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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

The Christchurch 'Star.'

If the Christchurch 'Star' enjoys a bad pre-eminence it ought to be in the seventh heaven just now. It holds the evil distinction of being the solitary newspaper—secular or religious—in New Zealand that has disgraced the respectable profession of journalism by dancing an editorial can-can of bigotry by the bier of the good old Pontiff who has gone to his rest. The decenter side of our human nature—even of Hottentot human nature—is in full accord with the old Dantean proverb: 'Oltre la tomba non va ira nemica'—'the ire of enemy passeth not the tomb.' And we can well understand the disgust with which people who wear clean linen, or who value the decent amenities of life, regarded the venomous outbreak of editorial bigotry which the Christchurch 'Star' of the 21st inst. published in connection with the demise of the late Pontiff. The 'Star' editor treated his readers to cheap and nasty sneers about Pius IX. busying himself over-much with 'theological quibbles about the Virgin.' In the course of the same article there appears what is, without comparison, the most virulent and gratuitously offensive paragraph that has appeared in the editorial columns of any secular paper in New Zealand for many a year. It runs as follows:—

'Papacy has much ill to be responsible for. It cut a swathe through the Middle Ages, more sanguinary, more marked with the curse of fire and sword than that of the hordes of Attila or the followers of the Arabian prophet. In its wake followed superstition, blasphemy, rebellion against the Almighty. But Papacy is no longer what it was at that time. The world has changed, and the Roman Catholic Church has changed too. It will never become just what it was at the time when the Pope divided the American continents between Spain and Portugal, giving to each one half, as if it had been an orange to give to two good children.'

An article that appeared in our editorial columns some two months ago, and still, perhaps, in the memory of many of our readers, furnishes an instructive evidence of the amazing degree of ignorance which could have penned such a wild and woolly paragraph. It is followed by another that, if less offensive, is not less misleading—where it states that the Catholic Church 'now has commenced' to recommend the reading of the Scriptures, and that this is 'the best proof of the changed conditions' that prevail within her fold. It is clear that the schoolmaster has not been abroad to much purpose in the editorial rooms of the Christchurch 'Star,' and that 'Our Great National System of Education' has not

been as successful as was expected in expelling ignorance. The paragraph quoted above bears a suspicious resemblance to the vitriolised waterspouts of roaring oratory that have been associated with rowdy celebrations of 'the glorious, pious, and immortal memory' of the little Dutchman. For people who like that sort of thing it is just the sort of thing they like. But if that is a fair sample of the sort of stuff the Christchurch 'Star' serves up to its readers, local Catholics will have very little manliness or public spirit or regard for the faith and feelings of their families if they ever let so much as one of its envenomed columns appear within their homes.

He talked Down to Them

Sane people as little dream of going to an Orange anniversary for fact regarding the Catholic Church as to a mud-puddle for cut diamonds or to a goat for wool. For history you get hysteria there, for reason abuse, and the incense of its worship is assafoetida. A famous English barrister found it necessary, though somewhat difficult, to talk down to the meagre intellectual level of the average jury. And in the same way an educated and otherwise fair-minded man may, by strenuous endeavor, reach down to the depths of the slip-slop that is deemed appropriate to the celebration of 'the glorious twelfth.' This may account for some of the serious—even absurd—lapses from historical truth that marked an Orange discourse recently delivered by an Anglican dignitary in Christchurch. Among other things, he slogged the Catholic Church with slung-shot for her alleged neglect of the Bible in pre-Reformation days. Surely it is time for men whose position demands a decent meed of scholarship to leave such idle and exploded legends to Orange lodges and itinerant imposters of the sham ex-priest order. The whole voice of Protestant scholarship is in open revolt against the statement of the Anglican dignitary referred to. Let one or two eminent names suffice here. Dr. Maitland in his 'Dark Ages' (p. 507) says:—

'The writings of the Dark Ages are, if I may use the expression, made of the Scriptures. I do not mean that the writers constantly quoted the Scriptures and appealed to them as authorities on all occasions, as other writers have done since their day; though they did this, and it is a strong proof of their familiarity with them; but I mean that they thought and spoke and wrote the thoughts and words and phrases of the Bible, and that they did this constantly and habitually as the natural mode of expressing themselves. They did it, too, not exclusively in theological or ecclesiastical matters, but in histories, biographies, familiar letters, legal instruments, and documents of every description.'

Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

Another foremost Protestant writer, the Rev. Dr. Blunt, amply bears out the testimony of Dr. Maitland. In his 'Reformation of the Church of England,' chap. x., vol. I., pp. 501-502, Dr. Blunt says:—

'There has been much wild and foolish writing about the scarcity of the Bible in the ages preceding the Reformation. It has been taken for granted that the Holy Scripture was almost a sealed book to clergy and laity until it was printed in English by Tyndale and Coverdale, and that the only real source of knowledge respecting it before them was the translation made by Wickliffe. The facts are that the clergy and monks were daily reading large portions of the Bible and had them stored up in their memory by constant recitation; that they made very free use of Holy Scripture in preaching, so that even a modern Bible-reader is astonished at the number of quotations and references contained in their sermons; that countless copies of the Bible were written out by the surprising industry of cloistered scribes, that many glosses or commentaries were written which are still seen to be full of pure and wise thoughts; and that all laymen who could read were, as a rule, provided with their Gospels, their Psalter, or other devotional portions of the Bible. Men did, in fact, take a vast amount of personal trouble with respect to the production of copies of the Holy Scriptures, and accomplished by head, hands, and heart, what is now chiefly done by paid workmen and machinery. The clergy studied the Word of God and made it known to the laity, and those few among the laity who could read had abundant opportunity of reading the Bible, either in Latin or in English, up to the Reformation period.'

Another Protestant writer says: 'Certain it is that during the middle ages the minds of the most popular preachers and teachers (and, we might add, of the laity too) were saturated with the Sacred Scriptures. With the Reformation came the disintegrating principle of private judgment, which split up Protestantism into hundreds of warring sects. In his last speech in Parliament Henry VIII. summed up the results of the religious revolution at the time by saying that 'charity was never in a more languishing condition, virtue never at a lower ebb, nor God Himself never less honored and worse served in Christendom' (Collier's 'Ecclesiastical History,' vol. v., p. 208, London ed., 1852). So much for England. Matters were even worse in Ger. any, the cradle of the Reformation. Luther lived long enough to bitterly deplore the hopeless religious dissensions that the greivous abuse of the Sacred Book by his followers and produced, and to sum up its results in the following melancholy words: 'Our evangelicals are now sevenfold more wicked than they were before. In proportion as we hear the Gospel, we lie, cheat, gorge, and commit every crime. If the devil has been driven out of us, seven worse have taken their place, to judge from the conduct of princes, lords, nobles, burgesses, and peasants: their utterly shameless acts, and their disregard of God and His menaces.' Calvin, Beza, Melancthon, and other Reformers were equally emphatic in deploring the state of things that was brought about in the German Fatherland and elsewhere by the change from the proper and respectful use of the Bible that had prevailed in the Catholic days to the new principles that came in with the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century. These new fangled principles or using the Bible began their unhappy work by creating religious disunion; they continued it by increasing and perpetuating them till they have become a laughing-stock to the heathen and a scandal to the Christian name; they have ended by leaving the Protestant denominations without any fixed belief in the Sacred Scriptures as the inspired Word of God, and with a rapid drift towards the rationalism that has made Germany—which was the cradle of the Reformation—the grave of the Reformed faith.

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

HOW A POPE IS ELECTED

THE CONCLAVE AND ITS STORY

The death of the Grand Old Man of the Vatican has set speculation wagging its tongue volubly in the columns of the secular press. Journalistic futurists here and in other lands are busily engaged in naming his successor—endeavoring to

'Make fools believe in their foreseeing
Of things before they are in being.'

But this is an old habit of the press. It recalls the confident, though oft-shifting, prophecies which were oracularly uttered by the London 'Times' when Pius IX. had passed to the majority. The 'Thunderer's' speculations were numerous and varied. Sometimes they were even entertaining. But they resolved themselves at least into this final, definite, and confident prediction: 'We can only be sure of one thing, and that is, that Cardinal Pecci will not be elected.' But Cardinal Pecci was elected, and speedily elected, and his reign will probably be ranked as one of the most memorable in the long history of the Papacy. And the moral of all this vain prophesying serves only to give a fresh confirmation to the truth of the saying that has been for generations current in the Eternal City: 'He that enters the Conclave a Pope, comes out a Cardinal.' The popular voice and the vaticinations of the newspaper prophets turn out, in most cases, to be alike at fault.

Various descriptions of the mode of electing a Sovereign Pontiff have of late appeared in the columns of the secular papers. So far as they go they are in the main fairly correct. Unfortunately, they are taken, for the most part, at first or second or third hand from the hostile pages of Ronghetti, the Rev. Arthur Robert Pennington, and other non-Catholic writers, and they are all, though in various degrees, marked with more or less

Ludicrous Blunders

about Catholic doctrine and the technical terms of the Conclave, and contain the usual reckless statements as to 'candidates' and 'aspirants' for the papal office, and the customary stories of log-rolling and intrigue. The object of the present article is to give the readers of the 'New Zealand Tablet' a brief general statement of the chief phases through which election to the Papal See has passed, and then to detail the various preparations for, and proceedings of, the conclave that begins on Friday evening of this week and continues its deliberations until it has appointed a successor to the late illustrious Pontiff. The facts here stated are taken from various authoritative sources, but mainly from the great work of the Chevalier Gaetano Moroni, the 'Dizionario di Erudizione Storico-ecclesiastica,' which was published in 109 volumes under the supervision of Pope Gregory XVI. in 1813. This noted work still remains the highest authority on all matters connected with elections to the See of St. Peter.

I

The office of Pope, like that of other bishops, and of priests and deacons, is of divine institution. But the

Mode of Appointment

to the papal chair was not determined by the Founder of the Church. This is one of the many matters that were left to the Church to arrange from time according as its enlightened wisdom and the varying circumstances of the passing ages might suggest. The Church, her ministry, her Sacraments, etc., are divinely appointed, but her government is necessarily carried out by human instruments and human methods. The laws determining the succession to the See of St. Peter are among the elements that are of human institution in the Church. Like all other vital functions of the Church, they have passed through a very interesting organic evolution—not revolution, for 'growth, not explosion, is the law of life.'

At the dawn of the Christian Church, St. Peter, the first Pope, occupied the See of Rome. His three first successors were Linus, Cletus, and Clement. They were probably his coadjutors in the work of his sacred office in those troubled early days of the Church, and the order of their succession is supposed to have been appointed by him. From St. Peter's day onward, for over nine centuries—to the days of Pope Gregory the Great, the reviser and reformer of ecclesiastical discipline—the Popes were elected by the joint action of the clergy and laity of the Eternal City. When, in A.D. 313, the Emperor Constantine gave peace to the Church after a long era marked with frequent and furious periods of persecution, primitive methods of election to the papal chair were still pursued. The clergy and laity took part in the choice. As time went on there came the occasional addition of a council, sometimes interference from political parties or factions, and frequent attempts by em-

perors, kings, and exarchs to exercise a controlling voice in the appointment of the next occupant of the Chair of St. Peter. It is, however, to be observed that, in the selection of the new Pontiff, the laity, throughout, merely proposed or suggested a successor to the deceased Pope.

The Final Selection,

according to the canons, always rested by right with the clergy. In 476 Odoacer, who ruled over the western part of the Roman Empire, made a law that the Roman clergy and people should consult him or his prefect before proceeding to the selection of a Pope. This law was, however, repudiated by the bishops as contrary to the canons, and in a council held by Pope Symmachus it was declared null and void. In the days when the State was more closely allied with the Church, the Byzantine, Roman, German, and French sovereigns endeavored to secure an important voice in the selection of a Pope. A measure of interference was tolerated by reason of the stress of troublous times, or the difficulty of otherwise securing a decent measure of good order and freedom in the election of a Pontiff, or for the sake of the peace and well-being of the Church in this or that country. Such interference was, however, regarded at all times as an invasion of the spiritual domain and a violation of, or departure from the canons which was only permitted because of the pressure of circumstances or force majeure. It has been remarked that a non-Catholic sovereign who persecutes cannot do nearly so much harm as a Catholic one who meddles. The meddling of Catholic crowned heads led now and then to many abuses. It precipitated, for instance, the great Schism of the West, which, in turn, created conditions that directly paved the way for the rebellions of Huss, Luther, Calvin, and Henry VIII. The breach between Church and State has had at least this indirect good result: it happily leaves the Cardinals assembled in Conclave free from political pressure from without and enables them to choose for the papal throne the man whom they believe in their hearts to be the best fitted for that exalted and responsible office.

The part taken by the clergy of Rome down through the ages in the papal elections was regulated from the earliest times by law and custom. In the early Christian Church every bishop had what was called his 'presbytery' or body of priests and deacons. This was the case also in Rome, the mistress and pattern of all the scattered portions of the early Church. The Pope's 'presbytery' consisted of the priests and deacons of the local Church in Rome. 'The form of this presbytery, however,' says the author of 'Urbs et Orbis,' 'underwent some changes in early times. Five-and-twenty, and afterwards a larger number of the principal churches in Rome were erected into "titles." To these fixed priests were assigned, and they were called the Titulars. About 240 Pope Fabian divided the city into seven Regions, and over each of these he placed a Regentary Deacon. Those deacons were to watch over pious Institutes, and the oratories attached to them, and to have care of the poor and the sick. When priests and deacons were thus entitled and incardinated or enghined on a church or oratory, they were, from the word "cardo" (a hinge),

Called Cardinals.'

'Cardinati' was the word. The term seems to have been, at a later period, and as a reflex of Roman usage, applied to the canons of cathedrals in some other places; but it was probably only what is termed in our days a courtesy title, and it was suppressed in the sixteenth century. 'After the ninth century,' says the author quoted above, 'certain bishops of neighboring cities were annexed to the Roman Church, and they also were called Cardinals.' There were at first eight of those Cardinal-bishops. Two of these suburban sees were, however, at a later date, amalgamated with others and there thus remained, and still remain, six to which the cardinalate is attached—Ostia and Velletri, Porto and Santa Rufina, Frascati, Sabina, Albano, and Palestrina.

The formalities that usually took place in connection with the election of a new Pope previous to the eleventh century may be briefly stated as follows: Three days after the death of the late Pontiff the bishops of the suburban sees convoked the Roman clergy and people to assemble in the Lateran Cathedral ('the mother and mistress of all the churches), or in some other church, to appoint his successor. Besides the 'cardinati' there were present the archdeacon and all the leading ecclesiastical dignitaries of the local Church of Rome and the lower clergy—subdeacons, etc. The laity also assembled—soldiers, senators, nobles, officials, and the general body of the citizens. The suburban bishops (or Cardinal-bishops, as we now call them) presided and supervised the proceedings. 'The lower orders of the clergy and the body of the laity "acclaimed" or

Proposed some Candidate.

The body of the Roman officials, magistrates, officers of the army, and so on, either suggested this candidate

or opposed him with another name.' The bishops and the 'primates cleri' (or principal ecclesiastical functionaries) 'then made their choice, or confirmed that already suggested. The presiding Cardinal-bishops lastly ratified the same and enthroned the new Pontiff.'

II.

Nicholas II. was the last Pope chosen by this form of election. He came to the papal throne in 1058. In consequence of some abuses that had crept in and interfered with the full freedom of election, he, in a council held in the Lateran in the following year (1059) decreed that the Cardinal-bishops should alone have the right of election, while the Cardinal-priests and Cardinal-deacons should be called upon to give their adhesion to the election, and the inferior clergy and the laity their consent. In the course of time, however, the Cardinal-priests and the Cardinal-deacons became, for the purposes of election, equal to the Cardinal-bishops, and all of them collectively formed one 'College' or body. This arrangement was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in the Third Lateran Council, in 1179, which vindicated her ancient freedom for the Church and established the law that has been ever since in force: namely, that the Roman Pontiff was to be elected by the Cardinals and by them alone, and that two-thirds of their votes were henceforth necessary for a valid election.

This was the semi-final step in the evolution of the College of Cardinals as it is at present constituted. Long before that date, however, Pope Leo IV. (in 833), held weekly meetings of his Cardinals to discuss ecclesiastical affairs. This was the germ of the modern Consistory or Papal Council of State. In the same century (in 872) John VII. held monthly conferences of his Cardinals in connection with matters of Church discipline, etc. This was the origin of the present-day Roman Congregations.

The Number of Cardinals

has varied greatly at different times. In the early part of the twelfth century they numbered fifty-three. In the sorrowful days when the Popes lived away from the Eternal City, at Avignon (France), the Cardinals did not count more than a round score. In 1586, in the reign of Sixtus V., various Roman 'Congregations' (or assemblies of Cardinals and other learned and able men) were formed for the transaction of the affairs of the Universal Church. This had been suggested in the Council of Trent. At present they number eleven, each devoted—after the manner of a State Department—to one or other of the varied activities of the Church's life. To help in supplying the personnel of the various Congregations, the number of the Cardinals was raised by Sixtus V. to seventy, 'after the pattern of

The Seventy Ancients

whom God gave to Moses as his assistants and counsellors.' Six of these are Cardinal-bishops. The names of their Sees have already been given. Fifty of this great papal council of seventy are Cardinal-priests. Each of these is incumbent of one of the parish churches within the city, their title coming down from very ancient times. The remaining fourteen are Cardinal-deacons. They are the modern representatives of the deacons whose work and authority were so great and extended in the early days of the Christian faith in Rome. The 'College,' or body, of Cardinals seldom, however, attains to its full number of seventy, and there are at present (as there generally are) several unfilled vacancies in its ranks.

The Cardinals are the Pope's Privy Councillors and the Church's electors—in this matter they are the heirs, so to speak, of the suburban bishops and the 'primates cleri' of the early days. They assist the Pope in the administration of the Universal Church. All of them are attached to various Congregations. One of them is the Pope's Secretary of State. Some of them act on occasions, as papal legates. Others are nuncios (or ambassadors, as we should say) in the four 'nunciatures of the first class'—Madrid, Paris, Vienna, and Lisbon. At times some of them are sent as delegates-apostolic to supervise the affairs of the Church in this or that country. It was in this capacity that Cardinals Satolli and Martinelli were sent to the United States.

As a rule, Cardinals, like bishops, are not appointed until they are thirty-two years of age. It is not necessary that they should be priests or even deacons. Cases have occurred in which simple clerics have, because of conspicuous ability or distinguished services to the Church, been raised to the cardinalate. Cardinal Pellegri, for instance, was only in minor orders when Pius IX., in the last consistory held before his death, raised him to the sacred purple. A month later, however, the newly-made Cardinal was ordained priest. But unless a Cardinal has received the order of deacon he is not permitted to have a vote in the election of the new Pope. At the present time all the Cardinals bear the dignity of the priestly state, and by far the greater

part of them the episcopate as well. All Cardinals, even those that are only priests or deacons,

Take Precedence of Bishops

that are not Cardinals. Bishops are, of course, higher in the matter of Holy Orders than any other persons, whosoever they may be, that are merely priests or deacons. But here it is a question, not of Order, but of dignity. And in the Church, dignity is measured, not by the standard of Holy Orders, but of office and jurisdiction. And the jurisdiction of Cardinals, who form the senate, or magistracy of the Universal Church, is, of course, greater than that of a bishop, whose authority extends only over a limited area. In the same way, an archbishop, though only the equal of a bishop in Sacred Orders, is higher in dignity by reason of his wider jurisdiction or range of spiritual authority.

'The College of Cardinals,' says Dr. Kolbe, 'is made up of those men who have risen to supreme ecclesiastical eminence throughout the world. They are chosen partly for efficient administrative service, partly for the power of hierarchical ruling, partly for the sheer genius with which they have illuminated the Church of God, partly also for some position which may rank them as representatives of their various nationalities. . . . The institution is quite democratic; the only avenue to it is that of merit—with the exception of those few (and the species is almost extinct) who are chosen for rank and national position. . . . This elective body, thus democratically constituted, is equally democratic in its power of choice. Just as any American may become President, so

Any Catholic may Become Pope.

Even a layman may be chosen. A man has only to impress himself on the imagination of the whole world as a leader in the Church, and he will stand a chance of being chosen. This is the theory: There have been times when it was practical, and there may yet be times when it may become practical again. As things are now, any man sufficiently prominent to be a likely Pope must have been for a long time more than sufficiently prominent to be a Cardinal. Hence, as a rule, the election is from among the Cardinals themselves. But it must be remembered that this is only because the roads to cardinalial rank are all open.'

The reader is now sufficiently acquainted with the nature and constitution of the august assembly whose duty it is to appoint a successor to the venerable Pontiff of happy memory over whose death the Catholic world is still in mourning. The mode of appointing the new Pope has undergone several modifications since it was restricted to the Cardinals in 1179. The first and most important of these was the carrying out of the election in a Conclave, or enclosed assembly. It had its origin in 1271. Pope Clement IV. had died two years previously. The Cardinals assembled at Viterbo, dalled over the election of his successor. St. Bonaventure and Philip III of France expostulated with them over the unseemly delay, and the authorities walled them within their meeting-place (the episcopal palace) and stationed guard around to prevent communication between them and the outside world. The result was the speedy election of Pope Gregory X. Three years later (July 7, 1274) this Pontiff issued a special constitution for the guidance of future papal elections. It ordained that the Cardinals present in curia (that is, in residence at the papal Court) should, on the death of a Pope, await for ten days only the arrival of their absent colleagues and then proceed to elect his successor in the palace last inhabited by the defunct Pontiff; the principle of the conclave or

Enclosed Place of Meeting

was affirmed: communication by written or spoken message to or from the outside world was forbidden under penalty of excommunication; the Cardinals were to discuss no other question than the election; they were exhorted to lay aside all private griefs, prejudices, or conventions, and the faithful were exhorted to pray daily for the election of a worthy occupant of the Chair of St. Peter. The legislation in present in force for the election of the Pope is, with slight modifications, contained in two Bulls of Pope Gregory XV., who was elected on the first day of the conclave in 1621, and in the following year—the year which preceded his death—founded the Congregation of the Propaganda. One of these Bulls (called, from its first words, the 'Aeterni Patris') regulates the organisation, the other the ceremonial, of the Conclave. Everything that human forethought could suggest has been done to secure that the election to the papal chair shall neither be precipitated nor unduly delayed, and that it shall be free and subject to no external pressure or persuasion. With very slight modifications, these Bulls are in force at the present time. Their provisions, and the subsequent slight amendments thereto, will be sufficiently clear to our readers from the fol-

lowing description of the proceedings of the Conclave for the election of a successor to the great and saintly old Pontiff who has gone to his rest.

III.

Pope Leo XIII. passed away on Monday, July 20. After the solemn ceremony described in our last issue, in which the Cardinal Chamberlain verified and announced his death, the remains of the late Pontiff were embalmed, clothed in papal vestments, and laid in state upon a catafalque in the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in the great Basilica of St. Peter's. The obsequies last for nine days, exclusive of the day of death and the following day, which is a 'day of preparation.' They therefore began on Wednesday of last week and close on Thursday of this week. For six days the solemn ceremonies were carried out by the members of the Chapter of St. Peter's; for the remaining three days by the Cardinals present in the Eternal City. On the ninth day (Thursday) the funeral oration is preached, and the last solemn rites performed, but on a previous day during the obsequies (in the present instance it was last Sunday) the body of Leo XIII. was temporarily placed in a little vault in St. Peter's, pending its transfer to the last resting-place. During the last days of the obsequies, the masters of ceremonies distribute among the Cardinals copies of the Bulls of Gregory XV. regarding the election of a Roman Pontiff.

Immediately upon the death of the Pope the Cardinal Chamberlain assumed control of the Vatican, summoned the Cardinals from all parts of the world to Rome, and made all the arrangements for the holding of the conclave. A corps of artisans was set to work in the Vatican. Two or three of its great halls were selected, divided by

Wooden Partitions

into clusters of small cells—two tiny rooms for each Cardinal (bedroom and sittingroom), a bedroom for his secretary or conclavist (who must be a priest), and another for his lay valet. Neither secretary nor valet may be a relative of the Cardinal whom they assist. All the cells open upon a corridor. Apartments are erected for each living Cardinal, whether he is present or not. The various apartments are chosen by lot by the last elected Cardinal at the sixth of the meetings which their Eminences hold daily during the novendials or nine days of the obsequies. Over each set of compartments is placed the coat-of-arms of its occupant.

On Friday morning of this week—the day following the close of the obsequies, the tenth day from their beginning, the twelfth from the death of the late Pope—the Cardinals assemble in the Vatican. The Cardinal Dean (or senior Cardinal) celebrates the solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost in the Sistine Chapel. In the afternoon the processional entry into Conclave takes place, the Cardinals singing the 'Veni Sancte Spiritus' (or hymn of invocation to the Holy Ghost). It is followed by the customary prayer. Then the constitutions governing the Conclave are read. The Cardinals, one by one, take oath to obey them. The necessary oaths of secrecy are also administered to every person, lay and ecclesiastical, that is in any way connected with the Conclave. During the remainder of the afternoon the Cardinals are free to receive visitors, and the halls of the Conclave are filled with a brilliant assemblage of persons of distinction, among them the ambassadors and delegates of various foreign States. At the hour of nightfall bells are rung three times, and then everybody is excluded, and remains excluded, except the Cardinals and those who, for necessary service, etc., are authorised to remain. In the Conclave of 1878, at which the late Pope was elected, there were sixty Cardinals, each with his priest-secretary and valet; a sacristan with five attendants; six masters of ceremonies, a general secretary with three attendants; two doctors, a monk-chemist; four barbers, a carpenter, a mason, a locksmith, a glazier, a plumber—each with one assistant; fifteen cooks with their 'helps,' and twenty-four men servants. There were, in all, nearly 250 persons, all ruled, as regards temporal matters, by the Cardinal Chamberlain. All the entrances to the building are closed up except one and that is in charge of the hereditary Marshal of the Conclave (now Prince Chigi), whose duty it is to guard the Sacred College from

Intrusion from Without.

One of the two keys of this door is held by the Cardinal Chamberlain, the other by the 'Governor of the Conclave,' who is a prelate chosen by the assembled Cardinals. Into the door is built a turning box, through which food is passed. This is likewise locked with two keys, one of which is kept by a guard outside, the other by the chief master of ceremonies inside. Prelates of various grades, who are changed twice a day, keep watch and ward outside to see that no letters or messages are

passed into the Conclave. A strict surveillance is even exercised over the food brought for the Cardinals lest any written communication should be conveyed to them by this channel. Provision is made for the admission of late-coming Cardinals, and only a sick Cardinal is allowed to leave the Conclave. And, generally speaking, every precaution that enlightened prudence could suggest is taken to secure the election of a Pope after God's own heart, and to prevent the meddling interference of princes or politicians or of any outside influence whatever, with the deliberations of this august assembly. And thus the Conclave is opened.

On next Saturday morning the Monsignor Sacristan celebrates the Mass of the Holy Ghost in the Pauline Chapel of the Vatican. All the Cardinals receive Holy Communion. After a thanksgiving and the recitation of the hymn 'Veni Creator Spiritus' and its prayer, they proceed to the Sistine Chapel and under its wondrous frescoes—the work of Michael Angelo—the election of the new Pope takes place.

There are at present

Three Recognised Modes

of providing a new occupant for the Holy See: (1) by acclamation; (2) by compromise; and (3) by ordinary ballot and by a second-choice vote which is technically termed the 'accessit.' This is the customary way. Provisions for each of these methods of appointment are found in the Bull of Pope Gregory XV.

(1) Appointment by acclamation takes place when a man is so conspicuously the right person to sit in the place of St. Peter that, at the proper time, the assembled Cardinals, by word of mouth or other outward manifestations, single him out together without a dissentient voice and without a resort to the ballot. Some nine or ten Popes were chosen in this way, beginning with St. Fabian in A.D. 238, and ending with Pope Gregory XV. in 1621.

(2) Another recognised mode of electing a Pope is by compromise. In this case the Cardinals, when unable to come to any agreement, unanimously entrust the election of the future Pontiff to a small committee of their number, and bind themselves, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution 'Aeterni Patris,' to recognise the person thus selected as the lawful Pope. Only four out of the long line of Roman Pontiffs were placed upon the throne by the way of compromise: Clement IV. (1265), Gregory X. (1271), Clement V. (1305), and John XXII. (1316)—all in the times when the secular power made the keenest efforts to interfere with the full freedom of election required by the ancient canons.

(3) The third and customary mode of choosing a Pope is

By Ordinary Ballot and 'Accessit,'

a two-thirds majority of the Cardinals present in Conclave being required for a valid election. The voting throughout is by secret ballot. It takes place twice each day until the desired majority is secured for some person: in the morning it is preceded by the Mass and the hymn 'Veni Creator Spiritus,' in the afternoon by the hymn alone—with, of course, in each case, its accompanying versicle, response, and prayer. The dual voting must take place no matter what the feast may be (Christmas, Easter, etc.), all the Cardinals are bound, under pain of excommunication, to be present and take part in it unless lawfully prevented from attending. At the voting the Cardinals sit on violet canopied seats arrayed in the order of their appointment. A small violet covered table is placed in front of each. Their secretaries provide them with portfolios and writing materials; prayers are recited; then the master of ceremonies raises his voice in the words of command, 'Extra omnes' ('all outside'); all except the Cardinals immediately retire; the doors of the Sistine Chapel are securely bolted, and the voting begins.

The voting, as already stated, is by secret ballot throughout. The Bull of Gregory XV. divides the whole process into three stages: (I.) the acts which precede the scrutiny (or examination of the votes cast); (II.) the scrutiny itself; and (III.) the acts that follow the scrutiny. (I.) The preparatory acts are as follows: (a) The schedulae or ballot papers are prepared both for the first-choice voting and for the second-choice voting. These ballot papers are about eight inches long by five wide. On top of next column is a reduced facsimile of the face of the first ballot-paper as it is handed to the Cardinals. The upper division is to be filled in with the name of the Cardinal who casts the vote. The middle division is intended for the name of the person who is voted for. The lowest division contains a number and motto, the motto consisting usually of some words of Holy Scripture.

(b) The next thing to be done is to appoint

Three Cardinal Scrutineers

and three other Cardinals (called 'infirmarians') to visit the cells of their sick confreres (if any) and collect their ballot-papers. (c) Each Cardinal then fills in

	Ego	Card.	
Eligo in Summum Pontificem R ^m D. meum D. Card.			

his voting-paper, writing in a disguised hand (1) his name, (2) the name of the person for whom he votes, and (3) a number and motto. The face of one of these papers, when filled in, looks like this (the names used here are, however, fictitious and are printed in italics:

	Ego Johannes Card. Albertini	
A		B
Eligo in Summum Pontificem R ^m D. meum D. Card. Angelini.		
C		D
23. <i>Salvum me fac Deus.</i>		

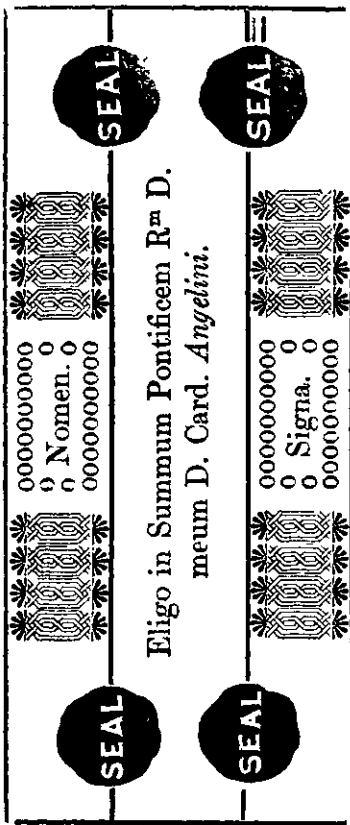
(d) The voters next fold and seal their ballot-papers in such a way that neither their name nor their number and motto can be seen. This is done by folding the ballot-paper forward to the front along the lines which we have marked A B and C D, and then sealing them with a secret seal (made for the occasion) in the manner indicated in facsimile which appears at top of next column.

The folded ballot-paper then presents the appearance shown above. It will be observed that the back of the top flap that is folded over contains the word 'Nomen' (name)—indicating the place where the voter's name is written; the lower flap bears the word 'Signa' (meaning the voter's number and motto); and that they are surrounded by type-ornaments for the purpose of preventing the scrutineers ascertaining who cast the vote. (e) Each Cardinal elector having his voting-paper ready, folds it across twice, and takes it, in his turn, to the altar, where the three scrutineers sit, holds it over the large chalice prepared for its reception, and

Takes the Following Oath:

'I call upon Christ my Lord, who is to be my Judge, to witness that I cast my vote for him whom, before God, I believe ought to be chosen, and that I will do likewise in the "accessit." He then drops the ballot-paper into the chalice and returns to his place.

(II) When all the voting-papers are in the chalice the senior scrutineer shakes them together. The second scrutineer next counts them into another chalice to see that they correspond in number to the voters present. If they do not they are all burned and the voting starts anew. If correct, the chalice and its contents are brought down to a table that stands in the midst of the electors. The first scru-



tioner then takes each papers separately, reads aloud the name of the person voted for, and passes it on to the second. He does the same, and passes it on to the third, who does likewise. Each Cardinal in the meantime marks the votes so announced upon a printed list of all the living Cardinals that is placed before him. When the scrutiny is completed the senior scrutineer announces the result in Latin (which is the language of the Conclave).

(III.) But even when a two-thirds majority has been obtained, the election is not yet completed. The 'post-scrutinium,' or acts that follow the scrutiny, come next in order. Three Cardinals are now selected by lot as revisers. They go with the minutest care over every detail of the proceedings once more. In the event of an exact two-thirds majority—and in this case alone—the names of the voters are examined, to see that no Cardinal voted for himself. Such a proceeding is to the last degree unlikely, but it is examined into closely, as, in the case under consideration, it would render the election null and void. According to the constitution, 'Aeterni Patris' the elected one cannot turn the scale with his own vote. In the event of a valid

Two-thirds Majority

being obtained, the election is over, and the papers are burned in the presence of the voters in a way which will be described later on.

IV.

When an electoral sitting has given no result it is at once followed by a secondary voting, technically termed

The 'Accessit.'

In this case the first voting-papers are filed and kept for later reference and comparison. This is a re-voting for a second choice—for some person who has already had at least one vote, just cast for him, but not for the same as the elector voted for before. This method of voting was practised in the Roman Senate and was probably first employed by the Church in 1455 in the election of Calixtus III. Its object is to hasten the election of a Pope, as many of the Cardinals, finding their votes thrown away on confreres who have no likelihood of being raised to the papal throne, there and then pass over to others whose chances of filling the vacant place are more roseate. The second, or 'accessit,' voting takes place immediately after the first in every case of non-election. It is in all essentials similar to the first, the following being the chief points of difference: (1) The wording of the ballot-paper is somewhat different. Instead of saying 'I choose Cardinal So-and-so to be Sovereign Pontiff' (as in the second facsimile given above), the elector writes: 'I pass over to Cardinal Such-a-one.' (2) Every Cardinal must fill up and hand in a ballot-paper. He is allowed to vote only for some person who received support at the unsuccessful ballot just concluded; but he must not vote for the same person for whom he cast his suffrage. If, however, he desires to still retain his vote for the

person of his previous choice, he writes the word 'Nemini' ('I go over to no one') in the place reserved for the candidate's name, and fills in his (the voter's) name, number, and motto, as in the previous ballot. (3) The scrutiny of the 'accessit' votes by scrutineers and revisors proceeds on the same lines as have already been laid down in connection with the first voting, except that the lower seals are opened and the numbers and mottoes of the first and second sets of papers are carefully compared and other minute and exacting precautions are taken to arrive at absolutely accurate results. Finally, all the ballot-papers, both of the first voting and of the 'accessit' or second voting are burned in the presence of the voters, whether the election has been successful or not. When the election has resulted in the required majority, the papers are burned as they are. When the sitting has given no result, a handful of damp straw is thrown on the fire with the burning papers, and the 'spumata,' or puff of smoke, that ascends by the chimney to the open air is a notification to the alert and expectant Romans that they have not yet a Pontiff, and must not relax their prayers for Divine guidance for the closed assembly of the Church's electors. With the burning of the papers the proceedings terminate for the time being. But the Cardinals are not allowed to leave the Conclave. They remain, so to speak, like the jury that is locked up in order to hasten its decision. All of their proceedings that we have described represent the work of the first morning of the Conclave. The same process of election is repeated in the afternoon. The only difference in the proceedings is this: that, in the afternoon, they do not begin with the celebration of the Sacred Mysteries. And thus the first and second ballots go on twice daily until the required majority of two-thirds is obtained. Since the thirteenth century the Cardinal-electors have, however, except in rare cases and disturbed times, reached, with reasonable despatch, this consummation so devoutly to be wished.

When the

Final and Successful Scrutiny

has been announced to the assembled voters, the last-appointed Cardinal-deacon rings a bell. The secretary of the Conclave, and the masters of ceremonies then enter. They advance with the Deans (or seniors) of the three orders of the Sacred College—Cardinal-bishops, Cardinal-priests, and Cardinal-deacons—and stand before the Pope-elect. The Dean of the Sacred College then addresses him thus in Latin: 'Acceptasne electionem de te canonice factum in Summum Pontificem?' ('Dost thou accept thy canonical election to the office of Sovereign Pontiff?') Leo's answer to this question was: 'Since God wills that I should assume the Pontificate, I cannot refuse it.' When the Pope-elect assents, the Cardinals draw away respectfully to right and left and the canopies over their chairs-of-state are lowered. That of the new Pope alone remains standing. 'Again,' says a recent writer, 'the Cardinal Dean asks the new Pope by what name he wills to be known, and repeats his reply aloud to the assembly. Then, while the Apostolic Prothonotary busies himself in drawing up official papers, the newly-elect kneels for a moment before the altar, and then passes into the sacristy beyond. Here his conclavists assist him to take off his Cardinal's robes; his valet draws on the white silk stockings and scarlet shoes, while other assistants bring out three new white cassocks of different sizes, always prepared in advance, to fit any and every figure, one of which he selects, with sash, cap, rochet, mozetta; and the Cardinal First-deacon brings the scarlet embroidered stole. Then he returns to the chapel, where his canopied throne has already been placed on the Gospel side of the altar, and, as he seats himself thereon, the long train of Cardinals kneel before him, one by one, to make

"The First Obedience."

Now he confirms or names a new Camerlingo, and that official in his turn passes upon the Pontiff's finger the Ring of the Fisherman, or visible symbol of pontifical jurisdiction. Then the first Cardinal-deacon, preceded by one of the masters of ceremonies bearing the papal processional cross, passes out upon the great balcony above the portico of St. Peter's and utters aloud, in Latin, the formal proclamation: "I announce unto you a great joy; we have a Pontiff, the most eminent Cardinal —, who has taken the name of —." As soon as possible after his election, the new Pope gives his blessing to the multitudes that assemble to see and hear him. While the ropes were sovereigns in their own city this blessing was given from a 'loggia' in the facade of St. Peter's, looking out on the great and dense-crowded square. But Leo XIII. gave his first blessing from a balcony inside the great Basilica. Our Catholic readers everywhere should heartily join in the supplications which the Church throughout the world is offering at the altar day by day that the Holy Spirit may deign to place upon the Chair of St. Peter a successor worthy of the Old Man that has passed away in the fulness of years and honor and good works.

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

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Irish News

DUBLIN.—Proposed Exhibition

A committee has been formed to draw up a scheme for the Dublin International Exhibition of 1906.

History Repeating Itself

History repeats itself strikingly in the recent erection of Drumcondra and Glasnevin as a separate 'cura animarum,' or parish, under the pastorate of Rev. John Byrne (says the 'Freeman's Journal'). As far back as July 2, 1186, Pope Urban III., at Verona, confirmed 'the lands of Drumcondra and Glasnevin, with its church' to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, a confirmation which was ratified by Pope Celestine III., dated from St. Peter's, Rome, on January 31st, 1192. The building of St. Patrick's, as a cathedral church, did not affect the status of Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, Cathedral, and Luke, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1230, confirmed anew the grants of St. Laurence O'Toole, and Archbishops John and Henry, including 'the Grange of Glasnevin, with its church, and Drumcondra, with its tithes.' In the course of the next century those parishes are described as 'the town of Glasnevin, with its church, tithes, and mill, and the towns of Clonmel and Drumcondra, with their tithes.' Under Henry VIII., on December 12th, 1539, when Robert Paynswick, alias Castell, the last prior of Holy Trinity, was made dean of Christ Church, he was given Glasnevin and Drumcondra as his prebend.

GALWAY.—The Archbishop's Visitation

Archbishop Healy (writes a Dublin correspondent), making his first visitation of his archdiocese of Tuam, came recently to the town of Clifden, in Connemara—once the scene of a determined endeavor on the part of Protestant proselytisers to win converts to their faith by methods of souperism. All that endeavor has long since been given up. The Catholics of Clifden were too genuinely attached to their old Faith to part with it for any Protestant pottage, and so the sustained efforts of proselytism were all doomed to defeat. The town was en fete in honor of the visit of the Archbishop. His Grace was presented with an address from the priests and people of the parish, to which his Grace replied in suitable terms. From Clifden Dr. Healy went on to Carna, continuing his journey through the hamlets of Connemara.

KING'S COUNTY.—Change of Name

The King's County Council have changed the name of Frankford to Kilcormac. About 150 years ago an English military officer took it into his head to discard the ancient name of the village of Kilcormac in favor of 'Frankford,' and so the latter name has continued till some months ago, when the King's County Council agreed to revert to the old nomenclature. In 1450, Ardh O'Molloy founded a Carmelite Friary at Kilcormac, and died four years later, 'being buried in the monastery on October 1st (Feast of St. Remigius), before the high altar. One of three Anglo-Irish Missals which have survived the Reformation wreck is the 'Kilcormac Missal,' a detailed description of which was read by Rev. Dr. Lawlor before the Royal Irish Academy on November 13th, 1899. This precious manuscript was written by Brother Dermot O'Flanagan, who finished his work on March 3rd, 1458. Charles O'Molloy died in 1476, and his grandson, Carrol, died January 13th, 1542. Con O'Molloy was leased the Priory of the White Friars of Kilcormac on February 10th, 1551, after which the place became almost derelict.

LIMERICK.—Death of a Well-known Lady

Mrs. Lenihan, widow of Mr. Maurice Lenihan, author of 'The History of Limerick,' died on June 3. Mr. Lenihan was Mayor of Limerick in the eighties, and owned the 'Limerick Reporter' until his death, some nine years ago. The industry and skill he devoted to the compilation of his erudite 'History of Limerick' placed the citizens under a deep obligation to him and his family.

Mr Carnegie's Visit

Mr. Carnegie has arranged to visit Limerick in October next, for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the city, voted to him in recognition of his gift of £7000 for the building of a public library. Cork, to which £10,000 has been given, has also decided to confer its freedom upon the American philanthropist, and it is probable that the Cork ceremony of conferring will also take place in October.

A Clog on Industry

At Limerick Quarter Sessions Judge Adams, during the hearing of some railway cases, remarked that no good or prosperity could ever come to Ireland until the whole question of railway rates was considered and readjusted

in the interests of the public requirements. Ireland could never be a prosperous country until this was done.

LOUTH.—In Memory of Boyle O'Reilly

The memory of the late John Boyle O'Reilly is being commemorated by the erection at Dowth, near Drogheda, of a beautiful Celtic cross. The monument is complete, and it was intended, if possible, to have it unveiled on July 4th, American Independence Day. When Sir William Harcourt dined in Boston with some of its most distinguished citizens there was no one who created a greater impression upon his mind than the famous literary man who began life as a British soldier, and who sought the shelter of the United States on his escape from a British convict settlement to which he had been sent as a political prisoner. Dowth, where O'Reilly was born, is four miles to the west of the Hill of Tara, while three miles to the north is the Hill of Slane, where St. Patrick lit his fire on Beltane night.

Plunket Memorial Church

The splendid Church of St. Peter, Drogheda, which was built by the late Monsignor Murphy to the memory of the Ven. Oliver Plunket, the martyred Archbishop of Armagh, will be solemnly consecrated by his Eminence Cardinal Logue on the second Sunday of October, the anniversary of the dedication of the Churches of Ireland, and the preacher on the occasion will be Archbishop Healy.

SLIGO. Made a Freeman

The Hon. Bourke Cochran, ex-member of the Congress for New York City, on June 6 received the freedom of Sligo, and in an address referred to Ireland as the coming maritime country for the distribution of all products between Europe and America. He believed the day of great industrial development was dawning for Ireland. Only on the west coast of Ireland were there harbors sufficiently large to accommodate the ships of the future, which he believed would reach so great a size as 50,000 tons. The Irish nation needed its own land and its own government to make progress, and there were no people in the world equal to the Irish people as regards genius and industry, provided the political conditions under which they lived were similar to those enjoyed in other countries.

A Victim of Coercion

Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P., while on his way from Sligo to Longford to meet the Hon. Bourke Cochran, was arrested on a warrant issued some months ago by Mr. Justice Ross for his contempt of Court in publishing in his newspaper articles in connection with a boycotted farm. It is nothing new to Mr. McHugh to be arrested, but (observes the 'Daily Chronicle') he may not unreasonably be a little surprised at a year-old warrant being revived against him at the present juncture, when the Government will need every Irish vote it can command. Mr. McHugh will probably accept the situation with philosophic equanimity. Not so the Irish-Americans, who will assuredly be angry and indignant at the circumstances in which the hon. member was arrested. He was about to welcome the greatest of Irish-American orators when his liberty was summarily and unexpectedly curtailed.

A New Church

At Ballinacarrow, County Sligo, on Sunday, June 7, the foundation-stone of a new church was laid by a distinguished native of the parish—the well-known Irish-American orator, Mr. Bourke Cochran. The occasion was an auspicious one, and drew a large concourse of people. Mr. Cochran's family have long been connected with the district and identified with many an effort to promote religion and education in the neighborhood. The house in which Mass was first publicly celebrated in the parish was presented by Mr. Cochran's grandfather, and it is on the spot where it stood that the new church is to be erected. Sunday's ceremonies commenced with High Mass, at which the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster presided, and the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy preached. After the sermon, the Bishops, priests, and people proceeded to the site of the new church, which was granted by Alderman Connolly, Sligo. The ritual prescribed by the Church having been observed, the foundation-stone was laid, after which Mr. Cochran delivered an address, in the course of which he said that the brightest feature of their history, and the one which gave strongest reason to believe in their future prosperity was their loyalty to the Faith under every adverse circumstance.

WATERFORD.—The King's Visit

The Corporation of Waterford recently unanimously decided to present addresses to the King and Lord Lieutenant when they visit the city.

WEXFORD. Interesting Discovery

An interesting tombstone was recently discovered in the southern transept of the old Abbey Church of St.

Mary's, New Ross, by the Sexton and archaeologist, Wm. Condeil, while the latter was opening up a grave alongside what was the old burying place of the Nevill family. The tombstone is of a fine kind of granite, and sets forth in a Latin border inscription that it was laid to the memory of John Nevill, Sovereign of Ross, who died in 1637. At one end of the stone are shown the arms of the Nevill and Ruthe families, John Nevill being married to Mary Ruthe, of New Ross. Along the centre face of the stone appears the various emblems of the Passion, the Sacred Heart, the scourges and other instruments of torture, the dice, the thirty pieces of silver, the thieves, etc

Successful Gathering

Ennisceorthy was en fete to welcome the thousands who came for the great Feis. The entries for the Feis totalled close on 2000, so that two most enjoyable days were ensured. In the solo, quartet, female choirs, mixed choirs, and country choirs competitions much interest was centered, whilst a very keen contest was witnessed in the dancing. The literary and historical competitions induced nearly all the schools in the country to enter the lists, and, of course, the Irish language was paramount. Two large concert halls were secured for the prize-winners' concert, when the local talent was assisted by Mr. Owen Lloyd, Mr. Clandillon, Miss Binnie, Mr. Keenan, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Flood. On the whole, the Feis was a pronounced success.

GENERAL

Emigration

During the first four months of the present year the Irish immigrants to American ports amounted to 7200, as opposed to 5000 during the corresponding period of last year. A recent canvass made by a gentleman in the steerage of the White Star Cymric of the Irish passengers elicited the fact that over 75 per cent. of these immigrants from Ireland were induced to leave their native land on the solicitations of friends and relatives.

United Irish League

The annual Convention of the Irish League of Great Britain was held in Liverpool on May 30, Mr T. P. O'Connor presiding. It was reported that the League was making rapid progress. Mr O'Connor laid it down as a principle that members should support Home Rule candidates irrespective of religious or educational views. A discussion took place on alleged hostility to the League by some of the Catholic clergy, and the executive committee were instructed to take steps to meet all efforts to retard the progress of the organisation. Mr. O'Connor was re-elected president, and Mr P. A. McHugh vice-president. It was resolved to arrange for a fitting testimonial to Mr J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P., who has retired from the general secretaryship after 13 years' service.

Irish Poplin

It is understood (says 'New Ireland') that initial steps have been taken for obtaining legal advice with the view to the prosecution of some London firms for fraudulent trading in Irish poplin. It has been noticed that in many shops a feature is made of prominently displayed ties stamped 'Irish poplin,' and particularly so since the movement in favor of supporting Irish manufacture began to make headway. Now, while a considerable trade is done with the genuine article, it is well that intending purchasers should be warned against the unscrupulous trader and see that the article he is supplied with bears the name of the Irish maker. The trade in Irish hosiery was practically ruined in London some years ago through similar agencies, and as in the case of Balbriggan goods, so it may be with Irish poplin. There is a great field in London for Irish manufacture of all kinds, and it behoves Irish manufacturers to stir themselves, and take such measures for the protection of their interests in the English market as will put an end to this practice of fraudulent trading in Irish goods.

The Land Bill

On the Land Bill being reported in the House of Commons, Mr T. M. Healy congratulated Mr. Wyndham on the genius, skill, and courage with which he had conducted the measure. The Bill was read a third time by 317 to 20. Mr. J. E. Redmond complimented Mr. Wyndham on passing the measure, and said the measure was a good one, and likely to bring peace and prosperity to Ireland. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman declared that the Bill would result in a social and political revolution.

You can protect yourself from any serious after effects arising from a bad cold by taking TUSSICURA—

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People We Hear About

Colonel de Coubertin, the French officer who resigned in connection with the recent expulsion of monks of the Grand Chartreuse, has been placed on the 'retired' list.

General O'Connor, who has been distinguishing himself as a servant of France in Algeria, is a Parisian born and is at present about 56 years old. He originally belonged to the crack corps of the Second Empire called the 'Guides,' and fought in the Franco-German war.

When the last mail left London Mr. Michael Davitt, who had been in Russia investigating the facts surrounding the persecution of the Jews for an American paper, had left Warsaw on his return journey to Ireland. He succeeded in visiting Kishineff, and his adventures in Russia are said to have been full of interest.

The Great Western Railway Company of England has decided upon the appointment of a traffic manager in Ireland, which position has been conferred upon Mr. E. J. O'B. Croker, general manager of the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway. The salary attached to the position is £1000 per annum.

Miss Agnes Clerke, author of 'Problems in Astronomy' and other scientific works, has been elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. She was born in the west of County Cork. Her father was a member of a well-known family there. Her mother, a gifted and highly-cultured woman, was a sister of the late Lord Justice Deasy. Miss Clerke is a noteworthy example of home education, all her early studies having been carried on under the direction of her parents.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is a very simple-living, hard-working old man. Always appearing in uniform, he does not go in for either good clothes or good eating. His meals are more details than necessities, and often luncheon is served to him at his desk as he sits working at State papers. Even on hunting trips he cannot escape from official business, and it is necessary for him to rise about five o'clock in the morning to get through a day's work.

It has taken four years for the Colonial Office to publish a despatch from the Governor of the Gold Coast relating to the heroism of a Dublin doctor in sucking a poisoned wound caused by an arrow. The wound was received by Captain Pamplin Green in fighting against a savage tribe in the northern territories of the Gold Coast in September, 1899, and Dr. Garland, amid a hail of arrows, sucked the wound for seven or eight minutes, and saved the Captain's life. Dr. Garland is well known in Dublin.

Sir William Harcourt has pleaded guilty to absent-mindedness, and tells a story against himself. He suspected a man-servant of stealing money, and at last resolved to set a trap. Taking a handful of gold coins, he laid them down on his writing-desk and went out. Presently he sent this servant to the room to fetch some article. When John had returned he promptly went to his room to see if the coins had been touched. On the table, in the place where he had left them, were gold coins. But were there as many as he had left? He did not know, for he had neglected to count them before he had laid them down. 'By this incident, you see,' said Sir William, in telling the story, 'that I was born to be Chancellor of the Exchequer.'

Mr Edward Martyn, who figured so prominently in the scene caused at the Mansion House meeting by Mrs. McBride, is a member of an old West of Ireland family who preserved the faith in times when the Catholic religion was proscribed and outlawed. He is a man of marked literary tastes, and is much devoted to music of the true ecclesiastical order, maintaining out of his own purse a Palestrina choir in the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin. The Martyns, of Tillyra, County Galway, and the Martyns of Curraghmore, County Mayo, are kinsmen. A member of the latter family, the Rev. J. A. Martyn, is a priest of the diocese of Westminster, being at present rector of the mission of St. Francis of Sales, Tottenham. In the time of O'Connell, Geoffrey Martyn, of Curraghmore, was deprived of the Justiceship of the Peace for joining the Loyal National Repeal Association. It was shortly afterwards restored to him. He was a landlord of great culture and popularity in the county.

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.—**

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DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),

SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MR. WILSON, having purchased the
goodwill of Mr Yule's practice, would like
patients to understand that any contracts
entered into by Mr. Yule for Mechanical
work or otherwise, will be carried out by
him without any difference in fee. Any
alterations and so on free of charge.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.
to 5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and
Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

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CROXFORD AND SONS,
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Bell hangers,
No 12 Frederick street.

We take this opportunity of THANKING
our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS and the
PUBLIC generally for past favors, and
notifying them that we have REMOVED to
more commodious Premises at No. 12
FREDERICK STREET (opposite Mollison
and Co.'s), lately occupied by Hitchcock
Bros., cabinetmakers. We have in stock a
great variety of Incandescent Pendants,
Hall Lamps, Chandelier and Gas Brackets,
also Globes in endless variety. Baths,
Lavatory Basins, and Sanitary Goods of
every description.

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Corner of KING & ST. ANDREW STS.

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 reconstruc-
tion. 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,
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Tariff—4/6 per day, 25/- per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement

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JAMES DEALY - Proprietor.

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ity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering
great facility to the travelling public of
being able to leave by the early Trains.

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

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably
furnished, and the Fittings and Accommoda-
tion throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the
Choice and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX
Beer always on Tap.

Table d'Hotel daily from 12 to 2, and Meals
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Triange Gardens, Railway Station, and
Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful
position in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter
place at which to live. The hotel is quite
new, and the rooms are large and lofty.
The Baths and Lavatories are all that could
be desired.

TARIFF MODERATE.

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Beef, Whether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork,
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Families waited on daily for Orders.

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And confidently anticipate their verdict will
be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully
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Up-to-Date Tailoring, Clothing, and Mercery.

CHRISTCHURCH

Commercial

For week ending July 29.

PRODUCE.

London, July 23.—Wheat: Manitoba, 3s 9d; San Francisco, 141½c. Barley, 115c. La Plata wheat, 28s. Maize (July-August shipment), 20s 5d.

London, July 26.—Frozen Meat—Lamb: Canterbury (light), 5 5-16d, heavy, 5½d, Dunedin and Southland, 5 1-16d; North Island, 5d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality: Ox fores, 2½d; the rest are unchanged.

Wellington, July 27.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, 25th inst.:—Mutton—Market rising. Average prices to-day: Canterbury brands, 3½d per lb; Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Company's brands, 3½d; other North Island brands, 3½d; ewes, 3½d; River Plate, 3½d. The lamb market is slightly weaker, with less demand. Average price to-day: Canterbury brands, 5½d; other brands, 5½d. The beef market is overstocked and depressed. Average prices to-day: Hindquarters New Zealand beef, 4½d; fores, 2½d. There is no alteration in the butter market, and transactions in cheese are very limited. Prices are irregular. Average price finest New Zealand cheese to-day, 52s per cwt.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 9½d cash, 10d booked. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams 9d. Potatoes, £4 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 6d 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 10d to 4s 2d; fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 3d. Potatoes: Derwents, £4 5s; seed kidneys, £3 10s to £4 10s. Chaff, £2 15s to £3 7s 6d. Straw. Pressed wheat, 30s; oats, 35s; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal, £9 10s. Pollard, £5. Bran, £3 10s. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 6d; dairy, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions: Melbourne, £5; Christchurch, £4.

Messrs Stronach, Morris, and Co. report as follows:—Wheat—The only change is an improved demand for fowl wheat, which is in short supply. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d, medium to good, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; best fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d.

Oats—The market is unchanged since last report. We quote: Seed lines, 1s 11d to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; inferior and medium, 1s 2d to 1s 6d.

Potatoes—The market has held its own during the week, best Derwents being worth £4 5s to £4 10s; medium, £3 10s to £4; seed lines, to £5 10s.

Chaff—Prime oaten sheaf is somewhat scarce, and is readily placed at £3 2s 6d to £3 10s; medium is more plentiful, and hard to quit at £2 10s to £3.

Straw.—Best oaten straw, 27s 6d to 30s.

Turnips.—14s 6d to 15s loose.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. The catalogue submitted was a large one, but fowl wheat, potatoes, and prime chaff were the only lines which met with good competition, and most of the other lines on offer had to be passed in. Values ruled as under:—

Oats—Prime milling and seed lines have fair inquiry at late quotations. There has been a rather better demand for both A and B grade during the past week, but any orders have been readily supplied at last week's prices. Inferior and damaged oats are more plentiful, and not readily placed. We quote: Seed lines, 1s 11d to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; inferior and medium, 1s to 1s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Prime velvet has most attention from millers, red wheat and Tuscan not being so strongly inquired for, while medium milling is almost neglected.

Fowl wheat, which has been moving off freely for export, is in shorter supply, and has advanced slightly in value. We quote: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—There is a good inquiry for prime Oamaru Derwents, but only a limited supply. Good Derwents from other districts are in fair supply, but late values are well maintained. We quote: Best Oamaru Derwents, £4 5s to £4 10s; others, £4 to £4 5s; medium, £3 10s to £3 17s 6d; seed sorts, £4 10s to £5 10s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Local stocks still consist chiefly of medium quality, for which there is poor demand. Prime oaten sheaf continues to arrive slowly, and finds ready buyers at quotations. Inferior sorts are not in favor. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £3 2s 6d to £3 7s 6d; choice to £3 10s; medium to good, £2 10s to £3; inferior and straw chaff, £1 15s to £2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—Oaten straw (pressed), 27s 6d to 30s; wheat 25s to 27s 6d per ton.

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

WOOL.

London, July 23.—The wool sales closed firm all round. During the series 80,000 bales were sold to Home buyers, 63,000 to Continental, 5000 to American, and 15,000 were held over. Compared with the May series, closing prices for fine crossbreds were 5 per cent., medium 10 per cent., and coarse 12½ per cent. higher. Lambs were unchanged; good greasies and merinos unchanged; and faulty and inferior greasies ½d cheaper.

The Bradford wool market is very firm, with an improved demand, but prices are unchanged.

At the sheepskin sales there was a large attendance and keen competition. Prices were fully equal to those at the June sales. Crossbreds were in sellers' favor. Rabbitskins are slightly firmer. Best, 8½d.

Sydney, July 24.—The first series of wool sales is concluded. The good sorts were more readily taken towards the close; mediums and inferiors declined fully 5 per cent. compared with the previous sales.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report as follows:—Rabbitskins.—We offered a medium-sized catalogue on Monday, when there was a good demand for all forward. Greys were fully higher than last week, but blacks and silver greys do not command the extreme prices of a few weeks ago. We sold: Winter greys (mixed), at 15d to 15½d; second winters, at 1s to 1¼d; autumns, 9d to 12½d; summers, 5½d to 8d; small, 5½d to 5¾d; blacks, and silver greys, 9½d to 27¾d.

Sheepskins.—At to-day's sale we submitted a moderate catalogue, competition for which was keen, although prices were not equal to those ruling last week. Best merino may be quoted at 6d to 6½d; best halfbreds, 5½d to 6d; and best crossbreds, 4½d to 5½d.

Hides.—At our sale last Thursday we offered 207 to a good attendance of buyers, and we are pleased to report that the sale was much the best experienced since the recent slump. Medium and light weight hides were in very keen demand, one line of cows, weighing only 40lb, bringing the extreme price of 4½d. We quote:—Prime ox hides, 5½d to 5¾d; medium to good, 4½d to 5½d; prime cow hides, 5d to 5¾d; medium to good, 4½d to 4¾d; yearlings, 2s 6d to 5s; calfskins, 6d to 2s 10d.

Tallow and Fat.—There is no change to report in this, prices keeping level at late quotations, viz.: Best tallow, 22s to 24s; best rough fat, 16s 6d.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was a fair yarding and attendance at the Addington market.

Fat Cattle.—188 head came forward, and met with spirited competition, with the result that prices showed a marked rise. The price of beef ruled at from 29s to 32s 6d per 100lb; steers, £7 10s to £14 5s; heifers, £6 to £11 5s; cows, £5 15s to £13 5s.

Fat Sheep.—There was a large yarding, including a good proportion of prime wethers and young ewes. For these competition was very brisk, and the high prices ruling recently were again exceeded. Freezing buyers bought very few ewes, but competed keenly for wethers. The firmness of the market was apparent in all classes, and even unfinished ewes were eagerly snapped up by butchers at from 13s to 16s, whilst for prime quality auctioneers had no difficulty in getting over 20s. The following was the range of prices:—Prime crossbred wethers, 21s to 27s 3d; lighter, 17s 3d to 20s; prime merino wethers, 17s 6d to 22s 3d; lighter, 15s; prime wethers and ewes, 18s 9d to 23s 9d; unfinished do, 16s

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GERALDINE.

MRS. McLEAN ... Proprietress

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Commercially can rely on obtaining the
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Only the best brands of Wines, Spirits
and beers stocked.

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For Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder,
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Bladder Complaints. This preparation is
warranted free from any injurious or noc-
xious ingredient, and is composed of specially
selected drugs which are of tried efficacy.
Men who have been accustomed to working
in water or in a damp place will appreciate
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Dispensing. BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS
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that the materials in them will be exactly as
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Best Quality,—and that the Medicine will be
Compounded with the Utmost Care.

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Cement Maker from England, with confi-
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SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Every Tuesday
MELBOURNE via BLUFF—

Every Sunday.

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

Upolu Fortnightly.
WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-
aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington
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FIJI, SAMOA, TONGA, &c.
Escapethetrying Southern Winter by visiting
THOSE SUNNY ISLES,
where at this season the climate conditions
are most enjoyable and the sights and scenes
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Grand Excursions to The Canadian Rockies
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WE have just received a Large Shipment of this excellent **SHEETING**, made of Best American Cotton, and absolutely free from dress 80in. wide, $1\frac{1}{3}$ yard; well worth $1\frac{1}{9}$.

BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd, Dunedin.

to 17s 6d, prime ewes, 20s to 24s 3d; medium, 17s 3d to 19s 9d; light, 13s to 16s.

Fat Lambs.—The yarding of about 850 comprised a very mixed quality, and there were not many really prime pens. Prices were on a par with last week's. Togs, 17s 6d to 21s; freezers, 13s 3d to 17s; butchers' 12s 6d to 18s 9d.

Pigs.—The yarding was small, and all good sorts sold readily at last week's rates, best porkers showing a slight rise. Choppers, to £4 15s; baconers, 45s to 60s equal to 5d per lb; porkers, 33s to 44s, equal to 6d per lb.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a moderate entry for Saturday's weekly sale. One four-year-old draught gelding fetched £56, a six-year-old, £54 10s; and five aged horses at from £32 to £42. The principal sales in light harness horses were an excellent spring-dray five-year-old gelding at £36, 1 spring-cart gelding, five-years-old, at £25; 2 buggy horses, six-years-old, at £20 and £20 10s respectively, and three cab horses at £8 to £12 apiece. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £55 to £60; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £63; medium draught mares and geldings, £36 to £18, aged, £25 to £35; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90, strong spring-van horses, £36 to £43; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £20 to £27; tram horses, £18 to £28, light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25, weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £1 to £9.

Late Burnside Stock Report

(Per favor Messrs Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle.—136 yarded. Best bullocks, up to £12; best cows and heifers, up to £8 12s 6d.

Sheep.—2661 penned. Best crossbred wethers, up to 23s 9d, best ewes, up to 21s.

Lambs.—392 penned. Best lambs, up to 15s 3d.

Pigs.—64 forward. Suckers, 13s to 19s; slips, none in market; stores, 22s to 28s; porkers, 35s to 50s; baconers, 55s to 71s; heavy pigs, none in market.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE

Business in parliament was very quiet during the early part of the week. In the Council on Wednesday the Hon. Mr. Rigg moved the second reading of the Tied Houses Bill, the principal clause of which prevents brewers and others from owning licensed premises. After half a dozen members had spoken, the majority of whom condemned the measure as being too drastic, the debate was adjourned.

On the same evening the Mutual Fire Insurance Bill (Mr. Kirkbride) was read a second time in the House by 62 to 2. The mover said that during the last six years or so fire insurance companies doing business in New Zealand had fallen into line in regard to the premiums charged, and had thereby formed one of the strongest combinations in the Colony. The rates were felt particularly by country settlers, who were now charged 16s to 18s 6d per cent. for the insurance of isolated farmhouses, and the result was that not half of the property-owners in the country had cover against loss by fire. The Bill simply proposed to allow people living in the country districts to form co-operative fire insurance associations in order to protect their properties from loss by fire. These associations were not to be formed for the purpose of investing capital, but to provide fire cover for the members belonging to them.

The Totalisator Abolition Bill (Mr. Ell) was thrown out by 34 to 14.

The debate on the second reading of the Tied Houses Bill was resumed in the Council on Thursday, but had not concluded at the adjournment.

Several local Bills were introduced in the House on Thursday, the greater part of the afternoon being taken up with a discussion on an Imprest Supply Bill, brought down by Governor's Message.

Sir W. J. Steward's annual measure, the Elective Executive Bill, was again before the House, but as it was rather late when the second reading was moved the member for Waitaki acquiesced in a suggestion that further consideration be postponed until August 6, which was agreed to.

The greater part of Friday afternoon was taken up with the answering of questions. The measures dealt with during the evening sitting were of an unimportant character. The Postmaster-General gave notice to introduce the City Single Electorates Bill.

An appendix to the police report shows the cost of police in New Zealand compared with the Australian States. In New Zealand there is one policeman to 1388 people, and the cost per inhabitant is 2s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; in Victoria, 1 policeman to 795 people, cost 4s 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per inhabitant; New South Wales, 1 policeman to 627 people, cost 5s 11d per inhabitant; South Australia, 1 policeman for 1013 people, cost 4s 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per inhabitant; Queensland, 1 policeman to 586 people, cost 6s 6d per inhabitant; Western Australia, 1 policeman to 416 people, cost 11s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per inhabitant; and Tasmania, 1 policeman to 717 people, cost 4s 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per inhabitant.

TO OUR READERS.—You will find it to your advantage to deal with 'Tablet' advertisers. They are enterprising, up-to-date business men. They want your trade and are prepared to cater for it. Give them a trial. You will do us a service by kindly mentioning the 'Tablet.'—***

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

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.—***

There will be a great sale of unredeemed pledges on Saturday afternoon at Messrs. Samson and Co's auction rooms, Dunedin, when that firm, acting under instructions from Mr. W. G. Rossiter, will dispose of a comprehensive stock of all kinds of gold and silver jewellery, watches (ladies' and gentlemen's), musical instruments, field and opera glasses, clothing, etc., all of which must be sold, no matter at what price....

Sale! Sale! Sale!

PLEDGES! UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

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W. G. ROSSITER,

(Late A. Solomon).

Look out for Auction Sale of Unredeemed Pledges, consisting of very valuable Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Chains, Diamond, Gem, Wedding, Keeper, and Band Rings, Brooches, Bangles, Greenstone goods and Jewellery of all descriptions, also Silver and E.P. goods, Clocks, Musical, and Medical Instruments, Field and Opera Glasses, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Gladstone Bags, Portmanteaux, Books, Carpenters' Tools, Billiard Pockets, Macin'osher, Overcoats, Ladies' and Gents' Clothing.

Sale to be held at JAMES SAMSON and Co's, Auctioneers, Dowling Street, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1903, at 1 o'clock.

WATCH DAILY PAPERS FOR PARTICULARS

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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 1899 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 \$25 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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Incense, Charcoal, Floats and Wax Tapers.
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"The Catholic Dictionary"—New and Revised Edition, 17s 6d
"Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law" three volumes, 35s.

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

"The Explanatory Catechism."

"The Children's Bible History"

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

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Also
For all MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS
(Practical and Theoretical).

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

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 MARIST FATHERS
Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the Arch-
bishop of Wellington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For TERMS, etc., apply to

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SACRED HEART COLLEGE

PONSONBY, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the Marist Brothers, under the Special Patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland.

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 Waitakere 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.

Extras.—An entrance fee of two guineas for the use of Bedding; seven guineas a year for Instrumental Music; and medical fees in case of sickness.

A reduction of three guineas is made in favor of brothers.

Prospectuses can be obtained from the Director,

BRO. BASIL.

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

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

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged ...	77	13	6
Messrs. Hurley Brothers (Waikato) ...	2	0	0
Monsignor O'Leary (Lawrence) ...	3	0	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE N.E. VALLEY SCHOOL FUND.

The undermentioned gentlemen having formed themselves into a committee of ways and means at their preliminary meeting at the N.E. Valley on July 12, 1903—Rev. Father Murphy in the chair—are resolved to canvas the parish for subscriptions, weekly or otherwise, for the erection of the school.

The gentlemen present, whose names are below, donated the satisfactory amount of £29 19s—Twenty-nine pounds nineteen shillings.

Rev. Father Murphy, £5; Messrs. Milne, £10 10s; F. Kilmartin, £3; J. Hungerford, £3; John Lynch, £3; T. B. Conway, £3; Hanley, £2.

At the second meeting of the committee, on July 19, when more members were added, additional subscriptions were received as under:—

Rev. Father Coffey, £3 3s; pupils of Sacred Heart School, £3; Mr. Crowe, £3; Mr. D. Fogarty, £3; Mr. D. Wren, £3; Mr. J. Casey, £1; Mr. Otto, £1; A Friend, £1.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE,

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1903,

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT

Tendered to

MISS ROSE BLANEY

On the occasion of her approaching Marriage and departure for London.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

- 1—Pianoforte Duet ... "Cymbales" ... (Chaminade)
Mrs. H. C. Campbell and Mr. D. Cooke.
- 2—Song ... "The Skipper" ... (Jude)
Mr. D. Hutton.
- 3—Song ... "Call Me Back" ... (Denza)
Mrs. T. Costelloe.
- 4—Song ... "The Yeoman's Wedding" ... (Poniatowski)
Mr. Jas. Jago.
- 5—Song ... "The Silver Ring" ... (Chaminade)
Mrs. M. F. Monkman.
- 6—Recitation ... "Clarence's Dream" ... (Shakespeare)
Miss Edith Leech.
- 7—Song ... "Sognat" ... (Schua)
Miss Rose Blaney.
- 8—Male Quartette ... "On the March" ... (Becker)
Messrs. Blenkinsopp, A. Wright, B. Stevens, D. Hutton, F. Robertshaw, J. Jago, A. J. Barth, and T. J. Hussey.
- 9—Song ... "My Love is like a Red, Red Rose" ... (Sesca)
Miss Jean Dunsmuir.

INTERVAL THREE MINUTES.

Part II.

- 1—Duet for Two Pianos—"Second Rhapsodie Hongroise" (Liszt)
Messrs. A. J. Barth, Jesse Timson, A. Vallis, and W. E. Taylor.
- 2—Duet ... "O Sainted Mother" ... (Wallace)
Miss Rose Blaney and Mrs. T. Costelloe.
- 3—Song ... "The Charmed Cup" ... (Roeckel)
Mr. Thos. Hussey.
- 4—Duet ... "O'er the hill, o'er the dale" ... (Glover)
Mrs. Harvey and Miss Annie Marks.
- 5—Piano Solo ... "The Erl King" ... (Schubert-Liszt)
Mrs. H. C. Campbell.
- 6—Song ... "Sunshine and Rain" ... (Blumenthal)
Mrs. Wakefield Holmes.
- 7—Song ... "The Bandolero" ... (Stuart)
Mr. Farquhar Young.
- 8—Song ... "The Sea hath its Pearls" ... (Blutsum)
Miss Rose Blaney.

Accompanists—Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Messrs. A. J. Barth, J. Timson, W. E. Taylor, A. Vallis, and D. Cooke.
Musical Director ... Mr. A. J. Barth

Circle, 3s. Stalls, 2s. Body of Hall, 1s.

Committee—Messrs. Wm. Densen, Jas. Jago, A. J. Barth, A. F. Robertshaw, D. Cooke, T. A. Hunter, Otto.
H. C. CAMPBELL } Joint Hon. Secs.
T. J. HUSSEY }

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE AT CHRISTCHURCH, AUGUST 11, 13, 15, 1903.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS to CHRISTCHURCH will be issued from Dunedin and all Stations North thereof (including branches), from SATURDAY, 8th August, to FRIDAY, 14th August, available for return up to and including WEDNESDAY, 19th August.

The Return Fares will be:

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
2d per Mile	1d per Mile

The Minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

A Special Train will leave Christchurch for Dunedin at 8.5 p.m. on 15th August, arriving Dunedin 6.15 a.m. on Sunday, 16th August.

By Order.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1903.

BISHOP NEVILL AND ST. PETER



VEN Homer nodded at times. Bayard was not always on horseback. And Dr. Nevill—the Anglican Bishop of Dunedin has so far lapsed from his usual dignified and respectable calm as to make the death of the good old Pope the occasion for cracking some historical and theological pulpit jests about St. Peter's primacy and his connection with the See of Rome. The occasion was certainly not well chosen. Worse still, the Right Rev. Prelate (if the clearly authoritative report furnished to the press is correct) falls into a misrepresentation of the Catholic position, which, to use his own word, is nothing less than 'astounding.' He is there credited with asserting that a residence in Rome by St. Peter, 'for thirty-four or thirty-five years' is 'indispensable as the basis of the whole Roman scheme' of Primacy in the Church of God! Elsewhere in the discourse he tells us that the 'religious influence' of the Holy See depends upon 'the figment' of St. Peter having been 'the first Bishop of Rome.' And then he proceeds to argue on lines tending to show that the Fisherman Apostle never set foot within the Imperial City, much less that he ever was bishop of that historic see.

The pressure upon our space prevents us dealing in anything but the briefest and most summary way with the points raised in such an inopportune time and way by Dr. Nevill. (1) The Primacy of the Holy See does not in any way depend upon the number of years, or even of days, that St. Peter trod the soil of Rome. A year, a day, even an hour of residence would have equally sufficed; and, although it is certain that St. Peter spent a considerable period in the Eternal City, it is no part of the Catholic position, it is no contention of Catholic historians and archaeologists, that this extended to 'thirty-four or thirty-five years.' And the Primacy of St. Peter depended on the fact of his being the rock-foundation on which the Saviour built His Church, the holder of 'the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven,' the feeder of the lambs and sheep (that is, of the whole flock) of Christ, the Apostle whose faith should not fail, and whose duty it was to strengthen that of his brethren. Rome, and Rome alone, from the earliest days, gloried in holding his sacred remains; she claimed him

as her first bishop; and the Church whose centre was in the city of the Caesars, and that Church alone, claimed, and (as St. Clement's writings show) exercised even at the very verge of the Apostolic days a true primacy of jurisdiction. (2) There is no contention, however indefensible, in history and in science but will find supporters. Witness, for instance, the body of eccentric literature that has sprung up in connection with perpetual motion, and the labored pamphlets that have appeared during the past few years in demonstration of the flatness of the earth. The denial of St. Peter's residence in Rome is dictated by the exigencies of controversy, not by a calm and unprejudiced survey of the facts of history and Christian archaeology. St. Peter's stay in Rome has long passed beyond the realm of sober dispute. It is asserted by all Catholic authorities and by the overwhelming body of Protestant and rationalistic testimony as well. Dr. Ellicott, an Anglican Bishop, has, for instance, studied this subject far more deeply than the Right Rev. Dr. Nevill. And this is what Dr. Ellicott says: 'Nothing but Protestant prejudice could stand against the historical evidence that St. Peter sojourned and died in Rome. Whatever theological consequences may follow from it, it is as certain that St. Peter was at Rome as that St. John was at Ephesus.' A little further on, he adds that it is as certain as the evidence 'on which we believe that Hannibal invaded Italy.' Whiston, the translator of Josephus, averred that 'it is a shame for any Protestant to confess that any Protestant ever denied it' (that St. Peter was in Rome). Other learned Protestants could be quoted by dozens to the same effect. And a perusal by Dr. Nevill of the recent works of the noted Roman archaeologist, Orazio Marucchi, would give the coup de grace to his Lordship's last lingering attachment to a historical figment that was never heard of in the Christian world till the fourteenth century.

The Roman episcopate of St. Peter is likewise one of the accepted and settled facts not merely of Catholic, but of the foremost non-Catholic, scholarship. Among many others that might be quoted, it is affirmed by non-Catholic writers of such eminence as Lipsius, Pearson, Palmer, Schaff, Zahn, Harnack, and Dr. Lightfoot, and is proved by archaeological and other evidence (such as that of Caius, Tertullian, etc.) far back past the days of St. Jerome. Moreover, we find that the Primacy of the Bishop (or Pope) of the See of Rome was in active exercise in the days of Pius, who reigned from A.D. 142 to 157, and as far back as about the year 95 by St. Clement in the famous Epistle to the Corinthians which Dr. Lightfoot (a co-religionist of Dr. Nevill) describes as 'the first step towards Papal domination.' Such, in the most general and summary terms, are the title-deeds of the supremacy of the See of Rome. They are based on the Word of God. They are borne out by the lessons of history. We might, in the circumstances, legitimately ask his Lordship the Anglican Bishop of Dunedin to produce the title-deeds of the Royal Supremacy which, at the Reformation, was substituted in England for a form of Church government which had in its favor the long prescription of fifteen hundred years. Let him produce one text of Scripture, one phrase from the writings of the early Fathers or the decrees of the Councils of the Church that will justify the sweeping changes which in the sixteenth century (to use the words of the Anglican Bishop Andrews) 'transubstantiated Henry VIII. into the Pope' and (as the great Anglican historian, Dr. Brewer puts it) 'converted the Church from an independent rival into a ready and submissive dependent on the State.' We pause for a reply.

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Notes

A 'Chestnut' Adapted.

Here is a 'recent' and 'true' story which has found its way into two New Zealand daily papers:—A certain Cardinal at an evening party, when pressed by an admiring circle of ladies to say whether he had ever received any startling confessions, replied that the first person who had come to him after he had taken Orders desired absolution for a murder which he confessed to have committed. A gentle shudder ran through the frames of the audience. This was turned to consternation when, ten minutes later, an elderly marquess entered the apartment, and eagerly claimed acquaintance with the Cardinal. "But I see your Eminence does not remember me," he said. "You will do so when I remind you that I was the first person who confessed to you after you entered the service of the Church."

Catholic readers do not need to be told that the story is, from beginning to end, a fairy tale. 'Ladies,' whether Catholic or non-Catholic, could not be guilty of such an outrageous exhibition of bad taste as to press any Catholic ecclesiastic, much less a Prince of the Church, for disclosures—'startling' or otherwise—regarding his experiences in the confessional. There are subjects that, by the common consent of mankind, are protected by a perpetual close season from the arrows of the jester. Such are suffering, infirmity, death, and the sacred things of religion. And such, to Catholics at least, is the sacred tribunal of penance. No priest, no Catholic ecclesiastic, would for a moment tolerate, even in jest, much less in earnest, the odious and unpardonable impertinences which 'an admiring circle of ladies' are represented above as having addressed—and successfully addressed—to an elaborately anonymous Cardinal 'at an evening party' in an elaborately anonymous place. Some years ago we recounted a number of instances, from the days of St. John of Nepomuk to our own, of Catholic ecclesiastics having endured stripes, imprisonment, torture, and death rather than reveal the sins confessed by a penitent in the sacred tribunal. There is no known instance of any priest—even an insane or excommunicated one—having betrayed the confidence reposed in him in the confessional. The story told above is merely an adaptation of a venerable 'chestnut' that was probably told by our grandfathers over the walnuts and wine or in the chimney-corner two generations ago. The story runs as follows:—

A successful barrister, having been raised to the knighthood, was entertained at dinner by a wealthy friend. In responding to the toast of his health, he ran briefly over the chief events of his career. In the course of his remarks he said: 'I was very nervous over my first case. My client, though of good family, was a man of disreputable character. But, if he had been convicted, the good name of his family would have been hopelessly tarnished; so I took up the case, threw my coat off at it, and got the scoundrel off.' After dinner a wealthy friend of the host entered and was presented to the newly-made knight. 'I see you do not remember me,' said the newcomer; 'but I hardly need an introduction to you, for I was your first client, and, I may say, gave you your successful start in life.' And the newcomer wondered where the laughter came in. So the ancient story runneth. 'Tit-Bits' of May 16, 1903, repeats it with slight variations, laying the scene in America instead of England. It is, we fancy, one of the harmless and not 'over-true' legends of the legal profession. But harmless tales commonly get an evil tinge when they pass through the alembic of the mind of a bigot or a rouse.

NOTICE

Owing to the special demand made on our available space this week by the editorial article on the Conclave, we are obliged to condense several reports, hold over others till next issue, and print the diocesan news in a special supplement.

GEO. T WHITE

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DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The many friends of Dr. E. O'Neill will be pleased to learn that he has returned from his trip to England, having arrived in Dunedin on Wednesday by the Monowai from Melbourne.

The Rev. James Liston (deacon) had an audience with the late Pope on June 13. He is expected in this Colony in a few months' time. The Rev. Father Buckley, who was recently ordained priest, is on his way to New Zealand from Rome.

On Monday evening Rev. Father Coffey delivered a very interesting lecture on the life and work of the late Pope to the members of the South Dunedin Literary and Social Club, and held their close attention for over an hour. At its close a cordial vote of thanks was passed by acclamation.

On Tuesday of last week (says the 'Alexandra Herald') Mrs. J. J. O'Kane was waited on at her residence by a few lady friends, when she was the recipient of a further mark of the esteem in which she is held in the community, the presents taking the form of a silver turcen and entree dish (combined) and an embossed silver jewel casket, each being suitably inscribed. The presentation was made by the Mayor, who said he had much pleasure in being present on that occasion, and in asking Mrs. O'Kane's acceptance of the presents which had been subscribed by her friends.

It is almost unnecessary for us to remind our readers that the complimentary concert to Miss Rose Blaney takes place in his Majesty's Theatre to-morrow evening. All the arrangements are now completed, and the sale of tickets up to date leads the committee to believe that there will be a record attendance. This is only as it should be, considering the generous and ungrudging manner in which Miss Blaney has always given her services for every worthy cause. Amongst the items will be a duet, 'O Sainted Mother,' from 'Maritana' by Mrs. Costello and Miss Blaney, in addition to which those two talented singers will each contribute a solo. The other contributors to the programme are well known in musical circles, and the concert should be for many reasons an unqualified success.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Cathedral Choir took place in St. Joseph's Hall on Thursday evening. The Rev. Father Murphy presided. The report disclosed that the choir had made very satisfactory progress during the past twelve months, and referred in complimentary terms to the work of Mr. Valhis (organist), Mr. Feil (deputy-conductor), and Mrs. Woods (pianist). During the evening Mrs. Woods was presented with a handsome case of toilet requisites (on behalf of the choir), in recognition of her valuable services to the choir in the past. Mr. Woods suitably responded on her behalf. The following ladies and gentlemen were elected as a committee for the ensuing year—Miss Heley, Miss Drumm, Messrs. Woods, Feil, Leiby, and Hussey. Father Murphy, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed great pleasure at being present, and apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Bishop. He also complimented the choir on its progress, and referred in complimentary terms to the work performed by the secretary (Mr. Woods), in whom the choir possessed an enthusiastic and hard-working member.

A solemn Requiem for the eternal repose of the late Pope was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Tuesday. His Lordship Bishop Verdon was celebrant, Very Rev. Mr. O'Leary (Lawrence) assistant priest, Rev. Father Delany (Holy Cross College, Mosgiel) deacon, Rev. Father Howard sub-deacon, and Rev. Father Murphy master of ceremonies. There were also present a large number of priests of the diocese, and the students of Holy Cross College to the number of 20. The solemn music appropriate to the occasion was rendered by the choir of the Dominican Nuns, assisted by several lady members of St. Joseph's choir, including Mrs. Costello, Misses Rose Blaney, M. Drumm, and Morrison. The sanctuary, altar, and prominent architectural portions of the sacred edifice were tastefully and effectively draped in black and white. At the close of the Mass the customary absolutions were given by his Lordship, the responses being made by the attendant priests and choir. There was an immense congregation present, the Cathedral being packed to the doors.

At St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening his Lordship Bishop Verdon made reference to the great loss sustained by the Church owing to the death of Pope Leo XIII. To-day, said his Lordship, all thoughts are turned to Rome, where the remains of the great Pontiff are lying in state in the great Basilica of St. Peter. Whenever a great sovereign or a great ruler dies it is customary to have his funeral obsequies carried out with great solemnities, and his people express their regret and show their respect for the memory of the dead. But among all the sovereigns of this earth there was none so esteemed as the Sovereign Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, Christ's Vicar upon earth, whose empire extended

over three hundred millions of willing subjects. Even the purest and holiest of men may have done something for which they would require our humble prayers, and in addition to the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which had been offered up for the repose of the soul of the late Pontiff, they should unite their prayers with the millions of their fellow-Catholics that God may give him eternal happiness. His Lordship was for a long period resident of the Eternal City, both as a student, as vice-rector, and rector of the Irish College, and in one or other of these capacities was associated with a number of the most stirring events of the later years of the Pontificate of Pius IX. He was also intimately acquainted with the events of the Pontificate of Leo XIII., and to these he made reference in the course of his remarks. Beginning with the revolutionary movement, which followed close on the accession of Pius IX. to the Papal throne, his Lordship sketched the most notable events that happened prior to the stirring times of 1848, and thence on to the revolutionary movements of the '50's and '60's, which culminated in the capture of Rome by the Piedmontese troops in 1870. Bishop Verdon spoke in terms of strong commendation of the saintly and gentle character of Pius IX., of the firmness which he displayed in the face of the many troubles which marked his long career as Pope, and stated that this attitude of Pius IX. laid the foundation of the admirable policy by the aid of which his successor did so much to raise the Papacy in the eyes of the nations. His Lordship then entered into details regarding the Pontificate of Leo XIII., whom he knew intimately, and with whom he had had a very great number of personal interviews. He spoke in terms of warmest eulogy of the late Pope as a man, as a Roman Pontiff, as a statesman, as a scholar, and as a friend of the poor and oppressed, concluding with reference to the conclave for the election of a successor, and asking for the prayers of the congregation to aid the Cardinals in their selection of a worthy occupant of the Holy See.

WELLINGTON SOUTH

(From an occasional correspondent.)

July 18.

The newly-formed branch of the Hibernian Society held its ordinary meeting on Thursday evening, when there was a full attendance of members. Two new members were initiated, and several candidates were proposed. A letter was read from his Grace the Archbishop, appointing Father Ainsworth as chaplain to the branch. The president (Bro. E. J. Fitzgibbon) read a most interesting paper, which was very warmly applauded, a hearty vote of thanks being passed to Bro. Fitzgibbon at its conclusion. It is hoped that similar papers will be read by other members at each fortnightly meeting.

One of the oldest members of the Wellington branch of the H A C B Society, in the person of Bro. D. Hayes, passed to his eternal reward on Wednesday evening after a long and painful illness. Much sympathy was expressed on all sides with the widow. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was largely attended, the hearse being preceded by a strong body of Hibernians. The Rev. Father Moloney read the prayers for the dead at St. Mary of the Angels' Church, and also at the graveside. The body was interred in the old Catholic cemetery. There are now only two members left who joined the branch before the late brother, whose initiation dated back to 1875—R.I.P.

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It is hardly necessary for us to remind our readers in Otago and Southland that the great event of the year—Messrs. A and T. Inglis's annual colossal sale—will commence on Saturday next, and will continue until September 12, during which time the whole of their magnificent stock, amounting to upwards of £60,000, will be disposed of at very large reductions. Those living a distance can take full advantage of the sale by procuring a catalogue and sending an order for their requirements, which will be forwarded without delay. It may also be mentioned that since the catalogue was printed the firm has made several large purchases from local warehouses and manufacturers which are too numerous to particularise, but it is sufficient to say that these goods will be marked at about half the usual retail prices...

GREYMOUTH

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Very Rev. Dean Lighthouse, of the Maori mission, recently visited this district on a collecting tour. Few could resist the Very Rev. Dean's appeals for help for his poor mission. He declares that the inhabitants of Brunnerton are the kindest people he ever met.

The collection of funds for the completion of the tower of our church was on a recent Sunday morning enthusiastically taken up. £800 being collected. A pleasing feature was the ready response of our young men. Our worthy pastor, Very Rev. Dean Carew, is highly pleased at the result of the collection. His strong desire for the completion of our splendid church will now be soon accomplished. This, indeed, is, as it were, the finishing stroke of the great works carried out by him in Greymouth. One has but to stand on the verandah of the presbytery and look round to see what has been accomplished by our zealous pastor, the cost of the works carried out totalling £20,000. This is without taking into account the large amounts sent to the Cathedral City. It should be mentioned that the worthy Dean has himself been a generous donor to the parish.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes is now here on his pastoral visit. On last Sunday he entered minutely into details of the erection of the Cathedral at Christchurch. The collection for the work realised £200. Truly the generosity of the Greymouth people is marvellous, and altogether beyond the ken of our non-Catholic friends. But what know they of the spirit that animates the Irish Catholics, schooled for generations in the spirit of self-sacrifice, whose generosity in the cause of their religion has made them the wonder of the world.

The Rev. Father Herbert has lately been delivering a course of sermons on the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. The sermons of the Rev. Father, who has justly earned a reputation as a ripe scholar and an eloquent preacher, are eagerly looked forward to and listened to with rapt attention by large congregations. Last Sunday's sermon on the Catholicity of the Church was a splendid discourse. Few indeed could listen to the rev. preacher's eloquent peroration, which included Macaulay's famous passage taken from his review of Ranke's 'History of the Popes,' without a feeling of pride and thankfulness in being a member of the Catholic Church. Father Herbert is also as practical as he is eloquent, he having effected several improvements in and around the sanctuary. The old pulpit has been removed, and a stationary one, with handsome brass railings, has been erected in its stead outside the altar rails.

A few days ago his Lordship the Bishop administered Confirmation at Brunnerton, Dean Foley having preceded him on the previous evening. His Lordship is experiencing a real West Coast winter, the weather of late having been extremely bad.

Widespread regret was felt here at the sad news of the death of Captain Darragh, who was washed off the deck of his vessel and drowned when crossing the Hokitika bar. The gallant sailor made desperate efforts to reach the shore, but no help being available, he sank after swimming fully half a mile. The case is a peculiarly sad one, the captain having been married but a few months ago to a Christchurch lady, Miss Lawlor. The then happy couple spent their honeymoon on the West Coast, where Mrs. Darragh made many friends. Captain Darragh was a fine specimen of the Irish seaman, and a practical Catholic.—R I P.

WAIMATE

(From our own correspondent)

July 26

On receipt of the news of the death of the Holy Father the bell of St. Patrick's Church was tolled, whilst the school children recited the Holy Rosary. The flags of the principal business places were flown at half-mast. At both Masses on Sunday feeling references were made to the deceased Pontiff. At the evening devotions, to a large congregation, the Rev. Father Aubry reviewed the life of the late Pope.

At the half-yearly meeting of the H A C B S the following office-bearers were elected: President, Bro. A. Harris; vice-president, Bro. J. Mills; secretary, Bro. J. Sims (re-elected); treasurer, Bro. O'Brien (re-elected); warden, Bro. M. Healy; guardian, Bro. J. Hickey; sick visitors, Bros. M. Hickey and M. Lyons. One new member was initiated.

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WANGANUI

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

July 28.

The news of the death of the late Pontiff was received in Wanganui with profound sorrow, not only by those who owe allegiance to the Chair of St. Peter, but also by many who are not of the household of the Faith. On the receipt of the sad news his Grace the Archbishop immediately telegraphed to the parishes of the archdiocese authorising the tolling of the church bells for one hour and the celebration of Solemn Requiem Mass at the earliest suitable date. For the last few days the church has put on the outward signs of sorrow, at once bringing home forcibly to the minds of the worshippers that the Catholic Church throughout the world now mourns the loss of its head and spiritual guide. On Monday night the Very Rev. Dean Grogan delivered an eloquent panegyric on the late Pope, taking for his text the words, 'Behold the high priest.' The preacher outlined the life of Leo XIII. Even from his boyhood days his brilliant career as a student in the Roman colleges, his achievements as Nuncio at Brussels and as Archbishop of Perugia, his appointment to the Cardinalate, and his final elevation to the highest dignity to which it is given man to attain—the Chair of St. Peter. For a quarter of a century (said the Very Rev. Dean) the late Pope ruled with marvellous tact and energy the greatest empire in the world—greatest because it includes all the republics, monarchies, and empires of the world. Dean Grogan spoke for upwards of an hour, and his masterly treatment of the subject made a deep impression on the large congregation. This morning (Tuesday) a Solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of the soul of the late Pope. Despite the early hour (8 o'clock) a large congregation assembled to pay their last tribute of love and respect to the memory of their late spiritual Father. Mass was sung by Dean Grogan, Rev. Fathers Lacroix and O'Sullivan being deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The choir was in attendance and rendered the solemn music appropriate to the occasion in a creditable manner.

WEDDING BELLS

CUNNEEN-DOHERTY.

A quiet but pretty wedding (writes a correspondent) was solemnised recently at the Church of the Reparation, New Headford, Lincoln, the contracting parties being Mr. James Cunneen, of Broadfield, to Miss Margaret Doherty, of Lincoln. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a number of friends, was performed by the Rev. Father Richards, who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily attired in a dress of dove grey cashmere trimmed with cream satin and chiffon, and wore a white felt hat. The bridesmaid, Miss Molly Doherty (sister of the bride), wore a white muslin dress and large black hat. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Edward Cunneen. As the happy couple left the church the 'Wedding March' was played by Miss McLachlan. Having adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents the wedding breakfast was partaken of, after which Mr. and Mrs. Cunneen left for Christchurch, en route for Dunedin, where the honeymoon was spent. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold initial ring, and to the bridesmaid a greenstone brooch. Mr. and Mrs. Cunneen were the recipients of a large number of costly presents, amongst which were some substantial cheques, showing the esteem in which both are held.

The Buchu Kidney Cure, prepared by Messrs. Johnstone and Haslett, chemists, Dunedin, is recommended as an excellent remedy for all kidney and allied complaints. It is free from injurious ingredients, and is prepared from specially selected drugs, which are of tried efficiency.

Any of our readers in Otago and Southland requiring ironmongery or hardware of any description cannot do better than patronise the establishment of Messrs. Thomson, Bridger, and Co., of Dunedin and Invercargill. This well known firm keeps a large stock of electroplate household ironmongery, grates, ranges, hardware, etc., all of the best quality, and suitable to the requirements of all classes. Prices are brought as low as possible, consistent with good quality.

The D.I.C., High and Rattray streets, Dunedin, are now showing a splendid stock of millinery, mantles, dress fabrics, jackets, men's clothing, underclothing, men's mercery, fancy goods, and house furnishings, etc. A visit to this splendid establishment will convince any of our readers of the extent and excellence of the stock.

The railway authorities notify that holiday excursion tickets will be issued from Dunedin and northern stations from August 8 to August 14 in connection with the Christchurch races....

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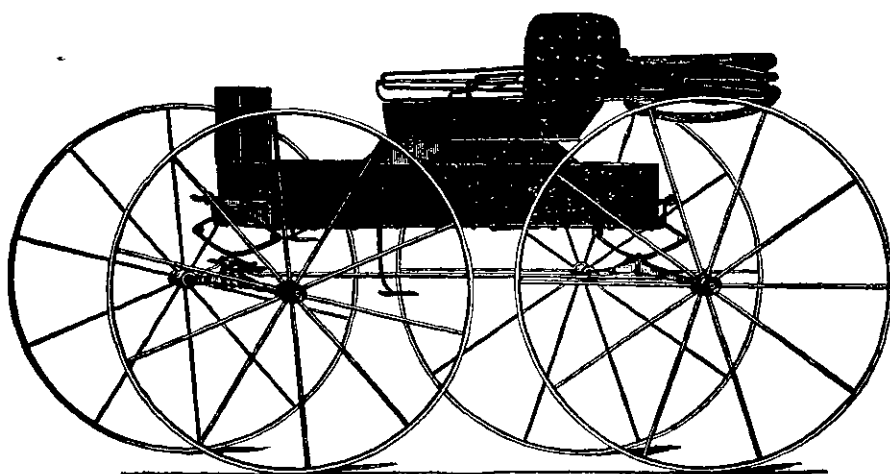


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The Storyteller

MRS. COWSLIP'S REPENTANCE

In her narrow quarters off the end of the assembly room the matron was knitting a red hood when the clang of the bell summoned her to the desk. It was early in the evening, and the night's crop of offenders had not yet begun to be gathered in by the harvesting police. Two hours earlier it would probably have been a shop-lifter; two hours later the matron would have been sure of a poor, hard-featured Phlyne of the streets, or of a drunkard, sodden or shrieking. At eight o'clock, however, there was room for speculation as to what awaited her. When she saw, her professional stolidity was for the moment shaken.

Iron-rimmed spectacles walled in a pair of clear, snapping, kindly old brown eyes; hair soft and white as the silk of the thistle, was primly parted beneath a close, country-made bonnet, and was drawn across the wrinkled forehead and back to a tight little knot; the cheeks and chin where age had set its crepe-like markings were fair with applebloom tints which the matron never saw on even the youngest face in that grim hall. The slack, decent black frock, the big brooch woven of sunny hair, the cashmere shawl about the slim, elderly shoulders, the valise of embroidered canvas—all these were new in the matron's experience.

The sergeant somewhat gruffly stated the charge against the old lady. She was lost. She had been found wandering near the Pennsylvania ferry, inquiring the way to Mystic, Conn. She was Mrs. Elvira Cowslip, and she seemed to be without funds.

'Take her and search her,' he commanded, exasperatedly. 'And try to get her to give you some address to telephone or to telegraph to, if she's telling the truth. She may be just dotty.'

'You'll search a long time, young woman,' said Mrs. Elvira Cowslip, firmly, and as if the matron's forty-five arduous years were a decade or two of summers, 'before you find out anything more than I told that young man.'

'Why,' said the matron, gently, as she led the old lady away, 'what would your folks think if they knew you were in a place like this, a police station?'

'Serve 'em right!' said Mrs. Cowslip, with a glimmer of defiance behind her glasses.

The search revealed nothing of importance. There were a few cents in a limp purse. A tidy flannel night-dress and a sober combing jacket were rolled together with a pair of knitted slippers in the bag, and a pressed glass butter dish was carefully swathed in tissue paper in one corner of it. Mrs. Cowslip's eyes clouded as this was drawn ruthlessly out.

'I'm bringin' it,' she faltered, 'to my own daughter that I'm on my way to see at Mystic. It's my own, I always had the egg money, an' I bought tea with enough of it to get that dish as a premium. Real handsome, ain't it?'

The matron nodded appreciatively.

'But your daughter will be awfully worried when you don't come and she doesn't hear from you,' she urged. Mrs. Cowslip smiled superior.

'She don't know I'm comin', my dear,' she whispered. 'An' if I'd told that young policeman in there her name an' let him telephone to Mystic, she'd just up an' telegraph her father back in—back in where I come from this mornin'. An' I won't have that.'

The matron tried sterner tactics.

'Oh, very well,' she said, with an air of elaborate indifference. 'Just as you please. But I'll have to put you in a cell. This is my room, and there's no place in it for you to sleep or anything. But I'll make you as comfortable as I can in a cell.'

'A cell?' Mrs. Cowslip grew perceptibly taller.

'Yes.' The matron nodded with her most business-like manner. 'I won't lock you up. It isn't a crime to get lost. And you can come around here if you get lonesome or frightened in the night. But there's no other place for you. This isn't a hotel, you know.'

Mrs. Cowslip seemed to waver in her purpose of silence. Then she compressed her lips in token of unchanging resolution and stalwartly followed the matron to the white-washed dungeon in the women's quarter of the prison. But the sight of it unnerved her.

'Oh, I can't, I can't!' she cried, clutching the matron's arm and looking through the grated door in which the key was turning ominously.

'Then just tell us where to telegraph,' said the matron, kindly. 'And if—everything's all right, we'll send you on ourselves.'

'Oh, you don't understand, you don't understand,' half sobbed the older woman.

'Then you come back to my room and tell me all about it, and we'll see if I can't persuade you to let your people know.'

The grimy little room, blocked to overflowing with its stove, its chair, its table, and its shelf where the teakettle stood, seemed homelike to Mrs. Cowslip after the sepulchral whiteness of the empty cell. She warmed her hands at the fire—it was a cold evening in the early autumn—and cast a wistful glance at the kettle. The matron observed it.

'Bless my soul!' she cried, energetically. 'When did you have your lunch?'

'I—I left home in such a hurry—'

'We'll have you a cup of tea in a jiffy,' declared the proprietor of the teapot, as hospitably as if the city paid her to dispense food and drink to her charges. 'Now you tell me all about everything while I put the water on to boil.'

But Mrs. Cowslip did not begin until she had sipped a cup of the steaming beverage and had eaten a slice of the matron's emergency loaf. Then she spoke with heat and bitterness.

'I've stood everything from Luella Johnson—she's Luella Cowslip now, for she married my son John, Dr. John Cowslip he is, and, if I do say it myself, the finest doctor and the best son in—in our part of the country. I've stood everything from her! 'Twas her persuaded father—that's my husband—that he was too old to stay out on the farm alone any longer, an' that we'd better come into the village an' live with her an' John. Now, I knew well enough that I didn't want to live in any other woman's house, but Pa—well, Pa's sort of easy-going.'

'So I should imagine,' nodded the matron, as she took note of Mrs. Cowslip's resolute chin.

'Anyone can wind him around their little finger, an' he sets a good deal of store by Luella. An' I don't say that she wasn't sought after right an' left before John married her. But, anyway, Pa was gettin' old, an' we moves down to Luella's.'

The sunken lips grew a grim line now.

'That girl had more notions than anyone I ever saw. What's that bell, my dear?'

But the matron had vanished to receive the next of her poor prizes from the sergeant. When she returned, she said briefly, 'A prisoner—drunk.' But as she volunteered no more, Mrs. Cowslip went on.

'Didn't believe in fried food—Luella didn't, an' set no store by pies. If that's what comes of sendin' girls to college, I'm glad my Josephine never went, but got married when she was nineteen. But, anyway, when the baby came, it's a blessing Luella didn't kill him. No rockin' him to sleep, she said. No cradle at all, just a crib. Rockin' would make him nervous! Nervous! A baby nervous! Did you ever hear the like of that? An' if he hollers, let him holler! An inhuman mother, I called her, an' an inhuman mother she was.'

The matron shook her head gently.

'They have new ways nowadays,' she said. 'Best let them try them, don't you think?'

'No, I don't! Not on my grandson!' snapped Mrs. Cowslip, her eyes flashing little sparks behind her spectacles. 'Mercy on us! Ain't I brought up three children—one of them the Apaches killed, my dear; he was a soldier, my oldest boy, and only twenty-two, only twenty-two—an' ain't I buried three babies? What experience has Luella Johnson had alongside of me?'

The drunken lady, safe behind the bars, began discordantly to relate the adventures of some one who stood between love and duty. Mrs. Cowslip listened, her face divided between repugnance, fascination, and righteous judgment.

'I never saw a drunken woman in all my life,' she said, solemnly and a little fearfully. 'Oh, it's awful! It's awful! But maybe, if I could see her, I could say something to her to lead her to a better life.'

The matron's discreet lids fluttered down over her shrewd eyes.

'I'm afraid not,' she said, refraining from even an inflectional comment on the connection between missionary zeal and curiosity. 'She's an old hand. But go on about the baby.'

'Oh, he's a dear boy, Mrs.—Mrs. Matron! You'd love him. You've got children of your own, I guess!—she nodded towards the red hood in the matron's indefatigable fingers—'an' you couldn't help but love him. So round an' rosy an' sound an' good natured! But Luella has got no more feelin' fer him than a clock—not a bit. Feeds him on the hour, puts him to sleep on the hour, airs him by the hour! Ugh!'

'For you'll never know a blessing like a mother's love!' wailed the old offender from the corridor of cells, with inebriate pathos.

'Are you sure I couldn't exhort her?' begged Mrs. Cowslip. 'Our minister—maybe you've heard of him, the Rev. Orlando Green? No? Well, he says I have a

real gift of exhortin', an' that he often wouldn't be able to get a prayer meetin' started if it wasn't for me.'

The matron shook her head. 'About the baby?' she reminded her guest.

'Well,' Mrs. Cowslip's face settled into lines of grievance, 'yesterday Luella went to a meetin' of the woman's club of—the place where I come from this mornin'. She left me an' the hired girl—Luella keeps hired help an' John keeps a man; he needs one, of course, for the barn work, but as I tell her, I always got along without hired help, an' I had a big family, to hers; not but John can afford it, though. Anyway, she left us to take care of little Jacky. He was colicky an' cross. He fretted an' worried, an' I dandled him an' rocked him, but it didn't seem to do no manner of good. So I told Emma—she's the help—to go to the apothecary's an' get me a little paregoric. She was scared to, for Luella had made her as notional as she is herself about paregoric; but I told her I was mistress there when her mistress wasn't at home, an' she went. An' I was just puttin' away the bottle when Luella came in. She came early because she was anxious about the baby.'

'Be it ever so humble,' quavered the voice from the corridor, 'there's no place like home.'

'Well, what Luella said to me, an' what my son, John, stood by her in sayin', an' what my own husband—my own husband, Mrs. Matron, that ain't crossed me before in forty years—not since we was first married what he stood by her in sayin', I—I—'

Her fine pride and ire gave way. Her lips lost their determined line and shook; her firm old chin quivered and she sobbed.

'So this mornin' I took the egg money,' she went on brokenly. 'I kept the hens at John's—an' started for my daughter's. I didn't go to our station, for they'd find out from Dan Simms that keeps it that I'd come to New York. I walked—an' it's four miles an' there are two hills, too—to the next village. Twice I was scared. The Fowlers were gathering in their pumpkins down at the roadside patch, an' I thought if Sam Fowler saw me he could tell Pa which way I had gone, but he didn't. An' the Lahey children were up in an apple tree near the fence, but they didn't see me either. Nobody stopped me. I went on, past our own farm, that I'd left to be—to have my own husband stand by Luella Johnson against me—an' I'd have gone in there an' never left it again, but the people that rent it—I could just see some of them up around the dooryard; weedin' out my chrysanthemum border, maybe! Well, anyway, I went on to—to the next station an' bought my ticket, an' then I had only seventeen cents left. But I wouldn't go back. They shan't know, none of them, where I am, till I'm with Josephine. She'll stand by me, not by Luella Johnson. An' do you think she'll like the butter dish?'

The song stage of inebriety had passed from the occupant of the cell, and she demanded to know, with many objurgations, why she found herself in surroundings so distasteful to her. But the old lady, lost in the bitter recollections of how another ruled in her stead, no longer listened.

The hideous night wore on, and the curiosity of the earlier evening returned to her. The alarm in the matron's room kept clanging. The offscourings of the city were gathered up. Mrs. Cowslip watched through a crack in the door of the matron's room, in which she was finally allowed by that good-natured woman to stay. The procession of erect, painted creatures and of shambling, dishevelled ones passed by, this with a purple stain on her cheek where she had fallen, those with the marks of each other's fingers on throat and forehead. The whole shocking array she saw. She heard the screams, the oaths, the songs from the corridor into which they passed, in the firm, unmoved charge of the small, kind, unsentimental matron. Her ruling passion mounted high. She wished to address, exhort, improve, direct them.

Finally she persuaded the matron to let her walk through the prison before the tiers of cells. At the sight of her a silence fell, so strange an apparition was she in that place, in her homely, grandmotherly garb, with all the records of a clean and simple life set fair upon her. When she had passed, some laughed harshly and broke into singing, that none might deem them weak, but others silently turned their faces toward the whitewashed wall against which their boards were propped, and hid their faces.

Before the cell of the early comer the matron paused.

'This is the one you heard singing earlier in the night,' she told Mrs. Cowslip. 'Maggie, this is a lady from the country who was lost too late to go on with her journey, and she is looking about her. It makes her very sad to see you foolish girls, and the trouble you bring on yourselves.'

Maggie had been asleep for some hours. She had waked to address some pointed observations to her unseen companions on the subject of their noisiness. Now she eyed Mrs. Cowslip surlily.

'If it makes her so sad, she ain't under any force to look, is she?'

'For shame, Maggie! Have you no respect for gray hairs?'

'Not when they come a'pryin'.'

'Pryin'!' cried Mrs. Cowslip. 'I ain't pryin', you unfortunate creature! I'm only wishful to have you see your wrong-doin' an' your sin, an' to—'

'Bah!' cried Maggie. There was a rustle throughout the prison, denoting a movement of the occupants of the cells towards the gratings. Maggie turned away, as one done with conversation. Then she whirled again.

'What do you know about it?' she asked fiercely. 'Was you brought up a foundlin'?'—Was you, I say?'

'No,' faltered Mrs. Cowslip.

'No! You wasn't. An' was you put out to service before you was twelve? No! An' was you a slave for a boardin' house before you was fifteen? No! An' was you glad enough to marry the first loafer that ever spoke a soft word to you? No! Or to take his beatins' if he'd only make up with you again? No! Or to work the flesh off your bones to get him money, so's he'd stay with you? No! An' he never left you, did he? Your husband ain't never deserted you, has he? He's a nice, white-haired old gentleman with a cane—oh, I see him—an' he thinks you're wonderful good because you ain't never done none of the things you ain't tempted to do! An' your children—they ain't robbed you an' cast you off, I'll bet! It's "Mother, this," an' "Mother, th. an' "Where's Mother's armchair?" an' "Mamie, run upstairs for your grandma's glasses!" Oh, I know, I know!'

'Come away, come away, Mrs. Cowslip,' urged the matron. 'There's no use trying to stop her when she gets going on like this.'

'No, no,' said the old lady, shaking off the hand that would have led her away.

'Neat an' warm your house,' went on Maggie, sing-songly. 'Lovin' an' willin' the hands about you. What cause would you have to go an' drink? But are you grateful for what you've got?' She came close to the barred door of her cell and peered out, her hands above her bleared eyes, the better to see. 'You're not! You're not! Of course you don't steal! You've no cause to! Of course you don't drink! What have you got to forget? But you've got your sins—I know—you've got your sins an' no excuse for them.'

She turned and paced to the end of her cell. Then she wheeled about.

'Go down on your knees,' she said, fiercely, 'an' thank God for a good husband an' good children an' a good home.'

The bell clanged peremptorily in the matron's room. She caught the quivering old lady by the arm and hurried her away to that dismal shelter. She pressed her gently down into the chair. 'There, there,' she said, soothingly, 'stay there and I'll be back in an instant.'

When she returned from that visit to the sergeant's desk, the slow tears of old age were crawling down Mrs. Cowslip's finely wrinkled cheeks.

'There,' she said, putting a slip of paper into the matron's hand—'there's the address—for the telegram; an' he—the policeman, you know, in there—he might say that I'm sorry if—if they was upset at home.—Exchange.

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Successful Catholic Student

The Blue Riband of the Oxford Scholarship, the Hertford, has been gained by a Catholic student of Pope's Hall, Mr. Cyril Charles Martindale, a former student of Harrow and Stonyhurst, and a member of the Society of Jesus.

Procession in Manchester

One of the most remarkable features of Manchester life (writes a correspondent) is the annual Catholic Whitsuntide procession. Only those who have seen the procession can realise what a remarkable demonstration it is in a great English Protestant city. In this year's procession no less than 22 schools and confraternities were represented, and by half-past nine in the morning there were 20,000 persons in Albert square, 'mostly children.' Every school and society had its own band. The writer in the 'Guardian' describes the spectacle as a pretty one. 'The forest of pictorial banners, the colored ribbons fluttered by the wind, the dresses of the children in all the colors of summer, the quaint costumes and uniforms of Orders and confraternities, were pleasant to look upon. The Italians, with the sun of their native land still upon their cheeks, carried a statue of the Madonna and a large crucifix, and their picturesque dresses attracted much admiration. As usual,' the writer adds, 'the procession was watched by thousands of persons, and the route was rigorously kept clear by barriers and police.'

Poor Prospects

For nineteen centuries Christian doctrines have been preached to the world, but the Continent is still waiting for the true light—waiting to receive it from 'The Anglo-Continental Society' of Protestants. Unfortunately for the Society (says an exchange) the prospect of the Continental folk casting themselves at its feet in gratitude is as remote as ever—that is to say, about as remote as it could possibly be. The Anglican Bishop of Salisbury presided at the annual meeting of the society, and his speech was a threnody, which was entirely justified by the report. The society counted much upon Count Campello, but he is gone back to 'Rome.' Of course an illness he has had weakened his judgment, else he would not have rejected the Protestant Gospel, with all the good things that accompanied it. Then the Abbe Marchel Hebert was not less disappointing. Much had been hoped for from him, but instead of being content with Protestantism, he has given up Christianity altogether. Nay, the Christians on the Continent to whom 'The Anglo-Continental Society' brought the true light have been repelling it with the unpleasant remark, 'Physician, heal thyself.' In the Orthodox Eastern Church, the report ruefully avowed, 'the universal opinion seemed to be that there were two Churches in the Church of England,' and Professor Collins confirmed this statement.

FRANCE.—Heavy Loss

The Breton Benedictine monks of Kerheucat, who recently settled at Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, have suffered a severe loss through the foundering of a vessel specially chartered to convey to England their personal property and effects, including sacred vessels and vestments.

Official Curiosity

When Cardinal Langenieux, the eminent French prelate, lay at the gates of death (says the 'Catholic Times') the emissaries of M. Combes were particularly busy in the interests of their master. During the day, and even during the night, police officers approached the residence where the Cardinal lay sick, and anxiously inquired, not for his health, but—whether he was yet dead! Receiving no satisfactory replies to their questions they stationed themselves near the archiepiscopal palace, and eagerly scanned the faces of all persons who came out, in the hope of being able to gauge by their looks of sorrow the condition of the sick prelate within. Why was this? There can be only one explanation. The Government was desirous of knowing, at the earliest moment, the decease of the venerable Cardinal, in order that it might seal up his goods, and seize his 'mensa.' The French Ministry will hardly let a Bishop die in peace! All his life long a prelate in that country must walk warily lest he fall into a trap; and when he comes to die, the Government is alert to seal up every stick of furniture in his house!

ROME.—The Immaculate Conception

A few weeks ago (says the 'Catholic Times') we announced that his Holiness Leo XIII. had ordered the insertion of the invocation 'Mother of Good Counsel, pray for us,' in the Litany of Loreto. We now learn that the Holy Father has appointed Cardinals Vincent

Vannutelli, Rampolla, Ferrata, and Vives as a Commission to prepare and regulate the festivities on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception of Our Blessed Lady. The Pontiff, who declares that devotion to the Mother of God has been a practice dear to him from his earliest years, desires that the jubilee observances should be conducted on a grand scale. Accordingly representatives of every nation in the world will be invited to special functions at St. Peter's, where the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was proclaimed, and also at the Patriarchal Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore; a Marian Congress will be held in the Eternal City; a library will be formed of works dealing with devotion to Mary; there will be missions, Communions, spiritual exercises, and pilgrims in honor of Our Lady; arrangements will be made for special works of charity; and a periodical, to be called 'L'Immacolata,' will be published.

RUSSIA.—A Concession

By Imperial autograph letter the Russian Minister of Education has been directed to permit instruction in the Catholic religion to be given in the Polish tongue in all middle-class schools in the kingdom of Poland from the beginning of the new scholastic year. Since 1880 religious instruction for Catholics had, according to law, to be given in the Russian tongue in six middle-class schools.

SCOTLAND.—Presentation to a Bishop

The clergy of the Dunkeld diocese took advantage of their annual business meeting at St. Andrew's Pro-Cathedral House in connection with the Mission Fund and Friendly Society, to present his Lordship Bishop MacFarlane with an illuminated address and useful furnishings for his private oratory, on the occasion of his return from his first visit 'ad limina apostolorum.' The address was of beautiful design and chaste workmanship, the illuminations consisting of religious emblems and the Bishop's coat of arms. The sentiments expressed therein were of hearty 'welcome home' and loyal co-operation of the clergy towards the Bishop in his work of the administration of the diocese. The address was read by the Right Rev. Mgr. Clapperton, being signed as well by the Monsignor on behalf of the clergy. The gifts presented were a set of polished brass candlesticks, a beautiful crucifix, vases, a very rich missal bound in red morocco, brass missal stand with monogram, a chime bell and holy-water font, and a carved oak prie-dieu.

The Church in the Islands

An interesting ceremony took place at Eriskay, South Uist, on May 7, when a new church was blessed and opened by his Lordship Bishop Smith, of Argyll and the Isles. Eriskay is a little island situated at the most southerly point of South Uist (the Long Isle), and separated from it by a channel two miles wide. And here on this interesting little island was opened a splendid new church, of which his Lordship Bishop Smith said that it was a fit edifice for any congregation in any part of the world. It is of Gothic structure, and capable of seating 400. Part of the earth in the foundation came from Calvary, and in the structure itself are stones from Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Gethsemani, and Emmaus. These stones have been placed in the form of a cross, and as each has the initial letter of the place from which it was bought carved on it, the form of the cross is quite visible.

SPAIN.—An Interesting Career

Monsignor Sebastiano Herrero y Espinosa de los Monteros, one of the seven Cardinals who were to be created at the Consistory last month, has had an interesting career. Born of an ancient noble family at Jerez de la Frontera in 1823, he completed his studies at the University of Salamanca, obtained his LL.D. degree and began life as a lawyer. He rose to high distinction in the law, became a judge, and eventually President of the Court of Assize. He enjoyed the highest reputation as a lawyer, and also gained a name in literature, especially as a poet. At the age of 35 he gave up all his secular preferments and entered the Congregation of the Oratory, where he soon became celebrated as an eloquent preacher. In 1876 Pius IX. made him Bishop of Vittoria, in 1882 he was translated to the See of Oviedo, the following year to that of Cordova, and finally in 1898 he was promoted to the important archbishopric of Valencia. In spite of his advanced age of 80 years, the Archbishop is an indefatigable preacher and worker. He still undertakes fatiguing tours of Confirmation in his extensive diocese and quite recently ordained over 100 priests.

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.—***

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In regard to the Water itself, as a table
beverage it can be confidently recommended.
Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the
taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate
stringency to remind one that there are heal-
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the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to
become popular amongst all who can afford
the very slight cost entailed."

We supply the Dunedin and Wellington
Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet,
and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water.
Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For
Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office
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Cheap Books in Cloth Bindings
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Prices from 1/- to 12/-

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Hotel, which has been thoroughly renovated
from floor to ceiling and offers every con-
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Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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First-Class Accommodation to the general
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Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

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Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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SEASON 1902.

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disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal
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Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so benefi-
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merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments
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Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale,
CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, Etc.—We have made advantageous arrangements
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THE LATE POPE

SOME REMINISCENCES

Since the death of Leo XIII. his Grace Archbishop Murphy, of Hobart, is the oldest prelate in Christendom, he having been appointed Bishop by Pope Gregory XVI., and consecrated on October 11, 1846.

European Rulers.

The thrones of Europe have nearly all had new incumbents since the late Pope was crowned in 1878. But Francis Joseph of Austria and Christian IX. of Denmark have been rulers for half a century, and Leopold II. of Belgium and Oscar II. of Sweden mounted their respective thrones a few years before Leo.

The News of the World.

Leo XIII. was a great reader of newspapers, or more correctly speaking he was deeply interested in their contents so far as they related to the internal affairs of the countries of the world. In the evening after he had recited the Rosary his favorite secretary went to his bedroom with the newspapers of the day, and read aloud, often until the small hours, while the Pope remained propped up in bed with woollen wraps around him, listening attentively to what was read, and making numerous comments.

A Wonderful Memory.

The late Pope had a wonderful memory. Some time prior to his death he told a surgeon who was attending him that a small scar on his finger was caused seventy-eight years ago, when he was a boy, by a ball striking his hand while he was playing a game called 'boccia' in the garden of the Palazzo Colonna; and he even remembered the name of the chemist who bound up the wound and the situation of the shop. All through life, even to the very last, Leo XIII.'s memory for faces and events was marvellous. The editor of the 'N.Z. Tablet' was present at an audience given by the late Pontiff in 1882 to the students of the Papal Seminary. There was an absence of formality, and in the course of the conversation one of the students quoted a line in Italian from Tasso's 'Gerusalemme Liberata.' The Pope followed it up at once by repeating the following stanzas from the immortal poem, which, it was stated, he knew word for word, notwithstanding the fact that it runs into several books.

Dr. Laponi.

The name of Dr. Laponi, the late Pope's physician, was frequently mentioned in the bulletins and cable news, and consequently a few particulars regarding him will be of interest at the present time. No one (says a Rome correspondent writing a few months ago) would think that Dr. Laponi draws as salary only £120 a year, yet that is just about the amount in English money. Professor Giuseppe Laponi has held his position since 1888. At that date Leo XIII., having been left with only a surgeon, and the need of a doctor being much felt, Dr. Laponi, who was practising at Osimo, on the Adriatic side of the Peninsula, came every week to Rome to visit him. Shortly after the surgeon died, and the Professor became and has remained the only physician to his Holiness. He has gradually so gained his confidence and friendship as to be to him what Dr. Schweninger was to Prince Bismarck. Dr. Laponi is the only person who ever succeeds in overcoming the natural obstinacy of Leo XIII. to take certain precautions, to which he shows great reluctance.

There are, however, habits which the persistence of the doctor has not succeeded in eradicating. His Holiness still persists in mounting a chair in the library to get down the books for himself, and when remonstrated with over the danger even to a younger person replies, 'I know the way, I know the way.'

A Pretty Incident.

An incident occurred when the late Pope was seven years of age which illustrates that kindheartedness for which he was distinguished through life. He had been to Anagni, a neighboring village, with his tutor. While they were driving back home he saw a poor boy with torn and dirty clothes lying on a stone by the roadside. Nino stopped the carriage, jumped out, and ran up to the poor boy, saying: 'What's the matter with you? Is your leg broken?'

'I don't know,' the shepherd lad replied, as the tears ran down his dirty face. 'Ten minutes ago one of the shepherds was driving his cart fast through the street, and before I could jump out of the way knocked me down, and the wheel ran over my ankle. The man didn't listen to my cries, but drove right on. Oh, how it hurts!'

Joachim ran to a hollow, where there was a small brook, filled his cap with its clear water, and gave it to the boy to drink. Then he washed his foot and tied it up with his white linen handkerchief. 'Where do you live?' said Nino.

'You can't get there like this. Come to Carpineto with me, and we will help you.' The poor boy smiled and limped to the carriage, leaning on the arm of his benefactor.

'What are you doing now, Joachim?' said his tutor. 'What am I doing? What every true Christian ought to do. I am helping the unfortunate. Could we leave this poor little wounded boy here helpless on the road?'

'Do you want to take him home? What will father and mother say?'

'They will say that I have acted rightly. Is it so extraordinary to succor a poor wounded child? Wouldn't any one do the same thing in my place?'

The teacher slapped him kindly on the shoulder, and all rode on to Carpineto. Joachim's mother was angry at her son at first when she saw a stranger in the carriage, but when she had heard the story she sent for the family physician and had him attend to the suffering boy. Joachim had tears of joy in his eyes while the ankle was being properly cared for.

'Did I do right, mother?' said he.

'Yes, my dear child, your act was a noble one,' and proudly and joyfully she folded him to her motherly heart.

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

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

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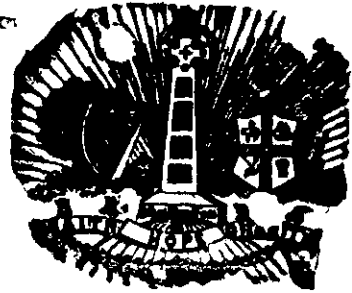
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W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland

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T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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Country Orders Carefully Packed.



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

"KUKOS" TEA

This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, and 6lb. and 10lb. tins.

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Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease, rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £ weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required; Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly, moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14 years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price £1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wairarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price £3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease containing purchasing clause, freehold, price £2600; Hotel, Wellington 12 years' lease big business; Hotel, country, paddocks, etc, freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price £4000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease, Hotel Tauaaki, 9 years' lease, £2,500.

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Tea, After noon and Egg Spoons	5s doz
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GORDON ROAD, MOSGIEL.

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Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

The estate of the late Mr. J. M. Toohey has been sworn at £275,000.

Sister Mary Xavier, who had labored for about seven years at St. Brigid's Orphanage, Ryde, N.S.W., died recently at the Lewisham Hospital. She was 31 years of age and a native of Queensland.

Sister Mary Augustine, of the Presentation Order, has passed away at the Convent, Mount St. Mary's, Hobart. The deceased was a convert to the Catholic faith, and daughter of the late Stewart Warrender Viney, of Victoria, and was in the 43rd year of her age, and sixth of her religious profession.

No fewer than four clerical presentations came off the other week (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal'). Handsome monetary and other gifts were presented to Rev. James Carroll, Marong (Bendigo diocese), and to Rev. E. J. Luby, Brunswick, on the occasion of their silver sacerdotal jubilee celebration, whilst the Revs. W. Hartnett (formerly of Daylesford) and A. Vaughan (Collingwood) received each a substantial proof of their popularity amongst the Daylesford and Hardford people respectively.

Australian experiments into wireless telegraphy have been thoroughly successful, and Mr. Hesketh, the chief electrician attached to the Brisbane General Post Office, reports that communication satisfactory in every way has been maintained between Tangaluma (Moreton Island) and the naval stores, South Brisbane, a distance of 32 miles. Arrangements are now in hand to extend the trials to Cape Moreton (50 miles).

His Grace Archbishop Kelly (says the 'Catholic Press') gave some wholesome advice at the opening of a new school at Drumminoyne, when he said: 'Let Irishmen stand to the honor of their country, and give no countenance to those men who are fond of drink and spend their time in public houses. There are Irishmen who said they would give their blood for Ireland, and here he would borrow the words of a bishop, who said: "Give me the man who will lay down his glass for Ireland, and he will do more for her at home and abroad than the man who would go shouting and say, 'I will give my blood'." That man would have a happy home, be happy himself, and he would love his children, his wife and his family, and they would have him as their ideal on earth. No matter what befell that man outside, he would have a happy home and a happy eternity. Those poor fellows who did not practise their religion, and who were Catholics, might be compared to a sore on a man's face which was very ugly, and prevented him from going into society, but it did not endanger life.'

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne (writes a correspondent) never lets an opportunity pass of assisting by his presence and purse movements having for their object the betterment of the working classes. In advocating the continuance of the Leongatha Labor Colony, his Grace, addressing the Minister of Lands, said that anyone who would take his mind back to the time when the colony was first established would remember the difference it made in the appearance of the Melbourne streets, which were then thronged with unemployed. Many of the men who were rescued from the streets at that time did not appear to be such as would make for the success of the colony. Notwithstanding that fact, the work had gone on satisfactorily. Over 5000 had obtained admission to the colony since it was established.

A labor colony was just as much needed now as when Leongatha was started, and, unless provision was made for the men of the class concerned, at Leongatha or elsewhere, the result would be that they would remain out of employment. They would then join the ranks of those who demonstrated in the streets every day and followed the red flag. It would be a scandal if a large body of men who wanted to work and could not find it were not provided for in some way. Men who went on to the labor colony, with its cheerful and healthy country-life surroundings, were given a new start in the world. Employment should be found for men anxious to work at labor colonies, even if their labor was not remunerative, because if they were not supported there they would have to be supported somewhere else, or be a source of trouble and a menace to the city. Something had to be done to prevent men of the class referred to from gradually descending in the social scale, until they became beggars, or perhaps, criminals, and it was just such employment as was provided at a labor colony that would prevent that.

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

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 2, Sunday.—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Stephen I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 3, Monday.—Finding of the body of St. Stephen, Protomartyr.
 „ 4, Tuesday.—St. Dominic, Confessor
 „ 5, Wednesday.—Dedication of the Church of St. Mary ad Nives.
 „ 6, Thursday.—Transfiguration of Our Lord.
 „ 7, Friday.—St. Cajetan, Confessor.
 „ 8, Saturday.—Saints Cyriacus and Companions, Martyrs.

St. Stephen I., Pope and Martyr.

St. Stephen, Pope and martyr, was born at Rome, and occupied the papal throne from 253 to 257. He was beheaded in the latter year by order of Valerian.

St. Stephen, Protomartyr.

St. Stephen was the first deacon and first martyr, having been stoned to death about the year 35. A young man, called Saul, who watched the garments of his executioners, was touched by grace and became the Apostle St. Paul. The body of St. Stephen was found in 415, and the Church celebrates the Invention of his remains on August 3.

St. Dominic, Confessor.

St. Dominic, who was born at Calahorra, in Old Castile, was distinguished in his early youth by piety and love of study. Having been ordained a priest, he went, in company with his bishop, to the south of France, where he witnessed the atrocities committed by the Albigenses. The sight of so many ruined souls moved him to devote his life to their conversion. It was then that our saint propagated the use of the holy Rosary, which was revealed to him in a vision by the Blessed Virgin. After spending ten years in this toilsome mission, St. Dominic, in 1215, founded a new Order, the chief object of which was to furnish to the Church zealous preachers and missionaries for the instruction of the faithful and the conversion of the heretics. He selected the Rule of St. Augustine for the use of his Order, adding certain statutes, which were borrowed chiefly from those of the Premonstratensians. The habit which he gave to his religious consisted of a white tunic and scapular, with long black mantle, from which latter robe was derived their name, 'Black Friars.' Pope Honorius III, in 1216, approved of the new society under the title of 'Preaching Friars.' The same Pontiff appointed Dominic 'Master of the Sacred Palace,' which office is to this day held by a member of the Order. Also St. Dominic founded an Order for women, to whom he gave the rule of the Friars, and a Tertiary Order for people living in the world. The Order of St. Dominic has contributed to the Church, besides countless saints, three Popes, 60 Cardinals, about 150 archbishops, and upwards of 800 bishops.

Feast of Dedication of the Church of St. Mary ad Nives.

The Church of St. Mary ad Nives, or, as it is more frequently called, St. Mary Major, is one of the four great basilicas of Rome, and the largest and most celebrated of the many in that city which are dedicated to the Mother of God. Built in the 4th century, under Pope Liberius, it was rebuilt on a magnificent scale in the following century.

Transfiguration of Our Lord.

The miraculous Transfiguration of Our Blessed Lord in the presence of the Apostles Peter, James, and John, is narrated by St. Matthew in that portion of his Gospel which is read on the second Sunday in Lent.

St. Cajetan, Confessor.

St. Cajetan, the son of wealthy parents in the north of Italy, was remarkable for his charity to the poor. On the death of his parents he expended a great part of his patrimony in the establishment of hospitals and pious associations for the relief of the sick and the indigent, the remainder he divided between the poor and those of his relations who were in straitened circumstance. In conjunction with Archbishop Caraffa, afterwards Pope Paul IV, he founded the religious Congregation of Theatines. He died in 1547, worn out by labors and austerities.

St. Cyriacus and Companions, Martyrs.

St. Cyriacus was a Roman deacon, who, with 22 others, suffered a glorious martyrdom during the reign of Diocletian, A.D. 303.

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I've a secret in my heart
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If you don't turn up till night, TRY A "BLUCHER"

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

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Diocesan News

DIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

July 26.

On receipt of the news announcing the death of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII his Grace the Archbishop directed that the bells of the three churches to be tolled for an hour, and the following telegram was sent to the priests of the archdiocese: 'Pope dead. Toll bells for one hour. Celebrate Solemn Requiem Mass as soon as possible.' His Grace also forwarded a cablegram of condolence to Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, from the hierarchy, clergy, and laity of New Zealand. The following letter was received from the Premier by his Grace:—

'Dear Archbishop Redwood,—Though not unexpected, the grief of all our Catholic colonists will be none the less for the loss they and their Church have sustained by the death of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. He has now passed away full of years and honor, deeply regretted by those of his own faith, revered and admired for his Christian qualities by all classes and creeds; and yourself, the clergy and Catholics of this Colony have my sincere and heartfelt sympathy. Through his Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State our sympathy has been conveyed to the Papal authorities at Rome.'

The children's Requiem Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Leo XIII. were celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart by Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., on Thursday morning, and at St. Joseph's Church by Rev. Father Moloney. At the former the sanctuary and pillars in the body of the church were heavily draped. The Very Rev. Father Lewis preached on devotion to the souls in purgatory, and dwelt at length on the many virtues exhibited by the late Pontiff. At St. Joseph's the altar was suitably draped. The Rev. Father Kimbell addressed the children and spoke on the life of the late Pope. The Rev. Father Kimbell also presided at the organ, and at the end of the Mass played the Dead March in 'Saul.' At both churches hymns appropriate to the occasion were sung by the children.

His Grace the Archbishop, in the course of a circular letter to the clergy of the archdiocese, directed:—

'That, besides the High Mass of Requiem which I ordered, by telegraph, to be celebrated on the first possible day in all the parish churches of the archdiocese, one, or more, Requiem Mass be said in every church and chapel of the said archdiocese. That, for nine days after the receipt of this letter, the 'De Profundis' be said in English after every Mass and public service, with any appropriate prayer which the clergy may think fit to add. That, to implore the Divine protection and guidance upon the conclave, in the election of the successor of Leo XIII., the Collect, etc., from the Mass of De Eligendo Summo Pontifice, Sede Vacante, be added to every Mass and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, until the news of the election reaches you. That a Solemn Pontifical High Mass of Requiem be celebrated in the Sacred Heart Church, Wellington, on Tuesday, July 28, which all the clergy of the archdiocese, who can possibly come, are invited and expected without fail to attend.'

On receipt of the news of the death of his Holiness the Pope the 'New Zealand Times' printed an extra edition of the paper. Both the morning and evening papers devoted the leading article and many columns of reading matter to the late Sovereign Pontiff.

Thirty men from the H.M.S. Phoebe attended Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday last.

The dedication by his Grace the Archbishop of the new organ at St. Mary of the Angels' took place at the 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday last. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hills, with Rev. Father Moloney deacon, Rev. Father McNamara sub-deacon, and Ven. Archdeacon Devoy assistant priest. His Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Father Holley (Thorndon), and Rev. Father Kimbell were present in the sanctuary. The choir sang a Mass composed in honor of Our Lady of Good Counsel by Victor Hammeril, and given on Sunday last for the first time in New Zealand. The solos were sung by Miss Hyde (soprano), Miss Kenny (contralto), Mr. Brook (tenor), and Mr. Seivers (bass), all of whom acquitted themselves admirably. Mr. D. Kenny was organist. Signor Boffa led the orchestra, and Mr. F. Oakes, who conducted, arranged the orchestral parts of the Mass. The subscriptions to the organ fund at both services amounted to £72 11s 3d. The new organ, which was built by Mr. Arthur Hobday, of Wellington, is of two manuals, with a pedal clavier, there being 56 notes to each manual, and 30 notes to the pedals. An electric motor is used to supply the wind power for the instrument. This is the first introduction in New Zealand of electric power for such purposes, and it has proved itself thoroughly effective. His Grace the Arch-

bishop preached, and dwelt on the place of music in Divine service.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

July 27.

A very fine enlarged framed photograph of his Holiness the late Pope Leo XIII. has been on exhibition in the window of the Sarony Studio, Colombo street, since the announcement of the death of his Holiness was received. The picture was appropriately draped in black and purple silk.

The following paragraph appeared in the 'Lyttelton Times' on the morning following that on which the news of the Pope's death was received: Indignation was freely and strongly expressed in Christchurch last evening, when the (Anglican) Cathedral bells, only a few hours after the death of the Pope had been announced, rang a peal. The feeling was not restricted to Roman Catholics alone. Members of several other denominations, including the Anglican, spoke very warmly of what they considered a display of extremely bad taste. It is understood that Bishop Julius was communicated with, and that the ringing was stopped.

On the occasion of the marriage of Mr. John Hennessy at the Pro-Cathedral on last Wednesday morning, Mr. E. O'Connor, church secretary, waited upon him and presented an address and purse of sovereigns on behalf of the subscribers, members of the congregation, in recognition of his (Mr. Hennessy's) sterling qualities as a citizen and Catholic and in appreciation of innumerable services rendered to the church.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. E. O'Connor will be pleased to learn of the marked improvement in the health of his son, Master Patrick O'Connor. After ten weeks' treatment in the Strathmore Hospital, he was able to leave that institution for his own home, and since then has made rapid progress. So satisfactory, indeed, as to be enabled to take outdoor exercise.

Very sincere sympathy is expressed towards Mr. W. S. Malaquin, who had the misfortune to lose by death his eldest daughter, aged sixteen, last week after a brief but acute illness. Mr. Malaquin is secretary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Pro-Cathedral Conference, and vice-president of the Hibernian Society, and is always to the fore in any good work connected with the church, education, and charity.

Wednesday last, the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, was observed at Mount Magdala with the customary special solemnity. High Mass was celebrated in the beautiful little chapel of the institution by the Rev. Father O'Connell, at which a panegyric of the saint was preached by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais.

Owing to circumstances it has been found necessary to defer the charity sermon and special collection in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul until August 9.

The Very Rev. Dean Lighthart, Superior of the Maori Missions, arrived in Christchurch on Friday last and is a guest at St. Mary's, Manchester street.

In memory of his Holiness the late Pope Leo XIII, the Pro-Cathedral was appropriately draped in mourning for Sunday and succeeding days. At High Mass there was a crowded congregation, many non-Catholics attending thereby eloquently testifying to the sympathy felt by all classes towards the Church which has recently sustained so severe a loss. There was again a large congregation at Vespers, when the Rev. Father McDonnell preached a particularly fine discourse on the Church, which, despite her trials, sufferings, and persecutions, was found to-day with over 250 millions of devoted adherents who obeyed the Supreme Pontiff. After High Mass and Vespers the organist, Miss Katie Young, played the Dead March in 'Saul.'

Speaking at his Mass on Sunday the Rev. Father O'Connell said everything worth knowing or reading in newspapers concerning the event of the Pope's death and earthly deeds was most admirably summarised in last week's 'Tablet.' The articles had the merit of perfect accuracy, a feature not attainable in a purely secular paper, although the latter, according to their lights, had treated a great subject on the whole in a praiseworthy manner. He exhorted everyone to procure a copy of the 'Tablet' and send copies to their friends abroad, as the next best thing to becoming regular subscribers to a paper which had done, was doing, and still capable of doing immense service for the Church in this Colony.

The Very Rev. Vicar-General presided at an executive committee meeting of the 'Polyrama' on last Thursday evening, when Mr. R. O. Duncan was appointed a lay chairman. The entertainment committee submitted a draft programme for twelve nights' performances, which was adopted. This includes several operas. Mr. King, bandmaster of the Engineers' Band,

and late of the Oamaru Garrison Band, has offered his services as musical director, and was unanimously appointed, with the thanks of the committee.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, who is at present on the West Coast, has sent the following circular to the clergy of the diocese.—The hand of Death has at length laid low the great Pontiff, Leo XIII. For a quarter of a century as the Vicar of Christ, the Divinely appointed successor of St. Peter, he has governed the Church of the Living God. How well he has governed and guided the Church is well known to all. His marvellous intellect, his loftiness of views, his large-heartedness, his ever practical and lively interest in the welfare of the working classes, as of all humanity, have won for him universal praise, love, and admiration. We had fondly hoped that he would be left longer to rule over us. The Almighty has decreed otherwise, and we must submit to the admirable will. While mourning the loss of our spiritual head, our father and supreme Pontiff, we must not be unmindful of our duty to the departed. Despite the saintliness of his life, he may still have to atone for some faults or failings before entering into the Kingdom of Kingdoms. Besides the prayer and supplications, which all his devoted children will fervently offer in his behalf in every church or chapel, there should be celebrated, as soon as possible, a solemn Requiem followed by the absolution. Henceforth, until we hear of the election of a successor to the deceased Pontiff, the prayer 'Supplici Domine,' from the 'Missa Pro Eligendo Summo Pontifice,' should be said or sung at every Mass and Benediction, when the rubrics will allow it.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 23.

The death of his Holiness the Pope caused the deepest sorrow here, and the manifestations were numerous and sincere. The Bishop received messages of condolence from his Lordship Dr. Neligan (Anglican Bishop of Auckland), Mr. F. Dillingham (U.S. Consul-General), Mr. R. A. Carr (Italian consul), Messrs E. and W. Coleman, and A. Kohn. The local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society at its meeting last evening passed the following resolution: 'That this branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society tenders its sincere condolence at the sad loss sustained by the Church through the death of our Holy Father the illustrious Pope Leo XIII. That the secretary be instructed to convey the foregoing to his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan.' The Auckland University College Council passed the following resolution: 'That the Auckland University Council expresses its sincere regret

on hearing the news of the death of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII, and desires the same to be placed in its minutes.' The following letter has been addressed by Bishop Lenihan to the clergy of his diocese:— 'Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has gone to his eternal home, and we, his children of this diocese, mourn with the whole Catholic world for the great loss we have sustained. In union of prayer let us join that he may have found peace and joy in the presence of his Lord and Master. On Tuesday next, July 28, a solemn dirge will be sung at St. Patrick's, at half-past seven p.m., a sermon on the occasion being preached by the Very Rev. Dean Hackett. A Solemn Requiem will take place on the following morning (July 29) at nine o'clock. The civic authorities and the Consuls of the various nationalities will be asked to attend.'

At St. Patrick's Cathedral last Tuesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, of the Thames, for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Father Croke. Father Buckley acted as deacon, and Father Holbrook as sub-deacon, and Father Gillan was master of ceremonies. In the sanctuary there were also present Rev. Fathers Patterson, Adm., Purton, O.S.B., Furlong, Tormey, Kehoe, King, O'Hara, and McGuinness. The children's choir supplied the music. The altar and church were draped in black for the occasion.

His Lordship the Bishop is still confined to the palace with influenza.

Very kindly and sympathetic notices have appeared in the local press in reference to the death of our Holy Father Leo XIII. President Roosevelt's words, 'America is conscious that Christianity has suffered a severe loss,' seemed to run through every line written by our local editors.

The balance sheet submitted last evening to the local branch of the Hibernian Society showed the sick and funeral fund to be £2158 4s 3d, management fund £479 5s 10d, benevolent fund £47 7s 4d. Over £1000 are out on mortgage upon good securities at an average interest of 5 per cent. This is a most encouraging and cheering financial statement.

Messrs G. and T. Young, Princes street, Dunedin, and at Oamaru, Timaru, and Wellington, can suit the requirements of customers to the fullest extent when they wish to purchase the latest design or novelty in jewellery and silverware. This firm has a well-established reputation for only keeping high-class goods, which are sold at the lowest possible rates....

The Anglo-American Publishing Company, George street, Sydney, has an important notice in this issue, which is of considerable interest to those wishing to acquire a musical education at a very low cost....

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