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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

Arbor Day

Wednesday of this week was Arbor Day. It was a Government holiday, and here and there small groups of teachers and taught set rooted saplings, with much ado, into holes in the ground and left them to their fate—played at tree-planting in the dainty and dilettante style of the 'pretty maid' of the tableau who 'goes a-milking' in ball-room shoes, with a gilded three-legged stool under one arm and a pasteboard bucket under the other. Little knots of prisoners, their clothes decorated with the broad-arrow, plant small areas year by year about such show-spots as Rotorua. And for the rest axe and fire-stick and whirling saw are eating our forests up. Our timber export is increasing by some £60,000 a year; the fast-increasing demand in England, America, etc., for wood-pulp for paper-making is tolerably sure, in the near future, to hasten the devouring of our forests; and thus, while we are planting by the rood, we are destroying by the square mile, reducing year by year the value of a great source of national revenue, denuding the hill-sides of their natural protective covering, and preparing the way for floods, landslips, the detrition of many of our rich uplands and the destruction of the arable country at their bases. A few years ago, in writing on this subject, we instanced the warning lesson of what we had personally witnessed in Spain and in France, where the Governments are now engaged, at an enormous expense, in re-afforesting great denuded areas of once valuable farm lands, which, as a result of the reckless destruction of timber in a former generation, have been turned into a stony, silt-strewn wilderness by the unbroken action of rushing flood-waters. We have in our forests one of the best of our national assets. But they are being mismanaged in a way that inevitably lead to a grave national loss. We sorely need a live and active Forest Department, with a system of planting and cutting-out by rotation-blocks which has been such a boon to Germany, Norway, and Sweden, Switzerland, and India. With such a system we should speedily see the aimless and unskilled destruction of our forests cease and

Fresh groves grow up and their green branches shoot
Towards the old and still-enduring skies.

A Journalistic 'Discovery'

Mental ripeness is commonly humble; mental rawness is inflated with pride. We are all familiar with the aggressive controversialists of diluted intellect who, after having read a cheap—and usually nasty—tract or two, deem themselves qualified to teach Catholic theology to the Pope and the whole College of Cardinals. The performance is, as a rule, sufficient to make a tombstone smile. The serious illness of the Pope furnished a

golden opportunity for blundering which omniscient journalistic wights have eagerly taken advantage of. The result has been the appearance, in our secular papers, of a charming variety of tit-bits of misinformation about conclaves, 'candidates' for the Papacy, and the laws of succession to the See of Rome. One imaginative journalist, in his search for a mare's nest, made a 'discovery' that must have caused no small amusement to Cardinal Moran. It was nothing less than this: that his Eminence has the 'right' to have the conclave for the election of Leo's successor postponed until his (the Cardinal's) arrival in the Eternal City. And the portentous news was sent tingling along the submarine wires to the ends of the earth!

Of course no such right exists. Gregory X's constitution of 1274 provides that, on the death of a Pope, the Cardinals present in curia (that is, in residence within the Papal Court) were to await for ten days, the arrival of their absent colleagues. At the expiration of that time they were to meet together in conclave and elect his successor. If any Cardinal did not go into conclave, or was forced for any reason to leave, the election was to proceed without him. But provision was made that those who came late and wished to enter might do so. These and other provisions regarding the conclave were confirmed by Boniface VIII. in 1294. In 1562 Pope Pius IV. issued a constitution which also provided for a delay of ten days only, and ordered that the Cardinals present should have the right of electing at once 'without waiting for other arrivals.' The 'novemdiali' or ten days' delay has since then been dispensed with on only two occasions of special danger, and for these occasions only. It was abrogated in 1797, when the First Napoleon's victorious troops seized the Eternal City, proclaimed the Roman Republic, and when the aged Pontiff, Pius VI., had retired from its desecrated walls to the great Carthusian monastery near Florence. He published a Bull authorising the Cardinals to meet immediately after his death to decide whether it was desirable to observe the usual ceremonies, etc., which did not affect the essence of the electoral act, and to proceed to the appointment of his successor. Similar provisions were made by Pius IX. in the anxious years that followed the invasion of the Papal States and the capture of Rome by the Piedmontese troops in 1870. The fourth provision of the Bull of Pius IX. ran as follows:—'If the Pope dies in Rome the Cardinals present in curia at the moment of his decease are at once to decide, by a majority of votes, if the election is to take place out of Rome, and out of Italy. As soon as the number of Cardinals present represents the half, plus one (that is, a bare majority) of the total number of the Sacred College, they may, if they consider it advisable, proceed immediately to the election, without waiting for the expiration of any other delays.' These abrogations of the 'novemdiali' were,

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

however, temporary expedients to meet anticipated attempts by usurping Powers to interfere with the freedom of papal elections. In no case, however, is the beginning of the conclave delayed beyond ten days; and no Cardinal, no group of Cardinals, and not even the Sacred College of Cardinals collectively, can, unless by virtue of Papal instructions, either anticipate or defer the date of the appointment of a successor to a Pope that has passed away. A cableman in Sydney 'corrected' a few days ago the previous blunder about Cardinal Moran's right to postpone the conclave. With the serene good faith of one who believes that he has exclusive and accurate information and is anxious to impart it for the enlightenment of others, this new authority on conclaves informed the people of New Zealand that the new Pope must be actually elected within the ten days! This and a few other tit-bits of information about conclaves that have lately appeared in the secular press of New Zealand would form interesting additions to David Macrae's 'Book of Blunders.'

Leo as a Worker

We read in the life of the great painter-sculptor-architect Michelangelo that 'he was the most indefatigable of workers. A little bread and wine were all he required for the chief part of the day, when employed at his work, and very frequently he rose in the middle of the night to resume his labors. . . . Sometimes he slept in his clothes, ready to spring to his work as soon as refreshed by sleep.' Such an enthusiast for work is the aged and venerable Pontiff Leo XIII. Like Michelangelo he is a model of plain living and high thinking. Many a time the wee, sma' hours have seen his frail form bending over the desk, and the thin, bony hand guiding the flying pen. He has lived a life of crowded hours, and his motto seems to be: 'And still be doing, never done.' His love of work manifested itself in a pathetic way when, during the course of last week, he rose from what he felt was his death-bed to transact the business of the Universal Church, when, two or three days later, though apparently in extremis, he carried on a lengthy interview with his Cardinal Secretary of State, and when, later still, he expressed his determination to die on his feet. Acting on St. Paul's advice, he wearies not in doing good. While time is left to him, he works good to all men, 'but especially to those who are of the household of the faith.'

The following extract from a little poem seems to have a special application to Leo XIII. :—

'If some great angel spoke to me to-night
In awful language of the unknown land,
Bidding me choose from treasures infinite,
From goodly gits and glories in his hand,
The thing I coveted, what should I take? . . .
I would choose work and never-failing power
To work without weak hindrance by the way,
Without recurrence of the weary hour
When tired tyrant nature holds its sway
Over the brain and toiling hand
Ah! if an angel came to me to-night,
Speaking in language of the unknown land,
So would I choose from treasures infinite
But well I know the blessed gift I crave,
The tireless strength for never-ending task,
Is not for this life, but beyond the grave,
It may be, I shall find the thing I ask;
For I believe there is a better land,
Where will, and strength and work go hand in hand'

'My Father worketh hitherto' (that is, unceasingly); 'and I work.' So the Savior spake. When His blessed ones were upon the earth, they were his assistants and laborers for one another. They were 'faithful in a few things' here, in heaven they are 'placed over many things.' They do not laze and doze and fritter the shining hours away. Like their Creator, they work unceasingly—worshipping Him with never-ending hosannas of praise, and—being still bound to us by a bond of affection—loving us and praying for us with a greater power than when they were clothed in the imperfections of the flesh.

A Gallant Officer

One of the most dashing and determined officers in the British army is Major Paul Aloysius Kenna, V.C. He is a Catholic, a nephew of Cardinal Moran, and an ex-pupil of the great Jesuit College of Stonyhurst. He is at present with the British troops in Somaliland, and his permanent address there is wherever the toughest

fighting has to be done, and reckless gallantry is the order of the day. His name has been conspicuously before the British public for some time past for the extraordinary skill and daring with which, on several occasions, he has rescued the British troops from positions of great and pressing danger. 'His name,' says 'T.A.T.,' a new London weekly, 'is a household word in India as that of the most accomplished sportsman the British army has recently produced; while here, there, and everywhere where the annals of the army make their way he is celebrated as a gallant and brilliant soldier. His Victoria Cross was gallantly earned, as was the Royal Humane Society's certificate for life-saving in the Liffey in 1895. That was the most eventful, the happiest, and the saddest year of his life. He married, and lost by death, within a few months, the daughter of the Earl of Abingdon. Since then he has worked hard to obliterate gnawing sorrow, and has engaged in a thousand hazardous enterprises, in pursuit of savage animals, in the hunting and polo field, in the racing saddle, and on the battlefield. His most recent exploits in Somaliland keep fresh in mind his notable soldierly qualities.'

Rotten Sticks

The assailant whose sole weapon is a rotten stick must be thankful if he comes out of the tussle with nothing worse than a pair of black eyes and a new set of phrenological bumps. Now, the rotten stick is the customary argument of the more aggressive Protestant controversialist against the Catholic Church. Over and over again our columns have demonstrated that garbled extracts, misquotations, and even downright forgeries form the staple of the usual attacks upon the Catholic Church. Some weeks ago the 'Bombay Catholic Examiner' exploded a hoax-letter which the 'Friend of Malabar' had with an intolerable deal of parade and drum-beating, falsely attributed to Pope Julius III. In the course of its remarks, our valued Bombay contemporary emphasises a point to which forcible reference has been made by us from time to time both in our own columns and in those of the secular press.

'The editor of the "Malabar Friend" ; says the "Examiner," 'seems to be entirely in good faith about the matter. That is in one way a good thing; but in another that is just the worst of it. The Protestant journalist is victimised by the second or fifth-hand sources he uses, and he has no idea how Protestant controversialist literature is just as badly honeycombed—literally riddled—with false and garbled quotations and groundless canards, as a pine plank is honeycombed and riddled with white ants. As soon as you open it up and look inside you find it a hollow shell. We have been engaged in opening it out for some years now; and so invariable is the result that one can prophesy beforehand about it, just as we can calculate an eclipse. There seems to be a sort of fatality about it. There are plenty of nasty things to be said about Catholic affairs which are true—as is natural wherever human beings are concerned, and if these are brought forward they cannot be denied, but only explained or put in a reasonable light, or condemned by us as they are condemned by them. But it seems as if Protestants never can get a grip of the proper story. Their feet always follow their hands in one way or another. They always take hold of a false story instead of a true one. Hence controversy as a rule resolves itself into a sort of hunt, with a hoax at the end of it. The constantly repeated publication of these bogus charges must be recognised by all honest men as throwing dust in the eyes of the public. A Protestant may still think that the Catholic Church does not treat the Bible fairly or according to its merits. But if so, he surely wishes to base his position on facts, not on fictions. Yet there is hardly a Protestant controversialist who exercises the least discretion as to the data he avers; and in almost every case there is a manifest falsity either in the evidence or in the interpretation of it. We have not the least dislike for seeing a case made out against us provided it is true and fair. We can accept the facts and explain ourselves to the best of our ability. But in the name of truth and fairness we do protest against the sort of thing which usually comes our way, and we are sure that if our "Friend of Malabar" realised the situation a little better he would begin to protest as loudly as we do.'

THE STORY OF A CONVERSION

Struck by some phrase of his (writes the Rome correspondent of the Philadelphia 'Catholic Standard and Times') I asked Mr. Isaac Henderson about his conversion, for I was puzzled to divine what had brought within the pale of the Church the author of the popular anti-Catholic novel, 'The Prelate,' and of the play, 'The Mummy and the Hummingbird,' with which Mr. John Drew, of the Frohman company, is now touring the United States.

'I will tell you the story and then you must judge,' replied Mr. Henderson. 'First of all I never spoke of Catholicism to any one, nor permitted anyone to speak to me on the subject. Having assumed an agnostic position I wondered at the faith of Christians, but at last made up my mind to look into the question once more and finally determined to examine honestly and follow my convictions wherever they might lead. I should then be able to say to my judge, if I found one, that I had done what lay in my power, and more no creature could do.'

'The first conclusion that I arrived at, after many months of study, was that if the Christian claims had a true basis, and if Christ were divine and had really founded a Church, the Catholic Church was

The Only Institution Having Valid Claims

to be that Church. After a course of reading which lasted two years I became stale of the subject. One afternoon in May, 1896, I met at a friend's house Dom Gasquet and Monsignor Moyes, who were in Rome as members of the commission to examine the validity of Anglican Orders, and I had a long and interesting talk with Dom Gasquet. Later in the afternoon I was strolling on the Pincio and met them both again. I asked Dom Gasquet if he would drive with me the next day and apologised to Monsignor Moyes for not asking him also, explaining that my carriage was a victoria, and I expressed the hope that he would go with me another day.

'Some time after my outing with Dom Gasquet—it was on May 8, and a lovely afternoon—I was reading Liddon's "Life of Christ," and, weary of the subject, I laid away the book and decided to drive to the Villa Pamphili. My wife had another engagement, and, after searching in vain for some friend who was not engaged, I recalled my invitation, not yet made good, to Monsignor Moyes. So I drove to S. Silvestro and found him at home and free to accompany me.

'In the Villa Pamphili we left the carriage and strolled to the wall from which there is, as you know, a fine view of St. Peter's. I happened to look at my watch and noted that it was exactly four o'clock—a fact that has a certain interest, so please remember it.

'Suddenly, impelled by what seemed mere impulse, and really to my own surprise, I broke my long silence on religious matters, and demanded: "How do you Catholics explain the doctrine of the Holy Trinity? To me it seems unthinkable."

'Monsignor Moyes began to explain, I following his exposition step by step, and for two hours we never moved. His words went home. The mystery was revealed to me; and with its acceptance every one of the Christian claims seemed to fall into place, and I found my reason convinced.

'But remember, my mind had been prepared by a long course of reading for this hour, and I was able to follow his arguments closely and without much interruption. It was a masterly exposition, and with my acceptance of Christian dogma and my realisation that Christ was Divine and had founded a Church on earth, my previous conclusions led me naturally, inevitably, to the acceptance of

The Catholic Church to be that Church

'I said nothing to Monsignor Moyes of the effect of his words upon me, but drove home silently, thinking and adjusting myself to these new conditions. My wife usually passes the evening with me in my study. That night, as she sat reading and I sat with a book in my hand but not reading a word of it, I pondered again the arguments of the afternoon. Towards midnight I said: "I have something to tell you. I have made up my mind to become a Catholic." My wife regarded me silently. "Do you mean it?" she asked presently. "You know," I answered, "that I would not trifle with you about such a matter." "Then I will tell you something," she went on. "All our Catholic friends, especially those of the Convent of Marie Reparatrice, have been making novenas to Our Lady for your conversion. The third one ended to-day and this is one of her feasts—the feast of Our Lady of Pompeii—and I associate Our Lady of Pompeii with you because I first prayed to her for your conversion, and I have since learned that the miracles at this shrine date from the 13th of February, your birthday and our wedding day."

'The next morning I went to see Mother St. Veronica, the Superior of the Convent of Marie Reparatrice, to tell her my decision and to thank her and her associates for their interest in me, and, presently her brother, Count de Raymond, was shown in and she told him what I had been saying to her. He seemed more moved than I thought the matter warranted. "Let me tell you now what I came for," he said. "I have been praying for a long time to know if it was my vocation to become a priest, and I have never been able to see clearly. Finally I asked God for a sign, which was that He would make you a Catholic. Yesterday, however, as I was going up the Scala Santa on my knees, when

half way up I felt that I should not try to make a bargain with God, and there and then I pledged myself to the priesthood unconditionally. Do you happen to know at what time you asked Monsignor Moyes that first question about the Holy Trinity?" I recalled, noting the hour when we reached the wall. "Just four o'clock," I answered.

"That was precisely the hour I was going up the stairs," he said.

There is coincidence in Mr. Henderson's story (remarks the correspondent), but such as puts no strain on the credence of any one. There is not a fact in it which repugns; the rules of chance and many accepted experiences of coincidence present more reduplicated and, perhaps, more striking interweaving and happenings and causation than this tale of simple elements working apart and wedded in one magic moment. Yet how evade the simple force of the message of the story, telling of the power moving behind the events, directing them, influencing the actors, and co-ordinating all to an issue remarkable in itself? Here we have no doubt of the Duke of Aquitaine's court seeing fantastic visions, no far-off narrative of unfamiliar incidents, no play of intrinsically difficult coincidences; but a member of the intellectual classes of America, born in New York during the 19th century, a man holding a responsible position for ten years on a prominent newspaper of that city, a novelist as well known, personally and in a literary way, in London as in his birth city, a dramatist who is now winning enviable laurels at the same moment on the English and American stages, a gentleman in cosmopolitan society in Rome, a living man of the world, who, by the gentle and manifold mystery of grace, was unexpectedly and in an instant irradiated within by the admirable light of Christ.

The Church of the Ages

A despatch from Los Angeles to the New York 'Free-man's Journal,' under date April 6, says:—

'The Catholic Church is the grandest organisation in the world,' asserted the Rev. J. S. Thomson yesterday morning at the services of the Independent Church of Christ, of which he is pastor. Dr. Thomson has been preaching a series of sermons on 'The Providential Purpose of the Various Denominations,' and yesterday morning's discussion was devoted to 'The Providential Purpose of the Roman Catholic Denomination.' He said, in part:—

'The providential purpose of the Roman Catholic denomination is unity and continuity. The Catholic Church is the grandest organisation in the world. It has a place of consecrated duty for all types or groups of mind. It is an imperialistic Church. The Pope is a real monarch on a powerful throne, holding in his hands a sceptre of wondrous influence over the souls and destinies of men. The present Pope glorifies the papal crown; for he is a scholar, a thinker, a poet, a genuine philanthropist, a true friend of every wise measure for the benefit of the race, a skilful and practical manager of vast and complicated affairs, a member of a noble family, a gentleman and a saint; and yet the Catholic Church is thoroughly democratic in its aims, policies, and efforts.

'The poor, the common, and the rich people meet together in that Church, as children of the common Father. The poor, hard-working man and woman are found in that Church. It is an ancient Church. It was an ancient Church before the birth of Protestantism. It has cohesion and unity and continuity. The very fact of its great age is a proof of its providential purpose. It traces its descent to the founder of our common Christianity. The gates of hades have not been able to destroy it. It stands to-day a victor over the opposition of centuries. It is the strongest religious force in Christendom. Many reasons might be given for the success and power of this wonderful organisation. That Church believes sincerely and profoundly in the necessity for the salvation and happiness of men and women in this world and the next. It preaches this necessity and it acts accordingly. It does not neglect the religious education of its children, expecting them to grow up some way or other to be religious members of society. The keys of knowledge which that Church possesses are wisely used to admit the worthy into the kingdom of heaven, and to prepare them to seek that kingdom with consecrated hearts. Religious knowledge frees and strengthens the soul; but a religion that cannot command loyalty and consecration is worthless.

'In the Dark Ages it was the monks who kept the fire burning upon the altar of literature. Our divine and glorious Bible was guarded and saved by the Catholic Church for us. In England and in many other places the priest made the dying slave-owner emancipate his slaves. Its priests are consecrated workers. They sacrifice many things in order to minister at the altar. The Catholic Church has always favored education. Before the Reformation that Church had established colleges and other institutions of learning. Was not Luther educated in a Catholic college? The Catholic Church is the mother of all Protestant denominations. Why should not these children give gratitude, respect, and honor to that mother, who has done and is doing so much good for the world? It will not hurt our Protestantism to be grateful.'

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

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 12.

The opening of the new organ at St. Mary's of the Angels' will take place on the 19th inst., when his Grace the Archbishop will dedicate the instrument. Solemn High Mass will be celebrated on that occasion. On the following Sunday the church and new schoolroom at Newtown will be blessed and opened by his Grace.

At the half-yearly meeting of the female branch of the Hibernian Society, held at St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday last, the following officers were elected: President, Sister D. O'Flaherty; vice-president, Sister A. Hearn; secretary, Sister K. L. Robinson; treasurer, Sister A. Grant; warden, Sister E. Hicks; guardian, Sister N. Trainer. By resolution the secretary was instructed to send a letter to the District-President, Hon. W. Beehan, congratulating him on his appointment to the Legislative Council, and expressing the hope that he may live long to enjoy the high distinction conferred on him.

The annual social in aid of the Home for Incurables in charge of the Sisters of Compassion, took place at the Drillshed on Wednesday evening last, and was an unqualified success, the building being crowded. Among those present were his Grace the Archbishop, all the local clergy, Mr. and Miss Seddon, and many other leading citizens. A very attractive programme of music and recitations was given in an excellent manner by the following ladies and gentlemen: Misses Sullivan, Pulsford, Moran, Redmond, and Stidolph, Messrs. Hendry and De Vine. The Garrison Band played a selection. The dance music was supplied by Minifie's orchestra. A large tent adjoining the Drillshed had been erected, where supper was served by the Sisters and the ladies of the different parishes. Thanks are due to the committee, who were untiring in their efforts to please all. The institution will benefit to the amount of about £200 by the social.

The marriage of Mr. M. Gibbs, fourth son of the late Mr. James Gibbs, to Miss Frances Creuse, was celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Tuesday last. The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in cream serge and wore a wreath and veil. The bridesmaids, the Misses E. and M. Vincent, Misses A. McDonald and A. Gibbs, nieces of the bridegroom, wore white muslin dresses, white felt hats, and carried shower bouquets. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold watch, and to the bridesmaids gold brooches set with pearls and rubies. Mr. J. Smith was best man, and Mr. A. McDonald acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Stevenson, Murphy street. The honeymoon is being spent in Australia.

Westport

(From our own correspondent.)

July 4

The weekly sewing bee in connection with the forthcoming fancy fair and carnival is now in capital working order. It is earnestly desired that all those ladies interested in the laudable work in hand will make an effort to assist. A great deal remains to be done, and as the time is limited it is of the utmost importance that those who can give a helping hand to the good Sisters in their arduous undertaking should do so at once.

A well-known resident, in the person of Mrs. G. Mortimer, passed away at the local hospital last Monday morning. The deceased, who was formerly Miss Kearns, had been in bad health for some time. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, leaving St. Canice's Church for the Orawiti cemetery. The Ven. Archpriest Walshe officiated in the church and also at the graveside.—R.I.P.

The Very Rev. Dean Lighthart returned to Westport from Reefton on Wednesday evening. The zealous missionary proceeds to Addison's Flat next Saturday. It is understood he will remain about three weeks in this district. Those who have the spiritual welfare of the native race at heart will be pleased to learn that the Dean has no reason to be displeased with the result of his mission on the West Coast.

The Wellington correspondent is quite correct in assuming that the late Mr. J. Lempiert, whose death was recently chronicled in this column, was an ex-student of St. Patrick's College. It is with pleasure I have to record the fact that Mr. Lempiert's earliest college days were spent in the well-known scholastic institution so ably conducted by the Marist Fathers.

The usual meeting of the Altar Society was held at St. Canice's Church last Sunday afternoon. The society is doing real good work, and the five beautiful statues which have recently been received are further proof of a laudable ambition to do everything possible for the beautifying and adornment of the altar.

Tenders are now called for the erection of a church at Millerton. The completion of this church will supply a long-felt want, and our Catholic community in Millerton are to be congratulated on the zeal they are displaying in this important matter.

The Rev. Father Malloy returned from Karamea and Little Wanganui early last week. In his long and tiresome journey to these distant parts of the parish, the rev. gentleman had the consolation of attending to the spiritual wants of many who rarely have the privilege of meeting their pastor.

The Very Rev. Dean Rolland, of Reefton, continues to remain in a very precarious state of health. The revered priest is slowly passing away to his eternal reward, as recovery from the painful malady from which he is suffering is now hopeless. The Rev. Father Hickson has done everything possible to mitigate his sufferings, and one of the good Sisters of Compassion is constantly in attendance upon him. To enumerate the noble work done by this devoted pioneer priest in the early digging days on the Coast would fill volumes. Affectionately esteemed by Catholic and non-Catholic alike, it is not to be wondered at that the greatest sorrow and sympathy have been expressed for good Dean Rolland all over the West Coast.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

July 13.

The Rev. Father Huault, S.M., of Meanee, came to Christchurch during the week to assist the Rev. Father Gallais, who is in charge of St. Mary's, Manchester street, during the absence of the Rev. Father Marnane.

Special reference was made in all the churches on Sunday to the serious illness of the Sovereign Pontiff. At St. Joseph's, Lyttelton, Father Cooney gave a brief resume of the Pope's life and deeds, and in the event of news being received of his death how the faithful should observe the occurrence pending succeeding events. Father Cooney also placed in a clear light the exact position when a papal vacancy takes place as against the wild and erroneous statements cabled out from day to day.

Miss Katie Young was recently the recipient of a cheque for a substantial amount, subscribed by the parishioners and choir of St. Mary's, Manchester street, on the occasion of her resignation as organist, to take up a similar position at the Pro-Cathedral. The presentation was made as a recognition of Miss Young's musical talents, in appreciation of the many acts of unobtrusive kindness performed by her whilst connected with the parish, and consistent devotion to duty, enhancing thereby to a great extent the excellence of the music provided at the church services, and general proficiency of the choir.

The Very Rev. Vicar-General presided at an executive committee meeting of the 'Polyorama' on Thursday evening last, when the work of the entertainment sub-committee came under review and other detail matters were discussed. The principal prizes of the Polyorama or international art union were on exhibition, and formed quite a striking display. Comprised in the list of over 30 articles it is perfectly safe to assume that in solid value a similar collection has rarely if ever before been acquired for such a purpose. What is described as a 'Fine mineral specimen,' a nugget of gold valued at 20 guineas, heads the array. It is followed on the tickets by a beautiful oil painting, the gift of the artist, Mr. J. M. Madden; a famous oil painting 'Sunset, Akaroa Heads,' by Mr. John Gibb presented by Messrs J. and W. Jameson (contractors for the Cathedral); an exquisite ivory crucifix, mounted on a silver-plated cross inlaid with rich mosaics of the principal monuments of Rome, presented by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Akaroa; a valuable water color painting, a landscape gift by the Countess of Ranfurly; a magnificent hand-painted mirror, gift of the Bishop; a splendid oil painting, gift of the artist, Mr. W. Green, Timaru; a rich cope in cloth of silver, elaborately embroidered, the work and gift of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Mount Magdala; a delicately painted panel, the work and gift of the Sisters of Mercy, Christchurch; a pair of artistic alabaster vases (Italian workmanship), presented by Mr. J. A. Hickmott; a beautiful hand-painted mirror, presented by Rev. Father Regnault, Waimate; a handsomely-worked drawing-room screen, the work and gift of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Mount Magdala; a very fine oil painting, gift of the artist, Mr. C. J. Goldstone, Waimate; a richly-carved occasional table, the work and gift of the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions, Christchurch; a rare (framed) photograph of our Holy Father the Pope taken whilst walking in the Vatican gardens, gift of the Sarony Art Studio; three large volumes of 'Australasia,' superbly illustrated with over 200 engravings; a splendid Japanese vase (a choice centre-piece) gift of the Bishop; a valuable work of art, gift of the workers, the Sisters of St. Joseph, Temuka; a rare steel engraving, 'The Ascension,' by Gustave Biot; a fine three-panel folding screen; a splendid steel engraving, 'An idyl,' by a Roman artist; a richly-worked preaching stool; a neatly worked musical cabinet; a collection of rare artistic works, gift of the Vicar-General; a Roman jewel box, richly inlaid with mosaics; another nugget, presented by Hon. J. M. Twomey, M.L.C., Temuka, and many other triumphs of art. The art union is under the charge of the Rev. Father O'Connell, who is doing his utmost to make it one of the features of the projected carnival.

The "EXCELSIOR" STEEL ADJUSTABLE HARROW is one of the most useful implements on a farm: it does the work of all other harrows. Prices—2-leaf to cover, 10ft 6in, £5 10s; 3-leaf to cover, 15ft 6in, £8 MORROW, BASSETT and CO. Send for catalogue.—**

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

Waimate

(From our own correspondent.)

July 12.

The weather, which had been beautifully fine during the past fortnight, took a sudden change on Friday night, heavy rain, intermingled with snow falling all night and Saturday. However, on account of the wet state of the ground, the snow did not lie.

The Hibernians played two card tournaments during the week. The first against the Fire Brigade resulted in a win for the H.A.C.B. Society by five games; the second against the Oddfellows resulted in the Oddfellows winning by three games. Both matches were played in good spirit, thus showing the friendliness existing between the different societies.

St. Patrick's school broke up on Friday for the mid-winter holidays.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 9.

Our schools, after the midwinter holidays, reopened last Monday morning with good average attendances.

The new Anglican Bishop of Auckland, Dr. Neligan, continues to condemn the present system of State education, which excludes from its curriculum all knowledge of God.

The inclement weather last Sunday evening greatly interfered with the attendance at the churches. It literally rained in torrents. The usual procession at the Cathedral was postponed until next Sunday evening.

The greatest concern and sorrow have been evinced in the city by the sad news of the serious illness of our illustrious and venerable Pontiff, Leo XIII., not only by our own people, but by those outside the Fold.

The Sisters of Mercy are promoting a monster bazaar which they intend to hold about Christmas next, and concerning which it is proposed very soon to call a meeting. Every success should attend this most laudable work.

The Rev. Brother Basil (Superior) and several of the Brothers took up their residence during the week at the new Sacred Heart College, which, on last Monday, was opened up for the first time for scholastic studies. The teaching staff is expected to be augmented in the course of a few weeks.

The individual whom the S.M. recently bound over to keep the peace on account of inserting most insulting and disgusting libels upon the Church has begun his antics again, and if he is not careful his bondsmen will be left poorer, if not wiser, men.

Next Monday is the feast day of the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., and it is intended to celebrate the occasion with an entertainment in the High School of the Sisters of Mercy, Hobson street, to which the Bishop and a number of friends have been invited by the Sisters.

The Hon. William Beehan, M.L.C., is to be presented with a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, and an illuminated address by the members of the Auckland branch of the Liberal and Labor Federation at a great meeting of this organisation which is to be held next week at Wellington, and over which the Right Hon. the Premier will preside. The presents are to be given by his co-workers in the Liberal cause to mark their high esteem of the Hon. Mr. Beehan, and the pleasure they feel at his merited call to the Upper House.

Another tram accident has occurred, whereby Mr. John Kavanagh, for nine years employed as cook to the Marist Brothers here, lost his life. He vacated his seat in the car to allow a lady to occupy it, and went on to the platform of the car. Somehow he lost his balance, as the car turned a sharp corner, and fell out on his head upon the hard road. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he died three hours after the accident without recovering consciousness. He had just bade his mother good-bye, and left on the car to take up his position as cook at the new college, and had only gone a few hundred yards when the accident took place. Much regret is evinced for the poor mother and his brothers and sisters, all of whom are staunch supporters in all matters connected with the Church.

The local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society intends to celebrate its anniversary towards the end of the month by a ball, for which active preparations are in hand, and a great success is anticipated.

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HIBERNIAN SOCIETY

CHRISTCHURCH

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The half-yearly meeting of the St. Patrick's branch (No. 82) H.A.C.B. Society, Christchurch, was held in the lodge rooms on July 6, the president, Bro. W. Packer, being in the chair. The Rev. Father O'Connell, P.P., and some 50 members were present. The delegates to the Friendly Societies' Interchange of Medical Attendance Association gave a most highly satisfactory report of the working of the Association, and congratulated the society on having on the executive Bros. Nelson, P.D.W. (vice-president), Dobbs, P.P., Edmunds, P.P., and W. S. Malaquin. This Association has proved a very valuable adjunct to our Society, a large number of members having been provided with medical attendance through its agency. A circular setting forth the advantages of a dispensary in connection with friendly societies was circulated. The delegate (Mr. Sellars) spoke strongly in favor of the scheme, and advised the branch, in its own interest, to accept the scheme. Owing to pressure of other business it was decided to hold the matter over till next meeting.

Bro. Flanagan, of the Timaru branch, was present, and enthusiastically complimented on the rapid increase in the membership of his branch. A communication having been read from Wellington branch, asking for consent to nominate a D.V.P., it was decided to comply with the request, and to forward the name of Bro. Sellars, P.D.P., as the branch's nominee. It was decided to accept the invitation of St. Patrick's branch, New Headford, to be present at their installation of officers. Considerable interest was manifested in the election of officers. With one exception every office was contested.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Bro. F. J. Doolan; vice-president, Bro. W. S. Malaquin; secretary, Bro. G. J. Sellars (re-elected); assistant secretary, Bro. J. Shannon; treasurer, Bro. P. O'Connell; guardian, Bro. R. J. Williams; warden, Bro. W. Bird; sick visitors, Bros. R. O'Brien and G. A. Malaquin; delegate to district meeting, Bro. Flynn; judicial committee, Bros. Dobbs, Edmunds, McDonald, McCormick, Packer, O'Brien, Nelson, Malaquin, and Kiely. The officers were duly installed and votes of thanks tendered to the retiring officers. The printed report of the last district meeting was read and dealt with. It was announced by the president that the Rev. Father O'Connell had consented to read a paper on society matters at a future meeting.

TIMARU

(From our own correspondent.)

Monday, July 6, was a red letter day for the local branch of the Hibernian Society. The half-yearly meeting was held in the evening, the president, Bro. J. O'Leary, in the chair. The balance sheet showed that the membership had increased from 118 in the previous quarter to 154 members, and a contingent increase to 200 members, if those proposed come up for initiation. This phenomenal increase is due to the extraordinary efforts of a new member, Bro. O'Sullivan, who has made it his hobby outside of working hours to canvass for members, with the result that within four fortnightly meetings he has proposed 65 members and paid their proposition fees, and 35 of those members have been installed up to the date of writing, the remainder, through the nature of their employment, waiting for a suitable opportunity to do likewise.

The balance sheet of the branch for the past quarter was most satisfactory from every point of view. The sick fund has increased from £526 to £573 during the quarter, while a sum of £24 odd has been disbursed in sick pay. The incidental fund has increased from £28 odd to £41 1s 7d, although an expenditure of £44 7s 7d was made during the past three months. The benevolent fund stands at £25 odd, and other subsidiary funds are in a sound position.

When the meeting was over an adjournment was made to the boys' schoolroom, the guests being limited to members and nominated candidates. Bro. O'Leary was in the chair, being supported on his right by the Rev. Father Tubman, and on his left by Bro. Nelson, P.P. (Christchurch), Bro. Dennehy, P.P., Bro. Cunningham, P.P., Bro. Sheehy, P.P. (Timaru). Over 150 persons sat down to the good things prepared by the lady members of the society, and the following toasts were proposed: 'The Pope' (Rev. Father Tubman), 'The King' (the chairman), after which the Rev. Father Tubman made a presentation to Bro. O'Leary of a handsome P.P. collar, and also a complimentary collar to Bro. O'Sullivan for his great work in introducing so many new members. Bro. O'Sullivan's name, during the Rev. Father's speech, was always greeted with a round of applause, and during the many speeches delivered during the evening the mention of his name evoked a similar compliment. Father Tubman in his remarks said that although Bro. O'Sullivan had earned the record for Australasia, he doubted if he had not earned a record for the whole world, and urged other members to emulate him. He was sure there was not a parish priest in New Zealand who was in the position of presiding over such a number of young men as he saw before him.

The toast of the 'Chaplain' was eloquently proposed by Bro. M. Mahoney and duly responded to by Father Tubman. Bro. Fitzgerald, the secretary of the branch, made the speech of the evening, in proposing the 'Hibernian Society.' The Memory of Robert Emmet' was proposed by Bro. Dennehy, and the 'New Zealand Tablet' was proposed in complimentary terms by Bro. Dumier, and seconded by Bro. Doyle. Bro. Dennehy responded, and after eulogising the work done by the editor, he expressed the hope that the members would back up their hearty appreciation of the toast by practically proving it and becoming subscribers to their Catholic weekly. The Irish Parliamentary Party' was proposed by Bro. O'Connor in a neat speech, and 'The Visitors,' coupled with the name of Bro. Nelson (Christchurch), was proposed by Bro. Sheehy. Bro. Nelson, in replying, congratulated the Rev. Father Tubman on having such a grand body of men to preside over, and made very practical remarks regarding the workings of the society, of which he has been a member during the last thirty years. He had much pleasure in proposing the 'Timaru Branch,' which he considered was giving a lead to the Hibernians in New Zealand.

During the evening songs were sung by Bros. MacDonald, Doyle, O'Leary, O'Connor, Mahoney, Murphy, and Nelson (Christchurch). A recitation was given by Mr. M. F. Dennehy, the accompaniments being played by Mr. Doyle. Irish dances—a hornpipe by Bro. O'Sullivan and a jig by Mr. Dennehy, senr—were much appreciated.

(This letter reached us last week after we had gone to press.)

CATHOLICS AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS

INTERVIEW WITH A PRISON CHAPLAIN

(From a correspondent.)

In view of the recent oft' repeated and as often repudiated assertions regarding the alleged preponderance of prisoners in the gaols of the Colony described as Catholics, the following facts of actual experience were tendered to me at first hand by one who for some years has acted in the capacity of prison chaplain in one of the largest and—in the official eye—most important places of punishment and detention in New Zealand. The statistics (said my informant) which are officially compiled, and from which all manner of inaccurate and thoughtless statements are periodically given out by irresponsible persons with a motive to serve, are most misleading. And here my reverend informant went on to endorse in its entirety the leading article which recently appeared in the 'Tablet' on the subject.

There passed through the prison under notice last year 751 persons, of whom 147 were classified as Catholics. And here it is interesting to see how so-called 'Catholic' prisoners are manufactured and to observe the utterly misleading nature of official statistics so far as the particular matter under consideration is concerned. It is a recognised axiom in prison discipline that no matter what religion a person lays claim to on entering, such is officially recorded as a matter of course, and whilst in gaol no person is allowed to change his or her reputed faith. Many whom he found classified as Catholics were, when questioned, discovered to be

Nothing of the Sort;

nor had they ever been. When asked why they had so designated themselves, the reply was nearly always to this effect: 'Well, you know, we supposed the chief gaoler or some of the warders would be Catholics, and as we always thought there was some sort of "freemasonry" existing amongst Catholics, they would not be unduly severe, and would have easier times.' There are at the present time in this gaol about 130 persons. It is a record number, and of these about 25 are reputed Catholics. Of seven or eight of these the chaplain said: 'I am perfectly satisfied not one of them is a co-religionist of ours. They know absolutely nothing of Catholic doctrine; they can furnish no evidence whatever of baptism; they cannot name a parish they ever belonged to; they cannot even attempt to make the Sign of the Cross. These are fair specimens of a large class of the alleged "Catholic" criminals often met with in my experience and in the experience of my predecessors.'

The following few instances will also prove interesting:—One man, when detected in a false statement as to religion, said: 'Well, Father, as a matter of fact, I'm nothing, but my wife is a Catholic, and if I was anything I would be one, and I knew that the priest, if he thought I was a Catholic, would help my wife while I was here.' Another said, when questioned—he mentioned his parish and parish priest, but on enquiry being made it was proved his wife was a Catholic but he himself never was—and moreover his better half only wished his sentence was twelve years instead of as many months. Numerous similar cases could be quoted. Again, a great percentage of Catholic inmates of the gaol are what are known as

'In-and-out's'—

'social derelicts'—usually for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. And here, especially, where statistical inaccuracies occur. A long sentence prisoner, be he Anglican, Presbyterian, or Wesleyan, counts one for every year of

this incarceration, whereas one Catholic who is 'sent up' perhaps once a month for some minor offence counts as twelve separate committals in the statistics for the year. And each one who is wrongly described counts really two against Catholics, because of his failure to be properly classified to his own religion. There is, it is said, one sect whose adherents make it a rule of faith, when sent to prison, to repudiate their religion. They are, in turn, repudiated by their co-religionists, and are generally ascribed to the Anglican Church, of which they are not members. My informant knows of three instances where notorious characters, representing themselves as Catholics, are convicted and sent to prison on an average once a month, thus constituting among them no fewer than

86 Catholic 'Criminals'

a year. Another, who is more a lunatic than criminal, provides another twelve, whilst there are always a number of foreign seafaring Catholic men swelling the number who are in for slight offences, some of which are unpunishable and go unnoticed in their own country. The very worst Catholic offender at the present time in the large gaol referred to is there for an offence committed whilst maddened with drink. He attributed drink and poverty primarily as the cause of all the trouble Catholics find themselves in. Your cool-headed Englishman or Scotchman gets drunk and slinks off home quietly, if somewhat helplessly, whilst the hot-headed Celt commonly sets out in search of trouble, which he invariably finds, often at the cost of his hard-earned money and his liberty. The inmates of our prisons are increasing enormously. This increase is clearly attributable to the present Godless system of education. A great percentage of Catholics in our prisons, as my informant positively knows and declares, were

Tutored in the State Schools;

many of them are still comparatively young; and few, if any, of those it has been his duty to deal with, know much or anything of their religion, which therefore cannot be blamed for their plight. Catholic prisoners are, however, recognised as the most amenable to discipline, and, when once in gaol, are not often known to repeat prison offences. He (the chaplain) defies anyone, whether layman or clergyman of whatever denomination, to point to a single instance in which a Catholic prisoner has falsely described himself as an adherent of another creed. As a regular thing, our people are not often proved guilty of the

Grave Offences

against society. The four worst prisoners at the present time in the prison referred to are Protestants. As pointed out in your leading article of July 2, the Irish penal code, the land laws, the destruction of the Irish manufacturing industries, and the systematic confiscation and impoverishment of the people in the land of their origin, have combined to leave among the Catholic population in New Zealand an altogether undue proportion of the poorer and poorest portion of its people. All that (said my reverend informant) is quite caused chiefly by their poverty and their place in the social scale (if they were blessed with a more generous measure of the world's goods, crime, properly so called, would be almost as unknown among them as it is in Ireland. As it is, statistics furnish no reason whatever for supposing that, even in the matter of petty offences, or misdemeanors, they stand at a disadvantage as compared with the same class among other creeds. And when it comes to the grosser and more serious forms of crime, Catholics have, by comparison with all others, a singularly clean record.

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A trial of Hand Cream Separators, lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Alnarp, has been recently concluded, 35 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at Gefle this year, the Prizes awarded for Separators were based on the trials conducted at the Government Agricultural Institute at Alnarp, as above mentioned, when the

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

Was awarded to **ALPHA-LAVALS** only.

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

At the Hand Separator Trials held at Christiania (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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Irish News

ANTRIM.—Fire in Belfast

The extensive premises of Elliott and Co., blouse manufacturers, Belfast, were destroyed by fire on May 21. The neighboring warehouses of Young's Paraffin Light Co. and Bell and Reid, tea merchants, were extensively damaged.

Death of a School Inspector

The death occurred at Donaghadee of Dr. John Moran, the head inspector of the National schools in Belfast. Dr. Moran was a native of Limerick, and had held his position as inspector under the Irish Education Board for close on 30 years.

Irish Harps

Mr. James MacFall, Belfast, has received an order from the Lord-Lieutenant for an Irish harp. His Excellency writes:—Having heard the small Irish harp recently played in Dublin by Miss Florrie Kerin, I was much pleased with the sweet and powerful tone of the beautiful instrument. These harps are of Irish manufacture, and have been modelled on the ancient harps of the bards. They were the instruments used by the band of harpers from Loretto Abbey, Rathfarnham, led by Miss Florrie Kerin, which played at the recent Oireachtas. The study of the Irish harp has progressed marvellously since the Gaelic League undertook its revival, and the beautiful work of the Belfast maker shows that there are great industrial as well as artistic possibilities in its development.

DUBLIN.—The King's Visit

It is understood that the Royal party on their visit to Ireland will reside at the Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin, paying visits from that centre to Cork, to the Lord-Lieutenant at his country seat, Rockingham Castle, Roscommon; to the Duke of Devonshire, at Lismore Castle, Waterford, one of the loveliest beauty spots in Ireland; and to Lord Londonderry at his place in County Down.

Christian Brothers' Novitiate

The event of the week (writes a Dublin correspondent on May 27) is the grand fête in the Rotunda in aid of the Christian Brothers' Training College and Novitiate, Marino. It was formally opened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the presence of a large gathering of the leading citizens of the metropolis, who showed their sympathy with the object in view by the generous manner in which they patronised the countless attractions provided for the public. As the days go by it looks as if the organisers of 'Juvena' would be rewarded with a golden harvest as a result of their labors on behalf of the great teaching Order. The undertaking, however, is a heavy one, and will require the strenuous efforts of the Christian Brothers' friends to raise sufficient to defray the cost, which is estimated at £50,000. Speaking at a luncheon given to the members of the executive committee in the Gresham Hotel, Rev. Brother Hennessy said that the Superior-General had to provide for two large novitiates at an annual expenditure of at least £1000. He had to provide for the sick, the decrepit, and the aged, whose work was done, and all of whom, through the various houses, had to look to him in order to be maintained when their life's labor was finished. He had to maintain a large executive of inspectors, school examiners, and school organisers, and a large staff for various purposes in carrying on the work of the institute throughout the world. To meet all these expenses, and numberless others which he need not specify, required very extensive resources. Hence it was that the Superior-General was obliged to have recourse to the 'Juvena' bazaar and to a collection not alone in Ireland but in countries outside of it to meet the necessities of the case.

GALWAY.—The Sisters of Mercy

The Sisters of Mercy in Ballinasloe celebrate this year the golden jubilee of their advent in the town.

Irish Language and Literature

On the occasion of a visit to Ballyhaunis the Most Rev. Dr. Healy was presented with addresses from the priests and people, the Children of Mary, and the Gaelic League. In replying, his Grace referred to the progress which had been made in the parish since he last visited it, about 20 years ago. In the meantime the beautiful convent which crowns the eminence over the town had been erected. Many other improvements for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people had been made. As to the words of welcome contained in the address from the Gaelic League, he said that he took the deepest interest in the preservation of the language and literature of the country. If the language were to perish the literature and national spirit would perish with it. He had given the greatest part of his life to the study of ancient Irish history and literature and the folklore of Ireland. In conclusion, he thanked the members of the League for the excellent work they had done.

KERRY.—Death of a Priest

The death is announced of the Rev. James Neligan, P.P., Brosna, which took place at the residence of his brother, Rev. M. Neligan, P.P., at Beaufort, after a protracted illness. The deceased clergyman was a native of Dingle, and was 63 years of age. Father Neligan was a great favorite with his people in all the missions in which he labored.

Golden Jubilee

The golden jubilee of the Ven. Archdeacon O'Leary, P.P., V.F., was celebrated recently in the parish church, Castleisland. The ceremonies were of a most impressive character, and were participated in by a big gathering of priests and people. During his 50 years in the sacred ministry the Ven. Archdeacon has labored with indefatigable zeal and solicitude for the spiritual welfare of the flocks committed to his care throughout the Kerry diocese, and during the eight years that he has presided over the spiritual destinies of the Castleisland parish his zeal and devotion to the interests—temporal as well as spiritual—of his flock have won for him the warmest affections of his people. During his brief term in charge of the parish he has built handsome new convent schools and a new presbytery, and has, in fact, at all times, devoted himself earnestly and zealously to the promotion of the moral and material welfare of his people. That his faithful flock are not unmindful of his many services to them was, indeed, amply testified by their presence in large numbers at the ceremonies, and by the many addresses and congratulations and presentations made to him on the auspicious occasion.

KILDARE.—The New Member

Mr. Denis Kilbride, the new member for South Kildare, first entered the House of Commons on the arm of the renowned Mr. Joseph Biggar, who introduced him early in the session of 1888. He returned to the House in the Parliaments of 1892 and 1895, and the omission to return him at the General Election in 1900 seems to have been due to some oversight. In Ireland, where platform oratory flourishes, Mr. Kilbride is reputed to be one of the best of platform speakers. Mr. Kilbride held a farm rented at over £700 a year on Lord Lansdowne's Queen's County estate at the time of his eviction as a Plan of Campaign leader in 1887.

Clongowes College

The Clongowes Union, an association of past pupils of the famous Jesuit College in Kildare, which has turned out so many distinguished Irishmen from Meagher to Palfes, held its sixth annual meeting at the college on Sunday, May 24. An enormous influx of visitors attended, and the weather conditions were ideal. Sir Francis Cruise, M.D., who presided, is one of the most distinguished medical men in Ireland, and is one of the highest living authorities on the 'Imitation.' Lord Chief Baron Palfes was re-elected president of the Union, and the vice-presidents chosen were: Mr. John E. Redmond and General Sir William Butler. Judge Barry was elected honorary treasurer, and the other office-bearers were re-appointed.

LOUTH.—No Crime in Drogheda

The sub-sheriff of Louth had to invest in a pair of white gloves for presentation to the County Court Judge Kibbey at Drogheda quarter sessions. There was no criminal business.

MEATH.—Smallpox through the Post

At the meeting of the Dunsshaughlin Board of Guardians it was stated that the postman, whose duty it was to receive and deliver letters at the workhouse, had been admitted into the hospital suffering from smallpox. It appears the cause of the outbreak was due to the fact that as some smallpox patients were in the hospital, the letters he received contained the germs or microbes of the disease.

ROSCOMMON.—Compensation Refused

The Midland and Great Western Railway Company claimed £1050 in connection with the recent accident on the borders of Roscommon, in which a man named Milling was killed and some damage was done to the permanent way. The popular impression is that the accident was caused by the collision of a train with a bogey which was believed to have been hauled on to the line by a goat tethered to the bogey by some railway employee. Witnesses swore that they saw the goat tethered frequently to wheels like those found on the line, and other evidence was submitted to show that the remains of the deceased quadruped when disinterred had some railway appurtenances, such as telegraph wire, still clinging to them. The railway Company's appeal for compensation from the county was dismissed.

A New Church

In Roscommon a new church, the foundation stone of which was laid on St. Patrick's Day 1897, is fast approaching completion. The building, which is one of the finest in the province, is intended to serve a double purpose. It will take the place of the old parochial church, which was entirely inadequate for the wants of the congregation. It is also intended to be a memorial to the late Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly who was a native of the town, and whose labors for the spiritual welfare of the people during the many years that he ruled over the diocese of Elphin will long be remembered.

GENERAL

Expected Loss

'New Ireland' makes the announcement that Maynooth College, the great seminary of the Irish priesthood, will lose over £3000 a year as a result of the redemption of Irish land mortgages under the Land Bill, and Trinity College, Dublin, will lose about £7000 a year.

End of the Struggle

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., speaking at Burnley (England) last week, declared that the end of the

struggle for Irish rights had fairly arrived. He advised Irish voters in Britain not to pledge themselves upon the fiscal question, but to await the word of command as in 1885. He would not vote on the merits of the fiscal issue, except in the way that would best serve the Irish cause. The Nationalist party were bound to pursue a selfish policy if they wished to see Ireland successful.

Success of Local Government

Local Government in Ireland has been a great and conspicuous success. Contrary to the ominous forebodings of Lord Salisbury and his friends the Irish county and district councils have performed the work allotted to them with praiseworthy zeal and public spirit. This statement may appear exaggerated, but it is made on the authority of the annual report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ending March, 1902, which has just been laid on the table of the House of Commons, and derives special interest from the fact that in this report the Local Government Board authorities are able to pass judgment on the work that has been done during the first term of office by the county councils and rural district councils. The Local Government Board speaks in the highest way of the manner in which the county councils and rural district councils have discharged their duties.

Irish Minstrelsy

The recent purchase of a M'Fall Irish harp by the Lord Lieutenant (says the 'Freeman's Journal') may help to introduce the national instrument into the salons of our Irish moneyed folk. It is now almost 500 years ago since another Lord Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, became a patron of Irish harpers. From the State papers it appears that Lord Dudley on coming to Ireland as Viceroy, in 1428, was determined to administer justice evenly between the Irish and Anglo-Irish. The harsh measures adopted by his predecessors, Lord Furnivall and Sir John Gray, towards Irish bards and harpers had provoked lamentable reprisals, and so Lord Dudley adopted conciliatory measures, which much encouraged the art of music. His patronage had a stimulating effect for three years; in fact, until the appointment of his successor, Sir Thomas Stanley, in 1432, and for a time the enactments of the Statute of Kilkenny, as regards minstrels, were utterly ignored. A confirmation of this may be found on the Patent Rolls of the 15th of Henry VI. (1435), wherein it is stated definitely that 'the Irish mummings, harpers, timpanists, minstrels, chess-players, rhymers, story-tellers, bards, and others, contrary to the Statute of Kilkenny, went amongst the English colonists, and exercised their arts and minstrelsy, and afterwards proceeded to the Irish enemies, and led them upon the King's liege subjects.' Coming nearer to our own day, the Duke of Richmond, when Lord Lieutenant, in 1809, purchased two harps from John Egan, the famous harp maker, of 25 Dawson street, Dublin, who added pedals to his harps so as to compete with the French double-action harp, which had been introduced by Sebastian Erard in 1801.

A Tribute to the Teaching Orders

At the meeting of the Protestant Synod on April 23, the Bishop of Killaloe proposed the appointment of a committee to inquire into the condition of secondary education as affecting the interests of the Church of Ireland. He said that in Cork, where he labored for many years, the principal positions in the large mercantile establishments, the positions of clerks, accountants, and, in fact, all remunerative positions, were occupied by persons who had been pupils of the Christian Brothers. The same thing was happening throughout Ireland in every place that the Christian Brothers had established themselves. This admirable organisation the Christian Brothers, had, he said, spread itself into every centre in Ireland where there was a sufficient number of Catholic children, and following the Christian Brothers they had the Presentation Brothers, another excellent organisation, giving very good education indeed; and then there were a large number of other religious Orders, and pupils were being educated and trained in thorough, sound education. It had come to this, that the members of the Church of Ireland who wished to give their children better education had to depend on the monastic institutions. They all saw where some time ago the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Co. were attacked for appointing Protestants to positions in the service of the company in preference to Catholics. The directors, the majority of whom are Protestants, naturally nominated Protestants to positions in their giving, but after the agitation of the Catholic shareholders, the directors came to the conclusion—and in his opinion it was a very wise conclusion—to open up these positions to competition. This would mean that positions could only be got in future by competitive examination. This entirely satisfied the Catholic shareholders, because they always had plenty of well-educated applicants, thoroughly trained up to the requirements of these very positions. The result would be that the Catholics will have the whole thing in their own hands when the system of examination came into operation. He proposed that a committee be appointed to inquire into the present system of primary and secondary education in Church of Ireland schools.

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.—***

People We Hear About

Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Bart., ex-Premier of Victoria, has just entered on his 76th year. He is one of the few people who have been elected to the House of Commons in their absence, but he never took his seat in that Chamber.

Mr. C. E. de Trafford, a famous Leicester County cricketer, belongs to the old Catholic family, the Lancashire de Traffords, whose estate near Manchester, close to the Ship Canal, figured largely in the financial speculations of Mr. Hooley a few years ago.

Colonel Patrick FitzGerald Galloway, late R.A., died at Onslow Avenue, Richmond, Surrey, on May 20. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Michael Galloway, Dingle, Kerry, and was born in 1838. Colonel Galloway served in the Afghan war of 1879-80 in charge of the field parks of the 1st and 2nd divisions of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and took part in the operations against the Zakka Kheyl Afridis in the Bazar Valley under Lieutenant-General Maude, being mentioned in despatches for his services. He retired in 1895.

Writing of the late Archdeacon Slattery, of Geelong, the Daylesford 'Herald' relates that 'generous himself, he could not bear meanness in others. This was illustrated when a swagman, being refused work or food at a Daylesford farm, pulled up a billy of potatoes from the farmer's 20-acre crop and was given in charge for theft. Father Slattery assured himself of the facts of the case, lectured the farmer on his inhumanity, presented himself in court, and pleaded successfully for the discharge of the hungry tramp.'

A cable message received last week stated that the Dublin University had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Frederick M. Darley, Chief Justice of New South Wales. Sir Frederick Darley is now in his 73rd year, and is a son of the late Henry Darley, of Wicklow. He was educated at Dungannon College and Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1851. He was called to the Irish Bar just half a century ago and went the Munster Circuit. He came out to Australia later on, and commenced the practice of his profession in New South Wales in 1862. In 1886 he was appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales, and was knighted in the following year.

Mr. William Redmond's humorous and pointed interjections are becoming quite a feature of parliamentary life. The House of Commons was favored the other day with another laughable interruption from the hon. member. Just before the House adjourned an Irish member managed to move the second reading of the Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill. Thereupon Sir F. Banbury arose to perform his customary function of talking out the Bill. The member for Peckham succeeded in speaking for many minutes without saying anything in particular—much to the disappointment of the Irish members. 'For these reasons, Mr. Speaker,' concluded Sir F. Banbury—'They ought to send you to the House of Lords,' put in Mr. Redmond, amidst a roar of laughter.

Mr. Michael Davitt is on his way to Bessarabia for the New York 'American' to investigate the recent massacre of the Jews at Kishineff, and to bring financial succor to their friends and relatives from funds subscribed in the Republic. He has not an easy task before him, if we ('Freeman's Journal') may judge by a letter from 'a well-informed quarter in South Russia' which has just been published by the Berlin 'National Zeitung'. He declares that the Kishineff explosion is only a symptom of the deep, latent dissatisfaction among the Russian peasant classes, and that the fury of the mob in this particular case happened to be vented on the Jews for purely local reasons. Mr. Davitt has, it will be seen, undertaken a serious responsibility, and, with characteristic courage, has gone to a scene of real danger, where, from the very nature of the case, he must run many serious risks.

Though the late 'Max O'Rell' adopted an Irish form of non-de-guerre, and paid several visits to Ireland, he declined to write a book about that part of the United Kingdom. 'I have many times been asked why, having written on the subject of England and Scotland, I had no intention of publishing my impressions of the Irish,' he wrote in his first book on America. 'My answer is this. In speaking of a people I like to touch on their pet transgressions, their faults and weaknesses, and I have never been able to find any in the Irish.' According to that observant Frenchman, New York is the real capital of Ireland. After the city had been conquered successively by the Dutch, the English, and the Yankees, it is to-day 'in the hands of the Irish'—so he wrote in 1889. He explained that Americans favored Home Rule in the hope that 'when the Irish get Ireland they will go home.' 'I, too,' he went on, 'would like to see the Irish in possession of Ireland, but for other reasons. First and chiefly, because they are good patriots, and though in a foreign land, even naturalised Americans, they do not forget their beloved country. They give their allegiance to America, but their hearts remain true to Ireland.'

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.—***

A New Author.

'R. C. Gleaner' in the 'Catholic Columbian' tells a story which book-lovers will enjoy. A well-known man, who spends his time nearly altogether immersed in his books, has a wife who hardly ever reads anything more solid than the fashion column of some ladies' magazines, but still she likes once in a while to pretend that she takes an interest in her husband's books, and so from time to time she goes to his library and takes out a book just for appearance sake.

'I chose a book this morning,' she remarked the other day to her husband, with a bright smile, 'by an author named Volix. Is he considered a good writer?'

'Volix!' said the good man in a puzzled tone; and then, not liking to confess himself ignorant of one of the books in his own library, he added: 'Yes, my dear, a writer of very considerable power, who possesses a remarkable insight into his subject.'

But when she had completed her elaborate toilet and had gone off to a party he sneaked round to her bedroom to discover the book of the author of whom he had never heard. It turned out to be a volume of Browning's poetry, which happened to have been bound with no name: on the back, where it merely bore the legend 'Vol. ix.'

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

No Respector of Persons.

Once when the father of the young Queen of Holland was ill he sent for Professor Rastenstein, one of the court physicians, who examined into the condition of the monarch, felt his pulse and took his temperature, and ended by saying: 'Now let me see your tongue.'

King William, though grievously ill, waxed wroth. 'I am your king,' he said, 'You have no business to order me to put out my tongue as if I was a common patient. I won't do it. Request me to do so in a polite way and I'll consider it.'

'You may be a king,' answered the doctor, 'but you are my patient and I am your physician. I did not come here to consider your rank; I came to help you to get well. Good morning!' And, taking his hat, he went home in high dudgeon.

An hour after that he was sent for again. 'I won't go a step,' he said; and would not stir an inch until the Queen herself went to him and begged him to help her husband.

When he entered the King's bedroom that monarch, having recovered his temper, at once opened his mouth and protruded his unruly tongue; and, says one who has recorded this incident for us, 'the doctor returned the compliment by saving the King's life.'

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MR CHARLES BRANSON, who for many years was at the Grand, has now assumed the management of the above Hotel, which is centrally situated at the corner of Great King Street and St. Andrew Street. At considerable cost, the whole building has undergone reconstruction. It has been greatly enlarged, furnished, and appointed, regardless of expense, making it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron balcony completely surrounding the Hotel, giving the most ample security against fire.

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

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Commercial

(For week ending July 15.)

PRODUCE.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

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

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9½d. Wheat: Milling, 3s 7d to 4s 1d; fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 5d. Potatoes: Derwents, £4 5s; seed kidneys, £3 10s to £4 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, £5 15s. Bran, £4. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 6d; dairy, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 9d. Onions: Melbourne, £5; Christchurch, £4.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris and Co., report as follows: Oats.—Market rather weaker, and shippers not operating. Good feed, or B grade oats, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; superior to medium, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—A very dead market. Prime milling, to 4s 2d, with a preference for velvet; whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 2d; other sorts, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—In short supply, and a hardening market. Best, £4 5s to £4 15s.

Chaff.—Heavy consignments of all sorts. Prime, £3 7s 6d; medium, £3; inferior, 30s to 45s per ton.

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 full attendance of buyers. Competition throughout was rather slack, and many of the lots on offer had to be passed in. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—The market continues to be very dull, and without any export demand it is impossible to effect sales of any importance. Even at a reduction on present quotations buyers cannot be tempted to operate largely without actual orders. Milling and seed lines have some inquiry, but at slightly reduced rates. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; inferior and medium, 1s 3d to 1s 6½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is little alteration to report. Millers' requirements are easily supplied with first quality, and for medium sorts there is little demand. Fowl wheat has been offering more plentifully, and at slightly lower values. We quote: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 3d to 3s 10d; whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments from Canterbury have kept the market fairly well supplied. There is strong inquiry for prime Oamaru Derwents and for good kidneys and other seed sorts. Values are firm at late quotations. We quote: Best Derwents, £4 to £4 5s; medium, £3 10s to £3 15s; best seed kinds, £4 5s to £5; others, £3 10s to £4 per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The market is heavily supplied, and, with the exception of very prime quality, all sorts are decidedly easier. Choice lots still have a good demand at prices about on a level with late quotations, but medium quality is difficult to quit even at some deduction in value. We quote: Best oatens sheaf, £3 to £3 7s 6d; choice, to £3 10s; medium to good, £2 10s to £2 17s 6d; straw chaff, inferior and light, £1 15s to £2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—We quote: Best swedes, 15s to 16s 6d per ton (loose, ex truck).

WOOL.

London, July 7.—The fifth series of colonial wool sales will be limited to 140,000 bales, and the sixth series will be unlimited.

The wool sales opened brisk, prices being from par to 7½ per cent. advance on the closing sales of the last series.

At the wool sales Messrs. Buxtons and Ronald, Balm and Co., and Jacob and Son offered 9805 bales, three-quarters of the offerings being New Zealand. There was a full attendance of buyers. Compared with the May series the prices for merinos and fine crossbreds remained unchanged. Medium coarse crossbreds were fully 7½ per cent. dearer, the home trade keenly competing for crossbreds.

At the tallow sales 1028 casks were offered, and 434 sold. Mutton: Fine, 29s 9d; medium, 28s. Beef: Fine, 31s; medium, 28s.

London, July 8.—The wool sales to-day were animated. Crossbreds were firm, but merinos limited.

London, July 9.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Forties, 11½d; forty-sixes, 14½d; common sixties, 24d; super, 25d.

Wellington, July 9.—The Department of Industries and Commerce received the following cable message from the Agent-General, dated 8th inst.: 'At the opening of the wool sales competition was very animated. Compared with closing rates of last series, greasy, coarse, and medium crossbreds are ½d dearer, and merinos and fine crossbreds at about par.'

London, July 10.—At the wool sales there was a little stronger market for merinos. Crossbreds are very firm.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was again this week a small entry. Draughts were very scarce, and the few sound, fresh horses that were in the market brought great prices, considering that none of them were young. Mr. William Smith's six-year-old gelding was withdrawn at £56, two aged geldings from Linnburn station were sold at £46 and £42 respectively, and four other aged horses changed hands at £47, £41 10s, £25, and £21 10s respectively. In light horses a number suitable for the trams were sold at prices ranging from £14 to £29. Other descriptions of light horses were dull of sale, and very little business was done in them. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £48 to £54; extra good, prize horses, £55 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £35 to £46; aged do. £25 to £34; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; spring-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £30; tram horses, £14 to £28; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £8.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was a large entry of stock and a good attendance of buyers at the Addington market.

Fat Cattle.—172 head were yarded, and prices were firm at an increase on last week's rates. Steers brought £6 15s to £10; extra prime, to £15 12s 6d; heifers, £5 17s 6d to £11 10s; cows, £5 5s to £10 15s. Beef, 28s to 31s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—There was another large yarding, and the keen demand which has been noticeable for some time was again in evidence, recent rates being more than maintained. Freezers, wethers, and best quality ewes showed a rise of 6d per head. A feature of the sale was a consignment of 38 show wethers from the New Zealand and Australian Land Company's Totara Estate, which realised from 35s to 65s per head, the higher price constituting a record for the Colony. The range of prices was: Extra heavy wethers, 35s to 65s; freezing wethers, 17s to 26s 3d; merinos for freezing, 16s to 20s; others, 11s 1d to 14s 2d; freezing ewes (aged), 14s to 20s; butchers', 12s 6d to 21s 5d; wethers and ewes, 17s 4d to 21s 9d.

Fat Lambs.—1550 head were yarded, and all prime quality met with keen competition on the part of export buyers, with the result that prices advanced 6d per head on the previous week's rates, and the quantity secured by butchers was very small. Tegs, 17s 9d to 19s 9d; a few extra large, 27s 6d; freezers, 13s 7d to 17s 6d; butchers', 12s 6d to 16s.

Pigs.—There was a small entry, and an improved demand for baconers. Prices were as follows: Baconers, 45s to 62s, equal to 4½d to 5d per lb; porkers, 34s to 44s, equal to 5d to 5½d per lb; choppers, £3 to £5 18s.

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

Clearing Sale.—We sold, on account of D. Harris, at Heywood Point road, all his dairy cattle, farm implements, etc., at very satisfactory figures, buyers from Christchurch and the north being present. The cattle were eagerly competed for, and cows made up to £8 17s 6d, while all other articles made good prices.

Late Burnside Stock Report

(Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle.—172 varded. Best bullocks, up to £11 17s 6d; best cows and heifers, up to £10.

Sheep.—1977 penned. Best wethers, up to 26s 9d; best ewes, up to 21s 6d.

Lambs.—386 penned. Best lambs, up to 15s 6d.

Pigs.—35 forward, there being no slips nor stores in market. Suckers, 13s to 17s; porkers, 44s to 50s; baconers, 52s to 65s; heavy pigs, up to 80s.

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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MRS. McLEAN ... Proprietress.

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Commercially can rely on obtaining the
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Only the best brands of Wines, Spirits
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and Berwick-on-Tweed.

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is Replete with Every Appliance to Facilitate
Dispensing. BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS
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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.

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is quick to cure any ordinary cough or cold,
and can be safely given to children. It is
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NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and
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Every Thursday.

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
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MELBOURNE via BLUFF—
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NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via
Oamaru, Timaru, Akaroa, Lyttelton, and
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-
aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington
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Every Thursday.

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Every Four Weeks.

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BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

The debate on the Address-in-Reply was resumed on Tuesday and continued on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Nearly all the Opposition members who spoke during the week strongly condemned the co-operative system as employed on public works, and declared it to be wasteful and expensive.

On Thursday afternoon Sir William Russell, in the course of his speech, condemned the manner in which the railway accounts were kept, and as a consequence it was not possible to analyse them. He contended there was an annual loss in the management of the railways. The working expenses were increasing rapidly, and whilst our expenses had grown to 68.10 per cent. those of our only competitor, the Manawatu Company had increased to only 53.97 per cent. He quoted figures to show that while the profits last year from the Government railways amounted to £22,961 more than that of 1901, we had to pay £53,257 in interest on the extra capital embarked. There were no provision for wear and tear, and renewals were paid for out of capital. He contrasted with this the policy of the Manawatu Railway Company to show that the profit of that Company was larger, whilst it paid for renewals out of the current revenue.

Sir J. G. Ward, in replying to the criticism of the previous speaker with reference to the railways administration, said that the accounts of the Department were kept entirely by the accountant, and he had never been instructed as to how he should charge anything. Responsible officers of the Department had certified that ordinary renewals were paid out of the revenue, and not out of capital. Sir W. R. Russell had forgotten to tell the House that the proportion of working expenses in English companies was 68 per cent, which was the same figure as shown in New Zealand. If the users of the railways had to provide out of revenue for the cost of all new works it would mean that every rate on the railways would have to be raised by 59 per cent, and that the life blood would be crushed out of the users of the railways. It was said the Government had not done anything for the agriculturists, whereas in one branch of the service—the railways—concessions to farmers had been granted to the extent of £415,000. This was independent entirely of concessions in passenger fares to the amount of £144,000. Sir J. G. Ward quoted figures to show the growth of the dairy industry, and attributed this growth to the grading system established by the Government. Sir W. R. Russell had said there were to be no remissions of taxation, but he had ignored the fact that the Government had already given a remission in taxation to the extent of no less than £1,500,000.

The debate was adjourned on Friday until Tuesday, and is expected to last during this week.

LOBBY GOSSIP.

A measure of some interest to widows has been introduced in the Legislative Council by the Attorney-General. It provides that the estate of every man who dies intestate, leaving a widow and no children, shall, where the value is not over £500, belong to the widow absolutely. Where the value of the estate is over £500, the widow shall be entitled to £500, and shall have a charge on the estate for the sum with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, besides being entitled to her share in the residue of the estate as if the residue had been the whole of the estate.

The Hon. John Rigg has been elected Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, and the Hon. Mr. Walker, ex-Minister of Education, Speaker of that House.

The "EXCELSIOR" STEEL ADJUSTABLE HARROW is one of the most useful Implements on a farm: it does the work of all other harrows. Prices—2-leaf to cover, 10ft 6in, £5 10s: 3-leaf to cover, 15ft 6in, £8. MORROW, BASSETT and Co. Send for catalogue.***

TIMARU

(From our own correspondent.)

July 13.

On Thursday evening last a most enjoyable entertainment was held at St. Andrews in aid of the local church funds. The Rev. Father Tubman and several Timaru friends were present. The room was filled to overcrowding, and the various singers were warmly received. The concert was opened by an overture (piano) by Misses McGuinness and Egan, followed by Miss E. McGuinness rendering 'Called back,' with violin obligato by Mr. Coombs, this item being heartily encored. Miss Egan was very successful in 'Close those dreamy eyes,' while Mr. D. McDonald in 'The deathless army' had to respond to an enthusiastic recall. Mr. J. Coombs was, as usual, warmly received on rendering a violin solo, and Mr. Barrie Mareschal in his dialect stories had ample room to show his power of mimicry. Miss Mara and Mr. F. McDonald contributed a short sketch entitled 'A pair of lunatics.' The Barrie Mareschal Company wound up the entertainment with the comedy 'O'Callaghan on his last legs.' The comedy was admirably played, the audience thoroughly appreciating the hearty humor of the play.

The Rev. Father Tubman returned thanks to the audience for their patronage and to Mr. Barrie Mareschal and company and the other ladies and gentlemen who assisted for their voluntary and generous help. The generosity displayed by the St. Andrews people in connection with the erection and maintenance of their handsome church should be an object lesson to many parishes.

In my report of the Hibernian social I omitted to mention that Father Tubman proposed the health of two young friends, Messrs James Kane and Cassidy. He was pleased to see two young Catholics so distinguished as to recently receive medals from the Humane Society for saving life. Bro Cassidy suitably responded.

A very heavy fall of snow, while it lasted, occurred here on Saturday morning—about four inches of snow fell in a few hours. The fall is reported to be much heavier in the country districts, and must cause serious inconvenience in the Mackenzie country. Several telegraph posts snapped with the accumulation of snow on the wires, and many narrow escapes from accidents happened. The arrival of the early train from Christchurch on Saturday morning was worth witnessing. The engine was covered with snow up to its funnel, through the cowcatcher ploughing it up as the train progressed. Masses of snow were collected on the roofs of the several carriages, the whole effect being unique. All trains were late, and communication by wire with Fairlie was stopped.

The Government Inspector's reports on the parish schools were all round very satisfactory, showing the different standards to be well up to the mark, and the tone and general order of the schools very good.

'TABLET' READERS!—Watch our advertising columns. The firms whose names appear there are progressive, enterprising, up-to-date. They want your trade and are prepared to cater for it. Give them a trial. And do us the kindness of mentioning the 'Tablet'!***

Messrs Louis Gille and Co., of the Australian General Catholic Depot, Sydney and Melbourne, calls attention to their cheap and popular edition of 'Gosline's Devout Instructions' on the Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and holidays...

Messrs. J. N. Merry and Co., Bond street, Dunedin, are cash buyers of wool, sheepskins, rabbitskins, hides, tallow, etc. Consignments are promptly attended to, and account sales for same, with cheque, returned on day following receipt of goods...

Messrs J. Fanning and Co., estate and financial agents, Manners street, Wellington, have a number of properties and businesses in town and country for sale. A few selections from their list will be found in our advertising columns....

Messrs Simon Brothers, proprietors of the well-known boot and shoe establishment, George street, Dunedin, and at Mosgiel and South Dunedin, have an extensive and superior stock which they want to sell as quickly as possible, and with that object they have reduced all lines to the lowest possible prices....

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 £85 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding and House Linen.

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

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

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

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

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

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(Opposite New Cathedral)

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Incense, Charcoal, Floats and Wax Tapers.
Sanctuary Lamps, Glasses and Altar Cruets.
Statues in all sizes. Crosses, Crucifixes, Medals, Holy Water Fonts, Scapulars (five in one).
Bibles in all sizes, Imitation of Christ, Prayer Books in great variety. Hymn Books.
"The Catholic Dictionary"—New and Revised Edition, 17s 6d
"Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law" three volumes, 35s.
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EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

Subscribers desiring to have obituary notices inserted in this paper should either communicate with the editor or send copy of local paper containing particulars. Unless they do this they must not be disappointed if notices of recent deaths do not appear in our columns.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIIST FATHERS.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE RECTOR

SACRED HEART COLLEGE PONSONBY, AUCKLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

Students will be prepared for Junior and Senior Civil Service and for the N.Z. University Examinations.

Terms.—Thirty-five guineas for Boarders, payable in advance at the commencement of each term, viz., the beginning of February, June, and September.

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Prospectuses can be obtained from the Director,

BRO. BASIL.

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The Stoke Orphanage.

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

Previously acknowledged ...	£	s.	d.
Mr. P. McCarthy (Mountainer Hotel, Queenstown) ...	71	11	0
Mr. M. Charles (Lismore) ...	2	0	0
Mr. G. O'Reilly (Waverley) ...	1	0	0
	2	6	

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

Westport Band Concert, £6 4s 7d; Mrs. Beech ((Ohariu), £6; Monsignor O'Reilly (Thames), £5; Mrs. Hughes (Nelson), £5; Leaper Bros. (Nelson), £4; Nelson Rugby Union, £3; Mr. Sidney Hayward (ex-pupil), £3; Father Goggan (Leeston), £2 2s; Mrs. Wells (Wellington), £1; Mr. Hall (Nelson), £1; Mr. John Kirkpatrick (Stratford), £1; Mrs. C. Knapp (Nelson), 10s; smaller amounts, 7s 6d.

In addition to the amounts already acknowledged the following in smaller sums have been received from Nelson, 15s 6d; Wellington, 5s; Masterton, £8 12s 9d.

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

(To be continued.)

IN MEMORIAM.

QUINN.—In loving remembrance of our dear father, Patrick Quinn, who departed this life on 15th July, 1891, at Arapura, Westland.—R.I.P.

Inserted by A. Quinn and family, Wellington.



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

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1903.

THE PROPOSED REFERENDUM



WHEN a former Earl of Argyll was executing a masterly retreat before MONTROSE, he realised that there are occasions on which one pair of legs is worth two pair of hands. For a retreat from an untenable position may be, and often is, like XENOPHON'S, a gallant feat of arms; and in politics, as in war, an honorable defeat is preferable to a dishonorable victory which, like that of Chæroneæ, is 'fatal to liberty.'

There is at present before our House of Representatives a Bill which, if it should ever find its way upon the statute-book, would be a serious blow to the liberties which Catholics, Jews, and other religious minorities at present enjoy under the free Constitution of New Zealand. We refer to the Bill 'intituled an Act to provide for taking a Poll of the Electors on the Question of giving Bible Lessons in the Public Schools of the Colony.' This Bill is a brazen assertion of the principle which lies at the root of religious persecution—namely, the principle of deciding religious questions and matters of creed and conscience by the brute force of a majority vote. The Bill has been aptly described as 'a subterfuge for political cowardice.' It is, we believe, the first time that such a principle of government has ever been mooted in our legislative Chambers. We earnestly trust that it will be the last, and that this vicious and dangerous Bill will speedily meet, not its Chæroneæ, but its Marathon, on the floor of our House of Representatives. Briefly, the Bill proposes to take, on the second Thursday of March, 1904, a plebiscite on these two issues: 'I vote for

Bible lessons in public schools,' and 'I vote against Bible lessons in public schools.' It provides that 'Bible lessons shall include 'simple literary, historical, and ethical explanations,' with a conscience clause in favor of teachers and of children whose parents object.

We may here usefully repeat what has so often found expression in our editorial columns: 'We Catholics do not object to a system of education because it is religious. It is equally needless to say that we are not opposed to denominational schools having the Bible read and taught in them. We teach it in our own schools, under proper direction and with judicious selection, and we wish that a knowledge of its truths could be imparted, under due supervision, to every child, Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic, in the Colony. But we do object to Bible lessons in schools of mixed religion. We hold that the Bible is the depositary, not the organ, of God's revelation to man. We hold that, therefore, it requires an interpreter; and we hold that the Church, through its representatives, is the divinely constituted interpreter or organ of revealed truth. We hold, too, that dogmatic truth is the basis both of faith and of morality. Our position is, therefore, wholly irreconcilable with that which is taken up by rationalists and agnostics, who abjure dogmatic truth and reject the Bible as the depositary of revelation, and by Protestants, who reject the living authority of the Catholic Church and adopt, instead, various methods of private interpretation of the Sacred Word.'

As to the plebiscite or Referendum Bill itself: It is unsound and dangerous in principle; and, in the issues which it proposes to lay before the electors, there lurk a trickery and disingenuousness that are deserving of the strongest reprobation. We readily acknowledge that there are questions for the decision of which the Referendum may be a political expedient of great value. Such are questions on which the average elector is competent to pass a fair and unbiassed judgment. But there are others which are emphatically not of the submittable kind. Such, for instance, are, in mixed communities, all religious questions, questions affecting the natural rights of minorities, and all matters on which sectarian, racial, or political passion has been, or is likely to be, aroused to a degree that may cloud the issues and prevent a calm and just verdict. Now the question of Bible-in-schools is a religious question. It is also, unfortunately, one in which the demon of sectarian strife has already shown his tail and cloven hoof. It, moreover, directly affects the rights of conscience of minorities. It is, therefore, not one on which the majority of the electors of the Colony have any right or title whatever to dictate to the minority. Under our Constitution there is no State Church. The religious rights of all are equal. No one creed has the right to determine or dictate what form of religion shall be taught in our public schools. No aggregate of denominations has authority to do so. But the proposal contained in the Bill, with its provision for 'ethical' or moral instruction, is nothing less than an attempt, by the representatives of half-a-dozen discordant denominations, to create a new State creed, to have it crammed into the brain-boxes of the rising generation at the general taxpayers' expense, and to change the public school system from free, compulsory, and agnostic into free, compulsory, and Unitarian.

It was asserted by the authors of the new State creed that they had definite and specific proposals to go before the country. But the two bare alternatives that are printed in the schedule are ambiguous to a degree and are highly calculated, and apparently directly intended, to confuse the issue and to entrap the incautious voter into agreement with proposals that do not appear on the ballot-paper. The issues of the Referendum appear, in fact, to be stated in terms of studied ambiguity. They are a paltry and contemptible sophism. Take, for instance, (1) the word 'Bible.' No hint is given, no mention made, that the 'Bible' referred to in the Bill is a sectarian and admittedly incorrect version of the Scriptures. King JAMES'S Bible is the book which the authors of the new compromise-creed propose to force upon our public schools. And to Catholics and the vast majority of Christians in the world, King

JAMES's Bible, with its mistranslations and its missing books and parts of books, is no more a true Bible than our 'Hansard,' with a dozen volumes left out, would still be 'Hansard.' The reading of this Protestant and sectarian version of the Scriptures in our public schools would naturally be regarded as a Protestant service, and our rulers have no more right to supply and teach King JAMES's Bible, at the general taxpayers' expense, in our public schools of mixed religion than they have to supply and teach the Douay Bible or the Jewish Bible or the Mormon Bible or the Mohamedan Koran. (2) But the confusion is still worse confounded when we come to the term 'Bible-lessons' on the proposed ballot-paper. The unexplained term, as it appears there, has a sufficient variety of meanings to puzzle a philosopher, much less an average elector. (a) It might, on the face of it, mean that the Bible is to be used as a common text book in our schools, like, for instance, the 'fourth reader.' Now all Catholics and many thoughtful and intelligent Protestants object to this, as it would almost inevitably lead to the written Word of God being handled by the great majority of pupils with irreverent familiarity. Or (b) it might mean that the 'Bible lessons' would be given, on the Protestant principle, 'without note or comment.' But this would be an openly sectarian use of an openly sectarian book. Or (c) it might mean that the lessons would be given with general note and comment. This would, in practice, come to the same thing; for experience shows that it is morally impossible for teachers to give explanations of the Sacred Word without tinging them with their own beliefs or unbeliefs. Again: (d) the unexplained term 'Bible lessons' might mean Bible lessons with merely historical, literary, and geographical explanations. If this proposal were strictly carried out, it would reduce the Sacred Volume to the level of an ordinary text-book. But the experience of other countries goes to show that the 'merely historical, literary, and geographical explanations' are, consciously or unconsciously, made the vehicle of distinctively sectarian instruction. (e) The proposal embodied in the Bill (but nowhere mentioned on the ballot-paper) provides for 'simple literary, historical, and ethical explanations' by the State school teachers. 'Ethical'! What percentage of electors understand that this Greek derivative means 'moral'? And why did the framers of this precious Bill go so far out of their way to use a word which 'is not understood of the people'—which is, as it were, 'a Hebrew speech' to them? It is plainly part and parcel of the studied vagueness, the unworthy playing upon words, the discreditable catchiness which characterise this wretched Bill, and which can have no other object than to confuse the electors of the Colony, and to snatch a victory by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain rather than by a straightforward appeal to the country on a clear-cut and definite issue. The same invidious tactics find expression in the 'Outlook,' whose heading for the subject is 'The Battle for the Bible'! We may remark that the manual of Bible lessons proposed to be taught in our schools is, with very slight modifications, that which was drawn up by the Victorian Commission in 1900, and which was thrown out by the Legislative Council in the course of last year.

A mighty parade is made about the 'conscience clause' for pupils and teachers. But the 'conscience clause' is a delusion and a snare. What right has any creed, or any aggregate of creeds, or the State itself, to compel Catholic, Jewish, or Protestant children to receive instruction in a residuum of Protestant theology unless their parents sign a conscience-clause paper?—to turn little dissidents into pariahs and expose them to the ridicule or ill-treatment of their companions by compelling them to stay outside in rain or sleet or sun while Bible lessons from a sectarian book are going on inside, and to stand up day by day and declare themselves nonconformists to the State religion? The Rev. Mr. HINTON (Dunedin) has properly denounced the conscience clause as 'a clumsy and inefficient protection to objectors'; and this is precisely what Victoria's experience has abundantly proved it to be. If teachers generally took advantage of the clause, it would, in a great measure or altogether, defeat the purpose of the framers of the Bill—to have the new Unitarian creed taught by State officials at the public expense. In practice, however, the result would be the creation and application of a religious test in the

appointment of teachers. For the rest, the proposals of the Bible-in-schools party, even if they found their way into the statute-book, would by no means settle the education difficulty. They would merely substitute half-a-dozen grievances for one, alter our Constitution by the creation of an official or State creed, and consecrate by Act of Parliament the principle that underlies religious persecution. Protestants in and out of New Zealand are profoundly divided on this subject of Bible-lessons in public schools. And great numbers of them will join with Catholics and Jews in a vigorous protest against being compelled to pay for the State teaching of Unitarianism in the schools. This pettifogging Bill is an odious attempt to catch hostile votes, on an indefinite and confused issue, for an issue which is kept out of the elector's view. The obvious remedy for our educational difficulty has long been in operation in England, Scotland, Canada, and Germany. It is, apparently, too advanced for the advocates of the Bible-in-Schools. They will, however, probably live long enough to regard it as the only way out of a situation that has become even more ruinous to them than it is financially burdensome to their Catholic fellow-colonists.

Notes

A Question of Criminality

People who make odious and ill-taken comparisons should clothe themselves in armor like a medieval knight or a modern American footballer. For they provoke reprisals and must expect hard knocks. A Scottish clergyman in Palmerston North would have done well to have looked to his own land before going out of his way to fling unfair, unprovoked, and groundless charges of excessive relative criminality against the Catholics of New Zealand, who, as he falsely averred, do not give their children the Bible. As his whole contention was based upon an absurd misreading of our prison statistics, we invite him to exercise his mind upon the fact that the commitments in his native country alone are, proportionately, greatly in excess of those of England or Ireland. The annual report of the Scottish Prison Commissioners shows that there were 63,721 commitments to prison last year in the Land o' Cakes. Of these, 46,000 were for breaches of the peace, drunkenness, and obscene behavior. For offences closely associated with excessive drinking, Scottish commitments are, in proportion to population, twice as numerous as those of England or Ireland. In Ireland, on the other hand, the authorities have closed prison after prison for want of occupants, the presentation of white gloves to judges is the order of the day, last year's return of misdemeanors shows an exceedingly low calendar, grave offences are almost unknown, and, with the agrarian question happily settled, the record of real crime in Ireland will almost be like the historic chapter on its snakes: 'there are no snakes in Ireland.'

A Sensation that Failed

The Sydney 'Evening News' recently lapsed into temporary forgetfulness of Billings's cautious maxim: 'When you find a mare's nest, be sure that the old mare is in it.' It found a mare's nest and announced the discovery with a triple scream: 'A Mysterious Inquiry Rumored Death of a Priest. Information refused to the Press.' And then followed a startling account of a mysterious death of a priest by suicide at Marrickville. The sequel is briefly told by the 'Catholic Press' of July 2. 'The morning papers,' says our valued Sydney contemporary, 'were more guarded. They spoke of a mysterious death, and said nothing more, but this rather confirmed the report of the "Evening News." However, that paper next day came out with the following, but not with the prominence they gave to the original report: "We learn that the report that the subject of the inquiry was a priest or theological student was unfounded, and we regret having giving publicity to the rumor which was in persistent circulation in the district. Even up to the present the facts of the case are unobtainable. But all inquiries show that the supposed suicide was not a priest." We understand that before the contradiction appeared legal proceedings were being taken by the priests of Marrickville. For the death in question was not that of a priest or of a theological student. The deceased was not even a Catholic. He was a Protestant, and he was in no way connected with any Catholic institution. It is likely,

GEO. T WHITE

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however, that the first "News" fabrication will be repeated in other States, and in other parts of the world in order to confuse Catholics. The contradiction may be ignored.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

In all the Catholic churches in Dunedin and suburbs on Sunday reference was made to the serious illness of his Holiness the Pope, for whom the prayers of the congregation were asked.

The Rev. Father Regnault, Waimate, arrived in Dunedin on Monday, and on Tuesday morning commenced a retreat for the students of Holy Cross College, which will terminate on Saturday morning.

In consequence of the inclement weather the ceremony of blessing and opening the new Catholic Church at Clyde, which was to have taken place next Sunday, has been postponed.

On Friday evening a very successful entertainment was given by the pupils of the Convent of Mercy, Mosgiel, in the Volunteer Hall, which was crowded, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. As a report of the concert has only reached us just as we are going to press we are obliged to hold over a detailed report of the proceedings until next issue.

On Sunday last his Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 47 persons in St. Mary's, Star of the Sea, Port Chalmers. He was assisted by the pastor, Rev. Father McGrath. We learn that the number of children on the rolls in the parish school, Port Chalmers, now stands at the respectable total of 72.

On Wednesday evening of last week the members of the Ladies Club entertained their friends at a very successful social gathering in St. Joseph's Hall. The winners of the euchar prizes were Mrs. Carson, who received a pretty lady's companion, and Mr. McDermott, a greenstone pendant. Misses Anthony, J. Griffen, and Mr. Miles contributed to the musical portion of the evening's enjoyment.

At the meeting of the St. Joseph's Men's Club in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening it was found necessary to depart from the programme arranged, and the members present were called on for short speeches, which proved very interesting. It was decided to send a letter to the Christchurch Club expressing regret at the loss of their rooms by fire. Next Friday there will be a musical evening, to which all men of the congregation are invited.

On last Sunday a meeting of the Catholics of North-East Valley was held for the purpose of taking steps for the erection of a primary school on a site which has been generously donated by the Dominican Nuns. The Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral, presided, and there was a representative attendance. The following were appointed a committee to further the proposed work: Messrs. Conway, Gilmartin, Milne, Hanley, Hungerford, Lynch, and E. Casey. The movement to provide a suitable school in the district has been taken up with much enthusiasm, and before the meeting had concluded several substantial donations were promised.

Miss Mackay, who left here recently in company with her brother the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, of Oamaru, on a visit to Scotland, writing to a relative in Dunedin, reports that they had a very pleasant trip to Suva, where they arrived on Sunday, May 21. In the evening Monsignor Mackay preached in the new Cathedral, which is described as a very spacious edifice. Whilst there he was the guest of Bishop Vidal. On the following day they went by steam launch to Rewa, a place which has gained much notoriety of late, as it was there the alleged Bible-burning occurred. Whilst at Rewa Monsignor Mackay was the guest of the Rev. Father Rouzier, and Miss Mackay of the Sisters of the Mission station. During their stay Miss Mackay was shown the famous keiro-sene in which, under the dexterous manipulation of the cable-rigger, developed into a lime-kiln, in which 238 Wesleyan Bibles were destroyed. From Suva to Honolulu the Moana experienced very rough weather, and Monsignor Mackay was unfortunately laid up for several days. Among the passengers was Dr. Cahill, of Wellington.

The half-yearly meeting of the Dunedin branch of the Hibernian Society was held on the 7th inst., there being a large attendance of members. The balance sheet for the quarter was read and adopted. The receipts for the quarter amounted to £156 5s 8d, and the expenditure to £114 12s 3d, including £51 17s 6d sick pay, leaving a balance of £11 13s 5d to be carried forward. The news of the District President's (Bro. W. Beehan) appointment as a member of the Legislative Council was greeted with applause, and a resolution congratulating Bro. Beehan was carried by acclamation, and the secretary was instructed to forward him the same. The election of officers for the ensuing quarter resulted in the following being elected and installed:—President Bro. J. J. Marlow, Vice-president, Bro. N. Quirk, Secretary, Bro. J. O'Connor (re-elected), Treasurer, Bro. D. O'Mahoney (re-elected), Warden, Bro. J. Mooney; guardian, Bro. T. McDermott; sick visitors, Pros. J. M. Casey (re-elected) and T. McDermott; auditors, Bros. W. Carr and J. Hally (both re-elected). Four candidates were proposed. General regret was expressed at the branch not being represented at the Milton social, train arrangements being unsuitable for the members to attend.

On Monday evening of last week (says the 'Alexandra Herald') the Alexandra Orchestral Society paid a visit to Mrs. J. J. O'Kane (the Society's late pianist), at her residence, Tarbert street., Alexandra. After a few selections were played by the Society and a couple of songs given by Mr. A. G. Murphy, Mr. J. D. Thomson, on behalf of the Society, presented Mrs. O'Kane with a silver gong and stand, with ladies' and gents' brushes attached. Mr. Thomson, in making the presentation, referred to Mrs. O'Kane as a capable and hard-working member of the Society, and he said that the Society's success was, to a great extent, due to her assistance. Mr. O'Kane, in responding on behalf of Mrs. O'Kane, said that he thought the present a very beautiful one, and that both Mrs. O'Kane and he would treasure it as long as they were spared, also that they would always keep a warm corner in their hearts for the Society, which they both admired, and would do all in their power to further its interests. Mr. J. R. Cairns and Mr. A. A. Briasco (conductor) also spoke of Mrs. O'Kane's sterling qualities, and of the good work performed by her when an active member of the A.O.S. The gong was inscribed as follows: 'To Mrs. J. J. O'Kane on the occasion of her marriage, from the Alexandra Orchestral Society. Alexandra, July 6th, 1903.'

OBITUARY

VERY REV. DEAN ROLLAND, REEFTON.

On Tuesday the sad, but not wholly unexpected news was received by us that the Very Rev. Dean Rolland, Reefton, had passed away. The venerable Dean had been seriously ill for some months, and for some weeks his medical adviser held out no hopes of his recovery. The deceased, who was a native of France, came to New Zealand about 38 years ago, being then in his 30th year. His first mission was in Hawke's Bay and Taranaki. In 1865 he was appointed chaplain to the forces operating under General Chute against the Maoris, and was present at a number of engagements, when his coolness, bravery, and devotion to duty gained for him the ungrudging praise of the military authorities. He played a prominent part during the retreat from Ngatutemenu, where Von Tempsky fell. His career is reviewed in Gudgeon's 'Heroes of New Zealand.'—R.A.P.

MRS E J O'REILLY, SYDNEY.

We (Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') have to chronicle the death of one of the oldest and most respected members of Newtown parish, Mrs. Elizabeth Josephine O'Reilly, wife of Mr. Peter O'Reilly, headmaster of St. Peter's public school (and cousin of the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, of Thames). The deceased lady was a native of Newcastle, Limerick, Ireland, and came to Australia about 41 years ago. She was married at Moruya in 1862 and from that time till about 11 years ago assisted her husband at the various schools of which he had charge. Being a resident of Newtown for over a quarter of a century she had endeared herself to many friends. The deceased lady who was in the 63rd year of her age, was the mother of five sons and five daughters. Four of her sons survive her, the eldest (John de Lary, harvester-at-law) having died in 1894, and at whose early demise general regret was felt and deep sympathy expressed at the time. Two daughters survive her, one of whom, Josephine, the gifted contralto, is widely known. Mrs. O'Reilly was very charitable in a quiet way, always ready to assist any benevolent movement, and the poor who appealed to her for help never went empty-handed away. A Solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of her soul by Father Sheridan, the body having been brought to the church. Many of her former pupils and many sympathising friends assisted at the Solemn Offices. As the body left the church the Rev. Father Dowling (who zealously attended the deceased in her illness) said the Office appointed for that occasion, and both Rev. Fathers attended the funeral, and said the solemn prayers at the grave.—R.I.P.

MR W MAHONEY, AUCKLAND.

(From our Auckland correspondent)

Death has claimed another of St. Patrick's parishioners, whose place it will be difficult to fill, in the person of Mr. William Mahoney, of the Oxford Hotel. He possessed all the attributes which go to make a good husband, father, and citizen. To every good work he lent a willing hand and an open purse. He was born in Bantry, County Cork, 64 years ago. In the fifties he emigrated to Victoria, and in 1862 came across to the Otago goldfields. Gold seeking enticed him to the West Coast. Here he married Miss Barry. Shortly after he came north to the Thames goldfields, where he was interested in numerous mining ventures. Subsequently he took over the Lady Bowen Hotel, which he conducted successfully for many years. Here he had to mourn the loss of his good wife. Eighteen years ago he came to Auckland city where he has continuously conducted the Oxford Hotel. His second wife was Miss Sullivan, second daughter of Mr. James Sullivan. He leaves a widow, four daughters and five sons to mourn their loss. His eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. D. Flynn, well known in Hibernian Society circles. Last Friday afternoon the burial took place. The members of the H.A.C.B. Society, of which the deceased

was a very old member, headed the funeral cortege. The remains were conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rev. Fathers Patterson, Adm., Brodie, Buckley, and Holbrook being present. The Dead March from 'Saul' was played by Mr. H. Hiscocks on the organ as the remains were taken from the church. The interment took place at Onehunga, where the service at the grave was read by Rev. Father Brodie, Waihi, assisted by Rev. Father McGuinness. Amongst those present were Sir Maurice O'Rorke, Hon. J. A. Tole, the district officers and officers and members of the Auckland branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, and a large number of citizens. Over 100 messages of condolence were sent to Mrs. Mahoney from all parts of the Colony.—R.I.P.

MRS. C. McMAHON, AUCKLAND.

Mrs. Catherine McMahon, a well known and highly respected parishioner of St. Patrick's (writes our Auckland correspondent) has passed away. The deceased lady was born at Three Mile House, County Monaghan, Ireland. Her father, the late Mr. Cormick McEntee, was a prominent figure in local government, serving as Poor Law Guardian and a member of the Hospital Board for 30 years. The deceased was educated at the convent school at Armagh. After her marriage with Mr. John McMahon she came to this Colony, living for many years on the West Coast, where she took an active part in Church affairs. Her illness was of short duration, and her end was happy and peaceful, receiving the last rites of the Church, the priests and Sisters of Mercy constantly visiting her. She was buried at Onehunga in the presence of her sorrowing husband and numerous friends.—R.I.P.

MR. FRANCOIS LELIEVRE, AKAROA.

On July 12 Mr. Francois Lelievre, the oldest French settler in Bank's Peninsula, died in his 94th year at his residence, Akaroa. In spite of his great age Mr. Lelievre enjoyed excellent health until within a few days of his death. The deceased was a native of Normandy, and after an adventurous career went to sea on board a whaler and arrived in Akaroa in 1837. After a short stay he returned to France and came out again in 1840 in the 'Comte de Paris,' which brought 82 French pioneers to found a settlement on the peninsula. They were granted five-acre sections each by the British Government, and it was in the house built on the section allotted to Mr. Lelievre in 1840 that he passed away, he being the last of those to whom the grant was made. Four sons and three daughters survive him, Mr. Lelievre leaving 105 descendants in all, including many great-grandchildren. The late Mr. Lelievre was a good settler, an excellent neighbor, and highly respected by all who had the privilege of knowing him.—R.I.P.

MRS. RODRIGUES, AKAROA.

An old identity of Akaroa, in the person of Mrs. Rodrigues, wife of Mrs. Antonio Rodrigues, passed away on July 2, at the age of 73 years. The deceased, who was a native of Madeira, arrived in the Colony in 1858, and resided in Akaroa ever since. A husband, one son, and four daughters are left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, July 5, the remains being taken to the Catholic Church, where the Rev. Dr. Kennedy read the burial service, and also officiated at the cemetery. The funeral was the largest seen in the district for a considerable time.—R.I.P.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE HOLY FATHER

The following is a summary of the principal cable messages received regarding the condition of his Holiness the Pope since our last issue:—

On Wednesday of last week Dr. Mazzone, after applying cocaine, punctured the thorax and extracted 800 grammes of sanguineous fluid from the pleura, which afforded the Pope much relief. It was then considered that his Holiness might possibly live for three days.

The Kaiser, on Sunday when praying aboard his yacht, concluded with the words: 'The world needs great and good men. May the Almighty grant the Pope many more years of life.'

On Thursday the news was more reassuring, as we were informed that his Holiness had a fairly quiet night, his pulse being frequent but regular. The evening bulletins, issued on July 10, stated that the Pope's condition was grave, the depression had increased, and the pleuratic liquid was accumulating rapidly. On the same date his Holiness had a long conference with Cardinal Rampolla, and was remarkably lucid. On leaving the Vatican Dr. Mazzone intimated that the Pope was no worse.

Towards morning the Pope experienced great difficulty in breathing, and the discomfort increased the oppression, and the pulse became weak. An operation was performed by the medical men, who extracted 2lb of serohermatic fluid.

According to a message dated Rome, July 11, the Pope was so active that he disregarded the injunction to remain in bed, and often walked without assistance to his armchair, where the doctors generally found him, and ordered him to return to bed. Replying to their

remonstrances, he said that he wished to die standing.

A bulletin issued on Sunday evening stated that his Holiness spent a fairly quiet day in bed. His Holiness is reported to have remarked to a Cardinal: 'I have been in great danger, but I feel that it has disappeared.'

On Monday his pulse was stronger. He spent a cheerful evening, and the improvement was maintained.

A cable message received on Tuesday night stated that his Holiness is becoming weaker and breathing more difficult. He conversed with the Cardinals during the evening with great difficulty, articulating monosyllables, and his memory was less clear. The Pope made a slight rally late in the evening, and conversed with Cardinal Satolli lucidly regarding the Biblical Committee. The Pope had a further relapse at midnight.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, has left for Rome.

From a cable message received by us on Tuesday we learn that his Eminence Cardinal Moran left for the Eternal City on Monday.

The following letter from the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon was read in the Sacred Heart Basilica, Wellington, on Sunday morning:—'Premier's Office, Wellington, July 12, 1903. Dear Archbishop Redwood,—At this time not only yourself and priests, but the laity of your Church, will be greatly exercised, and your heartfelt sympathy and fervent prayers will be unceasingly offered to the Almighty on behalf of his Holiness, the head of your Church. I had the great honor and pleasure of an audience with him, and in his time of affliction my fervent hope and earnest prayer is that God may give him strength and comfort him in his hour of trial. It may be some solace to you to know that through his Excellency the Governor and Secretary of State our sympathy has been officially extended. It is almost hoping against hope to anticipate recovery, but as a good and faithful servant an everlasting reward will assuredly follow, and his good works will live after him and humanity benefit thereby.—Believe me, dear Archbishop, yours very sincerely, R. J. Seddon.'

King Edward's autograph letter delighted the Pope, also Mr. Seddon's telegram. The Vatican sends to the British Ambassador daily messages for transmission to King Edward.

A message received on Wednesday morning reported that the Pope was wasting rapidly, his eyes only showing signs of life. Reuter stated that his Holiness was sinking rapidly.

Mr. John Hanley, of Waihao, South Canterbury, has presented to the local Catholic church a section of two acres of land to be used as a cemetery for the sole use of the Catholics of the district. All legal conditions in connection with Mr. Hanley's generous gift have been completed, and the following board of management has been gazetted: Messrs. Michael Corrigan (chairman), Donald Kennedy (secretary), John Hanley, John Morris, and Maurice Leonard, jun. The board has already held a couple of meetings, at which it was decided to enclose and improve the grounds. His Lordship Bishop Grimes will consecrate the cemetery in a short time. One interment has already taken place in the new cemetery, the remains of the late Miss Margaret Hanley, daughter of Mr. Patrick Hanley, being buried there.

Our readers in the Taranaki district are invited to study the advertisement of Messrs. Russell and Son, monumental masons, builders and contractors, New Plymouth, which appears in this issue. This firm has in stock and to arrive, choice and artistic designs in marble and granite monuments, headstones, crosses, etc., for which they charge the lowest price consistent with good workmanship. Messrs. Russell and Son will be pleased to send an illustrated price list on application.

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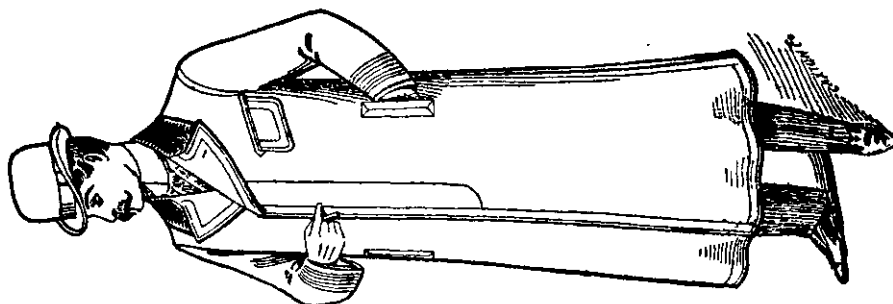
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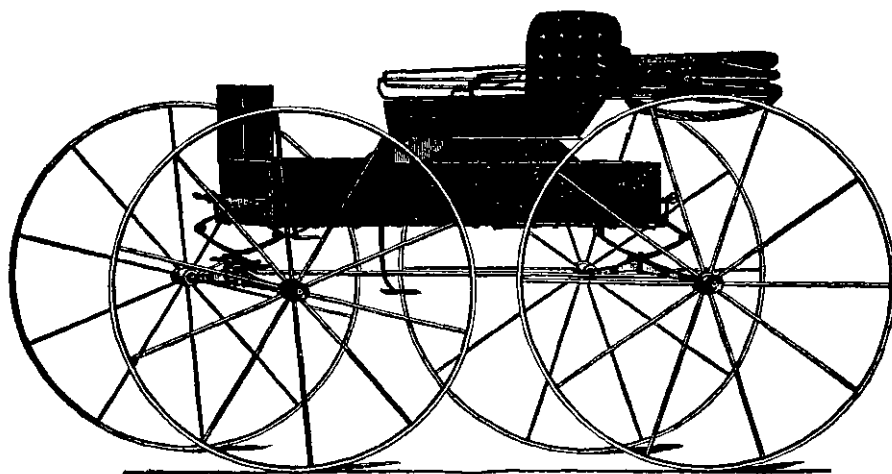
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The Storyteller

MAY

What a beautiful spring it was! Just as if it had been made to order by a poet for a happy pair of lovers. In the beginning of March the last ice carnival had been held, at which fair-haired Greta Schaffner had quarrelled with her true knight, the young professor, Karl Borndorf, leading her shrewd friends to conclude for the hundredth time that these two would be the next to become engaged. Six weeks later the gardens and orchards which surrounded the town and extended to the beach forest on the heights were covered with white cherry blossoms. The farmer does not like so early a spring, but the city people delighted in it, and the skies were in accordance with the feeling of the majority, and continued the fair weather as if there were a full supply of it for all succeeding months.

In the garden of the university, outside the windows of auditorium No. 8, a nightingale sat among the blossoms of a great magnolia tree and sang as insistently as if he alone had the right at this season, to lecture to the students. It was small wonder, when one considers that his was the only course that had been begun punctually on the first day of the summer term, the 2nd of April, for years and years. But he had never found his desk, the magnolia tree, so beautifully decorated since his first return from the long vacation on the Nile. So he made a special effort this time; he had already been addressing the class for two weeks, day and night, and it was not his fault if one of the students behind the window panes allowed his observations to pass unheeded.

At any rate, they influenced Professor Karl Borndorf, who on the last day of this sunny, lazy April, as on every other Tuesday and Friday, from six to seven o'clock, lectured on 'Old Germanic Myths and Folk Lore.' To-day, when he came to the end of his speech, he raised his eyes from his book and smiled at his colleague in the magnolia. Then, with a commanding look, as a general collects his forces, he caught the attention of his pupils, who were already beginning to put up their books, stroked his brown moustache, and said:

'Even among our own surroundings, gentlemen, at this particular season of the year we find many of these old Germanic customs springing to life again like the flowers and the songs of spring and of love—like love itself. To-day, as in centuries past, on the eve of the day which was once the most important festival of the Germanic peoples, the village youths go into the country with great secrecy. There they gather the flowering may, and on the first night of May they place it before the windows of their sweethearts as a declaration, often, perhaps, the first formal acknowledgement of their feelings and hopes. But the maiden who is over coy, arrogant, and cold is given the false may, and when she opens her windows on May-day she finds a branch of the gnarled wild cherry as a sign that she has driven away the suitor, who thus shows her what her character is—early blossoming, but hard, obstinate, and untender. We of the cities have forgotten this flower language, gentlemen, and have exchanged it for other learning. But its spirit reaches us from time to time, and in the suburbs at least, where the villas of the city business man encroach on the tilled fields one who gets up early enough shall find here and there on the first of May a house before which is laid the may—or possibly the false may.'

After this discourse Dr. Karl Borndorf took leave of his three faithful pupils and left auditorium No. 8 to take an evening walk in the woods and work out poetically the substance of his learned remarks.

Heaven had endowed him liberally. The young professor had already a fair reputation for scholarship, and, in addition to being well connected, he was the favorite pupil of the well-known Geheimrath Schaffner and nephew of old Professor Wendelin Borndorf, who occupied the chair of botany in the university and was as famous for his learning as for his absentmindedness. But as a budding poet Dr. Borndorf was the soul of all private theatricals and such affairs in college circles. He was a valuable assistant, who always found something appropriate to write for a 'polter-abend, a jubilee, a dedication, or a charity fair. Without imagining himself a Goethe, he plied this art of verse-making with untiring willingness and even with pleasure, when the name of Greta Schaffner was among those who had need of it.

'Of course she is to be there again,' he would remark in the same tone and with the same resigned smile with which Greta, when she was invited to take part in these entertainments, said:

'Well we must learn another dozen of Dr. Borndorf's allegorical verses by heart and accept his lectures on incorrect intonation patiently at rehearsals.' The patience was of a peculiar kind, to be sure, and the intercourse between author and leading lady was punctuated by remarks as sharp as a hedgehog's quills; but the strange thing was that he gave her the best parts and the prettiest verses time after time, and that she followed his instructions minutely when the performance came off, although she had run counter to them with a shrug of her shoulders or with affected amiability at rehearsals.

'It's the funniest thing about those two,' old Mrs. Mahike used to say. 'When they were school children—

heavens, I have known them from their cradles!—well, then, right through their school days they were the best of comrades; and now, why they quarrel so that they can scarcely endure each other.'

But it had really gone too far at the last rehearsal. The occasion was a little play for the 'polter-abend' of a friend of Greta's who was to marry a man in the forestry department, and Greta, in the role of 'wood-fairy,' had the lion's share of poetry. At first all went well, but when Dr. Borndorf announced that for technical reasons he must lengthen the wood-fairy's monologue some three minutes, and the wood-fairy exclaimed, 'Good heavens, more of the stuff!' the trouble began. Greta Schaffner had the last word, as usual, but she realised that she had overstepped the bounds of politeness. 'It's all his fault, though,' she tried to tell herself in answer to her qualms of conscience; 'why can't he put an end to it?'

It was with an air of great decision that Dr. Karl Borndorf placed his 'Monologue of the Wood-fairy' in an envelope with a short accompanying note, directed it to Miss Greta Schaffner, and set out to leave it personally at the Schaffners' house in Bismarck street. But he chose an hour in which only important telegrams are usually delivered—between one and two o'clock in the morning. He glided through the streets of the suburbs, with their little houses as like as peas in a pod, as quietly as a thief, and, in addition to the letter, he drew from beneath his coat something which, however, he did not put in the post box. But he was not unobserved. The old night watchman of the district, who had made himself a very comfortable resting-place in the doorway of the opposite house with the help of his cloak rolled up like a pillow, recognised the quiet visitor and took note of what he was doing.

'Now, see that!' the watchman growled to himself. 'The idea of these city folks having nothing better to do. Ever since the Kneipp cure came in they must copy the peasants in everything.'

Then he got up and walked after the retreating figure with the greeting, 'Good evening, doctor. May I trouble you for a light?'

'Certainly,' replied Karl Borndorf, with quick understanding, and he brought forth his well-filled cigar case.

The watchman congratulated himself that the professor had not forgotten this form of student expression.

'Thank you, doctor,' he said, drawing out two cigars and sticking them in his waistcoat pocket. 'You can rely on me: I have seen nothing,' and he helped himself to another cigar, which he lighted at the flame of his lantern.

Then they parted with friendly nods, and Bismarck street was quiet and dark again save for the occasional tapping of the watchman's stick on the pavement, and the glow of his cigar, which shone like a giant lightning bug in the May night.

Toward six o'clock in the morning the watchman went home to fortify himself with breakfast and sleep for new duties, among which was that of dog-catcher.

At daybreak other young men with green branches in their hands fitted about with an air of great mystery, stopping at sundry doors and windows without being disturbed by the night watchman. As it grew light the street became alive with people. Whistling bakers' boys trudged along and hung their baskets of bread on the door-knobs. Here and there a servant girl peeped out of the house expectantly simpered and blushed when she saw a may branch outside, but did not take it in, for her master and mistress must first admire it, and, above all, the neighboring maids who were not favored with such a love token must behold and envy. At seven o'clock, before the shutters of the houses were opened, the first city pedestrian appeared. This was Professor Wendelin Borndorf, called simply Wendelinus by the students, a round little gentleman with long, white locks, spectacles on his nose, and a lorgnette hanging from his neck, for he was very near-sighted. He was as early a riser as any old maid, and it was his habit to take a walk in the woods as soon as the sun was well up, deep in thought over an engrossing problem, and usually carrying in his hand something that he had picked up on his way and would lay down elsewhere in his absentmindedness. This time he held a branch between his fingers, a gnarled, crooked branch with white flowers.

Before the window of the Schaffner house his attention was attracted. He laid down the wild cherry spray and held the new object of interest close to his spectacles.

'To be sure,' he murmured, 'the may. Betula, quite right. Betula alba, our true may. And tied with a blue ribbon. How singular.'

Then he meandered on, deep in his problems again, and entirely unconscious that he still carried the branch of betula alba in his hand. But ten or twelve houses further on he saw a couple of servant girls standing together and regarding another such branch with smirks and nudges. Then he recollected himself.

'Oho!' he thought, 'if that is the case, I must take this thing back where it belongs. Where was it, though?'

He retraced his steps, peering at the houses with both spectacles and lorgnette, and stopped before a window.

'It must have been here,' he said, with satisfaction, and he laid the branch on the window-sill.

At the same moment something black and bristly assailed his nose, and when he turned round a chimney-sweep stood before him with a ladder, brushes, and the

other tools of his trade: a young, well-grown lad he was, with shining eyes. The grimy fellow pointed to a similar branch in the doorway of the house, and said, threateningly:

'See here, you, do you know that I put that there?' The professor inspected the huge may and nodded, comprehendingly.

'Yes, yes!' he said, with a smile of radiant friendliness. 'I understand! Ah, love, love! But don't despair, my friend, perhaps the young woman will give you the preference over your rival. I see you have selected *betula pendula*, the so-called weeping birch. Why was that? You should not lose courage so quickly. Good morning to you, my dear fellow.'

With these words of comfort he turned and continued his walk. The other stared after him in perplexity, then pulled the door-bell violently, and when the maid came to the door, began a harangue in tones which did not harmonise with the gentle tribute he had laid on the door sill at dawn.

When Miss Greta Schaffner came down to breakfast an hour later a letter lay beside her plate. She smiled as she recognised the handwriting.

'Well, Babette, did you get any may?' she asked the housekeeper as she opened the envelope. She had innocently stumbled on a sore point, for Babette had waited twenty years for her first may, and found the reminder of it bitter.

'Good heavens!' she said, shrugging her shoulders. 'I am glad that no one bothers me with such nonsense. The girl next door has fought with her young man already this morning because he came along as an old gentleman from the town was leaving a piece of may for her.'

Greta was not listening; her whole mind was occupied with the verses of the amateur poet. 'Yes?' she asked absent-mindedly, and continued reading.

'Yes,' Babette went on, eyeing her. 'I don't know what has come over the city folks; they are playing all sorts of tricks. Now, look what was on our window ledge this morning! The night watchman, the one who took our *Azor* to the pound, saw who put it there. And who do you think? Young Dr. Borndorf.'

The paper in Greta's hand trembled; she grew pale and stared speechlessly at the spray of wild cherry that Babette placed beside her plate.

'Now, what do you say to that?' asked the good Babette. 'Was that nice?'

'No, certainly not,' said poor Greta, with unsteady voice. 'Throw the nasty thing into the fire, Babette, and say nothing to your master about it.'

She rose and left the room, and Babette looked after her, well satisfied.

'That settles it,' she thought; and she might well say so.

The theatricals were going badly. Greta Schaffner had retracted her promise to take part and had fallen out with several of her friends in consequence. A substitute for the character of wood-fairy was found, but the poet and director seemed to have lost interest in the affair, and excused himself on the plea of studies, leaving the young ladies to do what they could with his verses by themselves. Greta Schaffner had returned his poetical effusion on the true and false may, with the following note:

'Miss Greta Schaffner thanks Dr. Karl Borndorf for his tactful remembrance and begs that he will spare her his attentions in future.'

Since then he had forsworn society and lived among old German manuscripts. His scornful lady went around looking so troubled and pale that even her learned father noticed it; her diary was the repository of several closely-written pages full of the hollowness of life, longing for death, and impressive exclamation points. She also spent hours walking in the woods, and when she met Professor Wendelin Borndorf, she returned his paternal greeting with a certain sympathetic friendliness, as if to commiserate him on being afflicted with such a nephew.

Of course Professor Wendelin Borndorf had no idea that there was anything wrong between his nephew and the fair-haired daughter of his colleague, Schaffner. But about a week after that portentous May-day he made a great discovery. He was sitting in the wood on a bench by the road which led from the town to a village on the heights, letting the morning breeze play with his venerable locks, and gazing thoughtfully up into the branches of an oak tree in front of him. Suddenly he became aware of a round object that seemed to protrude from the middle of a broad branch. He reinforced the spectacles by the lorgnette, peered up excitedly, muttering to himself, and finally rose and began a zealous attempt to clamber up the tree. But the trunk was too thick and the lowest branch was several feet above his highest jump.

At this moment the young chimney-sweep happened to come along whistling. He had work to do in the village on the hill and was in full working trim. When he recognised the old gentleman he stopped whistling and scowled.

'Ah, my lad, you come at the right time with your ladder,' cried the professor in delight. 'Would you mind helping me up this tree? I believe I see something up there that demands my presence.'

An unholy grin spread over the face of the chimney-sweep.

'I'll take care of you all right!' he said, placing the ladder against the tree. The professor mounted, swung himself into the branches, and climbed toward his

goal with such eagerness that he did not see his helper take away the ladder and hide behind a bush some distance off.

It actually is *viscum album*, the popular mistletoe! The first time I have ever seen the species on this sort of tree,' cried the professor from above, greatly excited.

'Now we will see how he gets down again,' said the chimney-sweep below, complacently.

Half an hour later Greta Schaffner came and sat down on the bench. She loved this place, so shady and solemn, particularly when the wind played among the branches.

'The forest rustles, the clouds float by,' she quoted, and raised her blue eyes to the tree. There, close to the mistletoe, she saw the professor, with blackened hands and dangling legs. He bowed to her benevolently, pointed to the parasite, and called down:

'This is indeed a lucky morning, dear child. See this big piece of mistletoe, *viscum album*. The common people call it also oak mistletoe, but, as a matter of fact, it very seldom grows on the oak trees, and this is the first time I have ever seen it in our locality. Am I not to be congratulated?'

'How did you get up there, Professor?' asked Greta.

'A kind young man, a chimney-sweep, helped me with his ladder. But I don't see him now. Do you see him anywhere, child?'

'I see neither man nor ladder,' replied Greta.

'Oh,' said the Professor, 'I am sorry. I remember now that I neglected to ask him to wait. Will you please get me another ladder, my dear? I really think I had better not attempt to jump.'

'For heaven's sake, don't, Professor!' cried Greta.

'Stay where you are, and I will see if I can get help.'

She must have walked about five minutes before she saw two people; they were her father and—Dr. Borndorf. The geheimrath had brought his companion into this secluded place to confide to him his theories regarding certain questions of Gothic acoustics. Hastily, and without looking at Karl, Greta told her father of the professor's plight.

'H'm! What are we going to do about it?' asked the geheimrath. 'If you were to notify the fire department to send the hook and ladder company—'

'I think we can manage,' interrupted the doctor, stretching himself to the full height of his tall figure, 'if Miss Schaffner will show us the way to the tree.'

'With pleasure,' said Greta, coldly, and led the way.

'The hypocrite!' she thought. 'He has sat under that tree with me for many years, and knows where it is as well as I do. He only wishes to annoy me with his presence.'

The professor was waving a branch of mistletoe at them in the distance.

'A splendid discovery, my friends!' he cried. But where is your ladder?'

'I am afraid we must do without, uncle,' said the doctor, standing under the tree. 'But if you will put your foot on my shoulder—'

'That isn't necessary, sir,' said the chimney-sweep, emerging from his hiding-place. 'The old gentleman should have whistled for me: I was in the wood picking wild flowers. But I want to take this chance to ask the gentleman why he brought my girl a may branch when he didn't even know her. Such foolishness isn't dignified for a learned gentleman with white hair.'

The professor meantime had descended the ladder. He looked at his questioner in amazement.

'Ah,' he said, 'now I remember. It was in Dis-marek street, wasn't it? Why, my dear fellow, that was a mistake. You refer to a branch of flowering may tied with a blue ribbon, do you not? It was lying on the window-sill when I came along. I took it away quite absent-mindedly, and was merely putting it back.'

Dr. Karl Borndorf looked doubtfully at his uncle and then at Greta, who had changed color, and was leaning against the oak.

'Are you sure, uncle, that you put the may back in the right window?' he asked. 'Perhaps it belonged to the next house.'

'There was a wild cherry branch there,' said Greta, with downcast eyes, pulling at an oak leaf.

'Oh, good gracious, yes!' exclaimed the professor. 'I had been carrying that in my hand. Where could my wits have been that morning? Ah, tell me, my friend,' he continued, taking the geheimrath a few paces aside, 'do you suppose that this unknown servant girl of your neighbor's could—what shall I say?—bring a suit against me on account of this misunderstanding? It would be very unpleasant.'

'No, I don't think so,' laughed the geheimrath, and he beckoned to the chimney-sweep.

'You see, my man,' he said, 'it was all a mistake.'

'All right,' replied the sweep. 'We've made it up, anyway, me and my girl.'

'And I am very glad to hear it,' said the professor, diving into his pocket. 'Here, take this and give it to your fiancée.'

The sweep eyed the gold piece undecidedly.

'I won't take any presents for my girl,' he said at last, 'but I'll tell you, I'll take it for helping you into the tree.' With which he pocketed the gold piece and walked off.

'So this is the mistletoe, is it?' asked the geheimrath, examining the twig in his colleague's hand. 'Curious! It was a sacred plant to our heathen forefathers, and you know that in England it still retains certain traditions of love; if a man catches a girl under the mistletoe at Christmastide he may kiss her. And now, what are you young people doing?'

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There stood his daughter Greta, directly under the mistletoe-bearing oak, allowing herself to be kissed by Karl Borndorf as unconcernedly as if it were Christmas in England.

'Ah!' said the geheimrath, and smiled contentedly, for the sight pleased him.

'Ah!' repeated the professor, holding the sprig of mistletoe before his spectacles instead of a lorgnette.

'Well, May is a blessed month, my friend!'—Exchange.

The Catholic World

BELGIUM.—The Carthusian Order

The Carthusian Order, expelled recently from France, has purchased for 3,000,000 francs the splendid castle and estate known as Cambron Casteau, in Southern Belgium.

CEYLON.—The Sisters of the Poor

The admirable work done by the Little Sisters of the Poor in Colombo, Ceylon, has been officially recognised by a visit of his Excellency, Sir West Ridgeway, to dedicate the new wing of the home built by the community.

ENGLAND.—A New Church

The foundation stone of the new Catholic church of the Holy Ghost and St. Stephen at Shepherd's Bush, London, was laid on May 23 by the Right Rev. Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Emmaus. The church, which will be built in the Romanesque style, will be completed in six months' time and afford accommodation for a congregation of 700.

Death of a Priest

The Church in London has sustained a great loss by the death of the Rev. Father George Cologan, Rector of Our Lady, Manor Park Road, Harlesden. His end was very sudden. Some idea of the general respect which was entertained for the departed priest may be gathered from the fact that on the day of the funeral a very large number of the shopkeepers closed their shops. Hundreds of people, including many priests, attended the funeral.

A Catholic Procession

On Sunday, May 24, a great gathering of the members of the Catholic Young Men's societies of Liverpool and district assembled at the St. George's Pier Head for their annual parade through the city. There were several thousands of the members, who were marshalled into three large contingents and marched through the streets to St. John's Church, Kirkdale; St. Alban's, Athol street; and St. Alexander's, Bootle. The processionists, who wore the different colored sashes of the various orders, were accompanied by a number of bands, playing 'Faith of our Fathers,' 'Hymn to the Sacred Heart,' 'Arm for deadly fight,' etc. The routes of the procession were lined by thousands of interested spectators, who could not but admire the order and fine appearance which the marching masses presented. At each of the churches appropriate addresses were delivered, and when the devotions were over the processionists were mustered again and marched back to the starting point, where they dispersed.

A Bigot Rebuked

When Lord Claud Hamilton went to Ilford (says the 'Catholic Times') and at the opening of a bazaar spoke of the absence of intellectual and commercial supremacy wherever the Catholic Church predominated he probably was under the impression that his remarks would not come under the notice of Catholics. The 'Ilford Guardian,' however, reported them fully, and it also gave space to the report of a sermon by Father Palmer in reply. We venture to assert that Lord Claud will not put forward a rejoinder or visit Ilford soon again. Father Palmer demolished every portion of his contention. Catholics and ignorance! said he sarcastically. Shakespeare and ignorance! St. Thomas Aquinas and ignorance! Dante and ignorance! Tasso and ignorance! Pope and ignorance! Pasteur and ignorance! Cardinal Wiseman and ignorance! Why, the infidel historian, Gibbon, expressed the conviction that more work was done in a Benedictine monastery than in the two Protestant Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. And if Lord Claud had made enquiries about Ilford he would have learnt that the Catholics were the only religious body there that had not gone cringing to the rates for the support of their children, and that they had spent £5000 on the erection of elementary schools.

A Levitical Family

The Rev. Herbert Vaughan, son of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Ross, and nephew of the late Cardinal Vaughan, has left the English College, Rome, for England, where he will take up missionary work in the archdiocese of Westminster.

The Oratorians

The Oratorians held high festival on St. Philip's Day at their splendid church in South Kensington. Bishop Stanley officiated at the morning service, and there was a sermon by Father Chase. The Fathers afterwards entertained to luncheon a large party, among the invited guests being the Duke of Norfolk and his bro-

ther, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., Lord Herries, Sir Francis Burnand, Mr. Carew, M.P., and Mr. Boland, M.P.

French Exiles

The Trappist Fathers from Cherbourg, France, have, through an agent, bought an estate of some 600 acres at the village of Martin, near Fordingbridge, Wilts. A large monastery is to be erected, and about forty monks will take up their abode there. Amongst other industries, the Trappists make a famous cheese, which is largely sold all over the world.

Appointed Chamberlain

The Pope has appointed the Rev. Abbe Toursel, of the French Chapel, Little Genge Street, London, to be one of his chamberlains of honor. At one time the chapel was in receipt of an annual subsidy from the French Government, but this was withdrawn some years ago, though it is still recognised and used as the church of the French Embassy in London.

A Salesian Mission

A new Catholic Church has just been opened at Chertsey, to accommodate some 160 persons. The mission has been confided to the Salesian Fathers. Eastworth House, which hitherto had served the purpose of a temporary chapel, has been taken over by the Salesian Nuns, who, at the request of Dr. Bourne, Bishop of Southwark, will undertake work among the poor of that district.

Guild of Ransom

At Kensal Road, London, on a recent Sunday, there took place the annual Guild of Ransom public procession in honor of God and Our Lady. The streets were thronged by hundreds of interested spectators, and, on the whole, the crowd was respectful and reverent. Catholics from all parts of the Metropolis joined in the ceremonies, all wearing their confraternity robes or badges. Many priests were present, and with bands and banners, and the brilliant coloring of some of the robes, a very fine spectacle resulted. Relics of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Blessed Edmund Campion, and Blessed Cuthbert Mayne were carried through the streets, and a very handsomely decorated statue of Our Lady.

FRANCE.—Roughs in Church

A gang of roughs interfered with Divine service at Plaisance and Belleville on a recent Sunday. M. Combes was very angry thereat; and, to mark his displeasure, has suspended—the stipends of the cures at those places.

ITALY.—An Immense Gathering.

It is estimated that at least 200,000 people were present on May 17 in Turin at the coronation of the far-famed picture of Our Lady Help of Christians venerated in the beautiful sanctuary which was dedicated to her by the late Dom Bosco.

The Queen-Dowager

The Queen-Dowager Margherita set out from Rome on Ascension Thursday in an automobile for the historic abbey of Monte Cassino, where she assisted at High Mass. During the service (says the correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle') a remarkable panegyric was pronounced by Canon Vallego of Savona. The orator discoursed upon the Ascension as the festival of peace, and the mission in the modern world of the Benedictine Order, whose motto was 'Pax.' Then, turning to the bereaved Sovereign, Canon Vallego bade her take courage in her social efforts towards peace and conciliation, from the example of the sainted Patriarch of Western Monasticism. The preacher continuing, paid a touching tribute to the memory of the assassinated monarch King Humbert, as a peacemaker. Queen Margherita, who was moved to tears, afterwards expressed her gratitude to the preacher. The service being concluded, the Queen-Dowager was escorted through the vast corridors of the ancient abbey to the State apartments prepared for the recent visits of King Emmanuel and the German Emperor.

ROME.—The Christian Brothers

The great commercial school, as it may be justly called, of the Irish Christian Brothers in Rome, now counts almost 300 students on the lists of evening attendance only. Thus the desire of the late Cardinal Jacobini to combat the disgraceful methods of proselytism is being crowned with a full success, and it is to be hoped that the Brothers will receive that measure of support which they deserve for having created the best institution of the sort in Italy.

English Nursing Sisters

When in Rome his Majesty the King sent a portrait of himself to be hung in the convent of the English Nursing Sisters of the Little Community of Mary, with an expression of his Majesty's hope that 'this souvenir of his visit to Rome would be appreciated by the Sisters.' The letter accompanying the gift is dated from the Quirinal Palace, as is also a letter of April 29th accepting an illustrated volume from the Sisters and conveying his Majesty's thanks for same. These Sisters are founding an English hospital in Rome.

Germany and the Holy See

Within the past few weeks (writes a Rome correspondent, under date May 24) over 2000 German pilgrims have arrived in the Eternal City, and have been admitted to see his Holiness in three divisions. Never since the suppression of the infamous May Laws did Germany and the Germans stand out so prominently in Rome. It is

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thought that the German Government will shortly be officially declared by the Holy See to be the official protector of all German Catholics in Eastern countries. For many centuries the Eastern protectorate has belonged to France, 'the eldest daughter of the Church.' Now that it is too late, even the anti-clerical section of the French press is awakening to the far-reaching consequences of the Kaiser's respect for the Holy See, and of French attacks on religious liberty.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Church Progress

A South African priest writes as follows: The new Catholic Cathedral at Durban, now nearly finished, will be the finest church in South Africa by a long way. Bishop Jolivet is also building a very fine school, and you would be surprised and pleased if you could witness the grand work which the Trappists are doing for the natives. The Oblate Fathers have many large missions in Zululand and Basutoland, besides missions and schools for Indians and schools for colored children. On Sundays you could hear sermons in English, German, French, Zulu, Kaffir, and Dutch. Some day, please God, we hope to hear a sermon in the grand old Irish tongue.

SCOTLAND.—Australian Visitors

Brother Stanislaus, Provincial of the Marist Brothers in Australia, and Brother Denis, of Sydney, after visiting France on business, paid a visit to the principal schools in the British Isles, spending some time in Glasgow, where they visited St. Mungo's Academy and St. Mary's and St. Andrew's schools.

Voluntary Schools

The 'Educational News' states that Scotland has 284 voluntary schools, 189 of which are Catholic, 67 Episcopalian, and the remainder Presbyterian. These schools employ 869 teachers, 606 of whom are Catholic, 147 Episcopalian, and 116 Presbyterian. The non-certificated teachers number 584, 476 of whom are Catholic, 89 Episcopalian, and 19 Presbyterian. There are 56,484 pupils in the Catholic schools, 10,691 in the Episcopalian schools, and 5698 in the voluntary Presbyterian schools. The Parliamentary grant made by the Education Department totals for the Catholic schools in Scotland £58,423; for the Episcopalian £11,135; and for the Presbyterian voluntary schools, £6636.

THE KISHINEFF ATROCITIES

WHAT ARCHBISHOP O'REILY SAID.

The meagre cable-messages that appeared in our daily papers give no conception of the diabolical deeds that have made the name of Kishineff, in southern Russia, a name of horror. Two weeks ago we briefly summarised the position of the unhappy Jewish population in Kishineff from the reports that appeared in the Catholic and secular papers published in England, and in the columns of the 'Jewish Chronicle.' The last issue of the 'Jewish Chronicle' to hand devotes some four large pages to the publication of long extracts from the Russian and other Continental papers regarding the butchery of the peaceable and unoffending Jewish population of Kishineff. There is little to add beyond what has already appeared in our columns, but some of the later and fuller details of the outrage, plunder and massacre of the hapless Hebrews make sickening reading, while the inflammatory articles of the 'Bessarabets' and the criminal inactivity or connivance of the authorities in these as in later horrors which they provoked and were clearly intended to provoke, are brought out in a fuller and more lurid light.

Our Australian, European, American, Canadian, Indian, and other Catholic exchanges have, one and all, published editorial articles in vigorous condemnation of the Kishineff atrocities and the fanning of the Jewish people by the Russian Government.

Archbishop O'Reily

was the principal speaker at a public meeting held in Adelaide to express sympathy with the persecuted Jews in Russia, and to take steps to raise funds for their relief. In the course of his speech, the Archbishop recounted the early trials of the late venerable Dr. Salvado, the best and most loving friend that the Australian aborigines ever had. He told how Father Salvado came to Western Australia in the early forties—a Spaniard and a stranger in a strange land; how he went far out among the dusky folk and toiled and moiled for them, until, in a bad season, his supply of flour and meat ran short. 'With an anxious heart,' said the Archbishop, 'as reported by the "Southern Cross," Father Salvado set his face towards Perth. He yoked his bullock team. Clad in a jumper, listened to the waist with leather belt, and whip in hand, he trudged his weary way of 90 miles beside his bullocks to the capital of the West. The Western colony comprises one million square miles. The Catholic population in the days to which I refer numbered but the scanty total of 800 souls. The members were the poorest of the poor—hewers of wood and drawers of water—in an impoverished land. They were hardly equal to support the couple of clergymen who ministered to their spiritual wants. For Father Salvado and his black children they could do nothing. For Father Salvado it was an hour of almost dark despair. But God is good and loves to stretch out his hand when the darkness is at its worst. Relief came unexpectedly to the forlorn missionary, and that relief came through one who was of the Jewish faith.

'Amongst the early pioneers of the Western State was

Mr. Sampson.

For some years he was honorary postmaster of the State's chief port. The mails came at rare and uncertain intervals. The ship's arrival was timed for once in about every eighteen months. As postmaster Mr. Sampson boarded each vessel. I had it from his own lips that the European mail for the Western State, including papers as well as letters, never unduly taxed the capacity of the breast pocket of his overcoat. Mr. Sampson was the kindest-hearted of men, and somehow in a happy moment Father Salvado crossed his path. The story was soon told, and Mr. Sampson's sympathies were at once aroused. Mr. Sampson had at this time just built for himself a new residence in Perth. The house was the wonder of the time. Forming part of the house was a large drawing-room. Mr. Sampson's mind was made up at once. Father Salvado was a very cultured musician. I do not mean that he was an instrumentalist only. His skill was of the highest in theory as well as in practice, and he was an improviser on the organ of very exceptional skill. I have often sat and listened to him as he played a hymn tune of my giving—played it twenty times through and always with harmonies of a different kind. Mr. Sampson had immediately tickets printed for a concert to be given in his own drawing-room. He acted as unpaid canvasser for the sale of the tickets. He found the piano—a rare article of luxury in those early days—and when the hour arrived had the concert room packed. A few days later Father Salvado set his face homewards. He wore his jumper and his belt, and carried his whip again. His team was well laden. He had flour and rice and sugar and tea in sufficient quantities to last him for a whole twelve months.

Father Salvado, then Bishop Salvado, was already advanced in years when it was my privilege to make his acquaintance. I was young and had all the impressionableness of youth. His words sank into my heart.

I Never Forgot the Lessons

he taught me of gratitude towards those of the Jewish faith, and of kindness towards their race. For Australian citizens of the Jewish faith I am conscious of no feelings save those of respect and goodwill. For over thirty years I have been trying to labor in the interests of the weak, the suffering, the afflicted. I take no credit to myself for what I have done. I have acted as best I could, and yet I know my acting has oft been amiss. Let me say this. I have never made an effort to aid the helpless among my fellow creatures; I have never striven to lift unhappy ones out of the deep slough of distress, that I have not found Australian citizens of the Jewish faith prepared to support me with their counsel, with their sympathy, with their purse.' The Archbishop then proposed the first resolution, which ran as follows:—'That this meeting declares its abhorrence at the merciless outrages perpetrated at Kishineff, not only upon men, but also upon helpless women and children of the Jewish faith, and expresses further the fervent hope that the Russian Government will take early and effectual steps to prevent a repetition of crimes, which are a stain on humanity and a disgrace to civilisation.' Another resolution, proposed by Dean Marvat (Anglican), was passed opening a subscription for the afflicted Jewish flock in Kishineff.

Legacies of a Catholic Archbishop

Few of those among our Protestant friends, who are fond of quoting Biblical 'chapter and verse' against the Church, may be aware (says the 'Sacred Heart Review') that it was Catholics who made it possible for them to do so. Of course without the Catholic Church there would be to-day no Bible to quote from anyway; but as to the division of the Sacred Scriptures into chapters and verses—that is said to have been done by Cardinal Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, though some authorities give the credit to Cardinal Hugo about the year 1240. Be that as it may, however, it is not the only thing for which the Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury was remarkable. Among the other legacies he left to the world in general is the lighthouse. He was the first to found a society for systematically putting fixed lights on dangerous headlands to guide ships safely on their way. He called it the Guild of St. Clement and the Most Holy Trinity; and Trinity House, which now rules all English lighthouses, is its direct descendant, owing its origin and its name to him. Nor is this all we have to remind us of his life and labors. He is still more closely related to us, who are Americans, since he is the historic father of our liberties. He it was who led the English barons in King John's reign to wring from that tyrannical monarch the Magna Charta; and the constitution of the United States is the robust offspring of that great charter of the peoples' rights and liberties.

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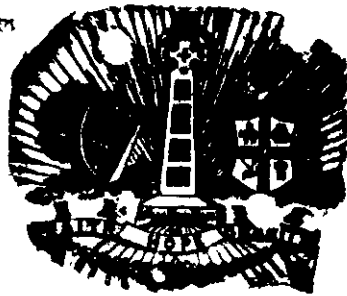
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W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland

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R. C. CHUTE (late of Temuka Hotel, R. has much pleasure in informing his friends and the travelling public that he has taken over the above well-known hotel and trams, 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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INTERCOLONIAL

At a conference on public morals in Sydney last week appalling statements were made as to the extent of the immorality at the present time, especially amongst young girls. Resolutions were passed for comprehensively dealing with the evil and these will be presented to Parliament with a view to legislation.

On July 1 eight priests left Sydney on a visit to the South Sea Islands: Rev. Father Roche (Muswellbrook), Rev. Father O'Flynn (Newcastle), Rev. P. Murphy (formerly of Merewether, but now on leave), Very Rev. Father Bertreux, S.M., of New South Wales, and the Rev. Fathers L. Martin, E. O'Brien, M'Carthy, and Cary, of Victoria.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has made the following clerical changes in the archdiocese: Rev. P. J. Fitzgerald, from St. Brigid's, North Fitzroy, to St. Mary's, Geelong; Rev. W. B. Power, from St. Mary's, Dandenong, to North Fitzroy; Rev. J. Collins, from Geelong to St. Ambrose's, Woodend; Rev. M. Ryan, from Woodend to Dandenong.

On June 24 the parishioners of the Rev. E. J. Luby, Brunswick, Melbourne, entertained the rev. gentleman and presented him with an address and a purse of 150 sovereigns in celebration of his silver sacerdotal jubilee. There was a large and representative gathering. Mr. W. Rose, J.P., who presided, made the presentation on behalf of the parishioners.

The Rev. Father F. J. Roche, who has labored uninterruptedly for the last 16 years in the diocese of Maitland, the last seven of which have been spent in Muswellbrook, where, throughout the district, many schools and churches stand as monuments to his zeal and energy, was made the recipient, prior to his departure on a holiday visit to some of the islands of the Pacific, of an address and purse of over 80 sovereigns.

At a committee meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Melbourne, it was decided to adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Archdeacon Slattery, who was a generous benefactor of the Society. He always contributed £100 per annum, and sometimes more. In fact, whenever he obtained a bequest he generally shared it with St. Vincent de Paul Society. Deep and heartfelt expressions of regret were manifested by all the members for the loss of one whose love and sympathy for the poor and afflicted were ever in readiness to relieve and comfort those in distress.

When Mr. J. G. Duffy, M.L.A., was addressing an election meeting in Seymour about 17 years ago, he was asked by Mr. T. Bolton, a local butcher, if he would favor giving a bonus to the parents of large families. Mr. Duffy replied that he would, and jocularly added that, should Mr. Bolton ever become the father of 20 children, he would, if unable to induce the Government to give him a bonus, present him with one out of his own pocket. As years rolled on, Mr. Bolton's twentieth child arrived, and when Mr. Duffy was in Seymour recently attending a social function, Mr. Bolton reminded him of his promise, and the other day he received a handsome silver-plated mug from Mr. Duffy.

The Nursing Sisters of the Little Company of Mary are established in South Australia (writes the Sydney correspondent of the Adelaide 'Southern Cross'), and you will, therefore, be interested in the annual meeting of the subscribers to their beautiful hospital at Lewisham, Sydney. The meeting was held under the presidency of the Governor and there was a large and distinguished gathering. The Cardinal delivered an address describing and eulogising the work of the Sisters. The State Governor (Sir Harry Rawson) also paid a tribute to the Sisters. The collection amounted to £150. The Sisters have won the hearts of the people of all denominations. The Rev. Dr. Porter, a Baptist clergyman known for his anti-Catholic prejudice, was a prominent figure at the meeting, and among the donations received during the year was £100 from a Protestant gentleman.

The thronged congregation in St. Mary's Church, Geelong, during the obsequies of the late Archdeacon Slattery was moved to considerable emotion when his Grace the Archbishop in the midst of his delivery of the funeral oration digressed to read a letter which he had received that day from one of the many who had been assisted by the deceased priest. The writer proceeded to say: 'If ever there was a true Christian on this earth, it was this man (the Archdeacon). Some 16 years ago I was in very great distress, and somehow I felt impelled to write to the Archdeacon, though I had never seen him. Next evening when I opened my door, I found a letter, which contained a cheque for £8. In the letter the Archdeacon said his duties prevented him from being able to get employment for people, but at the same time he would help me in order that I might be the better enabled to help myself. He concluded by advising me to put my trust in God. Although a bit of a sceptic in religious matters, the letter came as such a surprise that instinctively I dropped on my knees to offer a prayer for my benefactor and for myself. I mention this so that you may fully realise what a man he was.' The Archdeacon died practically penniless. Tangible proof of the hold he had on all classes was evinced on the day of the announcement of his death when a meeting of a representative character was held in Geelong and the sum of £300 subscribed towards erecting a mortuary chapel in the local cemetery to perpetuate his memory. The total cost, £500, has now been fully subscribed.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 19, Sunday.—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost. St. Symmachus, Pope and Confessor.
 " 20, Monday.—St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor.
 " 21, Tuesday.—St. Alexius, Confessor.
 " 22, Wednesday.—St. Mary Magdalen, Penitent.
 " 23, Thursday.—St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr.
 " 24, Friday.—St. Vincent de Paul, Confessor.
 " 25, Saturday.—St. James, Apostle.

St. Symmachus, Pope and Confessor.

St. Symmachus, who was Pope from 498 to 514, was born in Sardinia. He was the successor of Athanasius II. He zealously combated the heresies of Nestorius and Eutyches, and some writers attribute to him the introduction into the Mass of the 'Gloria in Excelsis.'

St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor.

St. Jerome Emilian belonged to a noble Venetian family. Upon the death of his father, when he was about fifteen years of age he entered the army, to the great affliction of his mother, who soon beheld him fall into a dissolute way of life through the bad example of his companions. Having received a commission from the Venetian Senate to relieve the garrison of Castelnovo, which was invested by a German army, Jerome succeeded in effecting an entrance to the citadel, and in repelling for some time the assaults of the enemy. Upon the fall of the castle he was seized, loaded with chains, and cast into a dark dungeon. In these straits he began to reflect with anguish on the state of his soul, and with sighs and tears acknowledged the justice of God in thus treating him according to his merits. Suddenly a ray of hope penetrated his heart when he thought of the tender mercy of our Blessed Lady, and he made a vow on the spot, in case of his deliverance, to visit barefoot her celebrated shrine at Treviso, and there publish aloud her bounty in his regard. As soon as he completed the terms of his vow he returned to Venice, and, renouncing the honors and offices of the State, devoted himself henceforth to the service of God and the relief of the afflicted poor.

St. Mary Magdalen, Penitent.

According to an old tradition, St. Mary Magdalen was the sister of Martha and Lazarus, and was that sinner who anointed the Saviour's feet. After her conversion she became the most faithful and zealous servant of the Lord. She stood with Mary, the Mother of Jesus, and Mary, the wife of Cleophas, under the Cross; she was first at the sepulchre after the Sabbath, and there saw Jesus, whom she thought to be a gardener, until He kindly made Himself known, and commanded her to announce the news of His resurrection to the Apostles and Disciples. She came into Provence, Gaul, with Lazarus and Martha, and passed the rest of her days at St. Baume, in penance, prayer, and contemplation.

St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Apollinaris, who was the first Bishop of Ravenna, and the only one of this Church who suffered martyrdom was, it is believed, a disciple of St. Peter. He is famous in Church history although the acts of his life such as we have them, are not authentic. His panegyric was pronounced by St. Peter Chrysologus, one of his successors. Hungary claims him as its apostle. His remains, formerly kept at Classe (ancient sea harbor four miles from Ravenna), were transferred in 549 into a vault of the same church. Pope Honorius founded a church at Rome in honor of St. Apollinaris about the year 630.

St. Vincent de Paul, Confessor.

St. Vincent de Paul was born in 1576. The indications of ability which he exhibited led to his being sent to school at Toulouse. He was admitted to priest's orders in 1600. He laid the foundation of what eventually grew into the great and influential Congregation of 'Priests of the Missions.' Vincent's preaching was of the most simple kind, singularly effective and progressive. He founded the Order of the 'Daughters of Charity' at Paris in 1631. The Order is popularly known by the title of 'The Sisters of Charity,' or 'Grey Nuns,' and its members have won for their Order as well as themselves the admiration, esteem, and well-deserved praise of all nations for their godlike ministrations to the sick and afflicted during times of war and peace. St. Vincent died at the advanced age of 85, at St. Lazare, September 27, 1660; and was canonised by Clement XII. in 1737.

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