John the Baptist, the precursor of the Messiah, was born six months before Jesus Christ, and was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. Thirty years had elapsed from the birth of our Lord, when he appeared on the banks of the Jordan, preaching the baptism of penance for the remission of sins. He was the last representative of the Prophets of the Old Covenant; his work was to announce the way for, and to prepare the advent of the promised Messiah. Such was the fame and authority of John, whom the Lord Himself declared the 'greatest of those born of women,' that it led men to suspect that he himself might be the Messiah. But John openly confessed that he was not the Christ, and announced the approach of 'one mightier than himself, who would baptise with the Holy Ghost and with fire, and the latchet of whose shoes he was not worthy to loose' (Luke iii. 16). It was by the testimony of John that the Divine mission of Jesus was authenticated as at the baptism of Jesus, the holy precursor received the miraculous token that Jesus was, indeed, the anointed of God. John was at length put to death by the order of Herod, at the instigation of Herodias, whose licentiousness he had the boldness to reprove.

#### St. Gallicanus, Martyr.

St. Gallicanus, a Roman officer of high rank, resigned his position in order to devote himself to the service of the sick poor. He received the crown of martyrdom at Alexandria, in Egypt, during the reign of Julian the Apostate, about 362.

#### Saints John and Paul, Martyrs.

Saints John and Paul were two Roman officers who were martyred during the reign of Julian the Apostate. Their names have always been famous in the Church, but only scanty records have been preserved of their lives and sufferings.

#### St. William, Abbot.

St. William, a native of Northern Italy, inspired with the desire of leading a penitential life, retired to a lonely spot named Monte Vergine, near Benevento. Having been followed by many persons desirous to place their souls under his guidance, he established a religious congregation which was afterwards united to the Benedictine Order. St. William died in 1142.

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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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When the winter draweth nigh  
unto thee,  
And the rain clouds cross the  
sky, gloo-mi-ly,  
Then the Boot that's Watertight  
Makes its owner feel all right!  
We keep them strong and light—  
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To Loft and Co's you must go—  
Royal Arcade, don't you know—  
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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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MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the  
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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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Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

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Mr. Crane wishes to inform his friends  
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hotel. The building has undergone a  
thorough renovating from floor to ceiling,  
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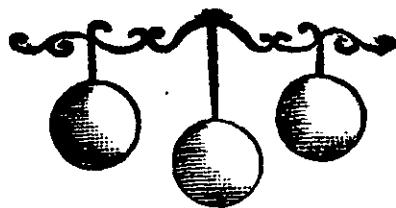
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