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

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

LEO XIII., Pope

Current Topics

'A Scientific 'Oss'

The most dogmatic of all beliefs is unbelief. Witness, for instance, the amusing and amazing positiveness of some writers in our daily papers who have lately been proclaiming as a 'scientific' and indubitable fact, that there can be and is a code of morality independent of religion and of all reference to the will of an over-ruling Creator. In our issue of June 11 we pointed out that without God there can be no morality; that without Him any code of ethics has neither foundation nor coping-stone, neither root nor sanction; that, having no dependence on any person or thing, it could rely solely on caprice; and that we might take or leave what we like, according to our passions. We showed, by abundant references to the raging dissensions among the half-dozen or more contradictory, absurd, anarchical, and mutually destructive theories of the new materialism that the writers referred to above are unacquainted with the literature of the subject on which they presume to dogmatise with such enthusiastic positiveness. They remind us of a story told some years ago by Canon McColl. 'A friend of mine,' said the Canon, 'once shared the box-seat with the driver of a stage-coach in Yorkshire. Being a lover of horses, he talked with the coachman about his team, admiring one horse in particular. "Ah," said the coachman, "but that 'oss ain't as good as 'e looks; 'e's a scientific 'oss." "A scientific horse!" exclaimed my friend; "what on earth do you mean by that?" "I means," replied Jehu, "a 'oss as thinks 'e knows a deal more nor 'e does." Conceit is the fume of little minds. Your true scientist is gifted with the inborn modesty which is about the best setting for either learning or virtue. According to Busch's gossip book, 'Bismarck und Seine Leute,' the Iron Chancellor gave frank expression to the practical results that would follow an attempt to set up a code of morality that should not have the will of God for its ultimate sanction: 'Take away,' said he, 'my connection with and relationship to God, and I should pack up to-morrow and return to sow oats at Varzin.' He meant, of course, wild oats.

Some 'Higher Critics'

The 'scientific 'oss' recalls to our mind by an easy association of ideas an incident in the life of the illustrious American, Benjamin Franklin. During, and for a short period after, the American War of Independence, he represented his country at the French Court. His fame as a scientist and philosopher had preceded him, and he was made welcome at the reunions of the learned world of Paris. Some of the 'higher critics' of the day pin-pricked him with ridicule for his defence of the

Bible, and he determined to find out how many of the scoffers were merely 'scientific 'osses.' One day he noticed one of the learned bodies that he had come across a beautiful story of ancient pastoral life, and that he would like the society's opinion of it. At the next gathering of critics, Franklin read to the expectant scholars a manuscript copy of the Book of Ruth. They were enraptured with it, and clamored that it should be printed. 'It is printed already,' Franklin replied, 'and is a part of the Bible.' On another occasion the great American statesman and philosopher exposed a different coterie of 'scientific 'osses.' He copied and read to an assembly of freethinking wits a curious and venerable 'ancient poem.' This gathering of 'higher critics' greeted the relic of literary antiquity with profuse admiration. Volleyed superlatives were sandwiched between eager inquiries as to its authorship and the place and mode of its discovery. And then the philosophic tormentor informed his conceited dupes that the 'ancient poem' was the third chapter of the prophecy of Habacuc—the beautiful prayer of the seer 'for ignorances.'

Edward Clodd, Grant Allen, and other voluble and dogmatic retailers of the kind of 'popular science' which is unscientific romance, are not alone not original investigators themselves, but they are unacquainted with the A B C of scientific methods. And in the same way a goodly percentage of the common or garden variety of 'higher critics' have, perhaps, scarcely a nodding acquaintance with the Book which they presume (at second or third hand) to tear to pieces. The true scientist is a builder-up. At each step he makes sure that his work is well and solidly laid. Your shallow critic, who traffics at second or third hand in other men's findings or fancies, has not the constructive faculty. He is a mere anarchist, a puller-down, and commonly fastens upon (as the pair of worthies mentioned above do) and exaggerates the most extreme forms of the shifting theories of the moment and proclaims them, not as theories, but as proven and dead-sure facts of science which it would be a Kishineff atrocity to question or deny.

White Savages at War

On reading the official report of General Miles on the conduct of American soldier-savages in the Philippines, one is tempted to ask, in the language of Truthful James:

'Is our civilisation a failure?
Or is the Caucasian played out?'

The orgies of savagery carried on systematically by 'Glenn's Brigade' and other military brutes are on a par with the Kishineff atrocities and the Bulgarian horrors that roused Great Britain to such magnificent indignation over five-and-twenty years ago. They con-

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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sist of wholesale plunder, robbery and massacre of prisoners and guides, extortion, looting and desecration of churches, wilful and senseless damage and destruction of ecclesiastical property, cold-blooded murder of unoffending persons (even children not being spared), and the systematic and callous infliction of torture, including whipping to death, roasting alive, and the application of the deadly agonies of the 'water-cure.' Officers, to their everlasting shame, have been the ring-leaders in those deeds of blood and plunder. Here is a sample extract from General Miles's report: 'At Colbayog, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to water torture. I saw three men who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the presidente of the town, Mr. Rozales, who showed me long deep scars on his arms, which he said were caused by the cords with which he was bound cutting into his flesh. The second man was named Jose Borje, and the third was Padre Jose Diaznes, who stated that he was one of the three priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under Lieutenant Gaujot, Tenth Cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was apparent; that he was otherwise maltreated and robbed of 300 dollars. It was stated that these priests were taken out to be killed and were only saved by the prompt action of Major Carrington (First Infantry), who sent out for them. Lieutenant Gaujot was tried, and was given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting 50 dollars per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being developed.'

We have had Geneva Conventions and codified International Laws of War since the sackings and massacres of Badajos, San Sebastian, Tripolitza, and Belgrade. But the Lord of Misrule is even still the lord of war. Scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar, and the demon in a man or a battalion or a regiment often works out in war-time—as it did in the Chinese crisis and in the Philippines—through the thin veneer of manners and observances that frequently pass muster for 'civilisation.' We have grave doubts that war, as conducted by Christian and civilised countries, can be called either Christian or civilised.

Nonsense About Joan of Arc.

Of the making of idle and foolish fables about the Catholic Church there is no end. The Rome and Paris offices of two prominent London dailies are steam-factories of anti-Papal fiction. Some day, perhaps, the curious investigator of sectarian eccentricities will open a museum of anti-Catholic shiflops; and in a glass case therein he will probably expose to the contempt of mankind the flaring specimen of literary venom and folly about the canonisation of Joan of Arc, which was published—apparently as a perfectly bona-fide piece of valuable information—in a recent issue of one of our large New Zealand dailies. The substance of the absurd tale is this: (1) The idea of canonising the holy and heroic maid of Orleans (who, in the fifteenth century, rescued France from its English conquerors) was 'first started during the closing years of the reign of Napoleon III,' and 'had he remained on the throne and continued to keep his troops in the Eternal City for the protection of the Papacy,' the warrior-girl would 'ere this' be in the calendar of the saints. (2) Pius IX. set the machinery of investigation for her canonisation going, but, being piqued by France's abandonment of the Papal States in the day of their need, he lost all interest in her cause, and left it to moth and rust upon the shelf. (3) When Leo XIII. came to the throne (in 1878) he 'at once' re-opened the case and set it humming along, in order to placate the French. (4) As a preliminary to business, however, he inquired of the late Queen Victoria 'whether she had any objections to offer to the canonisation of the Maid of Orleans.' (5) This inquiry was prompted by the desire of the Vatican 'to establish friendly relations' with England and not 'to do anything that might be construed at the Court of St. James's as unfriendly,' for—as the reader knows—the Maid of Orleans was put to death by the English. (6) Queen Victoria replied in the negative. (7) Thereupon, 'Joan of Arc was proclaimed "blessed," which is (9) the first step towards canonisation.' (10) But, alack! the Congregation of Rites 'about three months ago' 'an-

nounced their resolution' to deny canonisation to the heroic Maid who delivered France because (11) they 'discovered' that she was neither a heroine nor a maid!

A blind man firing a shot-gun at random round about a city will, some time or other, hit a mark—will wing a sparrow or lame a thrush or pick a neighbor's eye out. But the fibster who spun the 'painful yarn' summarised above failed to hit the target even once. His eleven statements are eleven falsehoods. Now mark how plain a tale shall put him down. (1) The idea of the canonisation of Joan of Arc was not 'first started' in the reign of Napoleon III. It was 'first started' just after her execution by fire in 1431. Pictures of the Maid were found in the churches of France very soon after her murder, and in some of them (as at Montargis) her head is encircled by a halo, a symbol which was adopted only in the case of a saint. Moreover, the idea of her formal canonisation was broached from time to time long before the third Napoleon was heard of. (2) As to the possibilities of Napoleon's influence in placing the aureole on 'the shapely head of Joan of Arc': neither he nor any other ruler had any more power in that direction than the most ragged guttersnipe in a London slum. The whole question is determined quite apart from political 'pull' or local and personal bias, and solely by the result of long, tedious, minute judicial processes or inquiries—over twenty all told, and of an extraordinarily stringent nature—into the miracles and the heroic character of the virtues of the servant of God whom it is sought to honor in our public liturgy.

Again: (3) The cause (or pontifical process) of the canonisation of Joan of Arc was not set on foot by, or during the reign of, Pius IX. (4) The present Pope did not re-open the cause. It was introduced for the first time during his pontificate, in 1894. (5) The story about the Pope, or anybody for him, inquiring of the late Queen Victoria 'whether she had any objections to offer to the canonisation of the Maid of Orleans,' is a fiction of the whole cloth. (6) It is, therefore, untrue that the alleged inquiry was dictated by a desire not 'to do anything that might be construed at the Court of St. James's as unfriendly.' Such considerations never enter into the question of canonisation. No such inquiries, for instance, were made in the case of the beatification, in 1886, of fifty-four post-Reformation Catholic martyrs who were 'put to death by the English' at a much more recent period of British history. (7) Queen Victoria did not reply, either in the negative or in the affirmative, to the question referred to above, since it was never put to her. (8) Joan of Arc has not been 'proclaimed "blessed"' by the Pope. Her cause is still under investigation by the Congregation of Rites. (9) Beatification (or proclaiming a person blessed) is not 'the first step towards canonisation.' The Church recognises three degrees of sanctity in this connection—(a) that of Venerable, (b) that of Blessed, and (c) that of Saint. (a) There are no fewer than six separate stages or processes of investigation (by bishops, Roman officials, etc.) into the virtues and miracles of the person whose beatification is sought, previous to what is called 'the introduction of the apostolic process'—that is, before the Holy See takes the case into its own hands and commissions the Congregation of Rites, by 'remissorial letters,' to try it. And this is not done until after a strict, minute, and most hostile investigation into every point of evidence adduced, both in support of and in opposition to the proposal, a Roman official (known as the 'promotor fidei,' or in popular language, 'the devil's advocate') has reported in favor of the 'beatificandus' (or person whom it is sought to beatify or declare 'blessed'). The case for beatification is then said to be 'introduced.' And then, and not till then, the 'beatificandus' is called 'venerable.' This is only the seventh of the fourteen difficult stages of beatification. And note this well, worshipful good masters: Ten years must elapse between the third stage of the inquiry (sending the acts or minutes of the first two inquiries to the Secretary of the Congregation of Rites) and 'the introduction of the apostolic process.' Many never get beyond this stage. A recent report from Rome states that the cause of Joan of Arc's beatification is making 'gratifying progress.' But it has still a long, slow road to travel.

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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(b) For beatification, miracles as well as heroic virtues must be proven. Beatification is generally, but not always, a stage on the road to canonisation (or declaring a person a saint). (c) For canonisation at least two miracles must be rigorously proved to have been wrought through the prayers of the 'blessed' after his or her beatification. (In the case of martyrs for the faith, somewhat different conditions, which need not be specified here, are required for beatification and canonisation.) The honor allowed by the Church to the beatified is local, limited, and partial. Saints, on the other hand, are commended to the invocation of the faithful throughout the whole world.

(10) The Congregation of Rites did not 'announce their resolution' to deny canonisation to Joan of Arc. In the first place, such a proceeding would be quite irregular—their business is to examine the case and report to the Holy Father, and not to 'announce resolutions' as to what they will and will not 'deny' in such matters. In the second place, the reporting stage has not yet been reached, and may not be for many years to come. Such investigations sometimes run into generations; occasionally into centuries. For Rome is not merely of to-day and for to-day, but till the consummation of the world. It can, therefore, afford to take its time. Moreover, when a 'resolution' on the subject is arrived at by the proper authority, it will be published immediately to the world through the customary channels, and Catholics will not have to wait for some fat-witted penny-a-liner to 'discover' it when it is 'about three months' old. (11) Lastly: the Congregation of Rites cannot have declared that Joan of Arc was not a maid. In the first place, the whole question of her beatification is still, and will probably for many years remain, sub judice (or on trial). In the second place, the Congregation do not issue interim or partial reports, much less 'announce resolutions,' in the matter. In the third place, such a declaration would give the lie direct to the whole body of trustworthy evidence regarding her. The calumny as to a lapse on her part from virginity found diabolical expression in Voltaire's infamous 'Pucelle'—a disgusting work that had its origin, very appropriately, at a midnight orgy in 1730. Some author has well said that Paris and Berlin welcomed it, but that Sodom would have rejected it. We notice this senseless tale at some length, because it is an attempt, that many may have read, to asperse the fair fame of a great Catholic heroine, and to degrade the principle and method of the solemn ceremonies of beatification and canonisation to the level of a mere political expedient. Booby Bettsworth knew 'nor text nor margin' of law. And the mischievous wight of diluted intellect and little knowledge who concocted the story about the Maid of Orleans was equally ignorant of the judicial processes upon which he built up his scurvy fiction. And thus another Sampson-weapon against 'Rome' goes to the bone-mill.

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Messrs. W. Wright and Co., Great King street, Dunedin, have an established reputation, extending over many years of being makers of high-class biscuits, pure and wholesome bread, whilst their brands of coffee have been recognised by all housewives as being unequalled for quality and flavor. A trial will convince any unprejudiced person that the goods manufactured by this firm are all that is claimed for them—of the highest quality and purity....

Our readers in Otago will be interested in the announcement that the great annual sale at Messrs. A. and T. Inglis, Dunedin, will commence on August 1st, and will continue for about six weeks. During the whole of this period their immense stock, valued at £80,000, will be disposed of at very considerable reductions. As these sales in the past have been rushed by crowds to secure the undeniable bargains offered, country clients would do well to write for catalogues and send orders at their earliest convenience....

THE CARDINAL'S TOUR

Why It Has Been Postponed

For some time past there has been an epidemic of measles among the Fijian natives, which has given reason for great anxiety, as the last epidemic of the kind accounted for the loss of 40,000 lives. It was a melancholy and warning instance of the deadly effect of new epidemics when introduced into the favorable medium of native races among whom such scourges were unknown till the advent of the white man. The history of the red man in the United States and Canada also furnishes abundant instances—some of them of very recent date—of the decimation or extinction of whole tribes by epidemics of measles. The authorities in the various groups of Western Pacific islands find it, therefore, necessary to take practically the same precautions to preserve the native races under their care from the contagion of measles as our governments do to stave off small-pox or cholera or bubonic plague. All this interferes so seriously with the carrying out of the published programme that it has been decided to postpone it until conditions are more favorable. The following letter from Cardinal Moran to Mr. Spruson, the active and energetic secretary of the undertaking, explains itself:—

St. Mary's Cathedral,
Sydney, 16th June, 1903.

My dear Mr. Spruson,

The news which came to hand on yesterday regarding the spread of the measles epidemic in Fiji must seriously interfere with the proposed excursion to the Islands. I am informed that in consequence of the epidemic strict quarantine regulations are being enforced in some of the groups, and that passengers from Fiji are not allowed to land at the Tongan islands or in the New Hebrides or in New Caledonia. Were it a question only of myself and the clergy who had arranged to accompany me, we would not for a moment hesitate to face the difficulties that may thus arise; but when there is a question of some 250 friends from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, who have been communicating with you in regard to the projected excursion, a serious responsibility is involved, for which I confess I am not quite prepared. I fear very much that the quarantine regulations in the various groups of islands would entail a considerable amount of unpleasantness on the tourists, and would involve the whole excursion in manifold inconveniences for which it would not be possible to devise a remedy. This, I know, will be a disappointment to you and those associated with you who have devoted so much time to the matter, planning the whole excursion with incomparable skill and carrying out the necessary arrangements, even in regard to minutest details, with complete success. The respect, however, which is due to the interests and comfort of so large a party as is involved in the proposed excursion seems to allow no alternative save to defer the visit to the Islands to a more propitious time. Believe me to remain,

Your faithful and devoted servant,
PATRICK F. CARDINAL MORAN,
Archbishop of Sydney.

Correspondence

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

'A Fiji Incident'

To the Editor.

Sir,—From the tenor of your article upon the above subject published in your issue of the 11th inst., some of your readers may conclude that the New Zealand Parliamentary party were blameable for the regrettable mismanagement which entailed the yet more regrettable discourtesy to Father Rougier and his confreres at Naitihiti. The explanation proving the New Zealanders blameless is a simple one, being as follows:—

The New Zealand party were invited by the citizens of Suva to a picnic up the Rewa River: as to what place or places on the river to be visited, we, New Zealanders, were entirely ignorant: that was entirely in the hands of our entertainers. When we reached Naitihiti (later in the day than had been anticipated) we expected we were to land and greet the Rev. Fathers and to explore this beautiful and interesting spot. We noted that extensive preparations had been made for our reception, and when the discovery was made that we were to pass on and stay upon our return I am certain the disappointment among most, if not all, of our party equalled the chagrin of the Rev. Fathers at their ready and generous hospitality being so flouted. The incident caused much comment among a number of us, but, as the guests of the Suvan citizens, our mouths were obviously closed. When returning from Nausosu the steamer called at the Mission Station and we were landed. This time there were no flags flying or band playing, the smiling faces of the Rev. Fathers and the na-

tives to welcome us were missing, and only some Fijians who came from a distance with a view of selling some almost valueless island curios met us with clamor to buy their wares. By chance Messrs. O'Meara, McCarthy, Woods, McLaughlin, and myself met one of the Rev. Fathers, and to our sorrow and regret learnt from him how hurt the Rev. Father Rougier felt at the wanton discourtesy exhibited towards himself and his coreligionists. We had no opportunity of calling upon the Rev. Father to express to him our personal regret and annoyance, as the captain's call to embark was imperative, the river and lagoon navigation at night being difficult and dangerous. The above statements will, I am certain, be borne out by every member of the party, including the Suvan townspeople in whose hands we were, and whose bountiful hospitality we had accepted. Save for this unfortunate blunder the day would have proved the most pleasant experienced during the whole journey.—I am, yours, etc.,

Hawera, June 22.

C. E. MAJOR.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 27.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., will pay a visit to Very Rev. Dean Kirk, of Wanganui, before returning to Wellington.

The students of St. Patrick's College dispersed for the holidays on the 17th inst. The midwinter vacation at the convent schools in the city begins on Friday.

Rev. Father Huault is to preach a retreat to the nuns of St. Mary's Convent, which begins on Tuesday evening.

Mr. R. J. Collins, a well-known Catholic resident, has been gazetted Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury. News of his promotion will be received with pleasure by his many friends throughout the Colony.

Mr. J. Lempfert, whose death was chronicled in the Westport correspondent's letter published in last week's issue of the 'Tablet,' was, I understand, an ex-student of St. Patrick's College.

A meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary and Debating Society was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening last. Mr. M. J. Crombie occupied the chair. The programme for the evening was a mock parliamentary election, and the candidates spoke on various current topics. A vote was taken for the election of a member for Wellington city, and resulted in Mr. J. McGowan being returned.

The annual general meeting of the Convent Ex-pupils' Association was held in St. Mary's Convent on Thursday evening last, when there was a large attendance of members. The annual dance has been arranged for next month. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Rev. Mother Superior; vice-presidents, Mother Bernard and Mrs. Chapman; committee, Mesdames Gamble and Gascoigne, Misses McDonald, Saunders, Brady, Redmond, White, and Sheehan; treasurer, Miss Duignan; secretary, Miss Sullivan.

Invitations have been issued for a smoke concert to be held on the 16th July under the auspices of St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 29.

Mass is to be celebrated at the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, Sumner, at eight o'clock next Sunday by one of the Pro-Cathedral clergy.

His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Foley, leaves to-day (Monday) on an episcopal visitation to the Westland portion of the diocese.

A preparatory retreat for candidates for Confirmation, extending over three days, was conducted by the Rev. Father O'Connell at St. Agnes's Church, Halswell. Father O'Connell celebrated Mass on Sunday, when his Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament to upwards of 30 young people. A collection in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund realised about £33.

In connection with the feasts of Saints Peter and Paul his Lordship the Bishop pontificated at Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday evening, and preached a discourse relative to the head of the Universal Church. At Benediction the Bishop was attended by the Very Rev. Vicar-General as assistant-priest, and the Rev. Fathers O'Connell and McDonnell as deacon and sub-deacon respectively.

The Triduum in honor of the feast of St. John the Baptist at the Pro-Cathedral was brought to a close on last Wednesday evening, when the concluding sermon (a remarkably fine discourse) was preached by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy of Akaroa, on the subject of the day's festival. After Benediction his Lordship thanked the priests who were in attendance, and the various preachers, including the Rev. Fathers Richards, Hyland, and Cooney. He was particularly edified at the faithful response made by

the congregation, very large attendances being the rule throughout what was undeniably a time of great grace and blessing. So pleased was he and the clergy at the success of the celebrations that an endeavor will be made to have the Triduum annually.

Shortly before one o'clock on last Tuesday morning the city fire bells rang out an alarm, when it was discovered that the Catholic Club-rooms, situated near the episcopal residence, in Barbadoes street, were in flames. When the two chemical engines arrived on the scene, the fire was reducing to ruins the billiard room, a new portion of the building erected about two years ago, and was making its way into the library. This portion of the structure possessed an historic interest, as it was in reality the first Catholic church erected in Christchurch. Without the aid of the steamers the outbreak was subdued, not, however, before the club-room was gutted and most of the contents practically destroyed, whilst the library was somewhat damaged by water. The piano, owned by the Club, was uninjured, but the billiard table, on which there was an insurance of £60, was ruined. The building was not covered by insurance, and the whole block is to be forthwith demolished. The billiard room was in use up till half-past ten o'clock on the night of the fire, which is supposed to have originated near the fireplace. The loss incurred by the Club is considerable.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 25.

Rev. Father Rouillac, who, it will be remembered, navigated the mission yacht Eclipse from the Islands to Sydney, is at present in Auckland, and is the guest of the Bishop. He intends to purchase an oil engine to place in his vessel.

Rev. Father Furlong, of St. Benedict's, officiated last Sunday at Waihi so as to enable the Rev. Father Brodie to come to town to take part in the opening of the new Sacred Heart College.

A few weeks ago I referred to an individual who had insulted Bishop Lenihan by placing in his shop window a card charging Dr. Lenihan with idolatry, and which had reference to his Lordship blessing a statue of Our Blessed Lady at St. Benedict's. His insults have gone on until at last his shop window has been stove in, and angry crowds have gathered round it, and the police, fearing bad work, charged him before the S.M., Mr. Brabant, with conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace, etc. He was bound over in two securities of £50 to keep the peace for six months.

Mr. William Beehan, District President of the H.A.C.B. Society, has been called to the Legislative Council. The Hon. William Beehan, M.L.C., has been the recipient of numerous congratulations from all parts of the Colony upon the distinction so well earned by him. It is natural for an Irishman to be a democrat. The misgovernment of his own land is wholly responsible for this, and the new Legislative Council under notice possesses a plenary store of the democratic spirit which caused him to identify himself locally with the Liberal party in every fight which it waged for the benefit of the masses. In matters Catholic he has been always prominent, and as a member of the church committee of St. Benedict's parish he has been invaluable. As a Hibernian since the starting of the Society in this Colony he has worked long and assiduously for its advancement, as well as furthering the interests of Ireland when monetary aid was requisite to carry on the fight at Home. He was born in Kerry in 1853, and came to Auckland in 1874, when the gold fever at the Thames attracted him thither. Subsequently he came back to the city, where he was employed in several drapery establishments, and later on started in business for himself, but 10 years ago he sold out to the D.S.C., and for seven years he was employed by that firm, after severing his connection with which he again started in business, which he now carries on. His brother Hibernians and numerous friends will feel proud of Mr. Beehan's appointment.

Every moment of time may be made to bear the burden of something which is eternal.

Happy he who speaks little; for words beget accidents, gloom, and interior trouble.

Notwithstanding that the weather was anything but inviting on Sunday, June 14, over 16,000 persons were present at the procession of the Blessed Sacrament in connection with the feast of Corpus Christi at St. Patrick's College, Manly. Although the ceremony attracted such a vast concourse thousands more would have been present but for the difficulties of the journey.

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

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

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE, AUCKLAND

OPENING CEREMONY.

(From our own correspondent.)

Sunday, June 21, the Feast of the Sacred Heart, was a day to be long remembered in the history of the Church in this diocese, as the new college, erected by the Marist Brothers, was blessed and opened by his Lordship Bishop Lenihan. At 7 a.m. the Bishop blessed the building and celebrated the first Mass in the College Chapel. The Brothers and a number of the pupils received Holy Communion, several of the latter for the first time. The formal opening took place in the afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage of people. Three o'clock was fixed for the ceremony, and long before that hour crowds of people thronged the spacious grounds and examined the building throughout. The one verdict heard expressed was 'What a grand building and how spacious the grounds.' 'This a credit to the Brothers,' etc. Shortly before the appointed time Bishop Lenihan arrived, and was met and welcomed by the committee. The meeting was held in the dormitory, where a platform was erected for the speakers, behind which flags were hung, conspicuous amongst them was the Irish flag. His Worship the Mayor (the Hon. E. Mitchelson) took the chair. On his right was his Lordship the Bishop, and others on the platform were Father Benedict, O.P., Father Purton, O.S.B., Father Brodie, Sir G. Maurice O'Rourke, the Hon. J. A. Tole, Hon. T. Thompson, M.L.C., Messrs. F. E. Baume, M.H.R., and E. Mahoney, and Professor Tibbs (Auckland University).

The Mayor, who said it gave him very great pleasure to assist at the opening of such an admirable institution as the Sacred Heart College, referred to the progress made by the city of Auckland during the last 40 years. He could remember the time when it was considered a day's journey from Nelson street, where he was living, to and from any one of the bays in the Ponsonby district. Now there was every facility for getting up, and Auckland possessed many fine institutions. They all admired those responsible for the founding of the Roman Catholic College for their pluck. He understood that this was the first high school belonging to the Roman Catholic community in Auckland, and he hoped it would have a prosperous career. A boarding school had been greatly needed, and, judging by the excellent character of the accommodation that had been provided, the college would be popular with parents. Much credit was due to all concerned in the great undertaking, the realisation of which they were now celebrating.

Bishop Lenihan's Address.

His Lordship Bishop Lenihan said that his one thought during the seven years of his episcopate had been the establishment of such a school, which he considered absolutely necessary for the training of their youths and young men. As showing the interest of Roman Catholics in education, he mentioned that the primary schools erected in the past in Auckland had cost, in the aggregate, about £20,000. They would, therefore, be credited with being earnest and sincere in their efforts to educate the children. Throughout Australasia their schools had attracted attention. On Catholic intermediate education he could afford to be very brief. Other grave wants stared them in the face, but in spite of these the Catholics give ample evidence of the value they set on education. These intermediate schools, standing between primary and university instruction, were being multiplied, for they realised that, perfect as they wished their primary school system to be, it was but half complete as long as the children found no kindred atmosphere to pass on to when they left its protection. They wanted to see their youth instructed, not only in their religion, but perfected in every branch of science, for they were convinced that the world holds nothing more precious or more beautiful than the cultivated intellect of man, enlightened by faith. For this reason the Marist Brothers had joined with him in this matter. The land given by Mr. Hugh Coolahan, for religious and charitable purposes, was now being utilised for this purpose. While the law of the land prevented any hope of great emolument from the land, he had been able to lease a portion to the Brothers, and they had erected, at their own cost, a building, replete with every requirement for its success. The name of the Marist Brothers was a household one in Australasia. Their work at Hunter's Hill was so excellent that he felt no fear but that in a like manner they would reap the fruit of their labors here.

Hon. Mr. Tole on Religious Education.

Hon. J. A. Tole, B.A., LL.D., said it was extremely gratifying to him, not only as a Catholic, but as a member of several governing bodies of higher education in the Colony, and especially of the Auckland Grammar School, to offer his congratulations to his Lordship and the Marist Brothers on the accomplishment, so far, of the great work which the day's proceedings marked. The Marist Brothers deserved the highest praise for their indomitable courage and steadfastness shown in the promotion of education in this Colony. His Lordship had, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone a few months ago, fittingly recounted the progress of the Marist Order; and the erection of this building at their own cost, wrote another page in the historic progress of the

Order, was further evidence of their religious traditions, and another monument to perpetuate their unselfish devotion to the cause of education. This was the first Catholic establishment devoted to higher education in the diocese, and they might marvel at the delay, but he was glad to say it was not from lack of Catholic spirit or enterprise, but solely from want of money. No one better than the Mayor that day presiding knew the struggle of the early settlers, whilst, in addition, Catholics had, for conscience sake, to maintain their own schools as best they could, whilst contributing largely to support the State system. The absence of such a college as this, had placed Catholic youth at a great disadvantage. Years before the Auckland Grammar School was founded, Catholic parents had made sacrifices to send their sons out of the Colony to get a liberal education befitting a Catholic gentleman. Much, no doubt, had been done in that long interval to extend religious and primary Catholic education, but apparently nothing could be done in the way of higher education. They had reason, therefore, to rejoice, that so early in his Lordship's episcopate, he by determining to offer the site originally bestowed on the Church by that honored Catholic citizen, the late Mr. Hugh Coolahan, had aroused in the Brothers the enthusiasm to inaugurate this beginning of a new era for our Catholic youth, who he hoped would learn from their Irish and English history the great advantages they enjoyed, compared to the educational condition of their forefathers in Ireland a generation or two ago. This college must be efficient, it must be up-to-date, and it must produce the good sterling article, because there was plenty of keen rivalry in the numerous secondary schools around them, and if our Catholic youth were to take their place in educational status, their system of training must be of the best. In this college he was glad to know there were a number of excellent teachers, and that the curriculum would be comprehensive, including Civil Service and Matriculation standards up to the threshold of the university college. But in addition to this secular teaching, he was glad also to know that religious teaching was an important aim of the college. Mr. Tole said he was one of those who firmly believed—and a long public life of nearly thirty years had not removed the belief, that the old expression of 'religion going hand in hand with secular teaching' was an everlasting truth. He further said deliberately that if our youth did not receive their proper religious and moral bent while young, they would never get it afterwards. This joint religious and secular teaching which made up education was the true preparation for the battle of life. In this Colony we had developed and were developing education to the highest pitch from the tenderest years; we were widening the sphere of education in all its material aspects, in manual, technical, and commercial; we were training the observation, the memory, and mere reason, but not the will or heart or the ultimate aspects of the life that is so bountifully extended to us. Here the speaker quoted from a speech delivered some years ago by Lord Salisbury, in which the ex-Prime Minister laid it down that there should be the utmost opportunity given to educate the people according to whatever Christian denomination they belonged, instead of 'driving them away to the lifeless, boiled down, mechanical, unreal religious teaching in the Board Schools.' Having said so much (continued Mr. Tole) on the moral and mental aims of the college, which was a splendid brick building, he (Mr. Tole) had now to move the very concrete resolution placed in his hands, viz., 'that a subscription list be opened with the object of raising sufficient funds to furnish this college.' In support Mr. Tole said that in providing funds to build that noble college, Catholics were under a deep debt of gratitude to the Brothers, more especially as their services were given gratuitously. They had provided nearly £6000 out of their provincial funds for this structure alone, which was so admirably designed that it might be easily extended to accommodate students for generations to come. The Brothers' claim on their generosity was the more pressing at this juncture, for news had just been received from the Superiors at Home that their houses in France had been closed and their confreres rendered homeless. This college was not built for the benefit of the Marist Brothers, but for generations of Catholic youth. The Brothers did not need mere words of sympathy, but our material support, and he (Mr. Tole) asked those present to give as the Brothers had given, promptly and generously, according to their means. They wanted a sum of about £500 to furnish the college, and by an effort which the Brothers had never asked before, the sum could readily be obtained. Catholics hoped to accomplish much by this college, but it could only be done by the co-operation of the general community.

Sir Maurice O'Rourke's Speech.

Sir Maurice O'Rourke said it gave him sincere pleasure to be present and to inspect the fine building and noble site dedicated by his Lordship and the Marist Brothers to purposes of education. He learned that day for the first time that this site of some 40 or 50 acres was a gift of his old friend Mr. Hugh Coolahan for religious and educational purposes. I am particularly pleased (continued Sir Maurice) to see Mr. Mitchelson, as Mayor of the city of Auckland, presiding over this meeting and showing his sympathy with this effort for dissemination of education among the youth of this city. I am also glad to see here my old friend Mr. Darby, Mr. George Leahy, and the daughters of Mrs. Coffey. I miss one old friend, but I suppose his clerical duties detain him at his post in Onehunga. I refer to

one of my oldest and best friends in Onehunga, the Rev. Father Paul. For five and forty years his friendship towards me has never once been broken, and in my long political career as member for Onehunga and member for Manukau there has been no wavering in his support. Reverting now to the matter of education, I agree with Mr. Tole in deploring the separation of religious and secular education throughout the Colony. I do not disparage the present system; I mark the contrast. Under the old system parents had to pay school fees; now it is free, but I miss the services of the clergy of all denominations in promoting education. The present system falls particularly hard on the Catholic community, for they, being unable to surrender the religious education of their youth, do not participate in the £400,000 or £500,000 that education costs the Colony annually. No one can fail to admire the courage with which the Catholic body maintain the schools, but it is fair to exclude their schools from participating in the educational grant because they combine religious education with general education? We must all admire the courage and consistency of the Catholic body in maintaining their schools, but it must be a great drain on their resources, and I often fear that their clergy are the sufferers. I am glad to see this noble building completed, and I fervently wish it a glorious and prosperous career. I am glad my old friend Mr. Coolahan's name is associated with it. It does not seem a very long time to me, though it is over 40 years ago, since I met him before the days of railways and busses walking out to Onehunga to record his vote for me on that my first election. A vote was valuable in those times, as my victory over my two opponents was only won by a majority of one. I hope that in this school the genuine system of temperance will be inculcated, and that the model that will be set for the youth will be that of the great apostle of temperance in Ireland, Father Mathew. He did not confine his mission to Ireland alone, but he preached temperance throughout England and Scotland and the great Republic of the West, which is such a place of refuge for the Irish race. I am wandering somewhat from my text, but if you will bear with me for one moment while I tell you of the great hope I have for our race from the legislation that is now being enacted in the Imperial Parliament. I rejoice to think that landlords and tenants have at last come to terms under which tenants will become the owners of their holdings and the landlords are to be bought out. Although the Home Rule for which Mr. Gladstone so nobly struggled is laid aside temporarily, the settlement of the land troubles of Ireland will be a glad blessing to the people. To think that the horrible system of evictions is at an end must cheer every lover of his country, and that England instead of having a palsied arm dangling at her side would feel the vigor of a limb restored to life.

Rev. Father Brodie's Address.

Rev. Father Brodie, Waihi, said: As an ex-pupil of the Marist Brothers, the recollections and benefits derived from their care and training urge me to express my anxious desire for the success of the institution being opened to-day. Personally I might say that I owe it to the Marist Brothers and to their careful guidance that I have now the great honor of being a priest, for at a time when the fascinations of other professions presented themselves to allure me from the path of religious vocation, then it was that the kindly monition of Brother Basil gave me courage to follow that call by which I felt I was drawn to the priesthood. Auckland, and especially the Catholics of Auckland, have reason to be proud of this new college, the latest acquisition to the educational establishments of the city. The Brothers have long since proved their ability in the great work of education. Take, for example, the record of St. Joseph's College, Sydney. Year after year has this college occupied a foremost rank in the number of successful candidates in the Sydney University Examinations, and to the success must be added the subsequent history of the students of the college. The boys of St. Joseph's College are now to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Australian Commonwealth, occupying prominent positions in the various States, reflecting by their ability and their conduct the highest credit on their devoted teachers and their Alma Mater. What is the secret of this success of the Marist Brothers? The life of the Brothers unfolds the secret. They are men whose life's work is the education of youth. They have sacrificed worldly prospects to devote their lives to this great work, and such earnestness and sincerity cannot but be crowned with the greatest results. In undertaking this work the Brothers rely on the Catholics of Auckland for help and encouragement, and the gathering here to-day is a pleasing augury that the anticipations of the Brothers will be realised. To stimulate us let us recall the great triumph achieved by the Catholics of New South Wales. When Sir Henry Parkes withdrew the Government grant from the Catholic schools he boasted that he dealt a death-blow to Catholicity and religious vocations in New South Wales. Vain boast! The tongue that uttered it is long since silent, but Catholicity has continued to progress, and at the present day we see magnificent colleges and schools throughout the State carrying on the great work of Catholic education. Looking around us we find that our fellow-colonists differing from us in faith are now coming to agree with us as to the necessity of combining religious knowledge with secular learning. Their efforts to secure Bible-reading in the school show that they now see the great want in the present school system. Perhaps the time may come when the public of New Zealand will assist the Catholics of the Colony

in their determination to maintain their schools, where the children will be well grounded in their faith, and also fully equipped in secular knowledge. But whether we receive this government aid or not it will always be found that our holy faith, which prompts men and women to sacrifice their lives in the great work of Catholic education, will prompt Catholics to appreciate such sacrifice by unwavering patronage and generous support. I offer the Brothers to-day my hearty congratulations on the fine building they have erected and earnestly pray for a successful future for the college, and that the efforts of the Brothers may meet with that appreciation and encouragement they so richly deserve.

The Prayer.

The Bishop explained to those present that the building had been blessed early that morning, and asked all present to stand while he read the following prayer: O Lord Jesus Christ, Who has said to His disciples, "In whatever house you enter say, 'Peace be to this house,'" may Thy peace, we beseech Thee, come upon this house destined for the instruction of youth and upon all those dwelling therein; deign to free it from all infirmity, fill those teaching in it with the spirit of wisdom and knowledge and those learning in it with Thy grace, that what they safely learn they may understand with their intellect, retain in their hearts and follow out in work and in all things give glory to Thy name. On our entering this school deign, O Lord, to bless and sanctify it, and may Thy angel of light dwell within the walls of this house and guard those dwelling in it through Christ our Lord.—Amen.

His Lordship the Bishop proposed and the Hon. J. A. Tole seconded a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding. Mr. James Gleeson, an ex-pupil of the Marist Brothers, and not long over from Hunter's Hill College, Sydney, supported the resolution and eulogised the Mayor, and also referred to the presence of Sir Maurice O'Rorke, of whom all his countrymen and colonists were justly proud. He referred to the great benefits conferred by the Marist Order upon the youth of the Colony.

The motion was carried with loud acclamation.

The Mayor in responding said it gave him genuine pleasure to be present that day amongst his Catholic fellow-citizens, amongst whom were friends of his youth like the Hon. J. A. Tole. He resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The collection resulted in the raising of £260, and at the laying of the foundation stone last November another £100 was subscribed.

Thus terminated one of the heartiest and most important gatherings of the Catholic community in Auckland. The committee entrusted with the carrying out of the arrangements were Messrs. Brophy, Treiston, Taylor, and Gormley (St. Benedict's), Nerheny, Diffin, Carty, and Sheahan (St. Patrick's), Flynn, O'Brien, Bryant, and Darby (Sacred Heart), Gleeson (2) and O'Sullivan (St. John's).

Mr. J. J. O'Brien was chairman of committee and Mr. M. J. Sheahan hon. secretary. To Rev. Bro. Basil Superior, a word of praise is due, because ever since the foundation stone was laid to the present he has labored incessantly.

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Irish News

ANTRIM.—Death of a Belfast Man

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur Hamill, D.L., Belfast, who was said to be one of the wealthiest Catholics in Ulster. Mr. Hamill had been ailing for about a year, and died at his residence, Trench House, near Belfast. In politics he was Unionist.

An Irish Harp Festival

A representative committee has been formed in Belfast for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of an Irish Harp Festival in that city—a festival, however, which would not be limited to performances on the harp, but would include performances on the Irish pipes, singing, and dancing. In connection with the festival it is proposed to have an exhibition of national musical instruments, music, portraits of Irish harpers, etc.

CLARE.—The Diocese of Killaloe

The Bishop of Killaloe, the Most Rev. Dr. McRedmond, has announced his intention of establishing a Chapter in the diocese. It will consist of 15 members, including a dean, archdeacon, and 13 canons.

CORK.—The Forthcoming Regatta

A deputation of Cork amateur oarsmen recently paid a visit to London with a view of getting support for proposed rowing competitions at the Cork City Regatta. They received much encouragement from leading members of London clubs, and on their report being made to the regatta committee, it was decided to offer a challenge cup value £150, and consolation prizes value £108, for competition.

An Honest Lace Dealer

The 'Cunard Bulletin,' published on board the Campania on a recent outward voyage to New York, contains the following interesting story of the first money order sent out to a ship at sea by Marconigram. 'When about 150 miles out from Queenstown, speeding along on our voyage, we were called from behind by Crookhaven Station, County Kerry, by the following message from our Queenstown offices: "Mrs. Hegarty, Irish lace vendor, when on board the Campania this morning was handed a ten-pound note instead of a five-pound by a gentleman saloon passenger, and would like to return it. Please have inquiries made." The message was posted up in the saloon, and the owner of the note, a well-known New York merchant, found, and the difference, five pounds, refunded him by the ship, the amount being recovered from the lace vendor by our Queenstown agents.'

DOWN.—A Windfall

Information has reached Banbridge, County Down, to the effect that the Court of Probate in Philadelphia has given judgment in the case of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Olds, deceased, of Newhaven, Connecticut. The value of the estate is 400,000 dollars. The claim of James H. Campbell, of Banbridge, has been dismissed, and the amount has been ordered to be divided into nine shares. Amongst the beneficiaries under the judgment are Mrs. Anna M. Shields, a sister of the deceased, and other descendants in the Banbridge district. They are ordinary working people and are greatly delighted with their good fortunes.

DUBLIN.—The Mansion House

The Round Room of the Mansion House, Dublin, in which the Land Bill Convention was held, is one of the largest assembly rooms in Europe. It was built in 1821 by relays of workmen—the work proceeding without intermission by day or night—to enable the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Corporation to entertain with a fitting magnificence George IV. on his visit to Ireland that year.

Bogus Clubs

Judging by the number of prosecutions that have recently been instituted and the smart penalties inflicted the authorities (writes a Dublin correspondent) are waking up to the huge evil wrought by the bogus clubs of Dublin. As the recorder put it, they exist simply with the object of evading the law. They are beyond doubt responsible for most of the drunkenness of the city. The law evidently requires to be more stringently enforced in their regard than it has been, and it is satisfactory that a beginning has been made.

Lady Guardians

A conference of Irish lady guardians and their sympathisers was held recently in the Mansion House. Mrs. Dockrell presided, and a number of most instructive papers were read by lady guardians.

GALWAY.—Presentation to the Bishop

The Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Bishop of Galway, has been made the recipient, by the Very Rev. Dr. Fahy, P.P., V.G., and the other priests of Gort of a splendid portrait, painted from a photo of his taken at the last St. Colman MacDuagh celebrations at Kiltartan, Gort.

LIMERICK.—A Reminder of the Past

The reference in his speech winding up the debate on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill by Mr. Wyndham to the Treaty of Limerick and the two sinister heritages bequeathed (by the breaking of that Treaty by England)—the Catholic Question and the Land Question

—will render it of interest to recall the fact (says the 'Freeman's Journal') that on March 6th, 1828, Sir Henry Parnell, who was subsequently Secretary of State for War, and Lord Congleton, moved in the House of Commons that 'a copy of the Treaty of Limerick be laid upon the table.' The motion, which was ultimately agreed to without division, led to a debate of great animation, in which Sir Robert Peel, the younger Grattan, and Spring Rice took part. The report of the debate is, perhaps, the very best popular exposition on record of the Treaty of Limerick and the circumstances attending its violation. It is certainly a remarkable coincidence that this great instrument should form the subject of attention on the eve of Catholic Emancipation and on the eve of an attempt at the settlement of the Irish Land Question.

GENERAL

Treasure Trove

A London Judge has decided that the famous Celtic gold ornaments found at Lough Foyle, Ireland, in 1896, and purchased by the British Museum, are treasure trove and belong to the Crown.

A New Ireland

Mr. Justin McCarthy contributed to a recent issue of 'New Ireland' an article entitled 'A Quarter of a Century's Gain in Ireland.' He thus concludes: 'I am proud to be able to express my absolute conviction that the New Ireland has arisen, and that our dearest national hopes are on the eve of consummation. It is well for those Irishmen who have lived to see the coming of such a day.'

Nuns in Workhouses

A Parliamentary return has been issued showing the number of workhouse infirmaries in Ireland in which nuns are employed in any capacity, showing for each infirmary the number of nuns so employed, and the amount paid to them by the way of salaries within the last financial year. The totals are 32 matrons, who receive £1440 a year; 48 schoolmistresses, who receive £1,888; and 335 nurses, who receive £10,195.

Agrarian Crime

The return of agrarian offences in Ireland in 1902, issued as a Parliamentary Paper, indicates (says the 'Irish Weekly') that the expense involved in printing documents of this kind may in future be saved the taxpayers. It runs to 10 pages, it is true, but the pages are all but blank. In the matter of agrarian crime Irish perversity is considered capable of breaking out in 33 different ways; but during 1902 16 of the 33 crimes were so rigidly boycotted that there was not even one offence recorded under these 16 headings. Indeed, were it not for a marked partiality by some simpatons or unsuited beings for sending 'threatening letters' there would be practically nothing to return.

Tobacco Culture

An inquiry made of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. William Redmond is a reminder that a subject which created very great interest in Ireland a year or two ago is fortunately not a dead topic. Mr. William Redmond wanted to know if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would extend to the experimental culture of tobacco in Ireland the same protection and encouragement held out by his predecessor, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied at once in the affirmative, and this exchange of views between Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Redmond is interesting to us as a sign that experiments in tobacco growing are still being made under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. As nothing has been heard for some time of Irish-grown weed the public will be glad to know, on the authority of Mr. Redmond, that considerable success has attended the experiments.

Sectarian Feeling

Speaking at the Dublin dinner of the Surveyors' Institution, Sir Antony MacDonnell said that on coming back to his own country after half a lifetime of foreign service, detached from any political party and entirely above any sectarian feeling, nothing had surprised and pained him more than the extent to which sectarian feeling prevailed in Ireland. Seeing that Sir Antony's time since he returned to Ireland has been entirely devoted to a most laudable effort to reform the Castle with its various departments and ramifications, his words bear a significant meaning and speak volumes for the bigotry with which he has to contend. He also asserted that he had not met anyone, be he Catholic or Protestant, who had not deplored this miserable condition of things. No doubt the loudest weepers were those who live and thrive on sectarian animosity. It has ever been thus in Ireland.

Penal Laws

The 'Westminster Gazette' recently commented upon the fact that the Irish members more than any other section of the House of Commons affected the beard. This statement has caused a correspondent to write to the editor to remind him of the fact that there was a period extending over two centuries when an Irishman was prohibited by the law of England from wearing a moustache. We are told that 'In a Parliament held at Trim in 1447, Henry VI. being then on the throne, and John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, occupying the position of Lord Lieutenant, it was enacted that every Irishman must keep his upper lip shaved or be used as an Irish enemy.' If he persisted in following the fashion of wearing a moustache his treason could be purged only

by the surrender of his land; and though it is stated that some Irish estates are held even until to-day by descendants of English favorites of Royalty to whom they were given because the owners of long ago declined to be shaved, it is understood that, generally speaking, the Irish landlord of that day preferred the razor to ruin. Despite that fact, however, this extraordinary statute remained in force for 200 years, not being repealed until the reign of Charles I.; and thus at last one injustice to Ireland in connection with the land question was removed before the treaty of peace executed between Lord Dunraven and Mr. William O'Brien; and expected to be in some degree ratified by Mr. George Wyndham.

Irish Minerals

A lecture on Irish mining industries was delivered recently at the Imperial Institute, London, by Mr. St. John Lyburn, who gave some interesting details as to the existence of coal in Ireland, the districts in which it was to be found, including Castlecomer, Coahland, Kanturk, Ballycastle, Arigna, etc. The coal found at the last-mentioned place has been used with the best results on the Cavan and Leitrim Railway. Iron ore was found throughout the country in the form of oxide, and bog iron ore, which was used for the purification of gas, was also found. Lead was found at Glendalough, Tullow, Oughterard, and other places, and there were various clays suitable for pottery and other purposes. Sand for glass-making was found at Mackish, County Donegal, and had been subjected to tests in furnaces, and ascertained to be suitable for flint-glass. Cement could be manufactured in Ireland, and there was no reason why it could not be made equal to the best London and Continental brands. Mr. Lyburn, in dealing with Irish marble, mentioned that the Prince of Wales, having visited the exhibition, had ordered several columns of the material. Ireland possessed valuable deposits of sandstone, slate, and valuable building materials, which could be developed by using the most modern apparatus and the best quarrying skill. She should be able to supply building materials far beyond her own needs. What was required was proper and systematic prospecting leading up to development upon rational lines. It was to the want of this regular work failure had been due in the past. Capital was needed for the exploitation of many operations in directions where there was a ready market. Mr. Lyburn showed a number of views of mining and quarrying operations and of experiments which had been made by the Department in glass and pottery making, and said that the fallacy that nothing could be made of Irish clay had at length been dispelled. The fact was, he said, that the clay would take a glaze which permitted excellent reproduction of the beautiful Della Robena ware.

Then and Now

During the debate on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons one of the principal speakers delivered himself of the following strong opinions regarding the dual ownership of land in Ireland, and the consequent evils resulting therefrom: "In Ireland," said the speaker, "you have a system by which the landlord does not spend a shilling on his property. There is a sense of proprietary right on the side of the tenant, which is also fostered by many historic conditions, a sense of co-ownership which does not exist, and never has existed, in England. I can imagine no fault attaching to any land system which does not attach to the Irish system. It has got all the faults of peasant proprietary, of extreme landlordism, and of landlords who spend no money on their estates. The primary object of this measure is to substitute a good system of land tenure for the intolerable and absurd system which now prevails; to remove some of these intolerable absurdities, partly due to the evils handed down to us from ancient history, but particularly due to the well-meaning but erring attempts of England to cure these evils, which have resulted in making Irish land laws a chaos and a by-word, which reflect the utmost discredit upon the powers of British Statesmanship." It was no Irish member of Parliament or Nationalist agitator who thus spoke (writes the London correspondent of the Melbourne "Advocate") but the present Tory Prime Minister, Mr. Arthur Balfour, former Chief Secretary for Ireland—the savage assailant of the Plan of Campaign and the ruler of Ireland who wired from Dublin Castle to the police authorities in the south of Ireland, "Don't hesitate to shoot" during the stirring times of the land struggle of 15 years ago. But Saul, too, is numbered among the prophets, and the above quotation testifies to the extent and thoroughness of his conversion.

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

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People We Hear About

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P., has resigned the post of General Secretary of the United Irish League of Great Britain; and the executive have appointed Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., to succeed him.

The London "Times" understands that at an early date Mr. Tim Healy, M.P., will be called to the English Bar by the Inns of Court, in which, under the old rules, he kept his four terms as a student for the Irish Bar.

When Mr. Murrough O'Brien, the Irish Land Commissioner, was referred to by Mr. T. M. Healy in the House of Commons recently as the descendant of the ancient Kings of Thomond, there was a disposition to laugh, but Mr. Healy (says the "Freeman's Journal") was perfectly correct, as the Inchiquin family, to which Mr. Murrough O'Brien belongs, comes from an ancestry of kings who included Brian Boru, Monarch of Ireland, and a line of kings who ruled in Thomond or Clare till the reign of Henry VIII. Murrough O'Brien, first Baron Inchiquin, usurped the principality of Thomond from his brother, the last King, and surrendered it to Henry VIII. at Greenwich in 1543, got it back with the title of Baron Inchiquin, and subsequently Earl of Thomond. He was the ancestor of the noble House of Inchiquin, to which William Smith O'Brien, the Irish rebel of 1848, also belonged. Lord Dunraven, as a Quin, belongs to a branch of the O'Brien family, and another offshoot produced the late Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta.

Sir George and Lady Petre intend to spend the last three months of each summer at their ancestral home at Dunkenhall, England. To the people of the neighborhood they are comparative strangers, though Dunkenhall has been in the possession of the Petres since 1711. This circumstance is due to the fact that Sir George, who is now over 80 years of age, has spent the greater part of his life in the diplomatic service. Educated at Stonyhurst and Prior Park, Bath, he was attached to the Legation at Frankfurt when he was 24 years of age. He was subsequently removed to Hanover, Paris, The Hague, and Naples. In 1857 he was again at Paris, and two years later was appointed Secretary to the Legation at Hanover. He was *Chargé d'Affaires* there from 1860 to 1863, and from 1864 to 1865 at Copenhagen. Then he went to Brussels, Berlin, and Stuttgart, and in 1881 became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. In the following year he was appointed Minister to Paraguay, and in 1884 Minister to Portugal. He retired in 1893.

To be caricatured in "Vanity Fair," and to be the principal guest of the Vagabonds, the chief literary society of London, are now the hall marks of success and distinction. It is some years since Mr. T. P. O'Connor figured in "Vanity Fair," and quite recently he was the principal guest of the Vagabonds. The dinner was meant to honor Mr. O'Connor as now the greatest of living British journalists, and to celebrate the high character and the immediate and vast success of his new paper, "T.P.'s Weekly." The dinner took place in one of the largest banqueting halls of the Hotel Cecil. From two to three hundred ladies and gentlemen, including all the best known names among the younger generation of novelists, poets, and journalists, were present, and Mr. Pettridge, the famous short story writer, was in the chair. Mr. Silas Hocking, the well-known novelist, was one of the vice-chairmen. Mr. Pettridge spoke warmly of Mr. O'Connor's services to literature by his well-known reviews, and especially of the debt which the younger generation owed him for his prompt and generous encouragement of them. To Mr. O'Connor more than to any man, said Mr. Pettridge, was due the better tone of literary criticism in the journalism of to-day.

Professor Bryce in his book "Studies in Contemporary Biography," writing of Parnell, states that the Irish leader, at the great and painful crisis of his career, consulted Cecil Rhodes as to the best course to adopt, and was advised by the South African politician to retire for a time. Professor Bryce brings out clearly and succinctly how widely and almost diametrically Parnell's qualities and temperament differed from those that ordinarily characterise the Celtic individuality:— "He did not love speculation or the pursuit of abstract truth, nor had he a taste for literature, still less a delight in learning for its own sake. He had no grasp of constitutional questions. In his speeches all was dry, direct, and practical, without so much as a graceful phrase or a choice epithet. His only interests, outside politics, lay in mechanics and engineering, and in the development of the natural resources of his country. His pride was so strong that it almost extinguished vanity. Parnell did not appear to seek occasions for display, frequently neglecting those which other men would have chosen, seldom seeming to be elated by the applause of crowds, and treating the House of Commons with equal coolness, whether it cheered him or hooted at him. He cared nothing for any social compliments or attentions, rarely accepted an invitation to dinner, dressed with little care, and often in clothes whose style and color seemed unworthy of his position."

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St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society

The half-yearly meeting of the Council of St. Joseph's Missionary Society, Mill Hill, London, was held at the Archbishop's House, Westminster, on May 8. The Marquis of Ripon presided. The secretary's report for 1902 stated that during the year the number of baptisms in different missions had been—Madras districts, 1448; Upper Nile, Uganda, 3305; Borneo Mission, 276; Kashmir and Kafiristan, 45; Maori Missions, New Zealand, 339; total, 5413, being an increase of upwards of 800 over the previous year. The other spiritual returns were equally consoling; for instance, in the Upper Nile Mission there are over 10,000 baptised Catholics and 16,200 catechumens under instruction. The news from the missions, though telling of hardship and poverty, on the whole continued to be encouraging. The Prefect Apostolic of Borneo in his most recent letters wrote as follows: 'I returned here (Kuching) from the Rejang on March 29, where, thank God, I left all our Fathers well, and was much pleased with the progress our work is making. Father Hayden has already made a contract for a school and house to be put up in Jesselton for the sum of £160. He has for the present borrowed the money, and would be most grateful for help. He has only been two months in the place and has already 32 Catholics, 29 schoolboys, and 88 catechumens. Large numbers of Chinese immigrants are at present coming into the country. Father Hofgartner

is hard at work among the Chinese at Sibiu. He has got 25 of the children of the recent immigrants into his school. . . . Father Stotter is full of hope for his work among the Milanese, and no doubt he has had wonderful success during the short time he has been among them. In order that the work might be extended he begged very earnestly for some more men to help him. However, as you know, our present financial circumstances are such that it is utterly impossible for me to ask for more priests.

Bishop Hanlon, writing from Uganda on January 28 last, says: 'We had fair weather for our voyage to East Africa, and inland from Mombasa to the great lake; and again across the lake—180 miles to Munonyo, our port, five miles from Mengo, our headquarters. On Nsambya hill priests and people gave us a most hearty welcome, a ringing reception. The day was beautifully fine. Immense crowds of our people impeded the way, each individual determined to greet each of us. The queen mother (of the king) came out to meet us as we passed her residence. The nuns, all in fine health and spirits, were delighted with their reception. They are installed in the house we had built for them, one of the prettiest houses in the capital, and are now taking their lessons in the Luganda language. It seems we were exceptionally fortunate in our journey on the Uganda railway. Just before our journey Mr. Chamberlain and party were stopped by a breakdown on the line, and another smash has prevented traffic during the past three weeks. Sleeping sickness still rages here; it is terrible.'

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WHAT CAN TUSSICURA DO?—If you are suffering from a bad cold, accompanied by a distressing cough, a single dose will relieve the phlegm which gathers in the bronchial tubes, thus rendering expectoration more easy. TUSSICURA will likewise strengthen the organs affected and fortify them against the inroads of such dangerous diseases as Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Consumption. There is absolutely no remedy to equal it, and its wonderful qualities are admitted by all who have given it a trial. Price, 2/6 per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—***

BEATH AND CO.

Up-to-Date Tailoring, Clothing, and Mercery.

CHRISTCHURCH

Commercial

(For week ending July 1.)

PRODUCE.

London, June 28.—Frozen Meat: Sheep—Canterbury, light, 3 15-16d; heavy, 3 11-16d; Dunedin and Southland, 3 1d; North Island, 3 1d. Lambs—Canterbury, light, 5 1d; heavy, 5 1d; Dunedin and Southland, 5 1d; North Island, 5d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality—Ox fores, 2 1d; ox hinds, 4 1d. River Plate sheep, 3 1-16d; beef, unchanged.

Wellington, June 29.—The Industries and Commerce Department have received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, 27th:—Retail business in mutton dull, but market firm at advance advised last week, and is being effected by expectation of light arrivals in future. Average price to-day: Canterbury mutton 3 1d per lb; Dunedin, Southland, W.M.E. Company, 3 1d; other North Island, 3 1d; River Plate, 3 1d. Lamb: Market steady; average price to-day for Canterbury brands, 5 1d per lb; brands other than Canterbury, 5d. Beef: Market dull; average price to-day: Hindquarters New Zealand beef, 4 1d; fores, 2 1d. Transactions in butter continue very limited. Considerable quantities have been stored. Prices to-day: New Zealand butter, 9 1d per cwt; Danish, 10 1d; Russian, 8 7d; Argentine, 9 2d. Cheese: Market quiet at 6 3d per cwt.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

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

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 9 1d to 1s 10d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9 1d. Wheat: Milling, 3s 7d to 4s 1d; fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 5d. Potatoes: Derwents, £4; kidneys, £2 10s to £3 10s. Chaff: £3 to £3 12s 6d. 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, 5 1d. Eggs, 1s 9d. Onions: Melbourne, £5; Christchurch, £4.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., report as follows:—

Wheat.—There is not much business doing in this cereal, and quotations are, prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d.

Oats are selling in small quantities, but no large lines are changing hands. Choice seed is worth 2s to 2s 3d; prime milling, to 1s 10 1d; best feed, to 1s 8 1d; medium, 1s 5d to 1s 7d.

Potatoes.—Best Derwents, £3 15s to £4.

Chaff.—Best oaten sheaf, £3 5s to £3 10s.

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 large catalogue to a good attendance of buyers. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—There is fair inquiry for prime milling and choice seed lines. Good feed lines continue to move off slowly for export, but the demand is limited, and nothing like large sales can be effected. Medium and inferior quality is not greatly in favor. We quote: Good to choice seed, 2s to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10 1d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8 1d; inferior and medium, 1s 5d to 1s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is little change in the market to report. Millers' attentions are still confined to prime quality, and for really choice samples there is a fair demand. Medium milling sorts are still off of favor, and meet with little attention. Fowl wheat is offering freely, and, with fairly good export demand, continues to move off at prices on a par with late quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 3s 1d ver bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is moderately supplied, and all consignments coming forward have ready sale up to late quotations. Kidney and other seed sorts are strongly inquired for, but are offering sparingly. We quote: Best Derwents, £3 17s 6d to £4; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 15s; kidneys and other sorts, according to quality, £3 to £4 per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Heavy supplies coming forward have had a slightly depressing effect on the market, and values to-day show a decline of 5s to 7s 6d per ton on late quotations. Prime quality is still in most demand, inferior and medium being little sought after. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £3 5s to £3 10s; medium to good, £2

10s to £3; light, inferior, and straw chaff, £1 15s to £2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—These are also in over supply, and prices a shade lower, best sweeties offering freely at 13s per ton loose, ex truck.

Straw.—Market fairly well supplied. Best oaten straw is worth 30s to 32s 6d; wheat, 27s 6d to 30s per ton.

Hay.—The market is completely glutted, and sales are difficult to effect, except at sacrifice in comparison with late ruling values. To avoid this, many consignments are being stored. We quote: Best clover and ryegrass hay, £3 to £3 5s; medium, £2 10s to £3 15s per ton.

WOOL.

London, June 26.—At the Bradford wool market crossbreds are strong and merinos weak. Forties, 11d; forty-sixes, 1s 2d; common sixties, 24d; super, 25 1d.

For the forthcoming London wool sales the arrivals to-date total 228,000 bales, whereof 87,000 bales have been sent direct to manufacturers, leaving 160,000 available for the sales.

For the Antwerp sales, extending from June 30 to July 3, there are 11,920 bales available, including 460 Australian.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., report as follows:—

Rabbitskins.—Owing to a drop in London prices on Monday were easier, especially for winter greys, blacks, however, made extreme rates, one lot reaching 40d.

Sheepskins.—The market continues high, all forward being eagerly competed for at: For merinos, up to 7 1d per lb; halfbreds, 6 1d; crossbreds, to 5d.

Hides.—Last Thursday we regret to report the market was again lower, and top price for ox hides was 4 1d, cows 4 1d.

Tallow and Fat.—Best tallow, to 24s; best caul fat, to 18s; best rough fat, 17s.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was an average yarding of stock and a good attendance of buyers at Addington to-day.

Fat Cattle.—159 head yarded, including a few useful steers, but the larger proportion was light beef. Pens were disposed of readily at about last week's rates. Steers, £6 15s to £11 2s 6d; extra prime, £12 to £13 17s 6d; heifers, £6 2s 6d to £9 10s; cows, £5 17s 6d to £11. Beef ruled from 27s to 30s per 100lb.

Fat Lambs.—1500 yarded, and all pens containing prime quality evoked brisk bidding among the buyers for export, who took the bulk of the entry at prices about 1s per head in advance of those ruling last week. Lambs: Only half-fat were hard to quit. Tegs realised 17s 3d to 21s 6d; extra prime, 31s; freezers, 13s to 17s; butchers', 12s 3d to 17s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—A large entry comprised numerous lines of particularly prime wethers and young ewes. These were eagerly competed for by freezing buyers at prices fully 1s per head above those ruling last week. For lighter-weight wethers and medium-quality ewes the market was firm at last week's prices. Prime freezing wethers, 18s to 24s 3d; lighter weights, 15s 10d to 17s 6d; merino wethers for freezing, 16s 3d to 20s; lighter, 14s 7d; prime young ewes, 18s to 22s; freezing, 13s to 16s 9d; butchers, 15s to 17s 6d; others, 11s to 14s 6d; wethers and ewes, 16s 1d to 21s.

Pigs.—Only a moderate yarding of fat pigs, and the presence of outside buyers firmed the market for baconers, which sold from 46s to 63s, equal to 4 1d to 5d per lb; porkers realised from 26s to 39s 6d, equal to 5d per lb.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a moderate entry for this week's sale. Some dozen draughts were offered, including a consignment of three superior Clydesdales and as they showed much quality and were in tip-top condition, they commanded a lot of attention and good competition. They were sold as follows: 1 bay gelding, rising seven years old (a powerful shafter), at £60; brown mare, rising six years old (quality all over, but small), at £51; brown gelding, rising at three years (a very stylish colt with perfect action), at £45. For other vendors we sold two seven-year-old mares at £45 10s and £42 respectively; three rising three-year-old fillies (medium draughts), at £40, £40, and £38 respectively; and three aged geldings, at £38, £35, and £31. These were the principal sales in draughts. We also offered, on account of Mr. W. L. Siddels, Palmerston North, 12 strong harness horses (most of them rising three or rising four years old and just broken in). They were good sorts, but on the young side for town use, and only a few of them changed hands at from £17 10s to £32. The other horses offered were mostly aged and inferior, and only a few old ones were sold at low prices. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good prize horse, £56 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £38 to £48; aged draught mares and geldings, £25 to £35; upstanding carriage horses, £25 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; spring-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £32; tram horses, £16 to £25; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £8.

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

The Cheapest Place for Country Settlers to
Purchase.

North Branch:

GEORGE AND HANOVER STREETS,
JOHN BEATTY,
Manager.

GERALDINE HOTEL
GERALDINE.

MRS. MCLEAN ... Proprietress.

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

Commercially can rely on obtaining the
very best accommodation.

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

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

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

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low
Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

Important Notice to Householdholders.

F. J. GUNN

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

CENTRALLY SITUATED PREMISES
At

No. 21 ST. ANDREW STREET
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Under the style of

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

Try us for Best Screened Coal of any kind.

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BOTTLED ALE & STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST
HOPE STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants

Country Orders Punctually attended to.
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Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay
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Agents for Auldane Wines (S.A.)

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



Stop that Cough!
BONNINGTON'S
IRISH MOSS
The Great Remedy for
WINTER COUGHS, BRONCHIA, INFLUENZA.
Ask for Bonnington's

J. P. THOMSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
11 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN
(Roslyn Tram Terminus),
Formerly with Hooper & Co., Chemists, Pall
Mall, London, and from Edinburgh
and Berwick-on-Tweed.

My Establishment has now been Renovated
and Re-stocked. The Dispensing Department
is Replete with Every Appliance to Facilitate
Dispensing. BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS
to me, and you can be perfectly sure
that the materials in them will be exactly as
prescribed by your doctor—every one of the
Best Quality,—and that the Medicine will be
Compounded with the Utmost Care.

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

JOHNSTONE'S HEADACHE AND
NEURALGIA POWDERS are a safe, in-
stant, and reliable remedy. Sold in boxes
of 12 powders, 1s each box. A free sample
will be mailed to any part of New Zealand
on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

HASLETT'S IRISH MOSS Cough Cure
is quick to cure any ordinary cough or cold,
and can be safely given to children. It is
made from the Genuine Irish Moss *Cetraria*
Hybernica, which is noted for its soothing
and nourishing properties. 1s and 1s 6d per
bottle. Goods sent POST FREE when order
is accompanied by remittance. Send for
Pamphlet of Household Remedies.

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LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

MRS. BUTLER

(formerly of Greymouth, and recently
licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel,
Wellington)

Notifies her friends and the public that she
has taken over the above-named Hotel.

Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.

Telephone No. 1212.

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

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

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

THOS. G. PATRICK,
FAMILY BUTCHER,

MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J.
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SANITARY PIPE
AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the
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Current Rates.

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

UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Warrimoo Thursday, July 2 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera Friday, July 3 2 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Tarawera Fri., July 3 2 p.m. D'din
Mararoa Tues., July 7 2 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and
COOK STRAIT—

Warrimoo Thurs., July 2 2.30 p.m. tr'n
*Moeraki Thurs., July 9 2 p.m. D'din
*Twin screw

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa Tues., July 7 2 p.m. D'din
*Waikare Tues., July 21 2.30 p.m. tr'n
*Transhipping to Talune at Lyttelton for
Northern ports.

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Mokoia July 5 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai July 12 2.30 p.m. tr'n

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

Upolu Mon., July 13 2 p.m. D'din
WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-
aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington
(cargo only)—

Corinna Thurs., July 2 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—
Manapouri leaves Auckland Wed., July 1.

RAROTONGA and TAHITI.
Taviuni leaves Auckland Tuesday July 14

American Sheeting.



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

BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

Late Burnside Stock Report

(Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle.—144 yarded. Bulls, extra, up to £12; prime, £10 to £11 10s; medium, £8 5s to £9 10s; heifers, extra, up to £11, prime, £8 to £9; medium, £6 to £8.

Sheep.—1516 penned. Wethers, extra, up to 21s; prime, 18s to 19s 9d; medium, 15s to 17s 6d; ewes, extra, up to 19s 9d; prime, 15s to 17s 6d; medium, 12s to 14s 6d.

Lambs.—510 penned. Lambs, extra, up to 15s; prime, 12s 6d to 14s; medium, 10s 6d to 12s.

Pigs.—120 forward. Suckers, 10s to 15s; slips, 17s to 20s; stores, 21s to 25s; porkers, 26s to 42s; baconers, 48s to 60s; heavy pigs, up to 75s.

AKAROA

On the occasion of the recent pastoral visitation of his Lordship Bishop Grimes to Akaroa he was presented with the following address from the Catholics of the district:—My Lord,—We, the Catholics of Akaroa and the Bays, beg to offer you, our beloved Bishop, a most hearty and respectful welcome on this occasion of your pastoral visit to our district. We return thanks to God who has preserved you in health and strength since your last visit to us four years ago, thus enabling your Lordship to exercise your pastoral office with your accustomed zeal and energy. We have followed with interest, my Lord, your untiring efforts in encouraging the erection of suitable churches and schools in the missions under your jurisdiction, thereby providing for our children the blessing of Catholic education. But there is one work which of late has occupied your Lordship's time and attention in a particular manner—the work of erecting in your episcopal city a cathedral which will speak eloquently to future generations of the self-sacrifice and devotedness of their first Bishop, and of the faith and generosity of the Catholics of Canterbury and Westland. Most sincerely do we congratulate your Lordship on the remarkable success which so far has crowned your eloquent appeals on behalf of this noble undertaking. We pray that God may grant you all the means necessary to carry to a successful issue what you have so zealously begun. As regards ourselves, we have to record our humble thankfulness for God's constant protection and mercy towards us during past years, which have been marked by exceptional prosperity. You will be pleased to notice, my Lord, that the zealous religious are now able to carry on in a handsome, well-appointed schoolroom their holy work of instructing the young. For this we are indebted to Mr. Francois Narbey, whose generosity was heartily seconded by the entire Catholic body, as well as by many of our non-Catholic friends. In conclusion, we pray that your Lordship's visit will be productive of much lasting good to the parish, and that your brief sojourn in our midst may be agreeable and beneficial to you. We earnestly beg your pastoral blessing on our priest, our religious, ourselves, our children, and our homes.

The address, which was read by Mr. F. Narbey, was a very handsome one, being the work of the Sisters of Mercy of the local convent.

On the following Sunday at the 11 o'clock Mass the Rev. Dr. Kennedy made an appeal on behalf of the Cathedral Building Fund, with the result that a sum of £56 was received and £10 more were promised.

Before leaving Akaroa his Lordship expressed himself as well pleased with his reception, and delighted at the monetary assistance given towards the Christchurch Cathedral.

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

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

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

WESTPORT

(From our own correspondent.)

June 26.

The usual quarterly examination of St. Canice's school was held on Thursday and Friday last. It was pleasing to note that the examination was satisfactory, the progress and efficiency of the pupils affording ample demonstration of the careful tuition given by the Sisters of Mercy. The school closed on the 19th inst. for the midwinter holidays.

A lamentable accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Thomas Lucas, aged 26, a native of Westport, occurred on the evening of the 20th inst. It appears that deceased, who had been witnessing a football match at Granity, left St. Helen's a little after 10 p.m. to proceed to Seddonville, where he was residing. The night was very dark, and he had proceeded some distance on the Seddonville side of the Chasm Creek, when he fell from the road on to the railway line a distance of some 12 feet, his neck being broken by the fall. The deceased, who was highly esteemed, was a son of Mrs. V. Lucas, of Westport, and was very popular in athletic circles, being a well-known and prominent footballer. Universal sympathy has been extended to Mrs. Lucas and family in their sad bereavement.

The quarterly meeting of St. Canice's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in St. Canice's schoolroom on the 24th inst. The president, Bro. James A. Gallagher, occupied the chair. Despite the inclement weather about 30 were present. The principal business before the meeting was a suggestion from the Charleston branch relative to an amalgamation of the two branches. Several members spoke at length on the question, all agreeing that it was the duty of the Society to assist their fellow-members as far as possible, however, the majority maintained that amalgamation would not be to the advantage of the local branch. One new member was elected. The chaplain of the Society, the Rev. Father Malloy, will deliver an address to the Debating Society, recently established in connection with St. Canice's branch, on July 6.

Mr. J. Colvin, M.H.R. for the Buller district, delivered a political address in the Victoria Theatre on the 19th inst. He spoke at considerable length on the legislation of last session. In referring to the Stoke Orphanage, he opposed subsidising private industrial schools, giving it as his opinion that the State should not part with the training of orphans. He was in favor of State inspection of private schools. Regarding Bible-reading in schools, he did not believe in it, and maintained that religious education was the duty of churches.

Mr. James Murphy, well-known in this city, has just taken possession of the Kensington Hotel, Dunedin, where he hopes, by attention to the wants of the travelling public, to get a fair share of public patronage. The Kensington has first-class accommodation for boarders, and quite recently the internal arrangements have been altered and improved so that now it is up-to-date in every respect....

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 STOKES, 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.

Kelburne Chambers, Wellington

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington, in 1892, this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

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

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

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

The College re-opened on Saturday, February 14th.

The Seminary is under the Patronage and Direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

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

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

25 BARBADOES STREET, SOUTH CHRISTCHURCH,

(Opposite New Cathedral)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Tucker's Prize Medal Wax Candles, 9s. per lb.
Incense, Charcoal, Floats and Wax Tapers.
Sanctuary Lamps, Glasses and Altar Ornaments.
Statues in all sizes. Crucifixes, Medals, Holy Water
Fountains, Scapulars (five in one).

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

"The Catholic Dictionary"—New and Revised Edition, 17s 6d
"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."

Orders punctually attended to.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

J. M. J.

S. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL, GLADSTONE STREET, AUCKLAND.

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SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Pupils Prepared for
CIVIL SERVICE and MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS,

Also

For all MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS
(Practical and Theoretical).

Boarders received at St. Joseph's Convent, Surry Hills.
Terms on application to the Superior at St.
Benedict's or Surry Hills.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' NOVITIATE, CLONTARF, IRELAND.

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

Sincere thanks are returned for the following amounts:—

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(To be continued.)

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

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

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

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MARRIAGE.

MURPHY—O'KEEFE.—At St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., James, son of Henry Murphy, Esq., Grattencolough, County Kilkenny, Ireland, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John O'Keefe, Melbourne Street, South Dunedin. Home papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

MUIR.—In loving memory of my dearly-beloved parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Muir, who departed this life, Mother, June 30, 1900; Father, February 17, 1902.—May their souls rest in peace. Inserted by their loving daughter.

CASEY.—In loving memory of Margaret Casey, beloved wife of William Casey, who died on the 1st July, 1900.

What lacks my heart that makes it
So weary and full of pain,
That trembling hope forsakes it
Never to come again.

Only another heart,
Tender and all mine own,
In the still grave it lies,
I weep alone.

God is all goodness, and He knows
The best lot for His own;
'Tis His decree—then let us say
'Thy will, not mine, be done.'



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1903.

'ROMANISTS' AND 'CRIMINALS'



LAST week we exploded a few dynamite cartridges in an unwarranted statement made by a non-Catholic clergyman in the columns of a Palmerston North contemporary. 'The Romanists of New Zealand,' said this wholesale enthusiast, 'have a larger percentage of criminals than the Protestants, who give their children the Bible.'

We have already shivered to pieces two fallacies that underlie this sweeping statement. Several others remain. It seems clear that our reverend critic has neither examined the subject for himself nor remembered the simple elements of logical deduction that, it is to be hoped, formed a part of his training for the sacred ministry. For his fallacies are, in their way, of as flagrant a kind as the sample given in old JOHN LILBURN'S treatise on logic: 'That creature which has two legs before, and two legs behind, and two legs on each side, has eight legs; but a fox is a creature with two legs before and two legs behind, and two legs on each side; therefore a fox has eight legs.'

The use of words of vague or ambiguous meaning affords the readiest and most welcome wriggling-ground for the man with a weak case. Hence sharp, clear, right definition of terms is the first, second, and third condition of right discussion. In the present instance the vital word is 'criminals.' Incidentally, we may remark that 'crime' is a

slipshod term. It is used in law as a loose generic term equivalent to 'offence.' But to this hour the law has been unable to fix its meaning by a definition. It is, however, as true now as it was in the days of HORACE and QUINTILIAN that received custom determines the sense of words and is the surest director of the right use or speech. And in the ordinary and accepted use of the word, a crime is a *serious* offence tending to the prejudice of the community. The same holds good with regard to the French, Italian, and Spanish terms 'crime,' 'crimine,' and 'crimen.' The word 'criminals,' now under discussion, is not, so far as we are aware, an accepted term in law. Its received meaning, however, admits of no dispute. In CRABB'S standard work, 'English Synonyms,' for instance, we read: 'Those only are denominated *criminal* who offend seriously, either against public law or private morals.' And he defines a 'criminal' as '... one who has committed some great offence against law, duty, or right.' And this grave kind of wrongdoing is precisely what general usage associates with the words 'criminals,' 'criminal classes,' 'criminal population.' CRABB, for instance, sets down mere drunkenness, not as a crime, but as a vice. Mr. JOHN MACDONNELL, who is the author of the interesting preface to the Prisons Reports for England and Wales for the year 1901, does not regard drunkenness and petty brawling as 'crimes' nor those guilty of them as 'criminals.' And Mr. HATTEY, the statistician of the Victorian Government, ranks drunkenness, assault, and large classes of indictable offences against property, good order, and the public welfare as only 'minor offences hardly amounting to crimes.' All such offences 'of inferior degree' are unknown in law as 'misdemeanors' (and in a loosely generic and improper way as 'crimes'). It is the other two divisions of evil-doing—treasons and felonies—that are 'crimes' in the true and accepted meaning of the word. And the vastly greater part of those at whom the over-enthusiastic cleric in Palmerston North flung the term 'criminals' are not criminals, but mere misdemeanants.

When the old warrior OSSIAN was in a fighting mood he called on his bard to sing him 'a song—a song with a sword in every line.' When our combative critic in Palmerston North took down his harp and sang his statistical roundelay, he managed to pack into it a fallacy for every word. We will do him the credit of supposing that his statement as to the relative number of 'Romanist criminals' is based on the statistical returns of 'law and crime.' There is no little significance in the fact that, though roundly challenged, he made no attempt to sustain his unsupported assertion by adequate, or any, proof. The false and unwarranted assumptions and other fallacies that lurk in his quoted statement are worthy of a JOURDAIN or a JUSTICE SHALLOW. Here are a few of them: (1) He tacitly draws and conveys the double-barrelled inference that the alleged higher criminality of our Catholic population is due to this—that they do not 'give their children the Bible.' (2) He confounds misdemeanants with criminals. (3) His assertion assumes that all the criminals in New Zealand are duly caught, ticketed, and entered up. (4) He takes it for granted that a proper and correct record is kept of the religious beliefs of all the criminals in the country. (1) To his double-barrelled fallacy we make a double-barrelled reply: (a) 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. (b) If his argument, as stated by him, were of any use, it would have a general application. In that case his native Scotland, would be one of the model countries of Europe, and Ireland—which gave New Zealand the overwhelmingly greater part of its Catholic population—would be a warning example of criminality to the nations of the earth. But what are the facts? Scotland is certainly not a model to the nations. It stands far ahead of Ireland in the number of its 'criminals.' In the matter of illegitimacy—an important test of the moral stamina of a people—Scotland is (as the British Registrar-General showed) three times worse than Ireland as a whole—and this although Ireland has to bear the overwhelming burden of the sins of the north-eastern and lodge-ridden corner of Ulster. In 1896 Mr. TIGHE HOR-

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

KINS—no friendly critic, by the way—writing on 'Kilmainham Memories' in the *Windsor Magazine*, says that 'crime,' as known in the sister kingdoms, is practically non-existent in Ireland. 'Our great guilds of crime—the bands of professional burglars and robbers; the financial conspirators; the adept forgers; the trained thieves; the habitual leviens of blackmail; the bogus noblemen, parsons, and ladies of family; the "long-firm" practitioners; the hotel and railway sharps; the "magsmen," "hooks," "bounces"—these are almost unrepresented in Ireland. In a word,' concludes Mr. HOPKINS, 'so far as habitual and professional crime is concerned, there is not as decent a country in Europe.' And the trade in white gloves, assizes after assizes all over Ireland, goes to show that this admission of an unfriendly critic is well grounded in fact.

(2) Again: the Palmerston cleric's quoted statement indiscriminately lumps misdemeanants as 'criminals.' And his thesis requires that he shall deal only with 'criminals' properly so-called. The overwhelmingly greater number of offences dealt with in our courts are in law petty offences or misdemeanors. The one item of over-indulgence in strong drinks represented for instance, no fewer than 8120 out of the 20,624 summary convictions in the Magistrates' Courts in New Zealand during the year 1901. (3) Our critic also assumes that all the criminals of the Colony are duly caught, convicted, and entered up in statistical returns. But nothing is farther from the truth. Statistics, in New Zealand as in Great Britain and elsewhere, do not represent even the actual amount of serious crime known to the police. The majority of burglaries and homicides, for instance, are not cleared up. It is difficult to sheet home great numbers of crimes, such as pre-natal murder and other forms of infanticide. Whole classes of frauds and swindles and breaches of trust never come before the courts, owing to the cost and trouble of instituting law proceedings. And for analogous reasons, coupled with the difficulty of detection, many grave crimes against morality never figure in our criminal courts. (4) Lastly, our northern critic assumes that a proper and correct record is kept of the religious beliefs of all the criminals in the country. This is undue assumption with a vengeance. (a) In the first place, as stated above, the roll of our criminals is far from complete. (b) In the second place all convicted criminals are not required to make a statement of their religious beliefs, but only those that are sent to prison. And (c) it is, we believe, the experience of every priest who has been engaged in prison work in these countries—as we were for a time in three separate places—that many non-Catholic criminals have the habit of giving themselves Irish 'aliases' and falsely designating themselves as Catholic. The case of the Williamstown murderer (who was a non-Catholic Sunday-school teacher) furnished a notable case in point, and the Melbourne *Advocate* and the Adelaide *Southern Cross* have exposed other flagrant instances of the kind from time to time. This is a matter which urgently calls for vigilant and emphatic action on the part of our reverend clergy.

Our prison statistics, therefore—which alone give the religious beliefs of offenders—furnish no evidence whatever for the assertion that that 'the Romanists of New Zealand have a far larger percentage of criminals than the Protestants, who give their children the Bible.' The presumption, in fact, favors a very opposite conclusion—namely, that the 'Romanists' do not furnish as large a percentage of criminals as the adherents, or nominal adherents, of other denominations. And this presumption is based by us on two facts: (a) the lesser relative number of criminals among the Irish people (who form by far the greater part of the New Zealand Catholic population) in their home-land (as shown above); and (b) their lesser relative number of criminals in Victoria, where they live in practically the same conditions as in this Colony. We have not the latest figures before us, but Mr. HAYTER, the Victorian Government statistician, in a work published some years ago, bears abundant witness to the fact that the Irish population of Victoria furnished a far lesser number of criminals—or persons guilty of offences of 'a serious nature'—than the English or the Welsh, and that their misbehavior consisted almost altogether of 'minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes.' The published returns of 'law and crime'

do not furnish the faintest shadow of evidence that a different state of things prevails among the Irish or Catholic population of New Zealand. If our Palmerston North assailant has any faith in gaol statistics as conclusive evidence of the number of 'criminals' to each denomination, he will find a nut to crack in the latest report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland. It shows that our critic's native land has more than twice as many committals to prison as England, and nearly twice as many as Ireland, where Coercion Acts and an outrageously hostile and meddling garrison of armed police turn into 'crimes' large classes of actions that in other countries would not rise to the level of misdemeanors.

But our prison statistics furnish no reliable evidence even as to the number of misdemeanants or petty offenders for which the colony, or any given religious denomination in it, is responsible. (1) Over the published tables of 'law and crime' it is expressly stated that 'each offence is reckoned as a distinct person.' Thus, if JOHN O'DON is 'run in' seven times in one year for over-indulgence in drink, he counts in the statistics as seven separate misdemeanants. (2) Again: great numbers of misdemeanants and others convicted in our magistrates' courts do not figure in our prison reports because their means allow them to pay fines in cases where the poorer offender has to go into durance vile. Thus, in 1901, out of 20,624 summarily convicted, no fewer than 10,088 were merely fined, and 1,926 were ordered to prison as an alternative to paying a fine or finding security for good behavior. The systematic impoverishment of Irish Catholics by the operation of the penal code and the agrarian laws is responsible for the fact that they furnish an undue proportion to the poorer and poorest part of the population in these countries. And this circumstance would naturally account for a greater relative frequency of appearance, on their part, on the pages of our prison records. MULHALL, MACDONNELL, and statisticians generally acknowledge that petty larceny, drunkenness, and certain allied offences are the outcome of poverty. And the overstrung temperament and relative poverty of a great mass of our Catholic people greatly tend to bring their offenders prominently into the public eye. They drink, for instance, in the open, under the eye of the police, and, in their case, an arrest may be associated with three or four separate charges. People of more phlegmatic temperament or fuller purse get drunk, but their offence is unknown to the police records. Probably not two per cent. of the total cases of drunkenness in society figure before our courts. Our statistics of 'law and crime' contain no evidence that offences arising from poverty or low social status are proportionately more numerous among New Zealand Catholics than among persons of the same class that are adherents of other religious denominations. And we are convinced that in the graver offences that constitute 'criminals'—in murder, suicide; rape, indecent assault, burglary, swindling, infanticide, pre-natal murder, juvenile depravity, flagrant conjugal infidelity, and in other grave infractions of the moral laws of which God takes note where the policeman and the statistician fail—the Catholics of New Zealand would gladly take their chances as against those of all other sections of the community.

Notes

An Auckland Fanatic

Somewhere in one of his 'afferisms' the 'philosopher of the Sandwich Islands' compares quarrelsome bigoted people to a blind mule. They are, says he, 'anxious to kick, but can't tell where.' The representatives of this class in New Zealand make up in noise what they lack in numbers, brains, and respectability. They are ever anxious to kick at 'Rome,' although they cannot always tell just where to strike. And the proof of their fitness to criticise her doctrines and practices lies in the fact that the blind creatures have never seen the cover of a Catholic theological work and could not tell a syllogism from a haystack. The antics of one of the more violent of this order of fanatics created what might easily have been a serious disturbance in Auckland lately. He exposed in his window a number of coarse and outrageous attacks on the Catholic Church.

GEO. T WHITE

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Trouble ensued. Protestants as well as Catholics were angered and disgusted by the exhibition. In the interests of public tranquillity the police removed the offensive placards. The offender was haled before the local Police Court and ordered to find a surety in £50 to keep the peace for six months. In the course of an editorial article on this 'curious proof of the noxious influence of extreme sectarianism,' the 'Auckland Star' said: 'It is not surprising that the outrageous language employed by the offender who figured in the Court this week should have stirred indignation among the members of the Church attacked. It will be an evil day for us all if ever our professors of religion come to believe that they can best illustrate the merits of Christianity by reviling the faith and outraging the most sacred feelings of all and sundry with whom they do not happen to agree.'

New Guinea

In referring last week to the Catholic missions in New Guinea we should have given the following figures: In the Vicariate-Apostolic of New Guinea (including British New Guinea and some of the adjoining islands) there were, in 1902, 25 missionary districts, 25 churches, 18 priests, 19 religious Brothers, 28 nuns, one superior day-school, 27 primary schools, two institutes of charity, and 1227 children in the Catholic schools. In the recently established Prefecture-Apostolic of Northern New Guinea there were at the same time seven priests, six religious Brothers, and four nuns. The activity and energy thrown of late years into this difficult mission-field has, no doubt, borne abundant fruit, and the little flock of 2000 native converts credited to our faith in 1897 must now, to judge from some of the figures given above, be a considerable number. And yet 'the organising secretary of the Anglican mission in New Guinea,' when speaking recently at Christchurch, mentioned only 'three missions' as being at work in New Guinea—the Congregational, the Wesleyan, and the Anglican.

About that 'Ruction'

Some weeks ago the cableman announced what somebody has described as 'a rare party bit of a fight' at a Nationalist meeting in Dublin. The facts of the case have at last lumbered along in the hold of a tramp on passenger steamer. And the facts are sufficiently unpleasant. Briefly: A meeting was being held in the Rotunda, Dublin, in furtherance of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Harrington) presided, and Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Party, was present as the principal speaker. The ringleader of the disturbing element was Mrs. Major McBride, better known by her maiden name of Miss Maud Gonne. This lady, aided and abetted by a nondescript following, endeavored to take charge of the meeting and resolve it into an assembly to prevent the Lord Mayor, in his official capacity, presenting an address of welcome to the King on the occasion of his Majesty's approaching visit to Dublin. After a brief and strenuous period, the combative dame was politely but firmly shown out through the back door, her awkward squad of unconquerables were 'fired' with considerable emphasis, and the interrupted meeting pursued once more the even tenor of its way.

Mrs. McBride (Miss Maud Gonne) is an Englishwoman, the daughter of an English officer, the sister-in-law of another, and all her relatives are connected with the Government service. She has herself travelled extensively on the Continent, but in what capacity we are unable to state. For several years she has posed as an extreme Irish revolutionist, and an unpaternal Government has permitted—if it has not encouraged—her to shriek all sorts of fiery stuff to such audiences as would tolerate her, while at the same time the elected representatives of the people were having their crowns cracked by the police for daring to attempt to address their constituents at legal, peaceful, and constitutional gatherings, and were sent time after time to the plank, bed and durance vile for the 'crime' for referring, even in the mildest way, to the open, notorious, and admitted fact of jury-packing. We do not say that this obstreperous Englishwoman is, like Le Caron, Talbot, and others, an 'agent-provocateur' of the Government to encourage revolutionary movements in Ireland. But her connection with the small and extreme set in the country is a puzzle to many, and the lady herself has never, so far as we are aware, given a satisfactory explanation of it.

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DIocese of DUNEDIN

His Lordship Bishop Verdon administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to several candidates at St. Ann's Church, Waikouaiti, on Wednesday of last week.

The Ladies' Dramatic Club met at St. Joseph's Hall on Monday evening. The attendance was very good. The members seem most anxious for the work, and if they do as well every Monday evening as on last they will have some practical proof of their progress to show in about two months. It is acknowledged that the dramatic class are at their best in operetta.

On Monday evening an interesting debate took place at the weekly meeting of the Catholic Social and Literary Club in South Dunedin. The chair was taken by Rev. Father Coffey, and the hall was crowded with an appreciative audience. The following took a leading and creditable part in the discussion: Messrs. D. McCurdy, P. Fitzgerald, E. O'Connell, W. Carr, C. Foley, T. Hall, F. Gaffaney, and J. J. Marlow.

The meeting on Friday evening of St. Joseph's Men's Club in St. Joseph's Hall was set apart for readings. As several who had promised contributions did not put in an appearance, those present were requested to give items. Mr. T. Hussey, who presided, succeeded in inducing many of the members to contribute, with the result that a very enjoyable and profitable evening was spent. Messrs. C. Sullivan and S. Whitty gave readings; H. Hungerford, a recitation; T. Hussey, a song; and C. Foley a few reminiscences. Messrs. Spain and C. Sullivan were appointed the leaders of next Friday's debate, to which all members of the congregation are cordially invited. An invitation has also been sent to the South Dunedin Club to take part in the debate, the subject being 'Should the trams run on Sundays.'

TIMARU

(From our own correspondent.)

June 29.

On Thursday last a most enjoyable evening was spent in the girls' parish school, when the different societies of the parish met to congratulate Rev. Father Tubman on his feast day, and make him some presentation. The different societies were well represented, and the guest of the evening was accompanied by Rev. Fathers Taylor (Timaru), and Kerly (Temuka). Mr. Mr. Nolan Knight (Hibernian Society) read the following address:—

Rev. Dear Father,—On your feast day, we, the members of the Children of Mary, Altar, and Hibernian Societies, unite in wishing you, 'the link that binds us,' a happy feast day and many pleasant returns. The traditional unity between priests and people of the Old Land you further have amply exemplified in Timaru by the deep interest and kindly regard you have taken in your parishioners individually, as well as in our different societies by sacrificing so much of your valuable time in attending our meetings, and by your kind words of advice and encouragement, and in promoting and stimulating the charitable purposes and Christian charity to one another, which are the main objects of our different sodalities. We cannot allow this occasion to pass without recording our admiration at your noble and successful efforts in erecting churches in South Canterbury, and we are pleased to note that your ready finance and forethought has caused those sacred edifices that have sprung up like mushrooms (at St. Andrews, Albury, and the contemplated one at Washdyke), to commence practically free from debt without making any exorbitant demands on your parishioners. As we understand you contemplate furnishing another room at the Priory we would ask you to accept the following gifts which we hope you may find useful, and which we ask you to accept as a small token of our gratitude and appreciation: From the Children of Mary, wicker chairs and towel horse; the Altar Society, a wardrobe and washstand; and the Hibernian Society, a duchess dressing table. In conclusion, we hope and pray that our own dear 'Soggaht Arroon' may long live to enjoy the fruition of his energetic and unselfish efforts in the noble cause of religion in this parish, and that Divine Providence will grant him many years to continue and carry out the good work he has in contemplation, and we subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the members of our various sodalities, your most obedient children—Alice Knight (Children of Mary), E. Dowling (Altar Society), J. O'Leary (H A C B S).

The Rev. Father Tubman made a suitable reply, in the course of which he was frequently applauded. The remainder of the evening was spent in cards and other games, enlivened by songs and musical items.

The quarterly meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society was held on last Monday evening, the president, Mr. J. O'Leary in the chair. Twenty-seven new members were initiated, and three nominated. With this accession the room was found barely sufficient to afford seating accommodation to those present. Great enthusiasm is shown in Hibernian matters here and it is the intention of the branch on next Monday evening, after the half-yearly meeting, to entertain the newly-joined members at a social, and arrangements are being made to secure a pleasant evening. During the week the officers and members of the branch wired congratulations to Bro William Beehan on his call to the Legislative Council.

The following paragraph from the 'Midland Tribune,' Birr, King's County, record the death of Mr. Patrick Flannery, youngest brother of Mrs. Joseph Goulding, of Timaru:—Amidst manifestations of grief the funeral of Mr. Patrick Flannery took place from his residence, Derrycallaghan, on Thursday, April 9th, to the family burial ground at Annameadle. The late Mr. Flannery was a member of one of the oldest families in the King's County, and had only attained his 26th year. His demise was deeply regretted not alone by his devoted sister and brother, but also by his many friends, with whom he was most popular. Deceased died fortified by all the rites of the Church, of which he was a devoted member.—R.I.P.

WEDDING BELLS

MURPHY—O'KEEFE.

At St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Thursday, June 25, Miss Margaret O'Keefe, of South Dunedin, was married to Mr. James Murphy, a well-known and highly-respected citizen of this city. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom, was performed by the Rev. Father Murphy. Miss Annie Power was bridesmaid, and Mr. Frank Toomey was best man. Mr. Joseph Toomey gave the bride away. The bride was attired in a very handsome fawn tailor-made costume with picture hat, and the bridesmaid in a grey costume with silk vest and Nellie Stewart hat. Both wore handsome gold brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. The happy couple left in the afternoon for Oamaru on their honeymoon trip, taking with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends. Mr. Murphy was the recipient of a massive gold Albert and locket, suitably inscribed, from a few of his Dunedin friends, while Messrs. J. Toomey and Coughlan Bros., of the New Shamrock Hotel, presented him respectively with a handsome dressing case and a massive silver tea and coffee service. The bride was also the recipient of very many costly and useful presents.

OBITUARY

MRS. QUIN, ELTHAM.

The death of Mrs. Quin, Eltham, relict of the late Mr. C. Quin, on the 13th inst. (writes a correspondent), did not come as a surprise to her acquaintances. For some time deceased had been suffering from a heart affection, and was 65 years of age. In her youth she left her native place, Dungannon, Ireland, and lived for a while at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where she was married. Subsequently she and her husband went to Victoria and thence came to New Zealand, arriving here about 40 years ago. It is said that the first brick house built in Invercargill was for the late Mr. Quin. About 25 years ago Mr. and Mrs. Quin made Taranaki their home. The surviving sons and daughter are Messrs. J. T. Quin (Eltham), W. A. and J. Quin (Hawera), and H. M., Frank, Alfred, and Fred Quin, and Mrs. J. A. McKenna, of Patea. The interment took place on Sunday, the 14th inst., at the Hawera Cemetery, a large number of persons being present. The Rev. Father Treacy officiated at the grave.—R.I.P.

MR. T. HALPIN, LOVELLS FLAT.

Great regret was expressed in the Tokomairiro district when it was learned that Mr. Thomas Halpin had passed away on Friday last at his home in Lovells Flat. Deceased had been ailing for some time. A large congregation assembled in the Catholic Church, Milton, at the solemn Requiem Mass and Office which were celebrated for the repose of his soul. The celebrant was the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, Rev. P. O'Donnell (Gore) deacon, Rev. M. Howard (Dunedin) sub-deacon, and Rev. H. W. Cleary (Dunedin) master of ceremonies. There were also present the Very Rev. Monsignor O'Leary (Lawrence) and Rev. J. Coffey (South Dunedin). At the close of the solemn services the Dead March in Saul was played upon the organ by Miss Scanlan. All creeds and classes were represented at the funeral, which was very numerously attended. The last services at the graveside were conducted by Monsignor O'Leary, assisted by the other clergy whose names are given above.

The late Mr. Thomas Halpin was born in the historic Glen of Aherlow 68 years ago. He settled on one of the finest and best situated farms in Lovells Flat some 36 years since, having been previously engaged in farming on the Taieri Plain for a few years. A model of industry, unrighteousness, manly independence, and unwavering devotion to his country and creed, he won the respect of all in a district in which he was the only Catholic landowner. Being blessed with a devoted and exemplary wife, his affairs prospered, and no man better realised the necessity of returning to God a proportionate share of his bounty. He was one of the foremost with material help in every undertaking for the promotion of religion in the parish. Living at a distance of eight miles from his parish church, he was, nevertheless, one of the most regular in attendance at Sunday Mass and monthly Communion, thus giving an example which could not fail to have its effect on the rising generation. He left no issue his surviving blood relations being two married sisters, to whom, and to his sorrowing wife, deep sympathy is extended.—R.I.P.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

The first session of the fifteenth Parliament was formally opened on Monday afternoon, when Mr. A. R. Guinness was elected Speaker. The ceremonial opening took place on Tuesday afternoon, when his Excellency the Governor delivered the customary speech.

Miss Ettie Maginnity, of Wellington (writes a London correspondent), arrived in London recently, and commenced her studies at the Royal Academy of Music, it being, I understand, her ambition to become a leading light among the contraltos of the concert platform.

The Reefton Literary, Debating, and Athletic Club has had several very successful meetings this session, the programmes for the past couple of months being interesting and diversified. At a recent meeting Mr. C. Whelan delivered a most instructive address on 'The origin and history of electricity,' and on July 4 it was intended to give a musical and dramatic entertainment in the Theatre Royal in aid of the funds of the Club. It is expected that before the conclusion of the season the Club will be in possession of an up-to-date gymnasium.

The Catholic social held last night in the Theatre Royal (says the 'Inangahua Times,' June 25) passed off most successfully, and was apparently enjoyed to the utmost by the large gathering assembled. Refreshments were dispensed, and the committee vied with one another in promoting the comfort of those present. Excellent music was supplied by Miss E. McGillicuddy. Before the company dispersed Rev. Father Hickson returned thanks in his usually felicitous style to all who had kindly assisted in the arrangements, making particular mention of the members of the ladies committee.

The 'Inangahua Times' hears with regret that the Very Rev. Dean Rolland's condition is not improving as quickly as could be desired. He is still extremely weak, and suffers intense pain at intervals. Anxious inquiries are constantly being made, however, and earnest prayers are being offered up for his speedy recovery. Needless to say, Dean Rolland is receiving the most assiduous attention, both from the doctor and Father Hickson, and everything that can alleviate his suffering is being done. A special nursing Sister has been procured from Wellington, and it is sincerely hoped that with such unremitting care he will soon experience relief and gradually regain strength.

About 150 persons were present at the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society's 'At Home' held in the boys' schoolroom on Thursday of last week. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, etc., and the new stage which has recently been added to the room, gave it a cosy appearance. A programme of vocal items was rendered by Mesdames Wilson and Scrint, and Messrs. Healy (2), and the president, Mr. F. K. Cooper, gave one of his inimitable recitations and a violin solo 'Hear me, Norma,' by Mr. Dunne, a visitor to Ashburton, was much appreciated. Mr. Phil Wilson danced an Irish jig in costume. Miss Bournique acted as accompanist. After an interval for supper, which was provided and dispensed by a committee of ladies, Mr. D. Crowe's phonograph rendered a number of items, which were much appreciated. At the conclusion of the programme, the president thanked the ladies and the performers who had worked so energetically to make the 'At Home' the success it was. The programme ended with the singing of 'God save the King.'

Big Landlords of Ireland.

To judge from the prominence given to Lord Barrymore and to Colonel Sanderson in the question of the landlord-tenant conference (says the London 'Daily Chronicle'), it might be imagined that they were almost the largest landowners in Ireland, whereas neither the one nor the other would in point of acreage come among the first 300 of the 4000 owners of over 500 acres who have just been polled. Lord Barrymore owns 21,000 acres and Colonel Sanderson 12,362. There are 22 Irish landlords owning more than 50,000 acres, two of them—the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Lansdowne—being members of the present Ministry, and the Marquis, with his 121,349 acres, would seem to be in point of acreage possessed the largest Irish landlord. The other Cabinet Minister whom most of us take to be the typical Irish landlord—the Marquis of Londonderry—shows quite small by the side of his brother Marquis, for he owns 27,416 acres only, but, as they are in Ulster—or, rather, in East Ulster—they produce over £30,000 a year.

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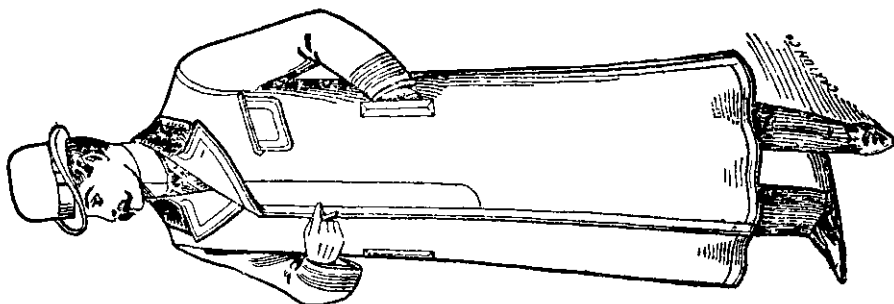
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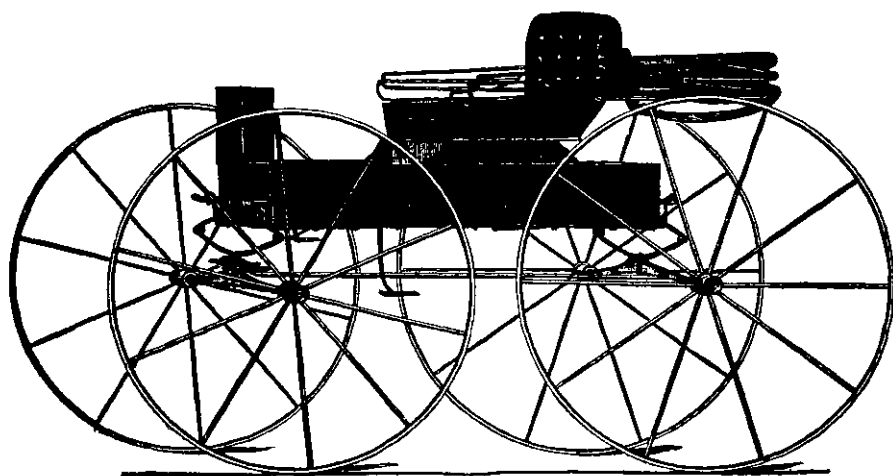
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The Storyteller

THE RATING OF MISS BOND

The current belief in Belford's innermost circle that Miss Bond was a good woman was shared by Miss Bond herself. Not that she ever said she was good; on the contrary, she called herself a great sinner, and would expatiate at length to a patient listener on her faults, which somehow, in her narration of them, were made to appear as virtues in disguise. Father Cudahy, her pastor, may have doubted her qualifications for immediate canonisation, but he carefully kept his doubts to himself. The rapid succession of servants who served her for periods more or less short were not diffident. They said there was no standing her temper, and spoke of her economies with contempt and with allusions to misers and their habits.

When Miss Bond heard how her character was aspersed, she did not fly into a passion. All she did was to sigh and say that she knew her faults, and that stinginess and temper were not among them. If anything, she was too meek and patient; and, though not a spendthrift, her heart was open to give.

One servant had remained with her ten years, and great renown she gave her mistress. The women of her set said it was perfectly lovely in dear Miss Bond to put up with Margaret Callahan. Margaret was so stupid. She never did seem to learn, and the mistakes she made were enough to try the patience of a saint. 'But, then, Elizabeth Bond is a saint, if ever there was one.'

On a certain Wednesday, the eve of the Ascension, Miss Bond was instructing Margaret in duties appertaining to a luncheon she was about to give, and that was to eclipse anything of the kind ever before given in Belford.

'You will bring the dishes to the door only. Luella will hand them round. Under no circumstances are you to enter the room,' she said, promptly.

'And what, ma'am, if you're pleased to tell me, is a green and white luncheon?' asked Margaret, with visions of dear knows what in her mind. For she was very patriotic; and, having nothing else to give, gave her quota of prayers to the 'cherished country.'

Miss Bond's countenance assumed a look that forebode trouble.

'I wish you would pay attention, Margaret,' she reproved. 'You will bring nothing to Luella but what cook gives you to bring.'

'And if she be short of a knife or a fork—it might be a spoon—'

'Pshaw! I mean the eatables. You are to bring them in the order cook hands them to you. Do you understand?'

'Indeed I do, ma'am,' said Margaret, and shook her head wisely. 'And I remember now,' she continued, 'the knives and forks are in the cupboard by the sideboard—'

'And there's another thing,' hurried on Miss Bond, interrupting. 'Luella's hands will be full of things you ought to attend to.' (Margaret's countenance fell.) 'You will have to answer the bell. I give you credit for neatness, be your neatest on Monday.'

Margaret was all smiles now. With a courtesy she had learned at home, she exclaimed, with assured confidence.

'Trust me for that, ma'am!'

Miss Bond nodded her head, and adding, 'That's all for the present,' dismissed Margaret, and turned her attention to the writing-table before her, which was littered with note-paper of various sizes and divers tints.

'I should have a secretary. All these notes to write, my correspondence; and that upstart Synthe woman, whom I'll have to invite, has one!' she grumbled to herself as she rummaged through a heap of envelopes, pausing to extract one with a jerk.

'Father Cudahy's everlasting collections for the church,' she said, half aloud, and glanced over the printed matter on the envelope's face. 'We had one at Easter; does he think people have nothing else to do with their money but hand it over to him—'

A sharp knock at the door, its flying open suddenly, and the entrance of Luella with cap strings streaming, brought Miss Bond's soliloquy to an abrupt conclusion.

'I do wish, Luella, you would enter a room without creating a draught,' she ejaculated, testily.

Not noticing the reproach otherwise than by a sharpening of her chin, the girl handed her a letter.

'It's the dressmaker's bill,' she left it herself. This makes the third time she's left it,' said Luella, in a voice without sentiment, and nasally phonographic.

Miss Bond's face grew very red. 'Sure but very slow,' was what the people said of her payments.

'Do you know that you are very impertinent?' she said, slowly.

Luella's chin was lifted higher, and there was a warning in the meek tones of her reply.

'Indeed Miss I never knew it was an impertinence to speak the truth.'

Miss Bond would have liked to order the girl out of the house, but, the luncheon in view, she contented herself with ordering her out of the room.

Her voice slightly elevated, Luella retorted that she would gladly give up her place if Miss Bond would kindly pay her her wages.

'Why, Luella!' gasped the mistress.

'Why, Luella!' mimicked the girl. 'What you'd like to do is to box my ears; and I don't blame you for that, for you're thinking about your luncheon. But won't Margaret do for the green part of it? For, dear knows, she's green, stopping on here all these years, and for thanks nothing but nag, nag from morning to night, and every pinch of salt you use reckoned up and counted again' you. And it is mean keeping a lady waiting for a bill as you've kept Miss Haydon, and she a member of your Church—which I haven't a word to say again'; for that poor, patient Margaret of yours has made me most to love it. But I'd hate it if all Catholics were like you. And I'm sorry to have to speak so, but the truth's the truth. And I can't stand it longer—I cannot!'

Luella fairly screamed the last words, and then burst into a flood of tears.

Miss Bond sat upright in her chair, too stunned to speak. Gross rudeness she had received from servants, but never had she been so berated to her face. A close and nagging woman she was from habit and not from nature, but she was not a foolish woman. By no means did she believe the charges brought against her to be true to their full extent; but she did acknowledge to herself that she had been somewhat at fault. She remembered how civil and gentle Luella had been when first in her employ; how she had taken to going to Mass with Margaret, her gradual deterioration to insolence, her dropping of Mass altogether.

Luella was still sobbing when Miss Bond had composed herself to say, not without dignity:

'If you really wish to leave me I cannot keep you, but suppose you give me another trial? We both might do something to restrain ourselves. I am not thinking of the luncheon; I am thinking of Margaret, who, as you say, is a good woman. It is true, though, that you serve beautifully in the dining-room.'

Luella gazed at her mistress in astonishment.

'I thought all along, Miss, that I was not giving you satisfaction,' she stammered.

'You thought very wrong,' returned Miss Bond; and she was about to add that no one could complain justly of Luella's service, when it occurred to her that she herself had often found fault with it, and had never till to-day given it a word of commendation.

'Then, Miss,' said Luella, sheepishly, 'if you'll pardon my words, I'd be glad to stop; for indeed I'd be sorry to part with Margaret.'

The girl's speech struck her as unintentionally rude, and she was about to say so with considerable asperity, when Luella continued:

'I don't think, Miss, you know half the good there is in Margaret. She is slow in her ways and hard to learn; but, Miss, do you know where almost every penny of her wages goes?'

'No,' Miss Bond replied, 'I do not.'

To her old mother in Boston; and she hasn't seen her since she's been here—not having the time or the money to pay her way, though its a trifle of three dollars going and coming. Her mother is often very sick; and I've sometimes thought, Miss, the trouble of it, and not seeing her is what makes her seem stupid; though stupid she isn't about her religion, as I well know.

Something like shame sent the color to Miss Bond's cheeks. She had never been gentle with Margaret, had considered herself a model of forbearance in keeping her in her employ, and now came this story of hidden sacrifice and a full knowledge that, after all was said that could be said to the contrary, the girl was a treasure in her household.

'I am glad you have told me this, Luella; and now that you have concluded to give me another trial,' she said, toying with the papers before her, 'I'll go on with my correspondence.'

'I'm sorry I spoke to you as I did, Miss; and if I had the chances you have, I'd go to confession for it,' said Luella, and she slipped noiselessly out of the room.

Confession! She had gone last Easter. She thought for a long while, and the end of her thoughts was to ask herself if she was not a wicked woman. And as she asked herself this question, her eyes fell on the envelope containing the dressmaker's bill. Mechanically she picked it up, mechanically she opened it. The bill she knew by heart, not so the pitiful letter that accompanied it—a letter in which many sores were exposed. If the well-to-do knew one-half the pain it causes the independent poor to expose their individual sores, surely they would feel sorry for them. Miss Haydon begged for what was her own; and to get it she felt herself obliged to tell of a brother maintained at the seminary mainly by the fruits of her toil, and of a grinding poverty at home.

Miss Bond folded the letter, carefully replaced it in its envelope, and locked it in a drawer of her writing-table. Then she took up the bill and went over its items, every one of which she had, to use a vulgar phrase, 'jewed down.' Not without a sigh—for people do not instantly overcome bad habits, least of all penurious people—she altered the sum total of the bill to the figure her awakened conscience told her it should be. This done, she wrote a short note, in which she said she had erred in her previous calculations, and that she would call in a day or so about some work she contemplated for Miss Haydon; and she hoped her delay in settling a very just claim would be overlooked. The note she enclosed, with the bill and its amount, in an envelope, and touched an electric button twice, that being Margaret's signal.

Margaret hurried to the room, her face smiling, her eyes red. Miss Bond had often noticed those red eyes

before, with a half contemptuous thought that Margaret's hay fever was perennial.

'Margaret'—she spoke so gently that the girl flushed with pleasure—'I wish you would take this note to Miss Haydon with my compliments. It is only a step, you know; and when you return come directly to me. I have something to say to you.'

'Luella has been instructing me about the luncheon—'

'Bother the luncheon!' interrupted Miss Bond; and she continued, in a milder tone: 'What I have to say is of more importance than green and white luncheons.'

Again alone, her mind reverted to those words of Luella that, more than ought else the girl uttered, had brought her roughly to a true knowledge of herself. Poor, despised Margaret had made Luella love the Church, and 'if all Catholics were like you I'd hate it.' In a way she had considered herself a missionary of the faith. For this reason, she had schooled herself to believe, she had cultivated the St. Jude set—St. Jude's being the fashionable Protestant church of Belford. If she did not make converts—and she did not—at least she removed prejudices, she had taught herself to believe. She had even taken credit to herself that Luella went to Mass instead of to the particular meeting-house she had been wont to frequent. 'The girl must think to herself that if I, who am, socially, head and shoulders above any one else in Bedford, am a Catholic, it must be the true religion.' She thought of this now with a bitter laugh at herself, and told herself that she was a snob.

The girl, too, had spoken of confession as one of her mistress' privileges. How often did she enter the tribunal of mercy? It could not be said, she was a Catholic who altogether neglected the practice of her religion. About three times a year she knelt at the altar rail; and, though a slight indisposition had been made to stand in the way, she was quite regular in her attendance at Mass. Neither could it be said she was indifferent to the faith. She was simply a woman who had permitted weeds to flourish in her soul; a woman who had no true knowledge of herself till rudely awakened to a consciousness of her defects by the insolence of a servant. And it was a proof of the innate goodness of her heart that, far from feeling angry with Luella, she approved of her, and felt she could beg the girl's pardon for the scandal she had given—a thing she never did, unless a changed demeanor be a way of begging pardon. It must not be supposed that this new manner she cultivated was without lapses; for lapses there were, but they became more and more infrequent as time went on.

Her humbling meditations were interrupted by the return of Margaret, breathless from rapid walking.

'Miss Haydon was very pleased, ma'am, and she bade me give you this,' she said—handing her mistress a sealed envelope.

Miss Bond made a motion with her hand for Margaret to remain, and proceeded to read the letter the dressmaker had enclosed with the receipted bill. The letter in a manner was a postscript to Luella's rating. It thanked her for the payment of the bill, and apologised with evident sincerity and simplicity for having misjudged Miss Bond. 'I thought you niggardly and hard-hearted, Elizabeth—I may call you so again—and I have sinned by my rash judgment.'

Miss Bond's mind flashed back to her convent school days, when she and Julia Haydon had been bosom friends and classmates. Reverses of fortune came to the Haydons, and Julia was left with a little brother to care for as best she could. 'She is better horn than any of the St. Jude set, and she has been but my dressmaker to me all these years! God forgive me!' she said. For the second time that day she sighed, this time for her sins.

'Margaret, sit down,' she said.

'Ma'am?' stammered Margaret.

Sit down. I wish to talk to you.'

Margaret looked about for the least comfortable chair in her proximity; and having found it, seated herself on its edge, and smoothed her long white apron on her knees, with nervous hands.

'Margaret,' said Miss Bond, thoughtfully, 'I heard to-day that you have an old and sick mother.'

'I have, ma'am,' said Margaret, in alarm; 'but indeed she'll never trouble you, ma'am—not in the least.'

Miss Bond started in her chair. These reiterated confirmations of the character Luella gave her had somewhat the same effect on her consciousness as that which is produced by a blow on the nape of the neck, and for a moment or two she stared before her in a dazed manner ere she said:

'You think me a hard mistress—'

'No, no, ma'am; indeed and indeed I do not!' interrupted Margaret.

'But fault-finding, very hard to please, Margaret,' she persisted.

'And who wouldn't be with a green-horn like myself? And I doubt that's what I'll always be. And then, the weather is sometimes trying to a lady like you.'

'But your mother—why did you never speak to me of her?'

'But sure, ma'am, why would I be troubling you? And I'd a mind for my place,' faltered Margaret.

'You thought that I would send you away if I learned your mother depended on you?'

Her voice sounded hard and unsympathetic, not that she was either at the present juncture. She was only striving to repress her feelings.

'You see, ma'am, it was this way,' hesitated Margaret. 'I wanted to keep my place, for my mother

needs the wages; and I had a dread of being troublesome like.'

'And,' Miss Bond went on, 'you have worried about your mother, and that has made you at times—not careless, but not in sympathy with your duties.' She hesitated for a word to express herself; and now that it was uttered, she wondered if Margaret would understand.

Margaret understood, and her tears fell fast.

'Well, it's true, ma'am,' she replied; and believing the dreaded expulsion close to come, she added, with heartfelt resignation, 'The Lord be praised!'

'You poor, dear soul!' cried Miss Bond, no longer able to control her feelings. 'But I deserve that you should think me so cruel.'

Poor Margaret stared in unfeigned amazement.

'I never said that, ma'am, nor thought it either. Indeed and indeed I did not!' she exclaimed.

That afternoon Miss Bond went to confession. Intentionally she had never made a bad one—perhaps in reality she never had. But to-day she made the best of all possible good confessions; the kind in which the motive for contrition is love—love for God our Father, and for His children, all of whom without exception are our brothers and our sisters.

When Father Cudahy—one of those priests we read about in good books,' said the Belford people—opened the envelopes containing the donations for the much-needed decorations of his church, one that was anonymous contained a sum sufficient of itself to pay for the desired altar. It was not long before he found out that Miss Bond was the donor.

Margaret's mother came to Belford to live; and the invigorating air, as well as the proper food provided by one who never ceased to be her friend, gave her new life; and, no longer entirely dependent on Margaret, she helps by plain sewing to support herself.

The green and white luncheon was a great success. Luella outdid herself, and was well seconded by the heart-relieved Margaret. An honored guest was a Miss Julia Haydon, at which the St. Jude set would have rebelled had they dared. Miss Bond was too great a power for them to attempt to upset her leadership.

When, years after, a new church was erected in Belford for the increasing Catholic population, Father Michael Haydon called it St. Elizabeth's, in remembrance, perhaps, of a woman whose endowments to the seminary made it possible for him to extend his course of studies for the priesthood.

*

It was in the season of the Epiphany that Miss Bond, passing down a corridor, heard Margaret say to Luella: 'It would be a great honor for you to have the mistress for your godmother.'

'I know it would. But I'd rather have you, Margaret; for it was you led me first to think of it,' said Luella.

Miss Bond acquiesced with humility to the judgment of her maid; but when Luella came to be confirmed, she provided the frock and veil, and then she was her godmother.—'Ave Maria.'

The Catholic World

CANADA.—The Far North

The Vicariate-Apostolic of Mackenzie (Canada) comprises the Klondike and Great Slave Lake regions. Its ecclesiastical head, Bishop Breynat, O.M.I., gives some interesting information about religion in the far north. Some fifty years ago, Monsignor Provencher was charged with the Vicariate of St. Boniface and all the north-west territories up to the Arctic Ocean. He had at his disposal a mere handful of secular priests and two Oblates, one of whom was the late venerable Archbishop Tache. To-day St. Boniface is an ecclesiastical province, comprising three dioceses and three vicariates. In the region formerly under the jurisdiction of Monsignor Tache there are now about 70 secular priests, a number of Jesuits, Redemptorists, Trappists, and other religious, with no fewer than 300 Oblate Fathers.

CUBA.—The Catholic Hierarchy

The 'Osservatore Romano' publishes the constitution of the Catholic hierarchy in Cuba in its new form, according to which the existing order is maintained, while a number of new dioceses are created.

ENGLAND.—A Bishop's Estate

The Right Rev. Dr. Bilsborrow, Bishop of Salford, who died on March 5, left property the value of which has been proved at £253 17s 1d.

A Numerous Guild

The Guild of Our Lady of Ransom, which numbers over 100,000 members, amongst whom is the Pope, held their annual festival in the Church of the English Martyrs, Great Prescott street, Tower Hill, London. A special sermon was preached by the Rev. Bernard Kavanagh, of the Redemptorist Congregation.

A Memorial

A marble tablet bearing an excellent likeness of Cardinal Manning has been erected to the memory of his Eminence in the Church of Corpus Christi, Maiden Lane, London. It was unveiled by Canon Vere, of Soho.

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A Successful Mission

The Very Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan, has collected £14,000 in Spain and South America towards the erection and decoration of the Blessed Sacrament Chapel in the new Westminster Cathedral. He is now in the city of Mexico, where he hopes to raise another £4000 to complete the sum required.

Girls' Protection

In the London residence of the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle the annual meeting of the International Catholic Girls' Protection Society was held the other day. The chair was taken by the Rev. Father Antrobus, and amongst those present were Lady Mary Howard, Lady Edmund Talbot, and Viscountess Clifden. Lady Edmund Talbot read the annual report, reviewing the work of the society during the past twelve months, and attention was drawn to the urgent need for a stricter surveillance of so-called 'employment registry offices.'

Catholics at Oxford

The Duke of Norfolk, speaking at the annual dinner of the Newman Society at Oxford, said he was sure every Catholic who had come to Oxford must feel the keenest sense of thankfulness to the authorities and to those connected with the university for the way they had been welcomed back within the old walls. They should determine to take their share of the life which Oxford was helping to carry on. Those who were now taking part in this reopening of the Catholic life in this university, those who were bringing to themselves and through themselves to the Catholic body the direct and far-reaching advantages of university education were placed at Oxford at a moment when the whole life of the country gave them opportunities for carrying on a great work in the future. He did not think any man could well say now that he had not work to do for his country if he chose to face the fact. The whole governing of the country, the whole carrying on of its public life were now taken away from the few and thrown broadcast to the whole people of the country. Referring to the Education Act, he pointed out that the education of the rising generation was now committed to local bodies throughout the country, and therefore those who could obtain places on these educational bodies and thus influence their countrymen of the future had a great opportunity which it would be most unwise not to take advantage of. Members of this society were the last who could put aside duties of that sort.

FRANCE.—Expulsion of the Benedictines

Thirty Benedictine monks and 65 students who were expelled from Douai College, France, are settling at Portsmouth. One hundred Catholic clergy and representative laymen welcomed them at Charing Cross last week and presented them with an address signed by 19 English Catholic bishops, nine peers, and 24 abbots. The Pope sent his blessing and good wishes. Writing a few weeks ago on the expulsion of the Benedictines from Douai the 'Catholic Times' said:—'Woolhampton and the generous Bishop and Chapter of Portsmouth, who have offered a home to the Douai Benedictines, will certainly not suffer by the persecuting policy of the French Government. The hand of God is still directing the affairs of the world and drawing good out of evil. The Benedictines have been treated badly in France. In 1793 a number of them were arrested and kept in prison for more than a year. Their property was confiscated at that time, and they subsequently recovered but moiety of it. Now it appears that the process of confiscation is to be repeated, for the French Government is showing a determination to resist their claim for compensation. What matter. The Benedictines do not care for money. Their wealth lies in the grand traditions of the Order—traditions of scholarship, artistic work, musical skill, and missionary zeal. In returning to England from Douai they are, as it were, renewing all the links of those traditions, and, with Abbot Larkin, we look forward to a great future for Woolhampton. At the same time a word of hearty gratitude is due to Canon Scannell and his staff. Under the Canon's able presidency most admirable work has been done at Woolhampton for the Church and for Catholic interests.'

A Sufferer for the Faith

It is no longer possible to assert (says the 'Catholic Times') that all French Catholics are sunk in religious apathy. A young lady of twenty years has been discovered with courage to express and courage to suffer for her faith. Mademoiselle de Lambert, for too freely manifesting her indignation against the persecution of monks and nuns, was brought before the court and sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. And to gaol she went. She refused to appeal against her punishment, and calmly marched into her prison cell, at Versailles. This modern Joan of Arc may have done a deed capable of stirring up others to imitate her courageous action. But whether she has so done or not, she deserves every credit for the noble stand she has taken on behalf of religious liberty. It is the wonderment of Catholics here that the French gaols are not full of victims who could be accused of no crime but defence of Christian right and common justice. The air hurtles with protests, episcopal, sacerdotal, lay; but protests that stop short of prison will never frighten M. Combes. We agree with the 'Univers' that the prison-protest of Mademoiselle de Lambert is more effective than all the rhetorical frippery which the last month has seen flattered against the persecuting party in power. It was not by literary fireworks that the early Christians conquered the pagan

Roman statesmen; nor will such means enable the French Catholics to overcome the modern pagan politicians of the Republic.

ROME.—The Pope's Portrait

The London 'Daily Chronicle' says it is rumored that the Holy Father is to give sittings for his portrait to a painter commissioned by his Majesty King Edward VII.

A Reception

The Holy Father in the early part of May received Father Baptist, of the Passionist Order, deputed by Cardinal Gibbons to convey to the Holy Father on the occasion of his jubilee the good wishes of President Roosevelt, and a present consisting of ten volumes of messages and official letters of Presidents of the United States from 1789 to 1897.

The Kaiser's Visit

The Emperor of Germany's visit to the Pope made a very deep impression on the Italian people, especially as it was carried out with more than ordinary pomp. The Emperor (writes a Rome correspondent) went to the Vatican with a magnificence that was unequalled in Papal Rome during the space of a generation. Before proceeding thither he conferred at his Legation to the Holy See with Cardinals and Prelates, and thus devoted the central part of Sunday, May 3, to the Church. Business and negotiations and exchanges of civilities between the members of the Imperial suite and the officials of the Papal Court occupied very much of the ensuing days. But as if this negotiating of the Chancellor von Bulow with the Secretariate of State and the Emperor's meeting with the Cardinal-Secretary of State, the Cardinal-Prefect of Propaganda and the Cardinal-Administrator of Propaganda were not in sufficiently marked relation with the trend of Catholic affairs in France, the Kaiser and his sons visited a monastery, and one typical of all, the pharos of the Benedictine rule and civilisation, Monte Cassino. Nor are the cordiality and sincerity of all this inferior to its importance as displayed through splendor. The Emperor's jubilee gift, a precious and artistic clock, stood on a table in the Pope's study. Three mosaic pictures, one of the Roman Forum, the second of St. Peter's Square, the third of the Bridge and Castle of Sant' Angelo, which the Pope had ordered for three Imperial personages, were also placed in a conspicuous position. The Pope presented them to his guests. The Emperor also presented his gift of massive, mounted photographs of the Metz Cathedral, the restoration of which has been undertaken since this once French city has become German. The real significance of the visit must be sought in the choice of occupants for the line of 11 carriages, in which were the Emperor himself, his eldest and second sons, the Chancellor of the Empire, the veteran Marshal von Waldersee, the Grand Marshal of the Court, and the other great military and bureaucratic dignitaries, and in the relations with the Vatican which these entertained on that and on the subsequent days. No such great event has occurred since 1870, and no fitter time could be found for its occurrence.

SCOTLAND.—The King and the Prelates

King Edward, who already numbered Cardinal Vaughan and Father Bernard Vaughan among his personal friends, extended his range of Catholic acquaintances in Rome, when he met Archbishop Maguire and the other Scottish prelates at the British Embassy in Rome.

A Presentation

Rev. George Grant, St. Peter's, Aberdeen, has been presented with an address and a superb chalice by the parishioners.

Tha Patron Saint

On May 9, in the Cathedral, Edinburgh, there were said the Mass and Office for the translation of the relics of St. Andrew from Amalphi, in Italy, to the Scottish metropolis. The relics were brought to Scotland by Bishop Rigg, and delivered to Archbishop Strain in 1879.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Praise for the Nuns

General Kelly Kennay, in his address at Newcastle-under-Lyme on the second day of a bazaar for the Convent of Mercy in that town, which was opened on the first day by General Butler, paid an enthusiastic tribute to the Sisters of Mercy. Their work, and the work of kindred communities, he said, appealed to them all, more especially to the hearts of sympathetic Irishmen. After the battle of Driefontein he had four or five hundred wounded, whom he had to carry with him, or they had to follow after him, to Bloemfontein. At that place he found a home of rest and comfort, and comparative luxury for his sick and wounded, in the Convent of the Holy Family. Bloemfontein became the depot for the sick and wounded of 80,000 men operating in the neighborhood, and there were 4000 enteric patients. Two of the nuns lost their lives in nursing and tending the sick. The men were mostly of another religion, but that made no difference.

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The King and The Pope

The correspondent of the 'Catholic Times' gives the following account of the visit of King Edward to the Holy Father:—His Majesty the King of England went from the Quirinal Palace to the British Embassy beside Porta Pia, held a reception there, and set out thence for the Vatican in the carriage of the embassy, but not—if we are to believe 'Il Giornale d'Italia'—before he had stated that, as his passing through the streets was to be 'private,' the lines of troops were unnecessary. The King wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal and many decorations. With him in the Royal carriage was the Hon Charles Hardinge. In a second were the other members of the suite, Major General Sir Stanley Clarke, and Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton. Crowds lined the streets and squares of Rome, and everywhere respectfully greeted the Sovereign, who returned the greetings from within his closed carriage, the windows of which were shut. Bands played the National Anthem at various points on the long stretch of distance between the Porta Pia and the Vatican, and last of all on St. Peter's Square.

The First Papal Salute

was rendered by the Swiss Guard at the gateway on Via delle Fondamenta. In the Court of St. Damascus a company of the Palatine Guard, with its banner, under the orders of Captain Di Pietro, a detachment of the Carbineers, under the command of Marshall Vanzi, and the body of the Pontifical firemen, commanded by the Marshal Guoni, rendered honors. The Marquis Giulio Sacchetti, Assistant Foriere, in the absence of the Prince Ruspoli, the Master of the Sacred Hospice, who was indisposed, advanced and opened the door of the King's carriage. His Majesty alighted, and moved towards the Noble Stairway, attended by the Marquis and by Lieut.-Colonel Bernard, Private Chamberlain of Sword and Cape. On the landing were Monsignor Cagiano di Azevedo, Majordomo; Monsignor Costantini, Archbishop of Patras and Grand Almoner; Monsignor Pifferi, O.S.A., Bishop of Porphyrion and Sacristan; Monsignor Grabuski, Secretary of Ceremonial; Monsignor Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond; Monsignor Merry del Val, Archbishop of Nicaea; Prince Camillo Rospigliosi, Commander of the Noble Guards, with the officers of the corps; the Commander of the Palatine and Swiss Guards and of the Carbineers; Monsignor Lindsay, Prior, Cesarini, and Grazioli, and the lay Chamberlain; The O'Clery, an ex-M.P.; the Marquis MacSwiney of Mash-anaglass, Comm. Folchi, de Gasperi, and Il D. Grissell.

Dignitaries Presented to the King.

The Archbishop of Trebizond presented the dignitaries to the King. His Majesty then reached the Papal Apartment in the lift, while the escort, followed by the Swiss Guard, mounted the Noble Stairway. On reaching the Papal Apartment the King was met by Monsignor Bisleti, Master of the Chamber. Monsignor Sanz de Saunper, de Raymond, Coraggioni d'Orelli, Federici and Trocchi; Count Negroni, acting Colonel of the Noble Guard; Prince Massimo, Master of the Posts; the Chamberlains Prince Antier-Matter; Baron von Schonberg-Roth-Schonberg; W. Osborne Christmas, of Whitfield, and Comm. Ambrosini and the officers of the Swiss and Palatine Guards. Detachments of these two and of all the other troops were on duty, wearing the new jubilee uniforms, and they rendered salutes as the King advanced through the Tapestry Hall to the Papal Ante-Chamber. His Holiness came out to meet the King in this, and accompanied him into the Private Study.

The Audience with the Pope.

The audience lasted twenty-five minutes. When it was all over, the three members of the royal suite were presented to the Pope. Before leaving the Papal Apartment his Majesty inspected the troops, for whom he had words of warm praise. The Swiss Guard, in their cuirasses and plumes, chiefly engaged his attention, and then the Carbineers, whom he admired for their splendid figures and youth. He also received several members of the Papal Ante-Chamber, and some of the lay chamberlains, about the English-speaking ones of whom the Archbishop of Trebizond said: 'They are all your Majesty's subjects.' The King was escorted to the lift with a ceremonial like to that with which he had been received. Going down with the Archbishops Stonor and Merry del Val, he

Displayed the Greatest Satisfaction

with his audience, and marvelled at the vigor and brightness of the Pope, whom he described as seeming to be a man in the sixties, rather than in the nineties, and stated that he would like to have a portrait of his Holiness. This Monsignor Stonor procured. It was signed by the Pope with his own name and with the date of the same evening, and delivered to the King on the morrow. On leaving the Vatican the King was driven amidst the same public honors to the Quirinal Palace. The accuracy of the special correspondent of the Reuter agency here comes into question. The King, he stated, paid a private visit to his Holiness because the latter had expressed a request to this effect. 'La Voce della Verita' of May 2nd, which would not have hazarded statements on a matter of this importance, says that the Government of his Britannic Majesty asked the Holy See if his Holiness would be pleased to receive a visit from his Majesty, to which the Holy See naturally replied that the visit was very welcome (and) even desired.

The Church in Japan

The visit of the Japanese squadron to Hobart, and the presence at Mass at St. Joseph's Church of a Japanese officer, Lieutenant Yamamoto, recalls some of the memories of the Church in Japan in days long past, and also directs attention to its present position in that progressive country. Japan (says the 'Monitor') has now entered enthusiastically into Western ways. She has adopted a constitution modelled upon those of England and the United States, taking the hereditary principle of monarchy from the one, and the system of election to the Senate, as well as to the Lower Chamber, from the other. Liberty of conscience is the law. There are 60,000 Catholics in the country. Of the clergy at least 30 are natives. Tokio has an Archbishop, and there are four suffragans. Education is a power in public estimation, and of course the teaching congregations of men and women are, as we should expect, well to the front in a brave show of

Schools and Colleges.

There are four colleges for boys, conducted by the Fathers and Brothers of the Congregation of Mary, with a total of 800 to 1000 boys in residence. The vast majority are from pagan families. No boy is admitted to religious instruction or devotions without the written permission of the parent. Many parents have no hesitation in granting it, indeed some press at once for religious instruction, believing that religion is a great boon for their children. In this way each college has a good average of at least 10 conversions annually. Lieutenant Yamamoto owes his faith to his college, and now several members of his family have followed his example.

Of course there are widespread prejudices yet to overcome; but the Church wants only freedom, and that she has. Two of the lecturers at the University are Catholic religious. Three of the professors have become Catholics within the last couple of years. One holds the Chair of Literature, another that of Philosophy, and the third that of Chemistry.

Lieutenant Yamamoto

Catholics are stepping into positions of public importance. One is already Rear-Admiral, and Lieutenant Yamamoto has already several brother officers in the navy. This young Catholic has been fortunate so far. During the Boxer War he was much employed by the admirals of the relieving expedition. He is a good linguist, thanks to his Catholic masters, and his services in this direction have been rewarded with special distinctions by the Russian and French Governments, as well as by his own Emperor. He has travelled much and observed intelligently the characteristics of the various nationalities visited. Recently he had an opportunity of visiting Rome, and the Holy Father granted him the rare privilege of a private audience. He seems destined for high things, and we cordially wish him and his fellow-Catholics of Japan a full harvest of spiritual joys in return for the long years of suffering which their ancestors in the faith bore with a glorious fortitude.

Mr. Henry W. Lucy, not always a kindly critic where Irish members are concerned, referring to Mr. Healy's speech on the Land Bill, writes in the 'Observer':—'Through nearly a quarter of a century he has whetted the razor of his wit on the strop of the House of Commons, and being of tempered steel, he has got it now in fine, workmanlike condition. It has come to pass that the gammon of the early eighties, who, as he made cart-wheels down the floor of the House, wished it were a roadway productive of splashes, has reached the position of commanding influence in the mother of Parliaments. There are only two other members—and they speak with the authority of Cabinet Ministers—who can fill the House as does Tim Healy. His last appearance on the scene testified in striking manner to this magic power. When at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon he interposed, the House was empty, the debate approaching a comatose state. An hour and a half of the sitting, which at its close did not leave more than sixty minutes at the disposal of the Minister in charge of the Bill, had been appropriated for delivery of two speeches the House would willingly have let die. Five minutes after Mr. Healy was on his legs the returning tide set in. It steadily flowed till presently Mr. Healy's barbed shafts were flashing around the heads of a delighted audience that filled every bench and stood in a throng at the Bar. The sudden emptying of the House when a bore follows a brilliant speaker is easy to understand. What is mysterious is the swift filling of the Chamber when the converse is the case.'

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

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

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

'THISTLE INN,'

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

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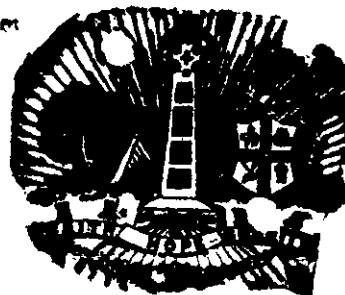
The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

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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, Reduce: Benefit Members, and that establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers ordirect 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 self-protection obtains.

A. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland



To a meal unless it includes a cup of that delicious beverage

"KUKOS" TEA

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

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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 years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price £1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wairarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price £3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease containing purchasing clause, freehold, price £2600; Hotel, Wellington 12 years' lease big business; Hotel, country, paddocks, etc, freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price £4000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease, Hotel Tauraki, 9 years' lease, £2,500.

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Dessert Spoons and Forks	5s doz
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NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

On the occasion of his first episcopal visit to Tamworth, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Coadjutor-Bishop of Armidale, was entertained at a public banquet.

There is a water famine at Broken Hill where 5000 men are idle. Including the smelting works and shipping interests in South Australia, 40,000 people are directly affected.

His Grace Archbishop Kelly, on June 6, paid an episcopal visitation to Parramatta North, and on the following Tuesday opened a mission in the Parramatta Gaol which extended over the following day.

A meeting held in Narrabri for the purpose of taking steps to recognise the Rev. Father Hearn's services to the district, prior to his departure for Tenterfield, was attended by representatives of all classes in the community, including Rev. Canon King (Anglican), and Rev. W. Taylor (Presbyterian).

The Corpus Christi procession, which for the last 30 years has been held annually at Villa Maria, Sydney, took place on Sunday, June 14. It was very largely attended by all the Catholic societies, and was witnessed by a large number of persons.

The Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., of the diocese of Auckland, who accompanied the remains of his brother-in-law (the late Hon. John Toohey) from New Zealand to Sydney (says the 'Freeman's Journal') is availing himself of the change to rest and recuperate. Prior to his leaving for Sydney Dr. Egan was prostrated with influenza, from the effects of which he is still suffering.

His Lordship Dr. Reville, Bishop of Sandhurst, who is on tour in Europe in company with Archdeacon Davey, of Benalla, has written from Rome intimating that he had had an audience with the Pope, and was about to proceed to the Homburg Mineral Springs, where he intended to stay for three weeks and then leave for Ireland.

As reported in our last issue, Mr. Joseph Winter, of the Melbourne 'Advocate,' is proceeding on a health trip to China and Japan, and is accompanied by his brother, Mr. S. Winter, of the Melbourne 'Herald.' Prior to leaving the Victorian capital Mr. Joseph Winter was entertained at an impromptu valedictory in the Celtic Club. A number of Irish-Australians were present, and the Hon. J. G. Duffy proposed 'Bon voyage' to Mr. Winter, a sentiment that was enthusiastically honored. The trip will extend over three months.

Mr. Justice Hood, in sentencing a boy for an assault on a girl at Melbourne last week, said that his experience in these cases was rapidly forcing him to the opinion that a class of youths and people was growing up there the members of which were little better than savages, as far as sexual relations were concerned. The girls had neither virtue nor modesty, the boys neither honor nor honesty, and they apparently feared neither the laws of God nor of man.

The Rev. M. Barrett, pastor of Smythesdale, in the Ballarat diocese, recently delivered, at Pittfield, a sermon on Socialism that was marked by splendid good sense and indicated a thorough grasp of his subject. The occasion which led to the discourse on the subject was the formation of a branch of the Social Democratic League in his mission. Father Barrett followed on the lines of the present illustrious Pontiff's encyclical on labor and made a telling case against the dangerous elements with which the Socialist party are endeavoring to infect the labor movement in Victoria. The sermon was published in full, and in a prominent position, in the 'Ballarat Star.'

A presentation was made the other day at St. Athanasius' school hall, Manly, to the Rev. T. Haydon, Professor at St. Patrick's College. The school hall was crowded with representatives of all denominations. An illuminated address, signed on behalf of the parishioners by Messrs H. B. Brewer, E. H. Millet, R. F. Quinn, F. J. Morgan, and J. J. Moloney, was presented, together with a purse of £71 10s. Mr. H. B. Brewer, in making the presentation, spoke concerning the recipient's work and worth, and Mr. E. W. Quirk M.L.A. also bore testimony to the great interest taken by Father Haydon in all social and charitable undertakings. Another address was tendered by the school children accompanied by a solid silver toilet set.

By the demise, on June 8, of Sister Mary Scholastica the Benedictine Convent of Subiaco, Parramatta (says the 'Freeman's Journal'), loses one of the pioneer members of its community, and the country a link between now and the historic past. The deceased nun was a daughter of the late Judge Sir Roger Therry (who has left his impressions of the old system after a long residence in Australia). Sir Roger retired from the New South Wales Supreme Court Bench in 1859, and died in May 1874, being survived only 10 days by his wife. Sister M. Scholastica, who had attained the 69th year of her age, was for 43 years a Benedictine nun at Subiaco. For several years past she had been in delicate health. On the morning of Monday, 8th ult., it was evident that the end was near, and the venerable religious received the last Sacraments from the hands of the convent chaplain, the Rev. P. Kerwick, and on the same day she passed to her eternal reward—her death being peaceful and happy, as had been her life.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- July 5, Sunday.—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Most Precious Blood.
 „ 6, Monday.—Octave of the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul.
 „ 7, Tuesday.—St. Benedict XI., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 8, Wednesday.—St. Kilian, Bishop and Martyr.
 „ 9, Thursday.—Prodigies of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 10, Friday.—Feast of the Seven Brothers, Martyrs.
 „ 11, Saturday.—St. Pius I., Pope and Martyr.

St. Benedict XI., Pope and Confessor.

St. Benedict XI. was an Italian by birth, and occupied the Papal throne for about a year. He annulled the Bulls of Boniface VIII. against Philip the Fair of France.

St. Kilian, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Kilian was an Irish bishop who was martyred at Wurzburg. He was the first to preach the Gospel in the north of Bavaria, the country now known as Franconia. With two companions, Coloman (a priest) and Totnan (a deacon), Kilian left Ireland, his native country, in 686, and, with the sanction of Pope Conon, established a mission at Wurzburg. Duke Gozbert received him kindly and was converted, and his example was followed by a great number of his subjects. But St. Kilian fell a victim to the hatred of Geilana, whose marriage with Gozbert, brother of her former husband, he declared to be contrary to the law of God. He and his companions, in the absence of the duke, were cruelly murdered, in 689.

The Seven Brothers, Martyrs.

The family of saints and martyrs whom we honor on July 10 were of noble blood and dwelt at Rome, where they suffered for the faith about the middle of the second century. Felicitas, who had been left a widow, brought up her sons in sentiments of heroic virtue. At length the pagan priests, enraged at the numerous conversions from idolatry which they attributed to the influence of Felicitas and her sons, so far worked upon the superstitious fears of the Emperor Antoninus, that he gave orders to Publius, the Prefect of the city, to deal with them in such a manner that the anger of the gods might be appeased either by their prompt submission or their condign punishment. Having summoned the whole family before his tribunal, Publius first took Felicitas aside and exhorted her to sacrifice to the gods, in order that he might not be obliged to proceed to extreme measures. To which she replied: 'Do not think to frighten me by threats or win me by fair speeches. My children will live eternally with Christ if they are faithful to Him, but must expect eternal death if they sacrifice to idols.' Then, turning to her sons she said: 'My sons, look up to heaven, where Jesus Christ with His saints expects you. Be faithful in His love and fight courageously for your souls.' On hearing these words Publius flew into a rage and ordered her to be cruelly buffeted. Being informed of their constancy, the Emperor gave orders that they should be distributed among the several tribunals and condemned to various deaths. Januarius was scourged with whips laden with leaden plummets till he expired. Felix and Philip were beaten to death with clubs. Sylvanus was thrown down a steep precipice, and the three youngest, Alexander, Vitalis, and Marcellus, were beheaded. The heroic mother of this noble band followed her children by the sword of the executioner four months later.

St. Pius I., Pope and Martyr.

St. Pius I. was Pope from 142 to 157. Assisted by St. Justin the Philosopher, he combated the heresies of Valentinus and Marcion, who denied the resurrection of the body and condemned marriage.

For Absolute Strength. Extreme Simplicity. Freedom from Weak or Undesirable Points, and abundance of Excellent Working Features throughout, EXCELSIOR PLOUGHS are UNRIVALLED. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering gear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Double furrow, £11 10s; three furrow, £16 10s—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt Farm Implements—***

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

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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**

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To Loft and Co.'s you must go—
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Where the busy throng is passing
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Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,
AT **LOFT & CO'S.**

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When the winter draweth nigh
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And the rain clouds cross the
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Then the Boot that's *Watertight*
Makes its owner feel all right!
We keep them strong and light—
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spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible. The
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Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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CRAWFORD & JETTY STREETS, DUNEDIN**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
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Suites of Rooms have been set apart for
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FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.A Porter will attend Passengers on the
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Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

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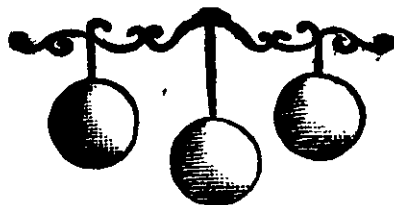
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