

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.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—*Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.*
April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

The Great Land Bill

'And one by one in turn, some grand mistake
Casts off its bright skin yearly, like the snake.'

The 'grand mistake' of the British Government in Ireland was the substitution of the feudal for the old clan system of land tenure in Ireland after the days of the Violated Treaty of Limerick. That great blunder is, it is fervently desired, to be remedied by the great Land Bill which brings more of hope for the most distressed country than any measure which has been tabled since the connection between the two countries began over seven centuries ago. At present it is, so to speak, upon the anvil of the House and is being battered and shaped by the sledge-hammer of discussion. What its final form will be nobody but a prophet or the son of a prophet can at present say. One point of vital importance has, however, been secured. Mr. Windham's proposal for a perpetual rent charge has been abandoned in committee. But another illiberal provision has been allowed to remain: namely, that the amounts of rent-reduction under the new Act shall be only between ten and thirty per cent for second-term rents, and between thirty and forty per cent for first-term rents ('First-term rents' mean rents that have been fixed once, and 'second-term rents' mean rents that have been revised a second time, by the Land Courts since the passing of Mr. Gladstone's Land Act in 1881.) Mr. Redmond's amendment to abolish the maximum limit of reduction, and to extend the minimum, was rejected last week by 217 votes to 176. If this clause be allowed to remain in the new Act it will work a great hardship on a large number of rack-rented and other estates in Ireland where the haphazard decisions of more or less incompetent Land Courts made paltry and inadequate reductions and enabled the landlord to squeeze a heavy rental on values created by the toil and sweat of the tenant farmer.

To the Irish tenant farmer the present Bill, halt and lame though it may be, offers a way out of the evils of a system of dual ownership that has long been intolerable. As to the landlords: by far the greater part of them are the descendants and heirs of the old fox-hunting, loud-swearing, heavy-listed, hard-drinking, roystering squires who beggared themselves and their tenants and left to their children legacies consisting of the most part of debts and mortgages. Land in Ireland has long been an asset of fast-diminishing value. If estates were put up at auction to-day and sold for their market value, we should witness a repetition of the bargain-counter transactions that took place under the operations of the Encumbered Estates Act in 1851. To the Irish landlords, then, the new Act will be a gift of the gods—a golden windfall poured into their expectant

lap by a new M'Lady Bounty. But they are the daughters of the leech, and they will keep on crying: 'More, more.' 'It may be,' says London 'Truth' of May 7, 'that we are wise in agreeing to pay blackmail in order to free Irish tenants from their landlords. But we must not run away with the notion that we are not paying it. Let us suppose a landlord with an estate bringing in £1000 per annum net—i.e. £1000 after deducting 10 per cent for cost of management, etc. Most estates in Ireland are heavily mortgaged. We will suppose there is a mortgage of £18,000 on this estate, bearing 4½ per cent interest. This would absorb £810. The income of the landlord would consequently be £190. For this estate he receives twenty-eight years' purchase on net annual value—i.e. £28,000. If he pays off the mortgage there remains £10,000, and this at 3½ per cent would bring him in £350. His income, therefore, becomes £350 instead of £190. But the market value of Irish estates is certainly not more than twenty years' purchase. The real value, therefore, of an estate bringing in £1000 a year is, at most, £20,000. The tenant pays five years' purchase in addition to market value, and the taxpayer three years' additional purchase, or, in other words, the landlord receives a present of £8000 for being good enough to sell his estate. We are bound to give the Irish landlord a substantial equivalent to what he derives from his estate. In the case of mortgaged estates he gets more than the equivalent. So does he when the estate is not mortgaged, in the shape of better security. In strict justice this is almost as absurd as it would be to give the owner of a mine returning an income of £1000 on an investment of £10,000 a sum sufficient to return him the £1000 in gilt-edged securities. It seems to me that, by parity of reasoning we ought to have made good to every Irish landlord whose rents were mulcted in the Land Courts, a sufficiency of Consols to make up the reduction in his income.'

The Kishineff Atrocities

The great volcanic outburst of Krakatoa in 1883 set up a gigantic ocean-wave which swept around the entire earth. In an analogous way the atrocities of the Turkish irregulars (the Bashibazouks) in Bulgaria a few years previously (in 1876) aroused a tidal-wave of horror that circled round and round our globe. In two provinces alone (those of Philippopolis and Tinnova) 58 villages were destroyed in a short time and 12,000 persons—men, women, and children—were massacred with every accompaniment of savage ferocity. Mr. Disraeli then 'held the ribbons' in the British Parliament. He was the hand and champion of the Turkish Government, sneered with superior credulity at the reports of outrage and massacre, pool-pooled them as mere 'coffee-house babble' and cracked odious jokes about Oriental methods of despatching criminals to the Land of the Hereafter. But the country was in a virtuous mood. It rose up in an incandescent glow of indignation against

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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the Bulgarian atrocities. Mr. Gladstone made the summer air vibrate with tingling and impassioned speeches; he poured letters like torrents of hot-shot into the newspapers; 'he darkened the sky,' as one of his biographers says, 'with controversial post-cards'; he indicted the Ministry for their support of the Turkish Government; and for four years he sustained the anti-Turkish campaign with such passionate enthusiasm that in 1880 the Tories were thrown out and the Liberals were returned to power with an overwhelming majority. In the meantime Russia had also been through a paroxysm of holy rage over the Bulgarian atrocities. In 1877 she declared war against the unspeakable Turk, and at its close Bulgaria became an independent State.

Mark Twain's 'Pudd'nhead Wilson' invented a hundred maxims of wisdom. He did not, however, learn them from practice, but from observation. 'To be good,' said he, 'is noble, but to show others how to be good is nobler, and is no trouble.' It is even so with Russia. She prodded a lesson of humanity into Turkey with the point of a triangular bayonet, she drove 'the Sick Man' (for the moment) up to high moral altitudes with the gentle suasion of shrapnel shell and hypodermic injections of lead. But like Pudd'nhead Wilson Russia found it nobler to teach humanity to the Turks than to practise it herself upon the Jews and Catholic Poles that have the dire misfortune to live within her borders. Lovers of popular liberty looked for a new era of tolerance and internal peace when Tsar Nicholas II. issued his manifesto a few years ago. But the pompous document was speedily followed by the crushing of the liberties of Finland under the heels of a ruthless military tyranny. This was succeeded by the heartless expulsion of unoffending Jews from Kieff. And now General Bobrikoff—the military tyrant who dragooned the gallant little Finns—has been appointed to lord it with his legions in Kieff; a fresh persecution is announced for the half-million of afflicted Jews in the Ukraine; and fresh massacres of those law-abiding and sorely-tried people have made the name of Kishineff a name of horror like that of Mullaghmast. The reports published in the great London dailies give terrible pictures of the work of the infuriated mobs of anti-Semites. As stated in our last issue, the pretext for these atrocities was the familiar old calumny of ritual murder. Plunder and racial hate were the real motives. An unfriendly Russian tribunal showed how groundless the accusation was. But anti-Jewish, like anti-Catholic, prejudice does not listen to evidence. It has neither a head to think, nor a heart to feel. When it moves, it is in wrath; when it pauses, it is amidst rum. Envenomed and inflammatory articles appeared in the anti-Semite paper, the 'Bessarabetz,' of Kishineff. The attention of the civil authorities was called to the dangerous character of those shrieking appeals to the worst passions of the Russian mob. But no steps were taken to interfere with their publication. In the circumstances, the action of the Russian authorities was naturally regarded as a condonation of, or encouragement to, violence against a people who were already placed, in effect, outside the protection of the law.

About one-third of the Kishineff population of some 140,000 souls are Jews. Organised gangs of ruffians set upon them, armed with small hatchets, heavy clubs, and stones. During the two days the riots lasted some 2000 shops were looted, property to the value of several million roubles (of 2s 10d each) was wantonly destroyed, looting was conducted in systematic and wholesale fashion, the Synagogues were defiled, the Sacred Books in them torn to pieces, whole streets were covered with wreckage and debris, women were outraged and murdered, children were brained and thrown out of second or third storey windows, 60 to 70 Jews were slain outright and the bodies of many of them horribly mutilated, 500 were wounded, and several thousands of the unhappy people were left without food, clothing, or shelter. The details resemble, in many respects, those that marked the frantic Orange Saturnalia that turned the astonished eyes of the civilised world upon Belfast in 1886. The authorities at Kishineff seem to have behaved with the most criminal negligence or partiality. 'A large military force of all arms,' says the London 'Times,' 'is quartered in the city, yet it was not until the massacre had lasted a whole day that efficient steps were taken to put a stop to it.' Reuter gives the finish-

ing touch to the sickening picture by reporting that 'even officials in their uniforms' took part in the massacre. It is said that the Governor and other functionaries have been deprived of office for their remissness. They ought to have been deprived of the free enjoyment of their heads as well. Local non-Jewish correspondents of the 'Nowosti' rightly lay the blame of all this foul and wanton savagery at the door of the editor of the 'Bessarabetz.' 'Everyone here,' they say, 'is convinced that the outrages are the outcome of the propaganda of the editor of the "Bessarabetz," for until these unhappy occurrences the Jews lived in the utmost harmony with the Christian population.' The whole of this shocking story of plunder, outrage, murder, and mutilation gives a fresh point to Napoleon's famous saying: 'Scratch a Russian, and you will find a Tartar.' Russian 'humanity,' at any rate, seems to be reserved for export, and not for home use. And the nations that raved and stormed over the atrocities in Bulgaria and Armenia are as mute as dumb dogs. Which goes to prove that in this world there is one law for the big bully and another for the small.

A Breeze in Palmerston North

A certain Presbyterian clergyman has been 'tearing around considerable' up Palmerston North way. This latest 'ruction' is all about the new Bible-in-schools scheme, and in the columns of the local daily he has 'lit out' against opponents, all and sundry, in a way that is vastly more suggestive of muscular energy than of brain-metal. When resident in Dunedin, this clergyman's not infrequent controversies in the local papers were by no means characteristic of the amenities of the 'Polite Letter Writer.' Neither are his contributions to our Palmerston contemporary examples of sweetness and light. He made a rough and wholly unprovoked attack of the mud-volcano kind, on Catholics—flinging at them throughout the offensive theological slang-word 'Romanists,' a term that well-bred people nowadays agree to leave to Orange lodges and farthing-candle controversialists. The attempt to ring the demon of sectarian passion into the Bible-in-schools controversy signally failed. Such failures go to make up the happiness of life. Several non-Catholic correspondents—including a Protestant clergyman who is president of the local Bible-in-schools association, of which this Scottish cleric is secretary—wrote strong and manly protests against 'his uncalled-for and unfair attack on Roman Catholics.' Father Tymons also administered to him a dignified and good-tempered rebuke. The air of Palmerston North is clearly choke-damp for religious strife. And Palmerston North is to be congratulated on the fact.

Catholics are painfully familiar with these gratuitous, Dervish-'rush' attacks. Dr Starbuck, a distinguished American Protestant writer and divine, says of them that they 'easily take the place of knowledge, of cultivation, of good manners, of deliberation in statement, of justice, of charity, and of all other requirements usually supposed to besem a minister of the Gospel.' The staple of the Palmerston attack consists of alleged 'fact' and 'argument.' The 'argument' is chiefly fallacy. The 'fact' is for the most part evolved out of the inner consciousness of the writer. Here, for instance, is a mild sample 'argument'—it is in its way a gem of purest ray serene: 'The Bible has been read for many a year in the public schools of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Scotland, the Board schools of England, Canada, and nearly all the United States of America. . . . It is in the few countries where the Bible is excluded from the schools that there is unrest and agitation, as in Victoria and New Zealand.' The sweeping statement in the first sentence just quoted requires serious qualification. But, for the moment, let that pass. The inference is that 'unrest and agitation' would cease in New Zealand, and the peace of Nirvana settle down upon the land, if the Government would only put on a white 'choker,' relieve Protestant clergymen of the duty of imparting religious instruction to the young, turn into the established religion of the country a new (Unitarian) sect hatched out by six other sects, and compel the whole people to pay for the teaching of its tenets in our public schools. The six denominations—or, rather, parts of six denominations—that fathered this proposed State religion are by no means unanimous on the subject. When they have

proved by the test of their purses—as Catholics have proved—the reality of their ‘conscientious objections’ to the present secular State system of instruction, they will be entitled to be heard with respect. But the establishment and endowment of a State creed, on Protestant or any other lines, in New Zealand, will lead not to peace, but to more strenuous ‘unrest and agitation’ than ever. Catholics, Jews, and a large body of Protestants would (to use the words of an American humorist) be ‘weak in the knees, unsound in the heart, milk-white in the liver, and soft in the head’ if they would tamely submit to such an open and scandalous violation of the Constitution.

We need not quarrel with the statement that there is freedom from educational ‘unrest and agitation’ in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Scotland, England, and Canada. But the statement that this happy state of things is due to the reading of the Bible in the public schools is the merest clap-trap. It amounts to a complete misrepresentation of the conditions that exist in all or most of the countries named, and lures the incautious reader to inferences that are wholly unwarranted by facts. For instance: (1) in not one of the countries just mentioned is there such a scheme of Scripture-instruction in operation in the public schools as that which is advocated by our Bible-in-schools associations. (2) In the ‘Volks’ and ‘Real’ (public) schools of Germany, and in the schools of some of the other countries named above, the Protestant pastor, the Catholic priest, and the Jewish rabbi must personally impart the religious instruction there given to the members of their respective faiths. This, however, is an arrangement which our Bible-in-schools enthusiasts in New Zealand visit with an anathema maranatha: they want their new-laid religion crammed into young New Zealand as a State creed, by State officials, at the State’s expense. (3) Here is another vital matter which the Palmerston clergyman did not deem it wise to ‘tell in Gath.’ In every one of the countries mentioned above (Canada included, except as to its western part), the religious rights of minorities are duly protected and substantial subsidies are given to denominational schools. Whatever freedom from ‘unrest and agitation’ exists in those countries is due to this arrangement. But it is vitriol to the people who would introduce Bible-reading, and, with it, a new element of strife and discord, into the public schools of our Colony, that are frequented by children of every creed. And hence there is no mention—not a breath or hint—of all this in the communications addressed by the reverend secretary of the local Bible-in-schools association to our Palmerston contemporary. America is one of the several countries that are set up by him as models for New Zealand. Incidentally we may remark that it is not quite true that the Bible is read in the public schools in ‘nearly all the United States of America.’ Let that, however, pass. But this great country which is placed before us as a noble example of the results of Bible-reading in the public schools leads the world in its devotion to the Almighty Dollar, in the corruption of its public life, in the scandals of its divorce-mills and its callous destruction of family ties, in its evil habit of illegal and barbarous executions under Lynch-law; its officers and soldiers (according to General Miles’s official report) have rivalled in the Philippines the atrocities of the Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria; and over 40,000,000 (or nearly two-thirds) of its population never set foot inside a place of worship. Heaven preserve New Zealand from ever falling to the level of this ‘model’ of the ‘benefits’ of Bible-reading in public schools of mixed religion!

It ill becomes well-fed and comfortable non-Catholic clerics to rail at our Catholic schools and their work. These thoughtless and inconsistent critics talk shocked platitudes about the rank secularism of our public schools, and in the next breath they clamor to shuffle off from themselves, and on to civil servants, one of the most important duties of the Christian ministry—that of instructing youth unto justice. They serenely accept contributions from us Catholics for the education of their children in these same godless schools, and then heap abuse and misrepresentation upon us because we give them an example of earnestness and self-sacrifice by bringing up our little ones, at our own expense, in the love and fear of God. To put it mildly, this is an un-

manly form of attack. ‘The Romanists of New Zealand,’ says our Palmerston North enthusiast, ‘have a far larger percentage of criminals than the Protestants, who give their children the Bible.’ It would seem as if the good man cannot make a correct statement, even by mistake. His inference that there is no Scripture instruction in our schools is simply opposed to fact. Bible history, etc., is a part of their curriculum, and the Catholic faith, which is instilled into the minds of our children, is the living and magnificent embodiment of the whole Word of God. The assertion that Catholics are the most criminal portion of the population was merely lugged into the controversy. It had nothing to do with the issues under discussion, and was a mere exhibition of flagrant and uncalled-for insult. It is, moreover, a mere inference, and an inference which could never be made by a man who has a practical acquaintance with the elements of logic. Official statistics do not make the statement. It may be that Catholics—or persons describing themselves as Catholics—bulk more, proportionately, in the prison returns than the adherents of other creeds, although a sensible allowance must be made to cover the notorious habit that many misdemeanants and criminals have of giving themselves Irish aliases and falsely designating themselves Catholics. But to argue from the prison returns that Catholics are, therefore, more criminal than Protestants is a ‘non-sequitur’ of the most flagrant kind.

Our prison inmates are recruited, in New Zealand as elsewhere, mainly from the poorer or poorest class of the population. Your merchant or nabob fuddles himself with fire-water and makes his home a hell, but he does both in such a way that the police cannot interfere. The poor man drinks and brawls in the public eye. He also occasionally pilfers. He frequently goes to prison for lack of ability to pay a fine. And imprisonment is merely an episode in his career. But the great bulk of these people are by no means ‘criminals’ in the technical sense. Owing to their long history of persecution, repression, and systematic impoverishment by the operation of the Irish penal code and the land laws, New Zealand Catholics furnish more than their proportion of the poorest of our population. They may also supply a corresponding percentage of misdemeanants to our prison cells. But Catholics do not figure to the proportionate extent that the members of other denominations do in the records of ‘crime’ properly so-called—in murders, suicides, rapes, indecent assaults, burglary, wholesale swindling, infanticide, pre-natal murder, the grosser forms of juvenile depravity, the flagrant conjugal infidelity that comes out in our divorce-mills, and the scores of other grievous forms of moral obliquity. These, and not petty misdemeanors, are the true tests of comparative morality. And for our part, if the alternative were forced upon us, we should infinitely prefer to appear before the just Judge of the living and the dead with the record of some poor New Zealand Catholic street brawler, than to be weighted down with the gilded infamies of any one of the well-dressed slayers of the unborn innocent who have not come under the tongue-lash of the ungentle assailant of our faith in Palmerston North. We have so far exceeded the limits of our space that further consideration of his attack must be ‘hung up’ till next week.

On Mr. Andrew Carnegie’s arrival in Liverpool from the United States he was told the latest news, and thought the King’s visit to the Pope a very nice thing, as the Pope was a great and good man. He admired the King’s tactfulness, and said the nation ought to be proud of him. When told that some ultra-Protestants objected to the King’s visit Mr. Carnegie made a gesture of scorn, and said ‘Bah!’

Dr. Cornelius O’Doherty, who has just been selected, from amongst half a dozen candidates, by the Committee of the Manchester Corporation for the important position of Coroner of that city, the salary of which is £800 a year, is a County Clare man. He was born at Clonadrum, Miltown-Malbay, about 40 years ago. A distinguished student at the Royal University of Ireland, he succeeded in obtaining his medical degrees at the age of 21. Since then he has had a very lucrative private practice, most of the past nineteen years of his professional life being spent in Manchester.

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

Hancock’s “BISMARCK” LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALANDS
NEW INDUSTRY

ALLEGED BIBLE BURNING IN FIJI

COMMENTS ON THE 'REPORT' BY A
FIJIAN RESIDENT

The alleged Bible-burning in Fiji (says the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') was so thoroughly explained at the time, and the incident was so completely relegated to the dust-bin of things forgotten, that the report of the three 'Commissioners' deputed to inquire into charges which somehow had mislaid at the proper moment came upon a public already convinced that there was no 'mala fides' on the Catholic side. All the same the report was given prominent publicity in the 'S. M. Herald' and 'Daily Telegraph' of the 5th instant. The report, which was signed by the Rev. George Brown, the Rev. George Lane, and the Hon. William Robson, M.L.C., was presented to a meeting of the Methodist Board of Missions in Sydney, and reserved for discussion at a subsequent meeting. The report, though it labors to explain away both the wholesale Namosi conversions to Catholicism, and to fix the alleged Naililili Bible-burning as an act of wanton insult to Protestant sentiment, is not by any means the formidable document one might expect as the confirmation of charges formulated for the Methodist meetings of a few months back. Moreover, it will be observed that the Catholic Governor of Fiji is quite a different sort of personage to the one painted by his detractors at the various Methodist conferences which a few months ago attempted to 'damn him to shame'.

Mr. James B. Turner, in a letter to the Sydney 'Morning Herald,' deals as follows with the 'report' of the Methodist special commission referred to in the last issue of the 'N.Z. Tablet':

'I have read the report of the Methodist special commission re the burning of Bibles by the Roman Catholics in Fiji, and would like to say a few words thereon. The report commences thus: "1. That the perversion at Namosi was in no way the result of religious conviction on the part of the people in favor of Roman Catholicism, but was caused by the political dissatisfaction and anger of the chief." This assertion is a direct acknowledgment that Wesleyanism in Fiji, or at all events in the large and important district of Namosi is a failure, for what does it disclose? that because the chief of the district was dissatisfied with the Crown colony of a severe type form of Government as at present existing, and desires that the islands should be annexed to New Zealand, the whole of his tribe abandoned the religion they had followed for many years past and embraced the Roman Catholic religion. Does not this fact prove that religion in Fiji amongst the Fijians is just

About "Skin Deep?"

The perversion at Namosi is not the only one on record. A few years ago the natives in the Viria district seceded from Wesleyanism and went back to heathenism—"kai tevero" (they were termed in English "devils"). It was during war time the seceding took place, and after they had been defeated they became Wesleyans again, because their conquerors were Wesleyans.

Paragraph No. 2 of the report may or may not be true, but I would ask the commission on what authority they base their assertions contained in this paragraph. I do not believe one word of it, and the majority of unbiased people in Fiji are of the same mind as myself.

(The following is the paragraph referred to above—Ed 'N.Z.T.'): "That the Roman Catholic priests took advantage of this political disaffection and the federation agitation with the specious promises made to the chief and his people by its advocates to pervert the people to Roman Catholicism."

'In paragraph 3 the priests are accused of taking unjustifiable possession of Methodist church premises. If these said premises belonged to the Wesleyan mission, and were illegally taken possession of by the priests, there is a law court in Fiji that would speedily have remedied the matter. The truth appears to be this: The premises belonged to the people, and when the said people embraced the Catholic faith they disposed of the premises as they thought fit to do. And the same may be said regarding the collecting of the Bibles, as referred to in clause 4.

(In clause 4 the commissioners state that 'the Bibles bought, used, and prized by the people were systematically collected and brought to the priests who publicly took them from the people, giving them rosaries in exchange as a sign of their admission into the Roman Catholic Church, and promising them Roman Catholic books instead.—Ed 'N.Z.T.')

'The Bibles belonged to the people. They individually bought and paid for them (I have one in my possession in which the owner has written that he had paid one shilling for it), and they certainly had an owner's right to give them to the priests. And what more reasonable that they should do so, to show that they were earnest in abandoning Wesleyanism and becoming Roman Catholics? They gave up the books they had purchased and paid for, and, which, in the words of the report, they prized, to be replaced with books of their new faith. Paragraph 5 deals with the tearing up of some of the Bibles on the way from Namosi to Naililili. And Mr. Swanne is said to have made an official report to the Government on the matter. Well, if the Bibles were torn up and thrown into the river, then, in addition to "Bible-burning in Fiji," there had been "Bible-drowning in Fiji." I, for one never heard of this "Bible-drowning" till I read of it in the report of the

commissioners, as published in your issue of June 5. I would ask the commissioners did either of them read Mr. Swanne's official report, and, supposing it is true that portions of the Bibles were found floating in the Rewa River, what proof is there that the priests threw same into the river, or anywhere else? Might they not have been

Thrown into the River by their Owners?

'Paragraph 6 deals with the burning of the Bibles at Naililili, and the commission has affirmed that Mr. Burns' published report, "excepting one important particular," is correct. I have not Mr. Burns' report on hand, but if I remember correctly, it was stated therein that a large number of Bibles, about 150, had been publicly burned in a limekiln at Naililili. Father Rougier publicly denied this, and explained that it was only the dirty fragments of Bibles that were burned along with other "sacred" rubbish. He stated that it was the practice of the priests to destroy by fire all worn-out or dirty articles connected with their church, and this in preference to getting rid of same by some more unworthy way. As a proof that it was only the very dirty and damaged portions of the Bibles that were burnt, the commission produced along with the report "some samples" of the Testaments recovered from the Bible-burning at Naililili. These, as may be seen, are not tattered or fragmentary, but "are complete and in good order," etc., etc. Just so, if they had been dirty or tattered they would have been burnt, and not put on one side on the logs close to the kiln by the persons doing the burning, and, allowing that the covers had been "recently violently" torn away, who was it that did the act of tearing off the covers? Further, I have in my possession a number of the Bibles said to have been burnt. Being a curio collector in a small way I wished to obtain one of the Bibles to add to my collection, and I intimated to Father Rougier my desire. He replied by sending me a basket full, stating in a note that the books sent me were considered "too good" to be burnt and asking me to imagine what those burnt were like. Some of these books had seen eight years' service with their owners, and

They were all Horribly Dirty.

'The letter of the Rev. A. Small that appeared in the press in Fiji, the same letter being published in the Sydney press, was considered a "back down" on the part of the Wesleyan mission in Fiji, and in the Australian colonies. The Governor of Fiji had been mentioned in connection with the secession of the Namosi natives (the Governor is a Roman Catholic), the Bible-burning incident had been magnified to such an alarming extent, and amongst other exaggerations a rising of the Fijians was said to be probable, and the advisability of the removal of our Governor was being hinted at. The white residents of the colony, apprehending that harm might possibly result if these exaggerated statements were not contradicted, were taking steps to disprove the same, when the Rev. Mr. Small's letter appeared in both the papers published in Suva. That letter was at once cabled to the press in Sydney by the most influential citizens of Suva, not one of whom cared a jot whether the Fijians are Wesleyans, Jews, or Roman Catholics, or whether the Governor is a Jew, or Wesleyan, or Roman Catholic, so long as the affairs of the colony are carried on in a fair businesslike manner to its advancement.

'As regarding paragraph 9 (which reads as follows: "From the evidence before us we are compelled to conclude that at later stages in connection with the perversion of Namosi the Governor's name was improperly used for the purpose of influencing those of the people who were wavering to join the Roman Catholic Church."—Ed 'N.Z.T.'). I will ask the commission how and from where has it derived its information sufficient to warrant the assertion therein contained. I would remind the commission of the old legal maxim, that

"Assertion is not Proof"

The many assertions made in the report should be capable of being proved correct by unbiased proof, and I claim that information obtained from Wesleyan ministers and Wesleyan Fijians is not unbiased. There are hundreds of people in Fiji that could have given valuable unbiased information to the commission, but as far as I could learn from the Hon. W. Robson and the Rev. J. Lane, the persons who could have given unbiased information concerning this "storm in the teapot" burning Bibles incident were not invited to do so. In conclusion, I will say that no "Bible-burning" as cabled from Fiji to Sydney, ever took place; that the white settlers in Fiji will not allow the Wesleyan mission to dictate as to what religion their Governor shall be; that a religious paper warfare between Catholics and Wesleyans, as existing in New South Wales, will never be tolerated in Fiji; and that any assertions I have made herein I can prove to the satisfaction of any reasonable man.'

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

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 20.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., left on a collecting tour for the Cathedral fund in the Otaki district on Friday last.

The fellow-students throughout New Zealand of the late Rev. Father Malone intend erecting a monument to his memory at Hawera.

Sunday last, being within the Octave of Corpus Christi, Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament took place at the Church of the Sacred Heart. At Vespers his Grace the Archbishop preached on the Blessed Sacrament, after which a procession was held. Large numbers of worshippers visited the church during the course of the day.

The appearance of St. Patrick's Hall has been greatly improved within the last month, carpenters, plumbers, and painters having been busily engaged in repairing and renovating it. In the lower part of the building the stairs have been removed, thus dividing this portion from the main building and leaving space for a shop with an entrance from Boulcott street.

It is with pleasure I have to record the continued success in the insurance profession of Mr. Charles McDonald, an ex-student of St. Patrick's College. The gentleman named has just received advice from the local secretary of the London Institute of Actuaries of his passing the examination for the first section of the Institute of Actuaries. Mr. McDonald is engaged on the staff of the A.M.P. Society, and his success will be gratifying to his friends throughout the Colony.

A popular member of the Church of the Sacred Heart choir, Miss Maud Corrigan, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Corrigan, of this city, was married on Wednesday last to Mr. Ivan Levy, of the reporting staff of the 'New Zealand Times.' The ceremony took place at St. Mary of the Angels' and was performed by the Rev. Father O'Shea. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss E. Corrigan, as bridesmaid, while Mr. A. B. Corrigan acted as best man. Among the wedding presents was one from Mr. Levy's associates on the 'Times' staff.

There was a large number of communicants at the churches in the three parishes on the Feast of the Sacred Heart. At St. Joseph's, Buckle street, on Friday evening a meeting of both branches of the Sacred Heart Association was held, when his Grace the Archbishop preached a sermon suitable to the occasion. Pontifical Benediction was given and a solemn Act of Consecration was read by Father O'Shea. Rev. Father Kimbell presided at the organ.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association is to be congratulated on the financial result of the productions of the 'Colleen Bawn' in the Opera House on Monday and Tuesday evenings in aid of necessary repairs to the Brothers' school. The drama was excellently staged, and great care and taste were bestowed on the dressing of the various characters, but in other respects the performance generally was below the standard set on previous occasions by the association's dramatic club. The selection of plays suitable for amateur production is no doubt a somewhat difficult matter, but the association would do well to exercise greater discretion in the choice or in the use of the scissors in scenes wherefrom entirely erroneous impressions on doctrinal subjects are sought to be conveyed.

Wellington South

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The progress of this parish since the Rev. Father Ainsworth took charge is something to be marvelled at. No sooner is one improvement effected than another is commenced, and with each it can be said the people work with their priest in such a whole-hearted manner and so willingly that his great responsibilities are considerably lightened thereby. The new school, which is now finished, is the largest Catholic school in the archdiocese, and is to be formally opened and blessed at an early date. The builders are now busy adding a new sanctuary to the church, which, when completed, will give much needed extra seating accommodation in the body of the sacred edifice. New seats are now being made for the old church, the old ones are to be removed to the school. If further evidence were needed of the progress which is being made it may be mentioned that prior to Father Ainsworth's advent to the parish, one Mass on Sunday was not attended by a full congregation, while now the two Masses are hardly sufficient for the numerous congregation which attends; in fact, at the second Mass extra forms have had to be used for some Sundays past. The church is always crowded at Vespers, no matter what kind of weather prevails. As soon as the sanctuary is completed, it is intended to widen the church on both sides, and it is anticipated that this will give sufficient accommodation for some years to come. Father Ainsworth's appeals for money with which to effect these improvements have met with a ready and generous response from his people. Monthly socials are to be held, and, judging from the success of the first of these, which took place last month, and resulted in a profit of £42, there will be no difficulty

about raising the necessary funds. A collection was made at the church doors on Sunday week last in aid of the new school, and the handsome sum of £130 was handed in to the collectors. The second social was held on Wednesday night last, and took the form of an 'At Home' in the school. The affair was entirely in the hands of the ladies, and proved most enjoyable, and will add another £30 or £40 to the church funds.

Another step, which shows the progress the new parish is making, is the establishment of a branch of the Hibernian Society here. This branch is to be opened on Sunday, 28th inst., by Bro. Bohan, P.P. of the Wellington branch, and perhaps the oldest Hibernian in New Zealand. The name of the branch will be St. Aloysius. The members of the city branch and intending members of the new branch are to approach the Holy Table at the early Mass, after which a breakfast will be partaken of in the schoolroom, and Father Ainsworth has kindly promised to preach a special sermon at the 10 o'clock Mass on the benefits of the Society.

Carterton

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather there was a large attendance at the Victoria Hall, Carterton, on Thursday evening, June 11, when a concert and social in connection with the Catholic Church affairs were held. Two singers (says the 'Observer') whose appearance had been looked forward to with pleasant anticipation—Misses Sullivan and Toohill—were both unable to be present. The Carterton Orchestra—Miss Petersen, and Messrs Dawson and F. Perrin, violins, Miss A. Amith, piano, and Mr. Berrill, cornet (conductor), opened proceedings with a well played fantasia on Irish airs, carrying the music from grave to gay with fine expression and lively execution, also playing an overture to the second part. Mrs. Day, an old Greytown favorite, sang 'Remember me no more' very sweetly and was well applauded. 'In the shade of the palms,' a somewhat difficult song, was well rendered by Mr. Sherriff, and he was followed by Miss O'Brien, of Martinborough, who has a very nice sympathetic voice and sang 'Kathleen Maureen' delightfully. An encore was demanded and she responded with 'If all the stars were mine.' Mr. Rapley, who had come from Stratford to contribute to the entertainment, supplied the humorous element, and in both his appearances was vociferously encored, in fact, a large section of the audience seemed inclined to keep him going all the evening. Mr. James Curtayne, of Martinborough, rendered 'The deep cold sea' in good style, and also sang with Miss O'Brien in the pleasant duet 'Oh that we two were maying.' Miss Evans, of Greytown, contributed three songs, being enthusiastically encored for the first and second items, she sang the 'Slave song,' 'By the fountain,' and 'Auntie.' Another tumultuous encore was gained by Miss Annie Gallagher, of Greytown, for her spirited singing of 'Soldiers in the park.' The Irish maidens' dance was also encored, the following clever little girls taking part in it:—Misses G. Berrill, L. Shelley, E. Stevens, L. Davison, L. Berrill, D. McDermid, M. Skelley, and O. Hughtan. A humorous sketch by the Messrs. Webb closed the concert.

The Rev. Father Cahill took the opportunity of thanking all those who had assisted, especially those who came from a distance, and the Carterton Orchestra. He thought the large number present indicated a considerable amount of courage in leaving their homes on such a wretched night. He alluded to the good feeling existing among all denominations in Carterton, which he hoped would continue, and which he would do his best to promote. He thanked the audience for their support, and hoped they would enjoy the entertainment and the social which was now to follow. The floor was quickly cleared and dancing indulged in, while all were invited to partake of the abundance of excellent refreshments prepared by the ladies of the congregation, the result being that a very sociable and pleasant time was spent.

Amongst those who assisted to make the affair a success were Mr. James Gilhes, the capable hon. secretary, Mr. J. A. Dudson, who took charge of the stage, and the following committee:—Messrs. Molloy, Berrill, J. Daly, O'Reilly, Grengor, and Lepinsky; Mesdames Monaghan, Dudson, Daly, Molloy, Skelley, Berrill, and Misses Gorman and Daly, with many other willing helpers.

The accompaniments were played by Misses Gallagher O'Brien, Roudhouse, and Dupre.

Westport

(From our own correspondent.)

At Vespers on Pentecost Sunday, Mrs. F. Songten, the popular local soprano vocalist, sang an 'O Salutaris' in splendid style, and with great devotional feeling.

The members of St. Canice's branch of the Hibernian Society have decided to forward a donation to the Stoke Orphanage fund. Subscriptions are now being collected for this praiseworthy object.

Master P. F. Cullen, the second eldest son of Sergeant Cullen, in charge of the Westport Police Station, has been appointed to a cadetship in the Railway Department at Westport. Master Cullen received the principal portion of his education at the Marist Brothers' school in Wellington.

The Rev. Father Malloy was the celebrant at the 11 o'clock Mass on Pentecost Sunday. In the evening he commenced a series of sermons on the Church. Apart

from the merits of the gifted young preacher, the opportunity presented of hearing the teachings of the Church expounded in eloquent and convincing language should not be missed. No doubt large congregations will attend St. Canice's Church to benefit by these instructive and profitable discourses.

Universal regret was expressed in Westport when the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. John Lempiert, the gifted son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lempiert, was brought by the last San Francisco mail. The late Mr. Lempiert was possessed of high literary attainments, and rapidly gained a reputation in journalistic circles in the United States. He received a continental education, having spent some five years in one of the leading universities in Germany. The late Mr. Lempiert was attacked by consumption last November, which culminated in his death at Stony Brook, near Brooklyn at the early age of 36 years. A widow and child, besides his parents, who are old residents of the West Coast, and much respected in Westport, are left to mourn their sad loss. A Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul last Monday by the Ven. Archpriest Walshe.—R.I.P.

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

Denniston

(From our own correspondent.)

Although situated in a remote part of the Colony, and in a most inaccessible position, Denniston is deservedly noted for its talent and enthusiasm in musical matters. As an illustration of this fact the success of the local band at the contest at Masterton, and the selection of two of its members for inclusion in the N.Z. Representative Band may be mentioned. It is not surprising then that Winter's Missa Cantata was rendered by the choir of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at the 11 o'clock Mass on the 11th inst., in a most creditable manner. Composed for the most part of children, whose clear, sweet voices blended harmoniously with those of their elders, the singing of the choir well merited the high encomiums passed on their efforts by the Rev. Father Malloy at Vespers. Special praise is due to Miss Horne, the talented organist, for the energetic manner in which she worked to achieve a successful rendering of the sacred music. The Messrs Power, Fraser, Franks, and Miss K. Milligan are also deserving of commendation for valuable services rendered. It is worthy of note that those sturdy miners who are members of the choir, attend the practices regularly after their hard day's toil, and thus set an example that might well be emulated in other parts of the parish. It is the intention of the Rev. Father Malloy, himself a musician of no mean order, to shortly have the Vespers sung in the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It is always a source of gratification to the good priest to visit Denniston for the edification and instruction of his people, as the congregations, morning and evening, are large, and a laudable zeal and enthusiasm are manifested in all matters affecting the welfare and advancement of the Church. For those who do not know Denniston it may be stated that a few Sundays ago some 84 communicants approached the Holy Table—truly a splendid record for the little mining township.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 22.

Professor Bickerton said, during the course of a scientific lecture recently delivered that the result of the present education system was to 'sacrifice the soul of the youth for the husks of imperfect knowledge.'

The opinion of Mr. G. T. Booth, who is the head of an important manufacturing industry in this city, expressed a few evenings ago at a meeting of the employers and Parliamentary representatives in regard to preference to unionists, is to the following effect: The proposal involved an inherent injustice to the non-unionists. Unionists (he said) had no more right to expect preference than Presbyterians or Catholics had. The Catholics might quite as justly say that the positions in the public service should be reserved to them. They had even more right than the unionists, as they were doing something to regenerate the world and make it better to live in. Unionists could not show such evidence of public utility.

The proposals of the Tramways' Board, submitted to the ratepayers to empower the raising of a loan for the purchase of the rights of existing lines and to electrify them and others projected, was decided by ballot last week, and approved of by over 88 per cent of those who voted. The amount proposed to be raised is £250,000.

Owing to the recent lamentable death of the Rev. Mother Provincial, the customary entertainment and recognition of the last day of his Lordship the Bishop will not take place on the present occasion at the Monastery of the Sacred Heart. In other respects, however, the Sisters of the Missions are not unmindful of the chief pastor, and intend presenting his Lordship with a very beautiful and costly pair of curtains. These are of cardinal Roman satin, magnificently ornamented in gold thread and arabesque work, depicting a tropical scene, the subject including palms, bulrushes, water birds, etc. The reverse side is lined with silk of corresponding color.

The triduum, preparatory to the Feast of St. John, patron of the diocese, was inaugurated in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday. His Lordship the Bishop preached at High Mass and explained the nature of the celebrations, and in the evening pontificated at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, attended by the Very Rev. Vicar-General and Rev. Father Richards. Particular attention had been devoted to the adornment of the sanctuary and high altar, the effect being particularly attractive. At Vespers the Rev. Father Richards, of Lincoln, preached an impressive discourse on 'Faith' to a large congregation. A special Mass will be celebrated each morning at nine o'clock, that on the concluding day (Wednesday) is to be a Pontifical High Mass. The Rev. Father Cooney (Lyttelton) occupies the pulpit on Monday evening, the Rev. Father Hyland (Rangiora) on Tuesday, and the Rev. Dr. Kennedy (Akaroa) on Wednesday. There will be devotions and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament each evening, and adequate facilities offered for compliance with paschal duties.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was commenced on Sunday last in the Church of the Holy Name, Ashburton. The rector, the Very Rev. Father O'Donnell, is to be assisted during the period by the Very Rev. Dean Bowers (Geraldine), Rev. Father Hyland (Rangiora), and Rev. Father O'Connell (Pro-Cathedral).

Whilst on an episcopal visitation to Akaroa his Lordship the Bishop was met on arrival at Barry's Bay by a number of parishioners, who had proceeded there by steam launch. When his Lordship reached the presbytery an address of welcome was read to him by Mr. F. Narbey, Junr. The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered after the 11 o'clock Mass on the following Sunday, and in the afternoon his Lordship visited the Sunday school and sodalities. The Bishop celebrated Mass on Monday morning, visited the parish school, and later on in the day left on his return to Christchurch. During the visitation £65 was subscribed towards the Cathedral building fund.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 11.

The Very Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., is at present acting at the Sacred Heart Church for the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, during the latter's visit to Sydney.

The labor men here are agitated over the appointment of a labor M.L.C., saying that since Mr. Jennings's withdrawal from the Council, Auckland labor is not represented.

A departure has been made at St. Patrick's Cathedral on procession nights by having the girls and boys in the procession sing during its course. The change is both welcome and wise, because it is most inspiring to listen to the fresh, lusty young voices raised to Him who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me.'

His Lordship the Bishop has been invited by the priests and laity to represent the diocese at the excursion in connection with the visit of his Eminence Cardinal Moran to the South Sea Islands. The Bishop's expenses for the trip were readily subscribed by those who considered he should form one of the Cardinal's distinguished party. His Lordship expects to leave by the inward Frisco mail boat for Sydney on July 13th.

Our new Mayor contends that ninepence general rate is not sufficient to carry on in the city. There is much to support him, because there is now an overdraft of £15,000, and many works urgently crying out to be undertaken, while the streets are sadly neglected. The Mayor proposed applying the surplus of £13,000 odd towards reducing the overdraft. The estimated expenditure for the coming year by the city engineer is £22,000, but the Council says this must be reduced by £3000.

'An Old-time Bishop' was the heading to a contribution by Hilda Keane in the 'Herald' supplement of last Saturday. The writer is a non-Catholic, and in a very impartial and generous spirit she eulogised the saintly character, and the many meritorious works of our first and dearly-beloved Bishop, Dr. Pompallier. The writer referred to his early trials and vicissitudes in the far North amongst the Maoris, who received him in the first place with positive aversion, but subsequently loved and respected him when they discovered how entirely free from mercenary motives were his every action. The writer draws a striking comparison between the reception accorded the 'old-time Bishop' and the reception given recently in Auckland to 'our modern Bishop'. It is well to be reminded now and again of the noble deeds so heroically performed by heroes such as the late Archbishop Pompallier really was. It rouses one's latent enthusiasm.

(This letter did not reach us until Friday morning of last week.)

For Auckland letter, June 18, see page 19.

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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

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Irish News

ARMAGH.—A Privilege Withdrawn

The annual Twelfth of July celebrations throughout Ulster have hitherto always been followed by a remarkable Battle of the Boyne 'sham fight' on the 13th of July. Year after year William of Orange has inflicted overwhelming defeats on James II. in Scarva Demesne, County Armagh. Now it is announced that the demonstration will no longer be allowed, and the holders of a great historical commemoration are warned that 'all trespassers will be prosecuted.'

The Carberry Memorial

A short time ago a report appeared in some Unionist papers alleging that Hugh Carberry, who was killed in the South African war fighting in the Irish Brigade, and to commemorate whose memory a memorial was erected in Armagh, was not dead. Mr. John McGlone, P.L.G., Lurgavallen, who was president of the Carberry Memorial Committee, has received an important letter from the Transvaal signed by three former County Armagh men, named D. Donnelly, E. Donnelly, and James Kelly, strongly repudiating the allegation that Hugh Carberry was still alive, and enclosing a certificate of his death, which they obtained from Rev. Father Hammer, of Pretoria, who was chaplain of the Irish Brigade, and who visited Hugh Carberry in Pretoria Hospital shortly before his death.

CORK.—Queenstown Cathedral

Fathers Dennehy and Kent, two young priests of the diocese of Cloyne, have left for America on what might be called a national mission. Their object is to collect from their exiled countrymen sufficient money to enable the Most Rev. Dr. Browne to complete St. Coleman's Cathedral, that noble monument to the old Faith which crowns the heights surrounding Queenstown Harbor. Of the result of their mission there can be little doubt. The Irish at home have already contributed close on £150,000 towards the building, but much more is required to bring it to a worthy completion, and they rely upon their kith and kin across the ocean with confidence to assist generously.

DUBLIN.—Proposed Exhibition

The proposed Dublin Exhibition is not to be held earlier than 1906.

A Visit to the Slums

Lord Dudley, accompanied by guests at the Viceregal Lodge, paid a visit recently to the poorer portions of Dublin. The party first visited Nicholas street. Here they inspected all the houses externally, and not a few of them internally, and as the inhabitants were not previously aware of the visit, apartments were seen in the conditions which normally prevail. The Coombe and some of the streets in the vicinity were next visited, and the same critical examination was made. Patrick street and Ash street were subjected to observation, and then the party were conducted through several of the dwellings recently erected for the accommodation of the poor in Derby square, off Werburgh street. Leaving this they proceeded to Summer street, where several of the tenements were entered. From this a move was made to the north side of the city and though in passing the party encountered many miserable streets, it was only in Henrietta street that progress was delayed, and several of the tenements here were entered, and many of the apartments inspected. The tour lasted three hours. One circumstance which attracted the attention of the Viceroy was the cheerfulness and resignation of the people, even in the most miserable surroundings. In many of the houses in the worst districts there was not a bit of furniture to be seen, and in one case a whole family had been without food for several hours previous to the time of the Lord Lieutenant's visit, the father of the family having been taken to the workhouse hospital some days previously. The poor people, as a rule, were good-humored and affable, and were very much astonished at having the head of the British Government in Ireland under their humble roofs. When the visitors left the house, the Viceroy went back in every instance, and by all accounts the people were none the poorer for his second visit. The very worst slums in Dublin were visited, and the Rev. Mr. Carnegie, who is deeply interested in philanthropic work of this kind, accompanied the Lord Lieutenant on his visit. He said there were worse and more degraded slums in Whitechapel and other parts of London.

Housing the Poor

A meeting of the Association for Housing the Poor, Dublin, was held recently under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant. There was a very representative attendance, including the Lord Mayor, Mr. Field, M.P., Sir Francis Cruise, Sir Charles Cameron, and a large representation of the clerical and medical professions. The Lord Lieutenant explained the purpose of the meeting and of the Association, which was to provide suitable housing for deserving tenants able to pay only 2s or 3s a week. Resolutions favorable to the operations of the Association were unanimously adopted, and considerable practical support was intimated.

Mangan Centenary

The first week in May saw the celebration of the centenary of the birth of James Clarence Mangan, and the event was suitably commemorated by a gathering at the Round Room of the Rotunda in Dublin. A move-

ment is on foot to provide some permanent memorial of Mangan in his native city. Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue has interested himself in the matter, and states that he has discovered the cast of Mangan's features taken after death, so that should the memorial take sculptural form there is authentic delineation of feature at length accessible.

GALWAY.—The Archbishop of Tuam

It is interesting to note what a number of prelates bearing the name John were Archbishops of Tuam. Between 1109 and 1437 (says the Tuam 'Herald') there were three Johns in succession Archbishops of Tuam, viz., John Babinge, a Dominican, from 1409 to 1427; John Batterley, a Dominican, from 1427 to 1430, and John Winfield, or, Birmingham, from 1430 to 1437. There were two John de Burgos Archbishops, namely, John de Burgo, from 1441 to 1450, and another John de Burgo, from 1647 to 1666. And now again come three Johns in immediate succession at Tuam, John MacHale, John MacEvilly, and John Healy. Altogether eight Johns in the space of 500 years.

KERRY.—Emigration

Reports from East Kerry (says the 'Freeman's Journal') record exceptional emigration. The number of emigrants who have left East Kerry districts during the last three weeks of April is described as 'appalling.' And the emigrants were of course, young people—'young men and women between the ages of 18 and 26 years, and all in the bloom of youth and vigor,' says an observer. It is curious indeed that the time which witnesses an opening in the dark clouds that have so long oppressed the tillers of the soil and driven them forth in thousands to seek a livelihood elsewhere, should also witness an increase rather than a diminution in the Irish exodus. In the first week of April more than 1,200 persons left Queenstown in four days. The emigration for the first quarter of the year showed an increase of some hundreds over that for the corresponding period last year, and the latest reports, as we have seen, give no hope that the year's total will fall short of the terrible figures recorded during the past few years—an average of 43,000 emigrants.

KILDARE.—Mr. Carnegie's Gift.

Mr. Carnegie has increased his gift to Naas for a free library to £600.

TIPPERARY.—A Distinguished Visitor

The Most Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Dallas, Texas, on his homeward journey from Rome, visited his native place Gortnahoe, County Tipperary, and was a guest of his cousin Mr. P. Dunne, B.C.C., chairman of the Gortnahoe Rural Council. He received a cordial welcome from many relatives and friends. The Bishop is 55 years old, and emigrated to the States when a boy, settling in Chicago. After his ordination he was assistant to the present Archbishop of San Francisco, then pastor of Chicago. He was raised to the episcopacy in '93. He has recently completed a costly cathedral. His brother, Rev. R. Dunne, is a pastor in Chicago.

GENERAL

The Royal Visit

It is stated that during his visit to Ireland his Majesty will go to Waterford in the Royal yacht, and that from Waterford he will go by rail to Lismore for a short stay with the Duke of Devonshire at Lismore Castle. Afterwards, according to rumor in Waterford, the Royal party will proceed to Cork, where they will visit the Greater Cork Exhibition, rejoining the Royal yacht at Queenstown.

Eviction Statistics

The Royal Irish Constabulary are busily engaged preparing particulars of the tenants evicted in Ireland from 1878 to the present time for use in connection with the Land Bill. The return will, so far as possible, show the reason for the eviction in each case, whether the evicted holding has been reoccupied, and, if so, by whom; what has become of the evicted tenant, and if he is not alive, whether there are any of his relatives in the country.

Parish Libraries

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., has sent a circular letter to each of the 1,500 members of the teachers' organization in Ireland pointing out to them the fact that Rural District Councils in Ireland now are empowered to levy a rate of 1d in the £ for the purpose of establishing parish libraries. There is no need for buildings nor for librarians' salaries. The schools will hold the libraries and the teachers control them. Mr. O'Donnell urges that the Act should be immediately and generally put into operation.

Interested Listeners

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and a number of Irish Peers occupied seats in the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons during the debate on the Irish Land Bill. The Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Redmond, Leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, had a long friendly chat in the Parliamentary lobby.

Evicted Tenants

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has issued a return giving the number of tenants evicted in Ireland within the past twenty-five years who have not been reinstated in their holdings. The total is 9,992, of whom 4,081 were tenants of holdings whose yearly rent was under £10. The largest number in any one county was 500, in North Mayo, Cork (East Riding) being next with 492, and

Kerry with 485. The lowest is 88, in Limerick. Another return shows that the number of eviction notices served in the first quarter of the present year was 580.

Cancer in Ireland

The Registrar-General of Ireland has made some very valuable investigations into the history of cancer cases in Ireland. There were 2893 deaths in 1901 from this terrible scourge, or 65 deaths in every 10,000 of the Irish people. The main facts ascertained by the Registrar are these: In many cases cancer recurs in the same family, following it down from generation to generation. Frequently cancerous families are also afflicted with tuberculosis, lunacy, idiocy, or epilepsy. Cancer has frequently followed wounds and injuries, and sometimes irritation of the lip caused by smoking clay pipes; also, it often accompanies unfavorable conditions of residence, food, etc. Cancer further appears to be highly contagious and somewhat infectious.

A Landlord's Opinion

A political discussion on the Irish Land Purchase Bill took place recently at the Constitutional Club, London. Lord Mayo, who presided, said Ireland was in a state of earnest anticipation as to the progress of the Bill, which embodied great principles, and for the first time recognised that under Mr. Gladstone's Land Act the Irish landlords had suffered. Lord Dunraven, who opened the discussion, said Parliament could not deny its responsibility for having in the past forced upon Ireland a dual system of ownership demoralising to the people, and ruinous to the main industry of the country. A great opportunity now presented itself, and he hoped Parliament would rise to it by adopting a wise and statesmanlike measure, which, however, was capable of amendment. To his mind, a substantial reduction of second term rents was necessary. There should be gradual reductions on instalments and legal expenses of sale ought to be borne by the Treasury. The Bill, he believed, to be necessary for the welfare of the Empire.

Unionists and Home Rule

At a meeting of Unionists in Dublin a letter was read from the Solicitor-General, in which he stated—I am convinced that there never was a time when Unionists in Ireland should be more watchful and united in defence of their common interests than at present, when the tendency of legislation, however inevitable that legislation may be, is to weaken their position; and while the recent utterances of the Prime Minister have dispelled the ridiculous suggestion that the present Government contemplated the betrayal of their supporters in Ireland by the introduction of some measure of Home Rule, still so long as such a policy is advocated by a substantial section of the Liberal party, Irish Unionists require to be on guard. Mr. Chambers, K.C., addressed the meeting. He asked when the landlords ceased to own their own land would they have the same interest in fighting the landlords' battle, or the British battle in Ireland? Would not the effect of this Bill be to make Home Rule easier ten, fifteen, or twenty years from to-day? Unionists needed to be zealously on guard. They would not be driven from the country.

No Political Significance

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, speaking at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, said he had observed in connection with the forthcoming visit of the King to Ireland that language had been used in certain quarters not, he thought, in Ireland, which might tend to invest the visit with some political significance. He felt bound to say at once that such a view was absolutely and entirely erroneous. His Majesty had informed him he was looking forward with great pleasure to the visit to Ireland—a country in which he took very deep and genuine interest and his Excellency felt certain the King would be the first to deplore any interpretation being placed upon the visit, which would in any way connect it with the interests of any political party in Ireland or in Great Britain. His Excellency would be mistaken in judging Irish character if any section of the community did not widely recognise that it would be most improper to utilise his Majesty's visit as an occasion either to affirm their own political opinions, or attack those of their opponents. All would remember that the King was above everybody, and, therefore, it would be most incompatible with his exalted, indeed his supreme station, that he should be placed in the position of having to take official cognisance of party controversy.

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 their supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read advertisement.—***

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

People We Hear About

Mr. Finley P. Dunne has made an engagement to write exclusively for the Harpers (New York) for a salary of £8000 a year.

A proposal to confer the freedom of the City of Liverpool upon Mr. Chamberlain has been dropped in consequence of Liberal opposition.

Dr. Elgar, the composer of the 'Dream of Gerontius,' an oratorio founded on Cardinal Newman's celebrated poem, is a Catholic. He is a native of Broadheath, near Worcester, England.

When the King visited the Vatican, amongst the high Papal officials who received him was a former member of the British House of Commons—The O'Clery, who is Private Chamberlain at the Papal Court. A Chamberlain of Honor to the Pope has also sat in Parliament. This is Count Arthur Moore, who sat for Clonmel from 1874 to 1885, and for Londonderry City for some time before the last general election. There are several Papal Counts in Ireland.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, in a lecture a few weeks ago in which he referred to the way in which the old Irish names had been changed, indicated that Mr. Chauncey Depew's name should really be Mr. O'Shaughnessy-Depew, the original American ancestor being an O'Shaughnessy from Gort, County Galway, who settled in Maryland in the 17th century. To this origin Dr. Hyde declares is to be attributed the character of Mr. Depew's after-dinner speeches.

Right Rev. Mgr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizonde, who received King Edward at the Vatican, and ushered him into the Pope's presence, has spent nearly his whole life in Rome. As there is no official representative of England to the Holy See, Monsignor Stonor takes the place of such a functionary. The late Queen had a great regard for him, and presented him with a valuable ring in token of her esteem. Monsignor Stonor, who is 70 years of age, was uncle to the late Lord Camoys, and is great-uncle of the present peer, while Madame d'Hautpoul is his niece.

The only portrait in existence of Thomas a'Kempis is that drawn by the eminent Catholic physician, Sir Francis Cruise. Dr. Cruise has been led from his own observation on the relics of the Venerable a'Kempis to conclude that the author of the 'Imitation of Christ' was slightly over five feet six inches in height. He possessed a well-knit frame. He was of dark-complexion, and fresh in color, and his eye was remarkably piercing—his sight so good that he never used spectacles. The cause of a'Kempis has never been canonically opened at Rome, but the Church has never raised objection to the title of 'Venerable' being bestowed upon him—a tradition followed by the entire Catholic world.

The Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, Archbishop of Hobart, was 88 years of age on Thursday of last week, his Grace having been born at Belmont, County Cork, on the day of the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. He received his education at Maynooth College, where he was ordained priest in 1838—65 years ago. He soon after left for the Indian mission, and after laboring there for some years was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Madras in 1846, and two years later Dr. Murphy was appointed Bishop of Hyderabad. During the Mutiny in 1857 Bishop Murphy displayed great prudence, and secured from the Nizam several stands of arms for the boys of the college, who were drilled in expectation of a rising in the State. In consequence of failing health Dr. Murphy was transferred to Hobart in 1865, of which See he became Archbishop in 1888.

The elevation of Sir George White to the rank of Field Marshal puts Ireland in the position of furnishing three Field Marshals to the British army. This (says a London paper) is probably unparalleled in the annals of the army. Then Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, an Irishman, is Adjutant-General; Sir Ian Hamilton, a Scotsman, is Quartermaster-General; and Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under-Secretary of the War Office, is also a north-country man. And Lord Kitchener, the Indian Commander-in-Chief, is of Irish birth. When we take stock of the Cabinet, with its four Scotsmen and three Irishmen, the Archbishops, both Scotsmen, and so on, it must be admitted that a former (and still living) statesman's 'Celtic fringe' looks as if it intended to become the entire mantle of the State. The navy has been purely English up to very recently, but even in that domain an Irishman is now head of the fleet which defends the Channel.

Count Cecil Kearney who was married the other day to Mrs. Cuffe, of Killakee, widow of Captain J. O. Cuffe, a grandson of the fifth Earl of Harborough, is a J.P. for County Mayo and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. He was first married to Alice, eldest daughter of Sir William Palmer, Bart., of Palmerstown. She died in 1897, and their only child, the Countess Alice Kearney, who will be well remembered wherever earnest Liberal work is toward, died two years later. The Alice Kearney Memorial Lecture Fund was founded by public subscription in memory of her. The family of Kearney is of ancient Milesian descent, and held extensive possessions in the southern counties of Ireland long before the English invasion. They were the hereditary keepers of St. Patrick's Crozier, otherwise known as the Kearney Crux.

The Late Dean Mahoney

In the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' of April 13 there appears a lengthy obituary notice of the late Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, S.M., evidently written by his old friend, Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M. The principal facts recorded in the notice have already appeared in the 'N.Z. Tablet,' with the exception of the following pleasing incident which deserves publicity:—

'Let this little fact show the hold the good Father had over our separated brethren. There lives in Nelson a wealthy man, not unknown in London, not unknown in education circles in New Zealand, for he scatters his wealth wisely and well, and often. Mr John Tinline—for that is the man—called on Father Mahoney just before the latter left for Europe, in March of last year—'Would you tell me, Dean,' said Mr. Tinline, 'how many years you have spent in Nelson?' 'Exactly twenty-seven,' replied the Dean. 'Well,' said Mr. Tinline, 'I did not join in the general testimonial given you by your friends, but I would ask you now if you will accept from me one sovereign for every year you have been in Nelson!'

In the course of a private letter to the editor of the 'N.Z. Tablet' the Very Rev. Dr. Watters writes as follows regarding the last days and parting wishes of Dean Mahoney:—'From the first he was doomed, and though he fought to the end and made a rally more than once,

it was only to yield ground to the advance of the fell disease that killed him. His heart was in New Zealand, in and about Nelson, the people, the children, the orphans, and his one consuming desire was to gather enough strength to return to his parish and lay his remains in the mortuary chapel at Nelson with those of his superior and spiritual Father, Pere Garin. It was not so to be. With resignation and full acceptance he breathed his last on Easter Sunday at 3.30 p.m., fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. We buried him in his own native sod at Pallas Green, under the shadow of historic Sarsfield's Rock, and priests and people came to do honor to his remains. Your correspondent performed the last solemn rites for a dear friend and constant of more than 30 years.—R.I.P.

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Marias Corolla, A Wreath of Our Lady, cloth gilt, No. 11280	2s 10d
Mariolatry, by Rev. H. G. Gausa, cloth 2s 3d, wrapper	1s 3d
Month of Our Lady, by Rev. J. F. Mullaney, cloth, No. 11195	3s 3d
Mother of the Church, by Rev. J. Coleridge, No. 9281	4s 6d
Mother of the King, by " " No. 9282	8s 0d
Our Lady's Dowry, by Rev. T. E. Bridgett, No. 9325	5s 6d
Rosary Meditated with Our Holy Father the Pope, wrapper 11257	3d
Rosary Meditations, by Rev. Canon Bagsbawe, wrapper, 1s, cloth	1s 3d
Salve Regina, by Rev. A. Denis, S.J., No. 9404	2s 3d
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PRODUCE.

Napier, June 18.—The C.C. and D. Company cable to-day as follows:—There is a rise in the value of lamb. Quotations are: Canterbury mutton, 3½d; Napier, Wellington, and North Island, 3½d. Lamb: First quality, 5½d; second, 5d. Beef: Hinds, 4½d; fores, 3d. London, June 20.—San Francisco wheat is quoted at 5s 6½d; maize (June and July shipment), 2s 5d.

London, June 21.—Frozen Meat.—Sheep: Canterbury—light, unchanged, medium unchanged, heavy 3½d; Dunedin and Southland unchanged; North Island, 3 7-16d. Lamb: Canterbury—light 5 5-16d, heavy 5½d; Dunedin and Southland, 5 1-16d; North Island, 4 15-16d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 200lb (nominal)—ox fores 2½d, hinds 4½d. River Plate sheep unchanged; beef—ox fores 2 11-16d, ox hinds 4 3-16d.

Wellington, June 22.—The Agent-General cables under date London, the 20th:—There has been a better tone in the mutton market this week, and a firmer average price. Canterbury brand, 3½d; Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Company, 3½d; other North Island brands, 3½d; River Plate, 3d. Lamb: The market is very firm. Average price New Zealand lambs: Canterbury brand, 5½d brands other than Canterbury 5d. There has been no alteration in the beef market recently. Butter continues in moderate demand at 94s per cwt. Cheese is declining gradually; to-day's price is 64s per cwt, Canadian 55s.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 9½d; pats, 9½d cash, 10d booked. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. 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 6d 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, £4, 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: Factory, 6d; dairy, 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 fairly large catalogue to a full attendance of buyers. There was fair competition throughout for most of the lines on offer, but, except for potatoes, all lines on offer were difficult to place at late full quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats—The market is without much animation. Prime milling and choice seed lines have fair demand, but the inquiry for seed lines is spasmodic, and sales are not freely effected for anything like large quantities on the basis of late values. Quotations: Prime to choice seed lines, 2s to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d, good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d, inferior and medium 1s 4d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—There is little change in the market and practically no alterations in values to report. Millers' requirements are almost confined to choice lines of which there are few offering locally. Medium quality, if offering plentifully, has little attention. Fowl wheat is also plentiful, but continues to move off steadily at quotations. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 3s 1d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes—During the past week consignments have been moderate, and for prime Derwents values have advanced about 5s per ton. We have strong inquiry for kidneys, up-to-date and other seed varieties. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £3 15s to £4, medium to good, £3 to £3 10s; seed sorts, £3 5s to £4 per ton (bags in).

Chaff—We catalogued about 50 tons on Monday, and in consequence of the heavy supplies coming forward within the past few days, values, except for choice lines, were somewhat lower. Best quality is in fair demand, but other sorts not greatly in favor. Quotations: Prime oatsen sheaf, £3 10s to £3 15s; choice lines, to £3 17s 6d; medium to good, £2 15s to £3 5s; light and inferior, £2 to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips—We sold best swedes at 15s to 15s 6d (loose, ex truck).

WOOL.

London, June 20.—The Bradford wool market reports. Crossbreds hardening; merinos quiet; forties, 11d.

Rabbits—Flat, 6d to 7½d. The bulk of the arrivals are being stored.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows for week ending June 23, 1903:—

Rabbitskins.—At Monday's sale competition was keen for all offered, although greys were not quotably higher. We sold a small lot of blacks at 2s 8½d, and winters up to 16d.

Sheepskins.—Values ruling to-day were good on the whole, but bad pelted skins were a shade easier. Merinos are worth up to 7½d per lb, halfbreds to 5½d, and crossbreds to 4½d.

Hides.—No sale last week.

Tallow.—Somewhat easier. Best tallow, to 24s; best candle fat, to 18s; rough fat, to 17s.

Wheat.—Very little doing in this cereal, millers being content to pick up any good lines offering and not troubling about second-class lots. Prime milling is worth 4s to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 11d, fowl wheat, up to 3s 3d.

Oats.—The number offering is not large, and consequently, although not much business is passing, values hold their own. Should many holders decide to quit at present we fear prices would come considerably lower. To-day's values are: Prime seed, 2s to 2s 4d; prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; best feed, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; good, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; inferior, 1s 4d to 1s 6d.

Potatoes.—Have improved, prime Derwents being worth £3 15s to £4; kidneys and other sorts, £3 to £3 10s.

Chaff.—Prime is readily saleable at £3 10s to £3 15s; medium to good, £2 15s to £3 5s; inferior, £2 to £2 10s.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There were good entries at Addington market.

Fat Cattle.—271 head came forward, mainly fair quality steers and heifers. The sale opened weak, but subsequently became brisk, and the prices realised were slightly in advance of those of last week. Steers brought £6 5s to £10 15s, heifers, £6 15s to £10 15s; cows, £6 17s 6d to £10. Beef, 27s to 30s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—A larger yarding than usual met with keen demand for all prime quality. Butchers competed eagerly for best ewes, and, going beyond limits of freezing buyers, secured the bulk. Wethers were very firm, and sold at from 6d to 9d per head above last week's rates. Freezing wethers realised 18s to 23s; extra, up to 32s; lighter, 16s to 17s 6d; merinos for freezing, 17s 8d to 18s; lighter, 14s 3d, freezing ewes (young), 16s 5d to 17s 9d, aged, 11s 9d to 15s, butchers' ewes (extra prime), 17s to 19s 9d, medium, 14s 6d to 16s 6d, others, 11s 3d to 14s, wethers and maiden ewes, 17s to 20s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—About 2400 yarded, comprising several large lines of prime quality. Butchers were apparently well supplied, and scarcely touched the market, but export buyers bid freely. In an irregular market prices as a whole barely touched last week's rates. Togs realised 17s 3d to 17s 11d; prime freezers, 14s 6d to 16s 10d; lighter weights, 12s to 11s; butchers', 11s to 12s 6d.

Pigs.—A good entry and a fairly keen demand. Heavy baconers realised 48s 6d to 65s, lighter, 38s to 45s equal to 4½d per lb, porkers, 25s to 40s, equal to 5d per lb; stores, 22s to 25s, slips, 10s to 12s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a fine array of horses for this week's sale, between 80 and 90 coming under the auctioneer's hammer. The entries included over 30 draught horses, most of them of a very serviceable class, whilst a few of the geldings were really first-class. The draught horses came principally from Oamaru, Shag Valley, and Tapuanui districts, and, being all fresh horses, mostly in their prime, they commanded keen competition and excellent prices. The feature of the sale, however, was a consignment from the North Island of 15 of the best spring-cart and tram-car horses we have ever seen in Dunedin. The large entry of both classes of horses naturally resulted in a good attendance of town and country buyers, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that most of the horses offered changed hands at very full values. Draught horses.—The principal sales were as follow: Brown gelding, six years, a very powerful shafter, £56; black colt, four years, broken to chains, £50; bay mare, five years, broken to chains, £48; bay gelding, eight years, £48; black mare, six years, £46; bay mare, six years, £45; bay mare, by Bold Boy, seven years, £44; bay mare, seven years, £44 10s; bay mare, £43; black mare, £42. In addition to these, about 25 other horses were sold at from £23 to £41. Harness horses.—About 30 found new owners. We quote the prices paid for the North Island consignment as under: Black gelding, five years, broken to chains, £30; black gelding, four years, broken to double harness, £19; black mare, five years, £25; black mare, five years, broken to chains, £28 10s; bay mare, five years, unbroken, £20; bay mare, five years, unbroken, £27; bay gelding, four years, unbroken, £21 10s; bay mare, three years, £21 10s; bay gelding, six years, £21 10s; bay gelding, five years, £24 10s; bay mare, five years, £24; grey gelding, four years, broken to chains, £27; and grey mare, five years, broken to double harness, £21 10s. We quote market values as follows:—Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good prize horses, £56 to £63; medium draught mares and geldings, £36 to £48; aged do, £25 to £35; upstanding

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This Hotel has just been renovated and
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Steamers will be despatched as under
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Monowai Thurs., June 25 3 D'din
Talune Fri., June 26 3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Talune Fri., June 26 2 p.m. D'din
Tarawera Fri., July 3 2 30 p.m. tr'n

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

Monowai Thurs., June 25 3 p.m. D'din
Warrimoo Thurs., July 2 2 30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Muraroa Tues., July 7 2 p.m. D'din
Waikare Tues., July 21 2 30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mokoia July 5 2 30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai July 12 3 p.m. D'din

**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)—**

Rosamond Thurs., June 25 2 p.m. D'din

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland Wednesday, July 15
(Connects at Suva with Aorangi for
America and Europe).

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

BAROTONGA and TAHITI.

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carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £20 to £27; tram horses, £18 to £28; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £4 to £8.

Late Burnside Stock Report

(Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle—117 yarded. Best bullocks, up to £10 17s 6d; best cows and heifers, up to £9 10s.

Sheep—2409 penned. Best cross-bred wethers, up to 21s; best ewes, up to 20s 9d.

Lambs—552 penned. Best lambs, up to 14s 6d.

Pigs—12 forward. Slip, 15s to 18s; stores, 25s to 28s; porkers, 30s to 46s; baconers, 52s to 58s; heavy pig, up to 75s.

Dr. O'Donovan, K.C.S.G., has forwarded from England his annual subscription of £10 to St. Joseph's Hospital, Auburn. He has also sent to the Mother Recress a cheque for £100 towards the building fund of the new hospital.

The Stoke Orphanage.

We beg to acknowledge the following sums entrusted to us for the Stoke Orphanage:—

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged ...	54	16	0
Mr. B. J. Hart (Lawrence) ...	3	0	0
Mr. Thomas J. Collins (Railway Hotel, Heriot) ...	1	1	0
Mr. E. O'Connor (Catholic Book Depot, Christchurch) ...	1	1	0
Mr. B. W. Taylor (Waltham Road, Sydenham, per Mr. E. O'Connor) ...	1	0	0
Mr. Charles Columb, Sen. (Dunedin) ...	1	0	0
Mr. Francis Longford (South Hill-end) ...	1	0	0

We shall be glad to receive, acknowledge, and forward further subscriptions entrusted to us for this great and sorely-tried 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.

In addition to the subscriptions received by us and published in our columns, the following donations for the Stoke Orphanage Fund are hereby thankfully acknowledged by the Rev. George Mahony, S.M., Nelson:—

£50 each: Mr. Sydney Johnston (Takapau), Mr. Martin Kennedy (Wellington), Stoke Orphanage Staff.

£40: Mr. John Tinline (Nelson).

£10 each: Archbishop Redwood (1st instalment), Bishop Grimes, Bishop Lenihan, Archpriest Walshe (Westport), St. Patrick's College Staff (Wellington), Mr. H. G. O'Beirne (Nelson), Mr. and Mrs. T. G. McCarthy (Wellington), Miss E. L. Johnston (Wellington).

£5 5s each: Messrs. W. and G. Turnbull and Co. (Wellington), Messrs. Sargood, Son, and Even (Wellington), Messrs. M. O'Brien and Co (Christchurch), Father Servajean (Blenheim).

£5 each: Monsignor Mackay (Oamaru), Ven. Archdeacon Devy, S.M. (Wellington), Very Rev. Father Lewis, S.M., V.G. (Wellington), The Pro-Cathedral Clergy (Christchurch), Very Rev. Father Marnean, S.M. (Christchurch), Very Rev. Father Treacy (Stratford), Very Rev. Father O'Farrell, C.S.S.R. (Ballarat, Vic.), Very Rev. Father Cleary, C.S.S.R. (Waratah, N.S.W.), Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M. (Wellington), Mr. H. Baigent (Mayor of Nelson), Hon. F. Traak, M.L.C. (Nelson), Messrs. Robert Snodgrass and Sons (Nelson), Mr. John Ingram (Nelson), Mr. C. Byrne (Nelson), Mr. J. Curnin (Wanganui), Mr. W. Smith (Kaikoura), Mr. O. McArdle (Wellington), Convent (Sisters of the Mission) school children, New Plymouth.

£3 3s each: Mr. Moss Davis (Auckland), Very Rev. Dean John McKenna (Masterton), Very Rev. Father Regnault, S.M. (Waimate), Messrs Bond, Finney and Co. (Proprietors Nelson 'Colonist'), Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried (Wellington), Mrs. Macquaire (Nelson).

£3 each: Very Rev. Father McNamara, S.M. (Wellington), Miss Fraer (Nelson), Mrs. O'Halloran (Otago).

£2 2s each: Rev. Father Holley, S.M. (Wellington), Mr. G. H. Macquaire (Nelson), Mr. A. P. Burnes (Nelson), Mr. W. R. Parmenter (Nelson), Mr. J. Shields (Nelson), Mr. C. Horgan (Nelson), Mr. J. P. Hayes (Takaka, Nelson), The Brigidine Nuns (Masterton), Mr. and Mrs. C. Tomlinson (Nelson), Messrs. Savage and Sons (Nelson), Rev. Fathers Melu and Delach (Otagi), Hibernian Society (Christchurch) 1st instalment.

£2 each: Rev. Father Tubman (Timaru), Mr. John Hickey (Nelson), Mr. H. Byrne (Takaka, Nelson), Mr. and Mrs. Newport (Nelson).

£1 1s each: Rev. Father Cahill (Carterton), Mr. I. P. Harris (Nelson), Mr. A. W. Tatton (Nelson), Mr. T. Devine (Nelson), Mr. E. Hault (Nelson), Mr. Louis Holt (Nelson), Mr. William Coleman (Nelson), Mrs. Robert Levin (Nelson), Mrs. Shain (Nelson), Mr. M. Laing (Wellington), Miss E. M. Humber (Wellington), Rev. Father Monaghan, J. (Melbourne, Victoria), Mr. J. C. O'Connell (Masterton), Mrs. Gallagher (Greytown), Mr. Neville (Nelson).

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The "Luella Family" Benefit £5

Military Sports arranged by Nelson Volunteer Office £26 2s 1d, Orphanage Sunday (Wellington). £140.

A sum of £22 8s 9d was subscribed by the parishioners of the Very Rev. Dean McKenna, Masterton. The names of some of the donors, with the amounts of their subscriptions, appear in the portion of the list published above. Other donations received, and to be received, will be acknowledged in succeeding issues.

The sufferers by the disastrous fire thank most sincerely the above generous donors. There is still a large sum required, and the Orphans feel confident that their friends throughout the Colonies will rally round them and give them means to re-erect as soon as possible their New Orphanage.

(To be continued.)

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Architect up to noon of Monday, July 13, for the erection of **BRICK BUILDINGS** at **STOKE, NELSON** for the St. Mary's Industrial School Trustees.

Plans and specifications may be seen at

The Rev. Father Mahoney's, Nelson.
The "TABLET" Office, Dunedin;
The Very Rev. Father Le Menant's, Christchurch;
The Architect's Offices, Wellington.

JOHN S. SWAN, Architect.

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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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"Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law" three volumes, 35s.

"Tickets of the Living Rosary," Badges of "The Sacred Heart," Religious Pictures.

"The Explanatory Catechism."

"The Children's Bible History"

"The Children's Companion to Christian Doctrine and Bible History."

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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.

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MARRIAGE.

THOMSON—COLEHAN—On June 10, at St. Brigid's Church, Waitati, by the Rev. Father McGrath, William Thomson, Dunedin, to Noney, fourth daughter of John Colehan, Waitati.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1903.

COUNTING THE COST



HE world is a great university, and nations, like individuals, are ever at school. But some of them are dullards and some too intent upon chasing political rainbows to make much progress in true knowledge. The lessons of history are, for instance, plainly lost upon lodge-ridden France, whose stunted politicians are in the full fury of a war upon the Church and upon some of the natural rights of man that were respected even amidst the whirl and storm of the great Revolution—which the poet SAMUEL ROGERS likened to the irruption of the Goths. The suppression of the monastic and teaching Orders is no new expedient in history. France's 'cross-Channel neighbor, England, tried it, and with disastrous results, in the reigns of HENRY VIII. and the Sixth EDWARD. HENRY succeeded to a well-filled national treasury, piled up high, by the thrifty management of his careful father, on the contributions of the prosperous and contented England of the day. But the accumulated funds flowed from his hands in monumental extravagance at home and in foolish expeditions abroad in fruitless quest of military fame.

'Rather than miss any part of his will,' said his Minister, WOLSEY, of him, 'he wil endanger one-half of his kingdom.' The wasteful man of many wives endangered and impoverished it all. He ground the faces of the people with taxation to minister to his vanity and ostentation. When this source of revenue was exhausted—after his rupture with Rome—he devoured the patrimony of the poor—3219 religious houses, with the considerable annual income, for the time, of £161,000. Practically the whole of that great capital and revenue was (says a Protestant writer) 'granted to courtiers and favorites, sold at nominal prices, or gambled away by the king and his satellites.' In four years the gains from the plundered monasteries and the stripped and ruined shrines had melted from HENRY's hands and he was again in financial straits. He next debased the currency and produced something like a famine in the land. One other method of plundering the industrial classes still lay open to him—the confiscation of the lands of the guilds or of trades-unions of the middle ages. He did not live to see this through, but it was ruthlessly carried out in the reign of his puny son and successor, EDWARD VI. The monasteries and the guilds had stood between the poor and want. The confiscation of their property was a fatal blow to the English farmer, laborer, and artisan. 'HENRY VIII.'s reign,' says the Protestant writer GIBBINS, 'witnessed the rise of pauperism in a country which had been a few years previously in a state of considerable material comfort.' The erstwhile independent English laborer tasted the bitterness of legal and actual slavery; and the curse of pauperism is the evil legacy which the great pilage of HENRY VIII. and EDWARD VI. has left to the people of Great Britain to this day.

Italy has, within less than forty years, run a similar course. And France will probably be no exception to what

we may regard as the general experience, that a measure of national calamity follows an act of national robbery of the poor. It has been estimated that the suppression and plunder of the religious Orders in France would bring into the coffers of the State some 30,000,000 francs (about £1,200,000) a year. But it would throw upon the Government an annual expenditure of some 270,000,000 francs (about £10,800,000) for allowances to aged and infirm 'suppressed' monks and nuns, for the support of 110,000 old and sick poor, 60,000 orphans, 12,000 penitent women, and 68,000 lunatics, blind, cripples, and deaf-and-dumb who have, up to the present, been maintained in comfort by the unrewarded toil and loving care of the religious Orders and the free gifts of the charitable public of France. In addition to this, the country (as stated in our issue of last week) will be put to the expense of £1,080,040 for the erection 2,257 new schools and £328,128 a year for the stipends of the new teachers. There is a contagion in looting as well as in small-pox. And the principle of plundering property held by monks and nuns as trustees for the poor may be very easily extended to the garnered hoards of private citizens. Writing on this subject, when the Associations Bill was before the French Parliament, the late M. DE BLOWITZ expressed, in the columns of the London 'Times,' the fear that, in this respect, the French people may ultimately prove more logical than their rulers. 'It is a most dangerous precedent,' said he. 'Under this confiscation clause there is no logical reason whatever for not confiscating the superfluous wealth of men who use it for their selfish advantage to the deprivation of the less fortunate.' French legislators have evidently not counted the cost of this fierce war of repression and spoliation against religion. The country which they misrule so grievously may, like Italy and England, soon know the full meaning of the word pauperism. We know that individual nations may fall away from the faith. But the Church herself is indestructible. And the saying attributed to the persecutor DIOCLETIAN may be aptly applied to his puny modern counterpart, M. COMBES: 'The more I seek to blot out the name of CHRIST, the more legible it becomes.'

Notes

A Brace of Silly Tales

It must be the silly season up Marlborough way. At any rate the local 'Express' publishes—apparently in perfect solemnity and seriousness—two phenomenally stupid tales that are more fit for the padded cell than for the columns of a sane newspaper. Briefly, they run as follows. Two wealthy French ladies died and left legacies, one of over £500,000, and the other over £3,000,000. Some unnamed priests and nuns, and an anonymous archbishop got possession of this vast wealth some years ago without the smallest right or title to it and without any legal formality whatever. And all the time there were dozens of people—'six or seven families' in the case of the larger legacy—legally entitled to this colossal wealth and vainly doing all in their power to lay hands upon it! And thus in the France of to-day! As to the writer of this madman's tale: it is about high time that his friends should look after him. The 'Marlborough Express' must have a very contemptuous estimate of the sanity of its readers.

Suppressio Veri

A reverend gentleman described as 'the organising secretary of the Anglican Mission in New Guinea' is at present in Christchurch. Interviewed by a representative of the 'Press' he is reported to have 'explained that there are three missions at work among the natives of British New Guinea—the Congregational, the Wesleyan, and the Anglican.' There are in reality four. The 'Statesman's Year Book' names them all in detail. The reverend organising secretary probably had his own reasons for suppressing all reference to the well established and successful mission conducted in British New Guinea by the Sacred Heart Fathers of Issoudun. British New Guinea and some of the neighboring islands have, in fact, been a separate Vicariate-Apostolic since May-day, 1889. In 1897—the latest year for which we have figures in our possession—there were in the Vicariate 2000 native converts, 16 churches, 13 elementary schools, one Bishop (Dr. Navarre, residing on Thursday

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Island), 16 priests, 17 lay-brothers, and 10 nuns. On our way to New Zealand from Europe a few months ago we were accompanied by a band of Catholic missionaries bound for New Guinea, and among their number was one of the most talented ecclesiastics that we have met in many a day.

Science and Creation

To any sciolists of the popgun calibre of Mr. Clogg and Mr. Grant Allen the making of a universe presents no more mysteries than the making of an apple-dumpling. Even the origin of life is no puzzle to those unscientific amateurs; they enveloped it in wild speculations and high-sounding nonsense that are no more credible than the fairy-tale of the adventurous voyage of a Colorado beetle to our planet. To Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Virchow, Wilson, and other non-Christian scientists the origin of life is an insoluble mystery. They 'give it up.' Du Bois-Reymond, the distinguished German scientist, ranks it among the seven riddles which defy the utmost efforts of experimental science. Science has, indeed, led the foremost scientists of the day to the great central fact of the universe, the ultimate solution of all its puzzles—the supreme First Cause, God Himself. 'All our desperate attempts,' says the Duke of Argyll in the 'Nineteenth Century' for March, 1897, 'to get rid of creation as distinguished from mere procreation are self-condemned as futile.' It points, says Dr. Wallace in his 'Darwinism' (p. 476) 'clearly to an unseen universe—a world of spirit, to which the world of matter is altogether subordinate.' 'No system of the universe,' says Sir Joseph Dawson in his 'Modern Ideas of Evolution,' 'can dispense with a First Cause, eternal and self-existent; and this First Cause must necessarily be the Living God, Whose will is the ultimate force and the origin of natural law.'

A somewhat similar message was given to the world in London on May 2 by one of the greatest scientists of our age, Lord Kelvin. In moving a vote of thanks to Professor Henslow for his lecture before the University College Christian Association, says an exchange, 'he demurred to the professor's assertion that, with regard to the origin of life, science neither affirmed nor denied the creative power. On the contrary (he said) science positively affirmed the creative power. Science made everyone feel that he was a miracle in himself. Modern biologists were once more coming to the firm acceptance of a vital principle. They had been absolutely forced by science to admit and believe in a directive power. 'Was there,' he asked, 'anything so absurd as to believe that a number of atoms falling together of their own accord could make a crystal sprig of moss, the microbe of a living animal? Nobody could think that anything like that even in millions and millions of years could, unaided, give us a beautiful world like ours. Let nobody be afraid of true freedom of thought. Let us be free in thought and criticism, but with freedom we are bound to come to the conclusion that science is not antagonistic, but is a help, to religion.'

Death of Cardinal Vaughan

The report of the death of his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, which was received on Sunday evening, was not wholly unexpected, as it was known that he was seriously ill for some time, and latterly the cable news led us to understand that there were little hopes of his recovery.

The late Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, who came of a Levitical family, which gave several members to the priesthood and religious Orders, was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-colonel Vaughan. He was born at Gloucester in April, 1832, and received his education at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, on the Continent, and in Rome, where he entered the *Accademia dei Nobili Ecclesiastici*. He was ordained a priest at Lucca on October 28, 1851, and, returning to England, joined the Oblates of St. Charles, a congregation of secular priests founded at Bayswater by the late Cardinal Manning. From the Oblates he was sent to St. Edmund's College, near Ware, of which he was vice-president until 1862. He went in 1863 to America in order to gather funds for founding a Missionary College. In 1869 he founded St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill, Middlesex, of which he was President-General up to the time of his death. It is in this noted College that priests are trained for the Maori missions in the diocese of Auckland. Towards the close of the year 1871 he accompanied to Maryland the first detachment of priests who were sent from that institution on a special mission to the colored population of the United States. On the death of Bishop Turner he was elected Bishop of Salford, and was consecrated on October 28, 1872. It will interest our readers in the Christchurch diocese to learn that the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes was the

first bishop consecrated by the deceased prelate. At Salford Bishop Vaughan published a series of pastoral letters, and identified himself prominently with the crusade against intemperance, the rescue work among children, and the cause of commercial education, in the interests of which he built St. Bede's College. On March 29, 1892, he was elected by the Pope, and on the recommendation of the Propaganda, to the See of Westminster, left vacant by the death of Cardinal Manning. He was summoned to Rome in January, 1893, to be created a Cardinal, and was received with great distinction during his stay. Cardinal Vaughan acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, and published several pamphlets. He was the proprietor of the London 'Tablet,' and of the 'Dublin Review.' A speech of his, in which he dwelt upon the validity of Anglican Orders, led to a long controversy in the 'Times,' and other papers during the autumn of 1894. In September, 1897, on the occasion of the Catholic celebration of the thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine and his monks at Ebbsfleet, England, Cardinal Vaughan delivered an important address at the Granville Hall, Ramsgate, in which he reviewed the growth of Christianity in England, and the position of the Catholic Church in that country at the time. This was in reply to the proposition of the Lambeth Conference (Anglican) which emphasized 'the Divine purpose of visible unity among Christians as a fact of revelation.'

The Vaughan family of Courtfield, of which Colonel Vaughan, brother of the deceased prelate, is the principal lay representative, is one of the oldest and most distinguished in England, and closely connected with the Weld-Blundells, another old Catholic family, and also the Petres, of whom Mr. F. W. Petre, architect, Dunedin, is a member. The late Archbishop of Sydney, the Most Rev. Roger William Bede Vaughan, O.S.B., was a younger brother of the late Cardinal, being two years his junior. He was appointed Coadjutor to Archbishop Polding of Sydney in 1873, and succeeded to the See on the death of the latter in 1877. After an episcopate of six years Dr. Vaughan left Sydney on a visit to the old country and died suddenly of heart disease two weeks after his arrival in England. Another brother is the distinguished Jesuit preacher, Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan. So is the well-known theological writer, Monsignor J. S. Vaughan. Another brother is the Very Rev. Father Kenelm Vaughan, who has just concluded an extended tour in South America, soliciting funds for the completion of the Spanish Chapel in the Westminster Cathedral. The late Prior Jerome Vaughan, who died in 1896, was also a brother. Several sisters became nuns. An uncle had been Bishop of Plymouth for half a century. He died in October of last year at the age of 89 years. Some time ago the late Cardinal applied for an assistant, and in the early part of this year his request was acceded to by the appointment of the Right Rev. Dr. Stanley, a former college companion of the editor of this paper, as Auxiliary Bishop of Westminster. The deceased Cardinal was a worthy successor of the late Cardinal Manning of happy memory. He was a man of indefatigable zeal, foremost in every good work, strenuous in the cause of education and charity, devoted to the spread of Catholic literature, a strong and constant supporter of the Catholic Truth Society, and socially a great power in the land. His loss will be greatly felt by the Catholic Church in England and taken all in all, his place will not be easy to fill. May his soul rest in peace.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

His Lordship Bishop Verdon is making a visitation of portion of the Port Chalmers parish this week.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration began in the Sacred Heart Church, North-East Valley, on Friday, and was concluded on Sunday morning. The various ceremonies were well attended, and an unprecedentedly large number of persons approached the Holy Table at the 9.30 o'clock Mass on Sunday morning.

Surgeon-Captain O'Neill (son of ex-Sergeant O'Neill, of Dunedin) has completed his course of instruction at the Volunteer Ambulance School and passed the proficiency examination prescribed by the War Office and conducted by the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps at headquarters, London.

A meeting of the committee in connection with the Cathedral repairs fund was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Sunday evening, the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., presiding. It was decided that the gentlemen appointed to each district should begin work at once by subdividing their respective areas and securing the aid of others to assist in collecting.

The Forty Hours' Adoration took place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Milton, within the Octave of Corpus Christi. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the attendance throughout was very good, many of the congregation having to come from a considerable distance. The Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary (Lawrence) preached on two occasions, his sermons making a deep impression on his hearers. The altar was tastefully decorated for the occasion by the Dominican nuns, and the choir attended at Mass each day and rendered appropriate music. On Sunday morning there was a large number of communicants.

Mr. Mark Hambourg (the renowned pianist) and Mr. Boris Hambourg (cellist) visited the Dominican Priory on Saturday and played several selections. The former

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contributed two pianoforte items: 'Volskied (Hambourg, and 'A midsummer's night's dream' (Mendelssohn-Liszt). The 'cello items were 'Butterfly,' Chopin's 'Nocturne in E flat,' and an impromptu. It is needless to say that the playing of these gifted musicians was an intellectual treat of the highest order. The nuns were highly pleased with the all too brief concert, as were his Lordship the Bishop and the Rev. Fathers Murphy, Howard, and Cleary, who were also present. The Messrs. Hambourg subsequently dined with his Lordship the Bishop and the priests, who were charmed with the delightful company and interesting causerie of the talented brothers. It is rarely that one finds such wonderful musical talent in people so young—the pianist being only 24 and the 'cellist 18 years—both being very boyish looking.

AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

June 18.

The 'par,' which appeared in one of my letters concerning the incident on the Mapourika as she was about to leave Auckland upon her trip to the islands with the Parliamentary party, was copied into the Sydney 'Bulletin,' and was read with delight by Mr. Parata, M.H.R. and the Hon. Mr. Thompson at one of the islands.

Tram car fatalities occur with painful regularity. The latest victim was William O'Connell, struck down in Queen street. He was an old member of the Hibernian Society. He died in the hospital. Several of the Society attended his funeral. On the same day on which poor O'Connell was injured, a little girl, Eileen O'Connor, was run over, and now lies in a precarious condition in the hospital.

The feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral with greater solemnity than usual. Solemn High Mass was sung at 11 o'clock, the celebrant being Rev. Father Patterson, deacon Father Buckley, and sub-deacon Father Holbrook. The high altar was beautifully decorated with flowers and candles. The music was Weber's 'Mass in G,' rendered in their usually efficient manner by the choir, under Mr. P. F. Hiscocks. After Mass a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place. The litany of the saints was sung by Monsignor Casier and the choir alternately. Adoration by the faithful was held throughout the day, and the children's devotions took place in the afternoon. At Vespers his Lordship the Bishop preached a fine sermon on the Blessed Sacrament. He said: You will note that our altars are decorated to-day. Non-Catholics wonder at all this, and we should always be in a position to tell them why we do it. We really and truly believe in the Real Presence. We look at the Blessed Sacrament and see there the species of bread and wine, and our questioning is put aside, as our holy Faith teaches us that by the power of the Almighty it has been transformed into the Body and Blood of our Blessed Lord. While on earth He performed miracles of just as great magnitude, notably the multiplying of the loaves and the fishes, and feeding from them thousands of people. Scientists and others scoff at this, and say that such a form is unworthy of His holy divinity, but He came upon this earth, and became Man. Non-Catholics only see our faith, as they do our churches, from the exterior. If they could but enter into it, and discover its beauty and consolation, how happy and surprised they would be. In the humblest of our churches, as well as in the greatest of our cathedrals, God is honored and adored. At the Pope's recent jubilee there was gathered the intellect of the world to do homage to the Blessed Sacrament held aloft in the venerable hands of our Holy Father. In St. Peter's four years ago, during the festival of Corpus Christi (he this Lordship) was privileged to see 10,000 people assembled, including 85 bishops to do honor and to pray to the Blessed Sacrament. That night they should pray that through the Blessed Sacrament they might receive the grace to bear up against the temptations of the world. God is ever willing to listen to our prayers. Henceforward let us all attend church, and continue our prayers, not forgetting those who are outside of the Church that they may be enlightened, and thereby come to receive the blessing and happiness to be found in our Holy Church. The adoration was continued throughout Monday, and in the evening the Rev. Father Gillan, of St. Benedict's, delivered another fine discourse on the Blessed Sacrament. On Tuesday morning a large number approached the Holy Table. At 10 o'clock the Exposition terminated. The following priests attended: Rev. Fathers Patterson, Adm. Gillan, and Furlong, of St. Benedict's, and Rev. Fathers Kreymborg, Buckley, and Holbrook. The large attendance at the ceremonies was an evidence of the faith and earnestness of the people.

Presentation to Father Lane, Onehunga

Immediately after Vespers on Sunday evening, June 7, the congregation of the Church of the Assumption, Onehunga, assembled in St. Mary's Hall for the purpose of making a presentation and saying farewell to the Rev. Father Lane, who had been assistant priest to the Right Rev. Mgr. Paul for about twelve months. The large attendance was evidence of the esteem in which Father Lane was held.

Mr. James Shaldrick, on behalf of the congregation (says the 'Manukau Chronicle') made a very appropriate speech, and conveyed the sincere regret all experienced

at parting with such an energetic, devoted, and ideal priest. He concluded by wishing the reverend gentleman every success and happiness in his new sphere. Mr. Shaldrick then called upon Mr. R. Vance to read the following address:—

Dear and Rev. Father,—We, the undersigned members of the above church—on behalf of our beloved pastor and the congregation generally—beg of you to kindly accept this small token as a mark of the esteem and admiration which we feel for you on this the close of your spiritual labors amongst us. We cannot allow you to depart without conveying to you personally the grateful thanks of the congregation for the energy and devotion which you have thrown into your work. Your zeal in promoting the welfare of our Church, as well as the kindly interest you have taken in the youth of the congregation during the short time you have been amongst us have been—we assure you—highly appreciated, and will not soon be forgotten. In conclusion we can only express our sincere regret at your departure, and pray God that you may long be granted good health and strength to continue your holy and priestly labors. On behalf of the congregation we beg to hand you herewith this purse of sovereigns—James Shaldrick, Dan McCarten, Hugh McGahan, Richard Donovan, Pat Kearin, Robert Vance.

Mr. Shaldrick then presented a purse of sovereigns to Father Lane, the reverend gentleman being so taken by surprise that he scarcely knew what to say. In reply he expressed how sincerely he felt towards the people of Onehunga for the kindness extended him, and that he would take away very kind and pleasant recollections to his new parish at Ormonde, Gisborne.

On Monday the children attending the Girls' Select and Convent Schools, also the pupils attending St. Mary's Boys' School, assembled in the hall to make presentations to Father Lane, and the following address was read by Master C. Dunn:—

Rev. and Dear Father Lane,—On behalf of the pupils of the Convent of St. Mary's Boys' Schools we beg to give expression to our deep regret at your departure from Onehunga. At the same time the knowledge that you are promoted to a larger and more prosperous part of our dear Lord's vineyard, has given a silver lining to the cloud of sorrow which has overshadowed our school at your loss. In the presence of this coming separation your many acts of kindness—notably the grand school picnic and the Friday evening amusements provided by you for your pleasure—stand out prominently, and reflect on you a genial light, which will make your memory shine ever brightly in our heart of hearts. In conclusion, dear Father Lane, we beg to offer you these little gifts which we ask you to accept as tokens of our esteem and affection for you, and, as the proverbial straw shows how the wind blows, we trust these little presents will show you how the current of our loving gratitude flows out towards you; and we pray that Almighty God may bless you and make your path through life pleasant and happy.

Presentations of useful articles were then made on behalf of the pupils of the Girls' Select School, the Convent school, and the boys attending Mr. Honan's school.

Father Lane gratefully acknowledged the great kindness of the little ones, and stated that along with their good parents they had over-estimated the importance and extent of his labors, but it would be always sweet to know that his services, such as they were, had been so appreciated. After a long and eloquent address, the reverend gentleman announced a half-holiday for the little ones, such having been granted by Monsignor Paul, and concluded by adopting the words of the expressive and beautiful song which had been rendered on the entrance of the visiting clergy and himself, and said with all sincerity of heart 'May God bless the friends we love.'

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WESTPORT

(From our own correspondent.)

The handsome new Convent of the Sisters of Mercy is now almost completed. It is expected that the building will be available for occupation by the middle of next month.

The well-known Maori missionary, Dean Lighthouse, who has been visiting the West Coast towns in the interests of the noble work which he has so much at heart, is expected to return to Westport shortly. The rev. gentleman intends visiting Denniston, Charleston, and Addison's on his return to this district.

The singing of the boys and girls of St. Canice's school at the nine o'clock Mass on Ascension Thursday was greatly admired. The children were assisted by the Rev. Father Malloy, and their vocal work reflected credit on the good Sisters of the Convent of Mercy.

A special meeting of those ladies interested in the work of assisting to bring the fancy fair and carnival to a successful issue was held at the convent on Ascension Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Mother presided, and the Ven. Archpriest Walshe and Father Malloy were also present. There was a large attendance, and considerable interest and enthusiasm were manifested in the proceedings.

The completion of the sacred edifices at Granity, Seddonville, and Millerton, will make a total of ten churches in this widely-scattered parish of Westport. Few parishes in the Colony entail so much laborious work and long journeyings. Some idea of the extent of the parish may be gained when it is stated that it includes isolated Karamea, a farming settlement situated at a distance of over sixty miles from Westport. A little steamer visits Karamea, but owing to boisterous weather, the state of the tide, and other circumstances, these visits are irregular and uncertain. The only means of communication the people of Karamea have is the perilous journey along the rock-bound beach, a horse-back journey that is often fraught with considerable risk. The Rev. Father Malloy pays the periodical visit to this remote part of the Christchurch diocese next week.

Marist Brothers' College, Auckland

The new Sacred Heart College erected by the Marist Brothers at Richmond road, Auckland, at a cost of £6000, was blessed on Sunday morning by his Lordship Bishop Lenihan, who also celebrated the first Mass in the institution. In the afternoon the formal opening took place in the presence of a number of local and visiting clergy, and a large assemblage of people. The Mayor of Auckland (Hon. E. Mitchellson) presided. The collection to defray the cost of furnishing totalled £231.

Dimensions

When fully completed the building will consist of a centre block, and two wings, three storeys in height, it will have a frontage of 190ft., and a depth of 85ft. The portion now erected comprises the western wing and about a third of the centre block. It is constructed of brick on a concrete foundation, roofed with slates, cemented outside, and plastered inside. The ceilings are of stamped steel, and the floors and other woodwork best heart of kauri. A verandah, two storeys in height and 8ft. wide, extends the full length of the wing, there being similar verandahs, three storeys high, at the front and back of the centre portion. The exterior is ornamented with moulded string courses under the windows, cornices at the gables and moulded architraves around the windows. There is a niche in the centre of each gable above the upper storey which will contain a statue at some future date. At present the main entrance is at the eastern end, but in the completed building it will be in the middle of the central block, and will lead to a large entrance hall. The basement is sub-divided into a large dining-room for the boys, 27ft. x 36ft. 6in., dining-room for the Brothers, 17ft. x 14ft., novices' dining-room, 30ft. x 14ft., spare and store rooms, kitchen, scullery, bath rooms, and lavatories. The kitchen contains a large range, with high-pressure boiler, circulating cistern, etc., which supplies hot water to the sinks, bath rooms, etc. A plunge bath and four shower baths are provided for the boys and the lavatory is fitted with china basins on marble stands, all supplied with hot and cold water. A staircase hall, 9ft. wide, contains the main stairs, which communicate with the different floors. The ground or principal floor is at present approached by a flight of steps at the east end which gives access to the corridor 7ft. wide, running the full length of the building. Opening off this corridor are two parlors, 11ft. x 14ft. 6in., and 14ft. x 14ft. 6in. respectively; a music room, 11ft. x 14ft. 6in., and the temporary chapel, 48ft. x 15ft. The latter is fitted with a handsome wooden altar, communion rail, etc. and opens on to the northern verandah. In the future building the chapel will be in the centre, and will be two storeys in height. At the end of the corridor are the class rooms, right and left, each 27ft. x 37ft. 6in., and subdivided by a glass partition in the centre. One of these rooms has large folding-doors, by which the two rooms can be made into one. Each class-room opens on to the large verandah, from which a flight of steps leads to the play ground and courtyard. A cement dado runs all round the rooms and the blackboards formed on cement, are let into the walls at a suitable height. Each room has a fireplace,

and ample ventilation is provided in the ceilings and walls. The second or top floor contains the main dormitory, 27ft. x 83ft., running the full length of the western wing, and is lighted by windows on all sides. There is a fireplace at each end, and ventilation is provided by means of perforated ceiling centres communicating with shafts and patent exhaust ventilators on the roof. The remainder of the top floor is divided into studies, dormitories for the Brothers and novices, infirmaries for boys, store rooms, etc. All are ventilated as previously described, and have doorways leading to the verandahs. A large courtyard is provided at the western end, with asphalted floor in which are situated the outbuildings and store rooms. It is enclosed by a boarded fence, and a portion is subdivided for the exclusive use of the Brothers. The architects of the building are Messrs. B. Mahoney and Son. The contractor is Mr. J. Moody, who has carried out his work very faithfully under the supervision of Mr. J. Corley clerk of works.

OBITUARY

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

MRS. MARGARET CONNOLLY, SYDENHAM.

There passed away on Saturday, June 13, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. O'Reilly, Queen street, Sydenham, a well-known and universally respected Catholic citizen, in the person of Mrs. Margaret Connolly, at the advanced age of 83 years. The deceased was a native of Galway, and arrived in New Zealand in 1884. For many years her figure was very noticeable at the Pro-Cathedral, where she invariably attended Mass and the evening services, with a regularity not frequently attained by persons far younger. The late Mrs. Connolly was attended by the Very Rev. Dean Foley, and latterly by the Rev. Father McDonnell, and died fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of deceased was celebrated by the Rev. Father McDonnell in the Pro-Cathedral on last Tuesday, and in the afternoon the funeral cortege left for the Linwood cemetery, where the obsequies were performed by the Very Rev. Dean Foley.—R.I.P.

Legislative Appointments

Messrs. Seymour Thorne George and Thomas Beehan (Auckland), Thomas Kennedy Macdonald (Wellington), and Henry Wigram (Christchurch) have been called to the Upper House. Mr. H. F. Wigram is the first Mayor of Greater Christchurch. Mr. Seymour Thorne George was formerly member for Hokitika, and was a nephew of the late Sir George Grey. Mr. T. Kennedy Macdonald is a member of the auctioneering firm of Macdonald and Wilson, Wellington, and has been associated for years with most of Wellington's public matters. Mr. William Beehan is well known in Auckland as a consistent supporter of the Government. He was one of the candidates nominated in the Government interest for Auckland city at the last parliamentary election, but withdrew in order not to split the party vote. Mr. Beehan was born in Kerry in 1853, and came to this Colony in 1874 with the object of settling on the land. The Ohinemuri goldfields rush attracted him, but, subsequently returning to town he entered the service of the late Mr. John Cosgrave, Queen street, but some years ago started in business on his own account in the soft goods line.

Tenders are called for the erection of the Stoke Orphanage. Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

A bad range in a home is the cause of endless annoyance, waste of energy on the part of the housewife, and extravagance in the consumption of fuel. The 'Champion,' manufactured by Messrs. Brinsley and Co., of Cumberland street, Dunedin, saves labor and coal, and makes the work of the kitchen a pleasure. It is stocked by all ironmongers. The firm will be pleased to send catalogues free on application.

Messrs. Harty and Co., Bond street, Dunedin, are prepared to give quotations for cornsacks, woolpacks, tea, castor oil, matings and general eastern lines. They keep in stock also wines and spirits of the best brands, and make advances on wools, skins, and other produce consigned for shipment to London. They are agents for the North German Fire Insurance Company for Otago and Southland.

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Through an inadvertence the firm of Messrs Stronach Morris, and Co., was wrongly styled in our columns last week. This firm acts as brokers in wool, grain, sheepskins, rabbitskins, hides, tallow, etc. All produce entrusted to Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. will receive the most careful attention, and be disposed of to the best advantage.

WINTER 1903.

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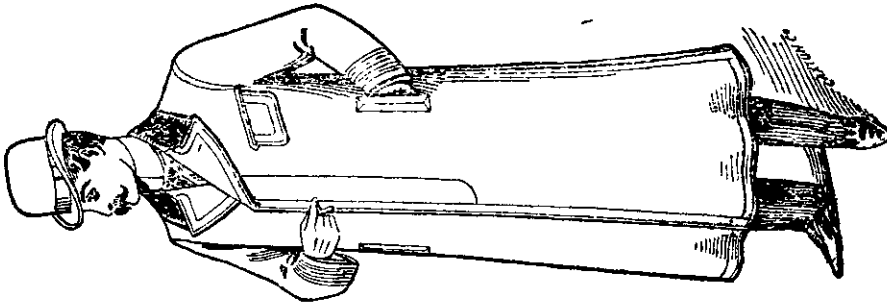
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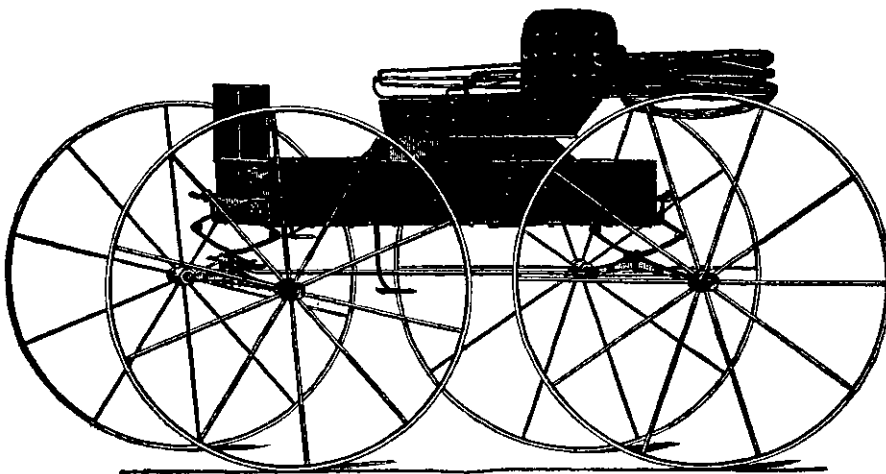
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The Storyteller

THE GRATITUDE OF KITTIE

Hilda was stolidly dipping chocolate creams when Kittie looked toward her down the long table and wondered if she had heard the news. But Hilda's head with its flaxen braids, was bent steadily over her work and betrayed no emotion. Like a well-regulated machine she lifted the soft, white centres, dropped them into the pan of melted chocolate that was kept at the right temperature by a gas flame underneath, and then quickly returned them to a sheet of waxed paper, putting a little twist on each candied morsel by a deft turn of the wrist.

Even Kittie's eager eyes could detect no tremor in the movements of that hand. It was plain that nothing had happened to disturb Hilda's peace of mind. Kittie sighed and looked down into her own pan of melted chocolate and at the tray of snowy mounds beside it. If she was to dip her usual number of creams that day she could not afford to lose any more time. Besides, was not her work needed now more than ever?

Presently Kittie's curls were bent as low as Hilda's braids, and Kittie's right hand was moving with the same machine-like regularity, as tray after tray was filled with the tempting sweets and carried away to the cooling room by the very little girls who had not yet arrived at the dignity of being 'hand-dippers.' It was one of these who had told the news to Kittie, whispering to her as she brought a fresh lot of fig and almond centres.

'Factory's goin' to shut down,' she had said. 'Mr. Bradford's goin' to fail.'

'Don't believe it!' Kittie had responded, sharply, as a grown-up person of fifteen should speak to a mere child of thirteen who had no business to be working in a factory, anyhow, even if Kittie herself had started at twelve.

'But he said so,' said the unabashed assistant, indicating the foreman with a sugary thumb. 'He told Jim the boss had lost all his money and was goin' to shut up shop.'

It was then that Kittie had put down her wire dipper and looked across at the unresponsive Hilda. Hilda she felt sure, would have that same queer feeling of tightness in her throat at the mere thought of any misfortune coming to the 'boss.' For back of his cheery smile, they had reason to know, lay a genuine kindness of heart which strove for expression in ways that made the Bradford factory different from any other in the city.

Kittie had known so little kindness in her short, sordid little life! There had been a few years divided between a noisy school with a teacher who did not understand and a more noisy home with a mother who, in the struggle for existence, had forgotten her childhood.

Then had come the factory, as a matter of course. Born of factory-bred parents, knowing only children of other factory-bred mothers and fathers, Kittie had never thought of looking forward to anything else. In a vague way she knew that somewhere in the world there were girls who went to school indefinitely, and emerged at some far day school teachers, or forewomen, or perhaps even glorified beings who wore marvellous clothes and called one 'dear' in low, sweet tones when the Pansy Club met at the settlement Wednesday nights.

But Kittie, in her wildest day dreams, had not imagined such a future for herself. She had gone to work just as she had gone to school, carrying home her wages on Saturday evenings just as she had once carried home her weekly reports on Fridays. It was what all the girls she knew did, and she thought nothing about it.

But she did know there was a difference between the Bradford factory and the other big places in town where candy was manufactured by the ton. It was not that the Bradford girls did not work ten long hours every day, just as the girls in other factories did, or that they were paid any better. Competition in the candy business was too sharp to permit any expensive philanthropy. But Bradford, it was generally, if reluctantly, acknowledged, did more for his work people than any one else in town.

Perhaps it was because he had two little daughters who had not so much as seen the inside of his establishment that made him feel particularly tender with the hundreds of little girls who came to him for employment. He would much preferred not to take them at all, but if they did not work for him they would work for some one else, since there was no law that could prevent them from working.

So Bradford eased his conscience by doing what he could to make the time they spent at work more pleasant. It was he who had tried the plan of a fifteen minutes' recess in the middle of the morning and of the afternoon, despite the assertions of his superintendent that the loss of a half hour's work a day meant just as much less in the week's total output.

'Never mind, Tom,' he would say on such occasions. 'If there were no better reason, kindness pays. They work better for the rest, don't they?'

'Well,' half assented Tom, 'it don't look natural.' Tom had likewise protested when a big brass urn was bought, and Bradford announced his intention of serving a cup of coffee free to every employee at noon. Was it not enough to buy gimcracks all round at Christ-

mas, and to send pails of cold lemonade to the work-rooms on hot summer days? If you do too much for people, they will not do anything for you, an argument that Bradford invariably met with an enigmatical smile.

'We can't tell about that,' he said, bringing the conversation to a close for the hundredth time. 'Besides, it's a man's sheer duty to do what he can.'

Bradford's crazy! said the other manufacturers, hearing with unfeigned alarm of his intention to build a working people's club-house so that his employees could have reading rooms, a gymnasium and baths.

But Bradford only laughed at their misgivings. The club-house was only on paper so far, and as for the other things he was doing, he declared them the best possible investment of capital. It was quite bad enough, he asserted, to run a business on the labor of children without trying to do all that a man reasonably could to make life easier and brighter for them.

He admitted that that was something that their fathers should have been doing, but since it was plain that some one was neglecting his duty, he, for the sake of his own pink-cheeked daughters, meant to do all he could.

He never said anything of this to the girls in the factory. He never really said anything to them at all, except 'Good morning!' when he happened to meet them, but every girl in the place cherished the memory of the smile which always accompanied the greeting. Kittie recalled how it had cheered her when she came back the day after her father was buried; and she remembered the cheque that had found its way to her widowed mother. And now the factory was going to close; the boss was to lose all his money!

Kittie winked back the tears and waited impatiently for the 12 o'clock whistle, but her hands after that first pause never stopped until the first blast blew. Then she laid down her dipper and ran over to where Hilda was carefully putting a true-lovers' knot on a chocolate-covered peppermint.

'Hurry up!' said Kittie. 'I've got something to tell you.'

'All right,' said Hilda, viewing her work with pride. She was a young person of slow movements and limited English.

'Come over to our corner and I'll tell you!' urged Kittie.

Hilda produced a tin lunch-box. 'Where's yours?' she asked.

'Never mind,' said Kittie, who had forgotten all about eating. 'Hilda, have you heard about it? Did you know the boss had lost his money and the factory's goin' to shut down an'—' The warm-hearted girl began to sob. Hilda listened stolidly. It was difficult for her to express her emotions in words, but her blue eyes grew moist and her sandwich took on a strange new saltiness.

'But what can we do?' she said, despairingly. 'We ain't rich people.'

Kittie nodded her head mournfully. 'It'd be awful workin' for no one else,' she said. 'Wish I could work for him forever!' Then she stopped and stared at Hilda's retund countenance.

'I've got it!' Kittie fairly screamed. 'That's what we'll do.'

'Do what?' said the wondering Hilda.

'Work for nothin'!' cried Kittie, her eyes sparkling. 'I'll bet the girls will do it! Come along, I'm goin' to tell 'em!' and, dragging Hilda by a corner of her blue gingham apron, Kittie ran down the long room to the corner where most of the girls had congregated for their noon meal.

'Ain't she a crazy thing?' commented Millie Dulaney, who was 17 and had a beau and fine airs in consequence.

'Kittie's all right,' said Rosie Berger, who lived next door to the Maguires, and by virtue of being the oldest hand among the girls wielded some authority. 'There ain't nothing she won't do for you if she takes a notion. Ain't that so, Kittie,' she asked, as the little girl came to an abrupt stop in front of her. Kittie was too excited to reply.

'What's the matter?' asked Rosie.

'Ain't you heard?' said Kittie. 'Don't you know the boss is hard up and is goin' to shut down the factory?'

The girls stared at her in astonishment.

'I told you she was crazy,' said the superior Millie. 'But it's so,' said Kittie, stoutly; 'the foreman said so.'

'Well,' said Millie, smartly, 'I don't see what we've got to do about it if it is.'

'You keep still!' commanded Rosie, who was not demonstrative of her power unless there was occasion for it. 'Now, go on, Kittie. If it's true what can we do about it?'

'I've got an idea,' said Kittie, more slowly. Somehow her enthusiasm was ebbing away, and her wonderful plan seemed less easy of execution and less positive of results in the cold glitter of Millie Dulaney's black eyes. 'Anyway I had one. Guess it won't do, though. I thought maybe we could do something, but—'

'What was it?' insisted Rosie.

'We might work for nothin',' said Kittie, slowly.

'For nothin'!' repeated Millie, scornfully. 'Some of the girls tittered. 'What are you talking about?' even Rosie said.

Opposition was all that Kittie's heart needed to fan dying enthusiasm into life.

'See here!' she said. 'It ain't as if we had loads of money. If we had, there ain't none of us, 'cept it's Millie, who wouldn't lend it all to the boss after all he's done for us. But we ain't got it. But we've got

something else. We've got our work. We could lend him that, couldn't we? S'pose we agrees to work for a month and take no wages until he could pay up? An' s'pose we said we'd wait for the back wages he owes us now and is worryin' about, I expect? That would be something, if every one in the factory did it.

Some of the girls looked thoughtful. Even when one is making only three and four dollars a week it means something of a sacrifice to give it up. Perhaps it means even more than when one is making 30 or 40 dollars. Besides, there were the fathers and mothers at home to be considered. What would they say when the customary envelope was not forthcoming on Saturday night? They had said enough as it was because the last two weeks the wages had not been paid.

'We won't make any money at all if there's a shut-down,' said Kittie, interpreting their thoughts. 'There ain't much work anywhere. My brother's been out of a job for a month, and things ain't very pleasant at home. We wouldn't be gettin' any wages anyway, you see, an' wouldn't have any comin', either. Mr. Bradford'll pay up some time.'

'He's awful nice to us,' put in Hilda.

'You bet,' said one of the older girls, emphatically.

'What's he ever done for us?' asked Millie Dulaney.

'You'd better go back to Beal's and see the difference!' said Rose, sharply. 'The rest of us know without goin'. Say, Kittie, I'll do it if the rest will.'

That was all that was needed.

'I'll do it too,' said one of the other girls.

'Me, too,' chimed in another; and presently the group, even to Millie Dulaney, were pledged.

'Now, come on let's tell the rest,' said Kittie. Through the factory went the girls, Kittie at their head, her eyes shining, her whole face alive with joy at the thought of being able to help her friend, the boss. As they went they told their story and their plan of rescue. Kittie enthusiastically explaining and the others endorsing it with many interruptions. There were between two and three hundred employees in the place, and the girls went from top to bottom of the building to make sure that every one was told.

The men in the mixing-rooms, where the sugar was boiling in great cauldrons, looked up impatiently when their quarters were invaded. Some of them laughed when Kittie outlined her scheme.

'You little idiot!' said one.

'Look out, Joe!' The youngster's pretty near right,' said a broad-shouldered man. 'The old man's been mighty white! We've known he was in trouble a good while, and we've been sorry enough about it, but none of us has ever thought of tryin' to help him.'

'Why should we?' asked Joe, just as Millie had done.

'Well,' said the first man, slowly. 'I don't believe you've forgotten the time when your boy died with scarlet fever. How would you have paid the doctor's bill and the funeral expenses if it hadn't been for the old man?'

The other shifted his feet uneasily. 'You're right, Jim,' he said, presently. 'But it's queer to have a kid like that tellin' a man what to do.'

'Kittie,' said Jim, 'suppose you go and tell him? Say that if he'll keep the factory going, we'll work a month and let our pay run on until he's straightened out. That will mean several thousand dollars, and perhaps he'll pull through. Taint much, compared with what we'd like to do, but it might help. Trot along, kid, and tell him.'

'Me?' said Kittie, in confusion. 'Oh I can't!'

'Yes you can,' said Jim. 'Besides, it's your scheme. Now, skip, before the one o'clock whistle blows!'

Kittie turned to obey.

'Wait a minute,' said the practical Hilda. 'You've cried chocolate all over your face.'

Then, while the girls giggled hysterically, Hilda calmly led Kittie to the nearest faucet and energetically scrubbed her face with a corner of her apron. It was a pink-cheeked maid that ran down the stairs, through the stock-rooms, through the shipping-rooms and into the office, deserted by all but the head of the firm, who had no appetite for luncheon.

He sat at his desk, his head in his hand, but he looked up wearily as Kittie rapped. It was not often that any employee visited the office, and Bradford would have been surprised if his mind had not been engrossed with other things.

As it was he smiled not such a smile as Kittie held in her memory, but the kindly, patient smile of a man who sees defeat ahead, but is strong enough to meet it courageously.

'What is it?' he asked.

'Please,' said Kittie, timidly. 'they say—they say—oh, Mr. Bradford, they say you've lost all your money an' the factory's goin' to close, and we'll all have to leave, and—' And then Kittie broke down completely.

'Well,' said Bradford, sharply. 'what is that to you? You'll be paid!'

'It ain't that,' said Kittie. 'it ain't that. We don't want you to shut down at all, and we're awfully sorry, and we don't care whether you have any money or not, 'cause we'll work for you anyway, and—'

'What are you talking about?' demanded Bradford.

'Workin', said Kittie valiantly. 'We don't want no wages. Anyway, we don't want any for a long time, and then you can save a lot of money, and p'raps you won't have to shut down at all.'

Then Kittie, having at last found her tongue, went on, telling in her own way and with infinite detail just what had happened upstairs. The man at the desk listened in silence. Once or twice he put his hand to his

throat as if he were choking, and then he dropped his head and sat so still that Kittie was sure he was offended.

'Perhaps he's mad,' she said to herself, taking instant fright at the terrible thought of having given offence to the boss. She shivered at her own temerity. How had she dared to be so familiar?

'We didn't mean to—to—do what we hadn't ought to,' she said, in an abashed voice, from which the glad, enthusiastic note that had won her a hearing in the workrooms had quite disappeared. She was very sober now. 'You see,' she said, timidly, 'it was just 'cause you've been so good to us and 'cause we liked you.'

'Did they all say that, Kittie?' Bradford asked, softly.

'Yes, sir, and Jim said it might help you to straighten things out.'

The man at the desk put his lips together and threw back his shoulders in the way that his friends knew meant he would win or die fighting. After all, things were not quite so bad as Kittie's fancy had painted. It did look like failure, an absurd failure, since it hinged on so small a sum. But there had been a somewhat indiscreet expansion of the plant, too close sailing to the wind, too generous a faith in others' promises, and in the end disastrous to himself, since there had seemed to be no one to whom he could turn for temporary relief. But the busy season would begin presently, and perhaps the new holiday stock, planned months ago would sell rapidly. It seemed ridiculous even to talk of failure, when, if things could only be tidied over for a month or so everything would be safe.

'You could pay it all back some time,' said Kittie.

Bradford sprang to his feet. 'Kittie,' he said, with a new ring in his voice as he looked down into her eager, upturned face, 'we'll do it! Go back and tell your friends upstairs that I'm proud to be helped by them, and that, with their assistance, we'll pull it through.'

Three weeks later Bradford ran lightly up the stairs to the workroom, scorning the slow elevator, and stopped near the table where Kittie's fingers flashed above her pan of chocolate. There had been no pay day for three successive Saturday nights, and the mothers and fathers had grumbled. But the children had had their argument ready. There was not much work to be had anywhere, they pointed out, and, besides, some day the boss would be on his feet again.

In the factory itself there had been no discontent. A strange new feeling of comradeship had come over the workers, and from Kittie busy at her chocolate-dipping to broad-shouldered Jim in the hoiling-rooms each one was inspired with something that made work a joy.

Bradford, looking down the room, and catching responsive smiles everywhere, was thrilled anew with a warm and vitalising sense of common brotherhood, such as had been his since Kittie had come to his office three weeks ago.

'Just one minute!' he said, in a ringing voice. 'I thought you'd like to know that it's all right now. Wages and back pay to-morrow. We've got the biggest order we ever had, and the "Fatinizas" are a splendid success! I—' he looked down at Kittie and smiled cheerily, although his voice broke—'I'm much obliged to you, my friends!—' Youth Companion'

The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Three Converts

Among Catholics (says the 'Daily Chronicle') the forthcoming performance of Dr. Elgar's 'Dream of Gerontius' at Westminster Cathedral is naturally awaited with something more than musical enthusiasm, seeing that it focuses the achievements of three converts—the words by Cardinal Newman, the music by Dr. Elgar, the building by Bentley.

Pilgrims

On Saturday, May 2, close upon 130 Catholic pilgrims left Holborn Viaduct Station on a pilgrimage to Bruges, its organisation being under Mr. Valentine M. Dunford, K.S.G., hon. sec. of the Catholic Association; while Monsignor John S. Vaughan, brother of the Cardinal Archbishop, accompanied the pilgrimage as spiritual director.

Generous Bequests

The Sisters of Nazareth, Nazareth House, Hammer-smith, will be enriched by the bequest of the late Miss Adams, who was locally known as the 'Tottenham recluse'. Letters of administration have been granted to Mother Mary Margaret Owen, the Mother Superior General of the community, and, after paying several legacies amounting to about £5000, and interest on £4000 to Miss Frances von Gumpach during her life, the remainder will go to the funds of the community. The net value of the personality is £16,541.

FRANCE.—The Grotto of Lourdes

The religious in charge of the Grotto of Lourdes left their post on May 2, and were replaced by secular clergy. This concession has been granted by M. Combes for fear of a revolution, openly threatened by the townsfolk and the people of the neighborhood if the Grotto were closed.

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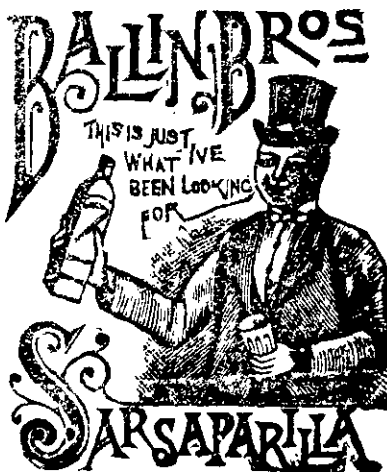
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The Chartreuse Monastery

The expulsion of the monks of the Chartreuse monastery, decreed under the Associations' Law, took place on April 29th. The gates of the monastery were forced open by a party of engineers, and 23 monks were in the chapel. They left the building without compulsion.

A Defeat for the Government

At the Senatorial Election in the Gironde, M. Decrais, who openly opposed the summary proceedings of M. Combes against the religious Orders, was elected in preference to the Ministerial candidate.

The Concordat

From a cable message received last week we learn that a profound sensation has been created in France through the special commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies by 17 votes to 16 adopting the principle of separation of Church and State. M. Clemenceau challenges M. Combes (the Premier) to declare his policy.

Petty Spite

M. Combes (writes a Paris correspondent) is not satisfied with expelling the Congregations from France, and his hatred follows them even in foreign lands. He has caused a formal request to be addressed to the Belgian Government to the effect that French Congregations which have been expelled from France be not allowed to settle down or open establishments anywhere in proximity to the French frontier. In accordance with this, the Belgian Bishops whose dioceses are in proximity to the French frontier have withdrawn permissions which have already been given, and the monks who had settled there have now to leave and seek other quarters.

Decision Reversed

The Court of Appeal at Aix has declared that monks forming part of a dissolved Congregation who had previously been freed from their vows and been regularly secularised, and who continued to live together had committed no law against the Law of Association. This decision was rather awkward for the Government, and if upheld would have seriously interfered with the clean sweep which it is intended to make of the Congregations. The matter was, therefore, brought before the Court of Cassation, which is the supreme and final tribunal in France, and the Court of Cassation has obliged the Government by reversing the Aix decision, and by deciding that the action complained of was an offence against the law.

Inconsistency

Said the Paris 'Temps' on the vote for the rejection of the authorisation of the Carthusian Order under the Association Bill:—'Amongst the Deputies who voted the rejection, the vote of many was particularly comic, especially that of the Socialists. For the Chartreux treat their workmen exceptionally favorably, having included certain measures hitherto unsuccessfully demanded by Socialism, notably that of workmen's retreats. But more than that, the Order itself, with its community of goods, its division of labor, its absolute equality between individuals under chiefs whose power is entirely dependent on election is a little Collectivist society. Yet the Collectivists went against it when they ought to have been the first to defend and admire it. Such is the logic of our politicians.'

GERMANY.—A Dispute Ended

The dispute between the Right Rev. Michael F. Korum, Bishop of Treves, and the German Government, regarding teaching in the Catholic girls' schools, has ended with the Government yielding to the Bishop's contention that German and history shall be taught by a Catholic teacher. The text books formerly used are abolished and certain Catholic text books are substituted.

Congress of Catholics

Since 1848 the Congress of Catholics has met in Germany year by year with scarcely any exception. This body has grown in influence and membership until it has become the head and centre of the whole Catholic social life of Germany. The total strength of last year's Congress was about 3000, and the report—an octavo volume of 700 pages—was published within six weeks of the conclusion of the Congress, giving the calling and standing of all the members. It showed that the members included 70 Catholic members of Parliament, 57 members of the German Catholic nobility, 91 lawyers, 43 doctors and apothecaries, 174 Catholic Government officials, 320 Catholic merchants, 57 farmers, 112 artisans and laborers, 116 pressmen, 331 students, 125 teachers, architects, builders, priests, and soldiers.

ROME.—The King's Visit to the Vatican

The 'St. James's Gazette,' writing with reference to King Edward's visit to the Holy Father, says: 'One may be sure that, though the privacy of the interview made it possible to dispense with ceremony, his Majesty showed the respect due to the years of the aged Pontiff, and to his position as spiritual head of a Christian Church which holds the allegiance of some millions of the King's subjects, without abating a jot of the dignity due to his own Sovereignty over the greatest of temporal Empires. The silly protest of certain fanatical associations in this country against the visit of courtesy, which must have been of intense interest both to the King and Leo XIII., is quoted by some of the Italian papers without comment; but the "Times" correspondent in Rome ridicules the misconception of these worthies that the King's visit to the Vatican was likely to be displeasing to the Quirinal. The Italian se-

cular press places it beyond doubt that the civil authorities in Rome entirely approve of the courtesy shown to the head of their Church.'

The Kaiser's Visit

The Emperor of Germany, wishing to please his Catholic subjects, took special measures to invest his visit to the Holy Father with great éclat. Breakfasting at the German Embassy, prior to setting out for the Vatican, he had on his right Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, and on his left Cardinal Agliardi. On the way to the Vatican troops presented arms. German flags were waving in every quarter. Hymns in the German tongue were sung by pilgrims from the Fatherland and others. Immense crowds lined the streets, and the windows and balconies were filled with spectators. The audience with the Holy Father was most cordial, and at its close his Holiness gave as a present to the Emperor a beautiful mosaic representing the Roman Forum. To the Crown Prince and Prince Eitel Frederick, whom he received subsequently, his Holiness also presented handsome mosaics. As the Kaiser, after having waited on Cardinal Rampolla, returned to the Embassy he was enthusiastically cheered by pilgrims from the Rhine, and two of them tendered him bouquets of flowers. On the following day his Majesty visited the Benedictines, whom the French have driven from their country. At Monte Cassino he was received by Arch-Abbot Krug and the whole community, and after he had been conducted through the abbey the Arch-Abbot presented to him a History of the Hohen-zollerns, which has been printed at Monte Cassino.

SCOTLAND.—Peter's Pence

An address, accompanied by a Peter's Pence offering of one thousand pounds, was presented to the Pope by the Scottish pilgrims.

Death of a Catholic Lady

The death took place, at Bruntfield Place, Edinburgh, on May 3, of Mrs. Anna Maria Stott, wife of Gibson Stott, formerly captain, 92nd Highlanders, eldest daughter of Colonel Ronald Macdonald, of Morar House, Inverness-shire, and cousin of the late Archbishop Macdonald. The remains of the deceased lady, who had reached the ripe age of eighty years, were taken to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated. The funeral took place at the Grange Cemetery, Rev. Father Hayes, S.J., officiating both in the church and at the grave.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Jesuits as Teachers

Earl Grey, one of the late Mr. Rhodes's trustees, has written a letter to the Rev. F. Barthelmy, of the Society of Jesus, and rector of the mission at Buluwayo, congratulating the community and scholars on having won the two first Rhodes scholarships. 'I am glad this honor should belong to the Jesuit Fathers, whose devoted and unceasing labors, from the earliest moment of our occupation to the present time, in the interest of both the white settlers and native population of Rhodesia, have won the ungrudging admiration and gratitude of us all.'

GENERAL

A Change of Use

According to an exchange the Government House at Gibraltar where Sir George White received the King was formerly, like several other houses nearer home in which his Majesty is entertained, a religious. Indeed, the paper used for correspondence at Government House is still stamped, 'The Convent, Gibraltar,' a designation that might easily lead to little mystifications and confusions, such, for instance, as that which rumor already assigns to it, the addressing of Lady White as 'The Rev. Mother' in response to orders received from 'The Convent,' by London tradesmen. True, the Church avenges itself at times by the purchase of properties that the world has had very much for its own; such, for instance, as Egypt House at Cowes, where rooms in which the King dined and supped in other days are now becoming accustomed to the steps and austerities of nuns; or, nearer our doors, the town house facing Hyde Park which French nuns have converted into a house of prayer.

The Propaganda

A sketch of the Propaganda by the Rev. Dr. Freri affords a list as follows of countries placed under the care of that Congregation as missionary fields. These are in North America: the United States, Canada, Lower California, Honduras, and the West Indies, excepting the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hayti, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. In South America: Guiana, Patagonia, and three Prefectures-Apostolic in Peru. In Europe: Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Luxemburg, parts of Germany and Switzerland, Greece, Crete, and all the Balkan States. In Africa: the whole continent, except Algeria, Carthage, Ceuta, Angola, and the Canaries and Bourbon Islands. In Asia: the whole continent, except Siberia and the See of Goa in India. In Oceania: all except the Philippines.

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KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO A DOMINICAN CONVENT.

In a recent issue of the 'N.Z. Tablet' we gave a short account of the visit of King Edward to a Dominican Convent during his stay in Lisbon. The following is a fuller account of the event by a correspondent of the 'Catholic Times'—

The King of England's visit to Lisbon may without fear of correction be said to have been a most brilliant success. Every circumstance contributed its share in bringing about this happy result. The weather was exceptionally fine, even for Lisbon weather, the people of all classes were most enthusiastic, the various items of the programme passed off without a hitch, and the King made a most pleasing impression on all, whilst he himself professed surprise and delight at the hearty tone of his reception. One of the items that attracted a great deal of attention was the King's visit to the Dominican Convent of Bom Successo. His Majesty had sent word before he left England that it was his intention to visit the Convent on his arrival. Accordingly the Sisters sent him through the British Minister a little note of greeting on his arrival. His Majesty sent to thank them, and said that if possible he would fulfil his promise of going to see them. On Saturday morning the Prior of the Irish Dominican College of Corpo Santo received a telegram from the Lord-in-waiting on his Majesty, Count Tarouca, saying that his Majesty would visit the convent on Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock. The message was a signal of great joy. The Irish Dominican Fathers and Sisters are

Old Friends of the King.

He visited the convent when he was in Lisbon as Prince of Wales 23 years ago, and carried away very pleasing recollections of it. No one can tax him with forgetfulness. From time to time he has sent messages during this interval to the nuns, and when the royal yacht passed the convent on its entrance to Lisbon it responded to the various signals made from the college. Sir Francis Laking, making some inquiries during the course of the visit as to the climate, the health of the children, etc., added: 'Of course I know something of the convent. His Majesty was speaking to me of you a day or two ago, and told me that he had seen all the building on his last visit.' Many little anecdotes are recounted of the former visit, among them the following. A British resident of that period says that his Royal Highness put the Sisters and children quite at their ease by his amiable manner. One little mite walked off with a glove, a second seized the Prince's walking-stick, whilst a third insisted on getting his hat. Two or three or four hung out of the fingers of his left hand. Long before the appointed hour on Monday morning friends gathered together in the courtyard of the convent. Guards and policemen were stationed at the entrance. Among those present were the Fathers of Corpo Santo, his Excellency Sir Martin Gosselin, the British Minister and family, Mr. George O'Neill (a lineal descendant of the O'Neills of the North), Colonel and Mrs. Campbell (the daughter of the Count of Tarouca), and others. Punctually at the hour appointed his Majesty arrived in a carriage drawn by four white Arabian horses richly caparisoned, and preceded by two outriders on steeds of the same breed. He was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, Sir Francis Laking, and the Count of Tarouca. On alighting from his carriage the British Minister presented the Fathers of Corpo Santo. The Sisters and children were drawn up in two lines at the great door, and saluted the King with the National Anthem, rendered most beautifully. Accompanied by the Sisters and Fathers, and preceded by two pretty children scattering flowers before him, his Majesty expressed a wish to visit

The Choir and Church

He then, escorted by the large company, ascended to the community room, where again the children sang effectively some few selections whilst the guests were taking their places on either side of the long hall. As the music ceased a pretty child robed all in white passed from the lower end of the hall, between both lines of people. Arriving at the throne on which his Majesty was seated, she made a courtesy and presented the King with a bouquet of flowers, saying: 'Will your Gracious Majesty kindly accept this fragile token of the undying gratitude and ardent zeal of your faithful subjects of Bom Successo.' The Prior of the Irish Dominicans then read the following address: 'May it please your Majesty,—I, on the part of the Fathers of Corpo Santo and the Sisters of Bom Successo, do most heartily thank your Majesty for the great honor you do us to-day by this visit. It is one of the many acts of personal kindness shown us by your Majesty, all of which are deeply engraven on our hearts. We take this occasion likewise to express our gratitude for the many acts of kindness shown us by your Majesty's representatives in this city. They have always been our most kind friends. Your Majesty will be, doubtless, pleased to know that we, your affectionate and faithful subjects, have ever been treated with marked kindness and courtesy by our dear Portuguese friends, most notably the Royal Family—Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Fathers of Corpo Santo and the Sisters of Bom Successo.'

The King's Remarks

His Majesty rose from the throne and addressing the Prior, said: 'I thank you most warmly for the kind words you have just used. It is indeed a pleasure to me to come and see you, my subjects. I am delighted to

see that everything is in so flourishing a state.' His Majesty has been exceedingly kind to the Sisters and Fathers not only in Lisbon but also in Rome. He was a very kind friend to the Very Rev. Father Mullooly, O.P., who discovered the underground churches of St. Clement and had them excavated. His Majesty helped on the work with personal influence and aid. Later on, after the possession of Rome in 1870, when the Italian Government sought to seize the college and church, the Prince of Wales came to the rescue, and owing to his personal interference the college was exempted from seizure and treaty as British property. The British Ministers in Lisbon have always exerted themselves in defence of the two colleges in the many religious troubles that have taken place there these last fifty years. In the troubles of two years ago Sir Hugh MacDonell, then Minister in the Portuguese Court, staunchly defended the Fathers. Finally King Charles himself sent word that as long as he was on the throne the Fathers of Corpo Santo need entertain no fears. He will protect them. After the address had been presented the King partook of some light refreshment. A great friend of the Sisters, the Count of Bur-nay, very kindly offered them on the previous day a few bottles of port that, had it a tongue, might tell stories of the First Napoleon. His Majesty asked what wine that was, and was answered: 'Port, your Majesty, which was pressed when Wellington was at Busaco.' The King partook of some and remained chatting for a considerable time to those around him, all of whom were impressed by his affable manners. He made inquiries after the Sisters, told them of his voyage, how delighted he was with everything, and how well he felt in that glorious sunshine. And he took occasion to say to the Prioress how much he had wished to come, and that any doubt that was entertained was so because of the very many things he had to do and the short time at his disposal. Mr. Melville, the King's detective—a Kerry man, by the way—was asked by one of the Sisters to walk up to the reception room. 'Ah, no, Sister,' he answered; 'no necessity. No one will touch his Majesty here.' The Mother Prioress, on parting with the King, said: 'We are praying fervently for your Majesty.' 'Many, many thanks, Mother,' replied the King in a kindly tone. The visit was an affair of no slight practical importance. Scarcely a year has passed since strenuous measures were taken to suppress religious houses in Portugal and in Spain as well as in France. The British Government then, as may be remembered interested itself considerably for the welfare of both the Irish houses in Lisbon.

Many Comments

have been made on the King of England's action in visiting Bom Successo. 'A Protestant King has actually devoted a great part of a morning to visiting nuns and friars.' It's like the Emperor of Germany visiting and protecting the Benedictines.' Happily none but the best results may be expected. The comments made even by the most anti-clerical press have all been favorable. One of the leading Portuguese peers, speaking at the breakfast given by the King on board the royal yacht, to some of the English officers, said: 'That visit to the friars and nuns in Bom Successo has more importance than you think. It will have much to do in helping the good feeling now existing between the two countries, and will strengthen the alliance.' Noticing their look of surprise he added: 'What foreign education and influence have we in Lisbon? In great part it is French. Now, these two houses by their influence and education are the only ones that give us English education and exercise on us English influence. They do so much more than you think. It's your interest to protect them.'

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

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

1st Bonus, £10, cash, goes to Convent of Mercy, Hokitika; 2nd, £5, Miss W. Simpson Jun., Arno; 3rd, £3, Miss Itzgerd, Waimihimi; 4th, £2, Mrs. W. Lockhart, Milton; 5th, £1, Miss A. Hewitson Jun., Milton; 6th, 10s, Miss McMurtrie, Milton; 7th, 10s, Miss G. Paulin, Orehio; 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, Ralfour; 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.—***

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

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

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Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and
general public.

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and Spirits in stock. Trams pass the door every five minutes.

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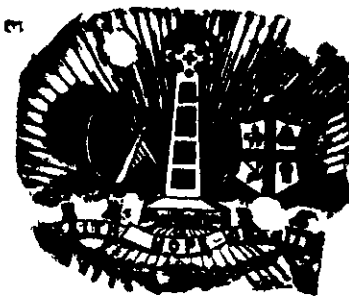
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BENEFIT SOCIETY,**

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this
excellent Organisation, for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and
Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of
Membership.

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,

Auckland

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UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

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

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T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

T. TWOMEY (late of the Grosvenor Hotel
Christchurch) having now taken possession
of the above favorite and centrally-situated
house, will spare no pains to make the place
as comfortable as possible.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

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HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as for-
merly at the Establishment, corner Clark
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with promptness and economy

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throughout Otago and Southland,
and is, without doubt, the VERY
BEST. It is put up in four
qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb.
packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

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Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease,
rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £
weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required;
Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly,
moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14
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trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price
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rarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price
£3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease
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£2600; Hotel, Wellington 12 years' lease
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durable than Electroplate, at one-
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Has given Immense Satisfaction
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Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons 5s doz
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NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

Mr. Joseph Winter, proprietor of the Melbourne 'Advocate,' is about to take a holiday in Japan.

The Redemptorist community at Perth, W.A., has been strengthened by the arrival of Rev. P. J. Lynch, C.S.S.R.

A new chapel in connection with Nazareth House, Ballarat, was solemnly blessed and opened recently by the Right Rev. Dr. Moore.

The monastery in course of erection in North Perth for the Redemptorist Fathers is now approaching completion.

The Rev. T. M. O'Callaghan, well known in Tasmania, where he labored successfully for many years, was one of the prominent figures at the recent big National Convention in Dublin. Father O'Callaghan was always an ardent Home Ruler. He is now stationed at Mallow, County Cork.

The remains of the late Bishop Salvado, who died in Rome on December 29, 1900, arrived in Fremantle recently. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, after which the remains were removed to the New Norcia Mission Station for interment, where the deceased prelate labored for so many years.

Mr. W. C. Lynch, Inspector of Police at Newcastle, who will shortly retire from the service after a New South Wales record of over 43 years, was born at Mungret, near the city of Limerick, but his father (an officer of the Irish Constabulary) having been removed to Kerry, whilst the subject of this notice was an infant, he has always claimed that as his native county. He joined the Irish Constabulary in August, 1857, and came to New South Wales two years later.

A petition signed by 30,000 Protestants was presented last week to the Federal House of Representatives protesting against Sir E. Barton's visit to the Pope and his acceptance from him of a medal. The petition emphasised the statement that Sir E. Barton promised the Catholics a greater measure of liberality and consideration than was enjoyed in any other part of the Empire. Sir E. Barton made a personal explanation. The facts were, he said, that the Pope expressed gratification at the tolerance shown to all religions in Australia, and hoped this would long continue, to which he (Sir E. Barton) replied that the Pope might rely that such toleration would continue.

The history of the Geraldton diocese (says a West Australian secular paper) is more than ordinarily interesting. Owing to the rapid growth of the State it was decided at a meeting of the Plenary Council held at Sydney in 1895, that the new bishopric should be established. The decree was confirmed in 1898, with the result that the present bishop was consecrated at Adelaide on August 11, 1898. Bishop Kelly at once returned to his new responsibility, where a great territory, extending to Geraldton and Wyndham on the one side to the South Australian border on the other, awaited his attention. The whole of the northern territory of our sister State also comes within his scope as administrator. Since his Lordship took charge the whole of his diocese has seen marked material progress, a fact which has considerably added to his administrative duties.

The remains of the late Mr. J. T. Toohey, who died at Chicago on May 5, reached Sydney on Sunday, June 7, and after Vespers that evening were taken to St. Mary's Cathedral. On the following morning a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Brien. His Eminence the Cardinal presided, and there was a large number of priests present, whilst the Catholic laity was represented by a crowded congregation. The funeral, which took place in the afternoon, was representative of the respect and esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes, the place of the interment being the Rookwood Cemetery. The 'Freeman's Journal' supplies the following particulars regarding the late Mr. Toohey's death.—Mr. and Mrs. Toohey left England for New York on Good Friday, April 10, accompanied by Rev. Father Egan, O.S.B., Rector of St. Augustine's College, Ramsgate, and brother of Mrs. Toohey, and on Easter Sunday Mr. Toohey had Mass celebrated in his cabin. They left New York for Washington, leaving there on May 1, and reaching Chicago on the following day. On May 5 he suddenly became weak, and was anointed by Father Murphy (a Chicago priest). Mr. Toohey was, however, still bright, and in the afternoon spent a couple of hours conversing with two prominent Chicago Catholics, Mrs. Charles Mair and Mr. Onahan K.C.S.G., and later on a priest called and was welcomed by Mr. Toohey. That night the end came, and telegrams were despatched stopping Mr. Toohey's son (Mr. Maurice Toohey) and Miss Egan (who had arrived at San Francisco and were hastening to join the family) at Salt Lake City. At Chicago the remains were embalmed and coffined, clothed in the habit of the brown scapular from the Convent of the Little Company of Mary, Chicago (the only convent of the Order in America). This convent, we may further add, is a memorial built by Mrs. Mair, who had so lately conversed with Mr. Toohey. The mournful voyage from San Francisco was entered upon on May 14, and the party were joined at Auckland by the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B. (another brother of Mrs. Toohey), who accompanied them to Sydney.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- June 28, Sunday.—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Leo II., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 29, Monday.—SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.
 „ 30, Tuesday.—Commemoration of St. Paul.
 July 1, Wednesday.—Octave of the Feast of St. John the Baptist.
 „ 2, Thursday.—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 3, Friday.—St. Paul I., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 4, Saturday.—St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Leo II., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo II. was a Sicilian by birth. During a short Pontificate of nineteen months he enacted many wise and useful laws for the reform of discipline and the regulation of Divine worship. St. Leo passed to a better life, A.D. 683.

SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.

St. Peter was known originally as Simon Barjona, that is, Simon, son of John. The name Peter, which means rock, was given to him by our Divine Lord to signify that he was to be the solid foundation of Christ's future Church. 'I say to thee,' said Christ, 'that thou art Peter (that is rock), and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it,' etc. This solemn promise of Christ was fulfilled after His Resurrection, when He said to St. Peter, 'Feed My lambs feed My sheep,' words which, in the figurative language of the East, signify the exercise of supreme power over the Church. The principal events in the life of St. Peter—his imprisonment, his government of the Church from Antioch, and finally from Rome—are commemorated by special feasts. Today we consider more particularly the glorious death by which he atoned for his former denial of his Divine Master. St. Peter was crucified at Rome, under the Emperor Nero, about the year 67. St. Paul is associated with St. Peter in this day's solemnity because, after having labored with him for the conversion of Rome, he received the crown of martyrdom on the same day.

Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle.

The miraculous conversion of St. Paul is commemorated on January 25. After his baptism he spent three years preparing himself in solitude and prayer for the work of the apostolate. At the end of that time he proceeded to Jerusalem to confer with St. Peter. During his stay in the Holy City he preached in the synagogues with such success that the fanatical Jews endeavored to take away his life. The missionary career on which he thus entered terminated only with his death. The history of his labors, journeys, and sufferings occupies the greater part of the Book of Acts of the Apostles. In the midst of his labors he found time to write to different churches the fourteen Epistles which form portion of the New Testament, and which manifest so clearly his lively faith, his zeal for souls, and especially his ardent love of his crucified Lord. St. Paul was beheaded outside Rome, near the place where the magnificent basilica which bears his name now stands.

The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

This festival was instituted in commemoration of the Blessed Virgin's visit to her cousin, St. Elizabeth. It was established by St. Bonaventure, in 1263, for the Order of St. Francis, and was extended to the Universal Church by Urban VI. in 1379.

St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr.

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

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I've a secret in my heart
You must hear—
A tale I would impart—
Please draw near.
Every foot that's warmly clad
Makes the wearer's heart feel glad,
And that footwear may be had
AT LOFT & CO'S

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—
Where the busy throng is passing
to and fro.
At all seasons of the year,
Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,
AT LOFT & CO'S.

Loft and Co.'s Boot Emporium
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The Centre of Trade,
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edin.

If you are axions 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."
If you don't turn up till night, TRY A "BLUCHER"

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B. J. McKENNA has taken over the above centrally situated hotel, three minutes from Railway Station and Post Office, and will spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible. The Hotel has been Re-furnished and Renovated.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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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. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

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FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

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Arrival and Departure of Steamers.
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Tomb Railing in great variety.

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Containing Two First-class Tables

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

are now available for Commercial Traveller
and every care and attention guaranteed.

Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch
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SATURDAYS, as a convenience for
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Speight's Beer always on Draught

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Marble and Red, Gray, and Dark Green Granite. Prices moderate.
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