

# THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

LEO XIII, Pope

## Current Topics

### Passive Resistance

A meeting held recently in Dunedin passed resolutions commending the passive resistance of English Nonconformists to the payment of taxes under the new Education Act. The arguments used throughout would furnish a complete justification to New Zealand Catholics for refusing to pay for the support of a godless system of public instruction which they abhor. Catholics in this country have proved the sincerity of their conscientious convictions in this matter by erecting, equipping, and maintaining their own schools—an idea which does not seem to have yet struck our Nonconformist brethren in England. Yet we are convinced that if New Zealand Catholics adopted the policy of passive resistance to the tax-collector, they would be ordered by the non-Catholic pulpit and platform to step off the earth and take up permanent quarters in a more distressful clime.

### Two 'Little Bills'—A Contrast

Some years ago several hair-raising extracts went the rounds of the Orange press and platform in Australia. They were credited to two 'Romish papers' published in Barcelona (Spain)—'La Bandera Catolica' and 'Lo Bon Cristia.' Our local knowledge of Catalonia's capital, and our communication with some Spanish lay friends and the late Bishop of the place (Monsignor Catala y Albosa), enabled us to dynamite those 'elegant extracts,' and to prove that the two miniature journals in question were, during their brief career, the reptile organs of a violent anarchist-socialist gang in Barcelona, that they were fierce enemies of the Christian faith, and had been placed under the ban of the Church by official episcopal proclamation. Spain has today—or had a few years ago—another journalistic wolf in sheep's clothing. It is an anti-Catholic publication, issued, we believe, under Protestant auspices, and entitled the 'Revista Cristiana.' A passing importance has been given to this little 'Christian Review' by the fact that it has been quoted by one Mr. McCabe, a materialist, in a violent and ill-tempered no-Popery article in the latest issue to hand of the 'Contemporary Review.' 'The editor of the "Revista Cristiana," says Mr McCabe, 'some years ago calculated that the Church of Spain spent 29,200,000 pesetas a year on candles and incense alone.' This works out at about £1,210,000. It puzzles us to know on what principle the estimate could have been arrived at. Mr. McCabe does not vouchsafe

any information on this interesting point. We are painfully familiar with the religious enthusiasts who travel through Catholic countries with a Baedeker in one hand and a vinegar-cruet in the other. But Mr. McCabe has not got even so far as this. He did his journeys in Spain as Mark Twain did his mountain-climbing in Switzerland—by proxy. He never set foot on the soil of Spain. He knows nothing of the language, manners, or customs of its people. But he is an eager snapper-up of all sorts of anti-Catholic and no-Popery whooping and gossip, and it is from the contents of a tip-tilt of that sort of rubbish that he made up his evil-tempered article in the 'Contemporary Review.' The wholesale unreliability of his second-hand, third-hand, and tenth-hand 'information' has already been sufficiently demonstrated by us in our editorial remarks on other statements made by him regarding the Church in Spain.

The current number of the 'Austral Light' (Melbourne) puts Mr. McCabe in the pillory and shrivels up the venomous nonsense which that easy-chair traveller presumed to write about a country of which he has as little real information as he has of the mystic kingdom of Tibet. Dealing with the question of candles and incense, the 'Austral Light' says: 'If the unsophisticated Spaniard spends freely in the service of God, and for the beautifying of divine worship, the Spaniard, though poor, can afford it, because he spends but little on intoxicating drink. Therein he differs from his English Protestant fellow-human. The candles and incense will not make his head ache, or cause him to beat his wife, and starve his family, or to hang himself from a rafter. "The Spaniard," says Mr. Scott, a Protestant writer, "looks upon a drunkard with the most undisguised horror and contempt. There are few mortals more abstemious and less given to excesses of any kind than the people of the Peninsula." The Spanish nation is so sober that Spain does not seem to appear in the world's statistics of deaths from drunkenness, while another Catholic country, Italy, gives one death from drunkenness in every 10,000 deaths to Protestant England's 21, Stockholm's 90, and New York's 75. The "Quarterly Review" (October, 1875), calculated that 60,000 die annually in England from the effects of drink, and that there were no less than 600,000 habitual drunkards in England and Scotland. One out of nineteen of the adult male population of England, between the ages of thirty and sixty, dies of drinking. Drunkenness in England has extended to women. And the conditions of living in London and the other large centres of population are fearful in their horror. . . . The drink bill of the

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S  
NEW INDUSTRY

United Kingdom is £189,000,000 or over £4 10s per annum per head of the population. The incense and candle bill of Spain, translated into our money, is, roughly, (allowing McCabe's figures to be correct), £1,210,000, or less than 1s 6d per annum per head of the population. That is, the Englishman spends on drink in one week more than the Spaniard spends on candles and incense in a whole year. The Australian spends (per head of population per annum) as much on intoxicants in 10 days as the Spaniard spends on candles and incense in 365. The flourishing totals of Mr. McCabe dwindle to very mean proportions under analysis.'

## ST. PETER, BISHOP OF ROME

### REPLY TO BISHOP NEVILL

#### VI.

In our last issue we dropped some picrine shells into the following triplet of strange statements made by the Right Rev. Dr. Nevill, Anglican Bishop of Dunedin, by way of funeral oration over the good old Pope whose life's fitful fever is over: (1) that 'it is indispensable as the basis of the whole Roman scheme' that St. Peter should have been Bishop of Rome for '34, or 35 years', (2) that the Roman episcopate of St. Peter is a 'figment'; and (3) that 'the first to mention the alleged episcopate of St. Peter was St. Jerome, about three and a half centuries later'!

We showed that Bishop Nevill had fallen into an amazing misstatement of the Catholic position; that his admission of St. Peter's sojourn in Rome was (on Lipsius's principle) tantamount to an assertion of his Roman episcopate; that, outside the Protestant denominations, belief in St. Peter's Roman episcopate has been (as eminent Reformed writers testify) the possession of all Christian antiquity, East and West; that the line of argument used all along in support of it has been positive, uncontroversial, and based on history; that its opponents' objections against it are purely negative and controversial; that Bishop Nevill (as reported in the daily Press) withheld from his hearers all, or practically all, of the vast mass of evidence which makes St. Peter's bishopric of Rome as well established as any other accepted fact of early Christian history; and that his professing to decide the whole question off-hand by an appeal to 'the fallacy of silence' of the New Testament, was in the highest degree calculated to mislead his audience into the belief that no other evidence existed bearing upon the question.

We published, in necessarily brief and condensed form, a catena of testimony showing the constant belief of the Church, both in East and West, in the Roman episcopate of St. Peter during the fourth and third centuries of the Christian era. We showed that this episcopate is asserted by eminent Protestant writers—by Bramhall, Grotius, Leibnitz, Cave, Chamier, Pearson, Baratier, Nevin, Hall, and others. The value of this body of Protestant testimony cannot be over-estimated. We have already pointed out that the admission of the episcopate of St. Peter is the next and natural step to the acknowledgment of the Primacy of the Roman See. The question of St. Peter's Roman episcopate is no mere still-born occurrence, devoid of results, it is a great, living,

#### Moral Fact

that enters, and for ages has entered, into the order of theological truth, into the domain of practical conduct, religion, and politics. It purports to have its original source in divine Revelation—to be the realisation of divine promises made by Christ to His Church, to be the appointed mode by which that promise is carried into actual effect. And, as such, it has for ages held its place in the minds and hearts of untold millions of the faithful from the dawn of the Christian religion. It is, then, a principle of life and action in the Church—it is a test by which, down the course of the ages, the one Church founded by Christ upon the Rock should be discerned from all man-made counterfeit. This principle cuts at the root of the Anglican system. A defender of Anglicanism has, therefore, no option but to either contest or deny the fact that St. Peter was Bishop of Rome, or to explain away or minimise its significance. For this reason minor difficulties are enormously exaggerated, apparent discrepancies (many of them easily reconcilable) of authors ranging over four or five centuries are strung together as of equal authority, the utmost ingenuity is displayed in devising or imagining fresh difficulties, and every effort is made to confuse the one point on which all the divergent accounts are agreed—namely, that St. Peter was Bishop of Rome,

and that the Popes are his successors in that See. And yet, all the time these same writers accept without question the Canon and inspiration of the New Testament, although the evidence for these, though on Catholic principles conclusive, is by no means so cogent as that which proves the episcopacy and primacy of St. Peter and the apostolic succession from him in the See of Rome.

#### VII.

As regards early Christian testimony in support of St. Peter's Roman episcopate, there is practically no dispute between us and Protestants so far as the fifth, fourth, and third centuries of our era are concerned. During that period, the evidence for both the episcopate and Primacy is overwhelming in its frequency, extent, and clearness. When we come to the second century (A.D. 101-200), the loss and destruction of documents render the testimony of that time for St. Peter's Roman episcopate more scanty but not less conclusive. The third and fourth centuries, however, furnish a gloss or explanation for whatever may be obscure in the second, in the same way that Newman makes the fifth century the comment on those that preceded it. 'It acts,' he wrote ('Discussions,' p. 236) 'as a comment on the obscure text of the centuries before it, and brings out a meaning which, with the help of the comment, any candid person sees really to be theirs.' The assumption of Anglican controversialists of the class referred to above, is that the missing documents of the second century would, if recovered, tell a different tale from those of subsequent centuries. The natural and reasonable presumption is to the contrary. It is strengthened by the fact that all the second century documents that have survived tell the same tale as those of the third, fourth, and fifth. And there is no record, and no pretence of a record, to the contrary.

According to the learned Anglican historian, Bishop Lightfoot, the Christian literature of the second century must have been fairly abundant. But nearly all of it—and nearly all that was contemporary with the beginning of the Catacombs—

#### Perished in the Flames

of the last great persecution of Diocletian, which opened its red course in the year 303. Bishop Lightfoot (in his 'Hist. Essays,' p. 3) deplors the loss 'of the vast volume of Christian literature, which, with a few meagre exceptions, has altogether perished.' And herein, says Archbishop Carr ('Primacy,' p. 135) 'lies the explanation of the loud talk we hear of "Rome's pretensions." Judging from the writings we have of that century, we may safely conclude that, if the rest had not perished, the second century literature would have supplied us with an irrefutable proof of the Primacy' of the See of St. Peter. It was the martyr-age. The Church was in the Catacombs, and not living in normal conditions. Yet 'whatever doctrines are referred to in the writings of the Fathers of the second century are emphatically Roman, and whenever there is mention of Rome in connection with doctrine and discipline, there is a recognition of the Primacy of the Bishop of Rome' (Loc. cit.). Dr. Salmon (Anglican), of Trinity College, Dublin, has aptly observed that during the second century the Church is

#### Passing through a Tunnel,

which is well lighted at one end by the Books of the New Testament, and at the other end by the writings of the Fathers from the close of the same century. In the space between, there are a few openings that admit a dim and interrupted light. 'If,' says he, 'in our study of this dimly lighted portion of history, we wish to distinguish what is certain from what is doubtful, we may expect to find the things certain in what can be seen from either of the two well-lighted ends. If the same thing is visible on looking from either end, we can have no doubt about its existence' ('Expositor' 3rd series, vol. 6, pp. 3-4, quoted in 'Primacy,' pp. 87-8). Now St. Peter's Primacy is clear from the end which is lighted by the books of the New Testament. From its luminous pages we establish the Primacy of St. Peter and its perpetuity in the Church. From the other end of the tunnel—that is, from the Fathers and other early Christian writers—we learn where this Primacy was set up and perpetuated. And so far as St. Peter's episcopate and Primacy are concerned, we have already seen, in our previous article, that they are admitted by foremost Protestant historians and divines to be irrefutably proven by the records of the fourth and third centuries.

The dimly lighted tunnel of the second century has not left a scrap or hint of a record that tells a different tale. On the contrary, there is much in the writings that have come down from the wreck of that stormy period which bears abundant witness to the Roman episcopate of the Fisherman-Apostle. It is shown, for instance, in the lists or catalogues of the Bishops of Rome and in the existing works of the Fathers and other ecclesiastical writers of the time.

## VIII.

There are various catalogues of the Popes. They are divided into two classes—the Oriental or Greek, and the Occidental or Latin (Schaff, 'History of the Christian Church'—'Ante-Nicene Christianity,' Div. I., p. 163, Edinburgh, 1884). To the oriental belong the lists of St. Hegesippus and St. Irenaeus, which date from the second century, and that of Eusebius and his successors. The occidental or Latin lists comprise the catalogues of Optatus and St. Augustine (African); the Liberian catalogue (Roman, down to Pope Liberius, A.D. 354), with several recensions; the Felician catalogue (to A.D. 530), Conon's (to A.D. 440); the 'Liber Pontificalis,' martyrologies, calendars, and undated inscriptions in the Catacombs. In the work quoted from above (p. 166) Dr. Schaff, the noted American Protestant historian, admits that 'the list of Roman bishops has by far the pre-eminence in age, completeness, integrity of succession, consistency of doctrine and policy, above every similar catalogue, not excepting those of Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, and Constantinople; and this must carry great weight with those who ground their views chiefly on external testimonies, without being able to rise to the free Protestant conception of Christianity and its history of development on earth.' On the same and the next following page (pp. 166-167) Schaff, comparing the works of Eusebius, Jaffe, Potthast, Lipsius, and others, gives a 'list of the Roman Bishops,' or 'Popes,' to the days of Constantine, and the first name upon it is 'Petrus-Apostolus'—'Peter the Apostle.'

And now for a few summary remarks on the

## Catalogues of the Early Popes

that were drawn up in the second century by St. Hegesippus and St. Irenaeus. St. Hegesippus was a converted eastern Jew. He came from Syria to Rome in the middle of the second century (under Pope Anicetus, who reigned from about A.D. 154 to 166) for the purpose of inquiring particularly into the lists of bishops in that city from the days of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, who were martyred there in A.D. 67. St. Hegesippus found a catalogue going back to Apostolic days. Eusebius, 'the Father of Church History'—also an eastern (who lived about A.D. 264-349)—wrote with Hegesippus' list of Popes under his eye. Now, in his 'Ecclesiastical History,' (iii., 4) Eusebius says that Linus obtained the bishopric of the Church of the Romans 'first after Peter.' In another place he speaks of Clement as 'holding the third place of those who acted as bishops after both Paul and Peter.' It is generally agreed that the 'Chronicle' of Eusebius (which was written in Greek) contained the list of Popes which he copied into his 'History.' The 'Chronicle' is not extant in the Greek. A few extracts from this are, however, preserved in the work of Syncellus, a ninth century Greek writer, and there are translations of it in Latin (by St. Jerome), in Armenian, and in Syriac. A passage from the Greek records that St. Peter, 'besides the Church in Antioch, also first presided over that in Rome until his death.' The same passage in the Armenian is translated as follows: 'The Apostle Peter, when he had first founded the Church of Antioch, sets out for the city of Rome, and there preaches the Gospel, and stays there as prelate of the Church for twenty years' (ap. Rivington, p. 20). St. Jerome's Latin translation of the 'Chronicle' confirms the fact of St. Peter's Roman episcopate. He says of St. Peter: 'He is sent to Rome, where, preaching the Gospel for twenty-five years, he perseveres as bishop of the same city.' The Syriac version (ap. Rivington, p. 21) quotes from the 'Chronicle' thus: 'Peter, after he had established the Church at Antioch,

## Presided Over the Church

at Rome for twenty years.' So far as the Roman episcopate of St. Peter is concerned, these versions of the 'Chronicle' of Eusebius have a value independent of their chronology, the confusion in which is evidently the work of copyists. Chronology had not then been reduced to a science, and a thousand facts in sacred and profane history are accepted without hesitation although their dates may be uncertain or confused. The great historian and archaeologist, Cardinal Mai, published a list which was drawn up professedly 'from the labors of Eusebius,' and the catalogue opens with the statement that 'Peter first acted as bishop of Rome.' The great Anglican historian, Bishop Lightfoot, has proved that the catalogue of Roman Pontiffs given by St. Epiphanius in the fourth century is none other than the lost list which Hegesippus had drawn up in the middle of the second. And St. Epiphanius' testimony, as given by this great Anglican prelate, runs as follows: 'He (St. Epiphanius) then commences a list of the Roman episcopate, in which he places "first Peter and Paul, Apostles and bishops, then Linus, then Cletus, then Clemens, who was a contemporary of Peter and Paul"' ('Clement of Rome,' vol. i., p. 329).

The evidence of St. Hegesippus is corroborated by that of St. Irenaeus. The testimony of this renowned Father of the Church is of exceptional value. It is, in fact, by itself alone sufficient to peremptorily decide the fact in dispute. St. Irenaeus was by birth and education an Eastern. He was the disciple of and had enjoyed familiar intercourse with St. Polycarp, who had close relations with St. John the Evangelist and others who had seen the Lord. St. John, who wrote his Gospel after St. Peter's martyrdom, was well acquainted with its circumstances (St. John, xxi., 18-19), which must also have been well known to St. Polycarp, and, through him, to St. Irenaeus. St. Irenaeus knew all the Churches of Asia, and was bishop of one of the Gallic (French) Sees. He came to Rome later than St. Hegesippus, farther on towards the close of the second century, and, whilst there, obtained materials for drawing up a list of the bishops of that See. Dr. Doellinger has, however, proved that St. Irenaeus made an independent catalogue, and that he did not see or draw upon that of St. Hegesippus. The Protestant writer Lipsius says (ap. Schanz, 'Christian Apology,' iii., p. 477): 'The source from which he drew was the official Roman tradition, such as it had established itself at the time of Eleutherius (174-189). Above all, he

## Found a Catalogue

of the Roman bishops reaching as far back as Linus, who had been instituted by Peter and Paul. This was probably the same list previously found by Hegesippus when he came to Rome, under Pope Anicetus (154-166 or 155-167), which he completed, down to Eleutherius, second successor of Anicetus (Euseb. iv., 11-12). It may, therefore, be considered certain that as early as the year 160 the Roman Church traced her origin back to the two Apostles.' In other words, belief in the Roman episcopate of St. Peter and in the apostolic succession of the bishops of that See, was in full and admitted possession in Rome at a time when a great number of persons were living whose fathers could, in the full vigor of manhood, have seen SS. Peter and Paul and heard their preaching there.

Singularly discreditable attempts have been made by controversialists such as Puller and Salmon to misrepresent the nature and purport of the evidence contained in the lists of St. Hegesippus and St. Irenaeus. In this, as in other matters concerning the Papacy, Salmon is, especially in his early and ill-tempered book, 'The Infallibility of the Church,' a singularly untrustworthy witness. The work referred to has a considerable vogue and is, we understand, used as a text-book or a book of reference in a Protestant Theological College in Dunedin. But it is marked throughout with shameful garbling, misquotation, and misrepresentation of points of Catholic doctrine. We make this statement with the fullest sense of our responsibility, and are prepared, should occasion require it, to sustain it by abundant proof. St. Irenaeus gives two enumerations of the Bishops of Rome. In one he enumerates all the Bishops (the Apostles included) who occupied the See of Rome till his time. In the other he gives those who succeeded to the Apostles there. St. Hegesippus and St. Irenaeus are two independent and accordant witnesses. Bishop Lightfoot admits that 'all authorities' are agreed as to the authenticity of St. Irenaeus's catalogue of the Bishops of Rome. And that catalogue

## Includes St. Peter.

He, moreover, admits that there could be no 'accidental tripping' in this great saint's double list, because the enumeration which, in express terms, makes St. Peter Bishop of Rome, appears in the very next chapter to that in which St. Peter's episcopate is asserted by necessary implication, when he gives the list of the successors of the Apostles in the Eternal City.

It is a point of great importance here that the testimony of St. Irenaeus and of St. Hegesippus was polemical. Its immediate purpose was to refute heresy. The object of both was to prove the orthodoxy of local Churches by the standard of the faith of Rome. And in proof of the genuineness of the faith in the Eternal City, they pointed defiantly to the unbroken succession of the Roman Pontiffs from St. Peter, who was the rock-foundation of the Church of Christ. 'By this same order and this same succession,' said St. Irenaeus ('Contra Haereses,' iii., 3) 'both that tradition which is in the Church from the Apostles, and the preaching of the truth, have come down to us. And this is the fullest proof that it is the one and the same life-giving faith which has been preserved in the Church and handed down in truth from the Apostles even till now.' This was the challenge they flung out; this the test by which innovations in doctrine were to be tried. The challenge was never taken up. The episcopate of St. Peter was never denied. The succession of the Roman Bishops from him was never questioned. In this matter Tertullian is a witness of the first order of importance, for his testimony is from both inside and outside the Church. While

still a Catholic he (A.D. 200) styled Rome 'the happy Church into which the Apostles poured all their doctrine with their blood'; and he stated that St. Peter exercised there the episcopal function of ordaining St. Clement to that See ('De Praescriptione Haereticorum,' xxxii.). After he had fallen away from the Church, he bombarded Pope Zephyrinus with pamphlets whose language was irrequent and free. Yet he never recalled his previous statements. On the contrary, in the first chapter of his 'De Pudicitia' he bears angry witness to the fact that Zephyrinus claimed a primacy of jurisdiction in the Church by virtue of our Lord's promise to St. Peter: 'On this rock I will build My Church'; 'To thee I will give the keys of the kingdom of heaven,' etc. He admits that Zephyrinus claims to be 'the Sovereign Pontiff,' and 'the bishop of bishops,' and that, in the discharge of his office, he issued a 'peremptory edict' to guard from heresy the flock committed to his care.

## IX.

We may add some observations regarding the statement of St. Irenaeus, that SS. Peter and Paul founded the Church in Rome and gave over the episcopate to Linus. In the second volume of his 'First Age of the Church,' Dr. Doellinger says: 'This makes the regulation of the Roman Church and the appointment of Linus a common act of both Apostles, and since then the Roman bishops have been frequently regarded as successors of both. The Roman Church was viewed as inheriting alike from S. Paul his prerogative of Apostle of the Gentiles, and from S. Peter his dignity as the foundation of the Church, and as possessing the power of the keys.' 'A See,' says Rivington ('Primitive Church,' p.p. 23-24), 'founded by two Apostles is not necessarily the See of both or either. The expression settles nothing. St. Gregory founded the See of London, but was not its bishop. If it seemed good to one Apostle to take the See of Rome under his special care and form it to a special relationship, there would be nothing in the fact of the foundation of the community having been due to co-operation to prevent his so doing. It cannot be said that St. James founded the See of Jerusalem, and yet he was its first bishop. And, conversely, although St. Paul, coming on the scene after St. Peter, assisted in the foundation of the organisation of the Christian community at Rome, it was not necessary that he should also be its bishop in the same sense as St. Peter.' 'Catholic theology,' says the same writer in the same work (p. 18), 'has always spoken of the See of Rome as, in some sense, the

## See of the Two Apostles,

Peter and Paul We join these two Apostles together in all our thoughts concerning Rome, when we wish to be precise and explanatory. Rome has inherited from St. Paul the merits of his martyrdom, and a peculiar inheritance of watchful care, as her patron conjointly with St. Peter. But from St. Peter she has inherited his character of foundation in a unique sense, as compared with the other Apostles (who are also foundations), and that possession of the keys which was bestowed on Peter. This possession of the keys is something beyond their mere use and exercise, such as the rest of the Apostles received for the purpose of their temporary mission, as founders of Churches throughout the world. Those who do not belong to us are not generally aware that we never commemorate St. Peter in the Holy Mass, or the other sacred offices of the Church, without immediately also commemorating St. Paul, nor St. Paul without at once adding a memorial of St. Peter. The feast of June 29 is not with us the feast of St. Peter, as it is on the calendar of the English Church; it is the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. And every Pope sends forth his bulls in the name of the two Apostles. As, then, a person could not argue from the latter fact, that the See of Rome is not held by us to be in a special sense the See of Peter, so neither could one argue, from a mention in any early writer of the relationship of the See of Rome to the two Apostles, that such a writer did not also believe in a special relationship to the Apostle Peter on the part of the same See. To prove similarity of teaching between primitive and modern Rome, we should look for the use of both expressions. This is exactly what we do find in Tertullian, who speaks of Rome as the See into which the Apostles Peter and Paul "poured all doctrine (totam doctrinam)," and says at the same time that St. Clement was ordained to it by St. Peter. In the same way St. Irenaeus taught that, while the See of Rome was founded by the two Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, it was also in a special sense the See of St. Peter. The same may be gleaned from the quoted statement of Tertullian, given above; and, so far as anything positive can be ascertained from Eusebius about the catalogue of Hegesippus, 'it also,' says Rivington (p. 25), 'included a special relationship of St. Peter to that See.'

## X.

We have so far exceeded the reasonable limits of our space that we can scarcely refer, even in the most sum-

mary way, to other testimony of the second century (A.D. 101-200) bearing directly or indirectly upon the Roman episcopate of St. Peter—to St. Clement of Alexandria (A.D. 190), St. Dionysius of Corinth (A.D. 170), St. Ignatius, Martyr (A.D. 107), and others. For the same reason we do not refer at present to a few quibbles that are raised by some Anglican writers against the episcopate of St. Peter. If they are advanced we shall deal adequately with them.

And now for a brief glance at the first century. A few years from its close we meet that remarkable document, the epistle written by Pope St. Clement, the third successor of St. Peter. It was written in A.D. 95 or 96 to put an end to the violent dissensions that distracted the Church in Corinth (Greece). Outside the pages of the New Testament, it is

## The First Document

belonging to Christian history. Yet, less than thirty years after the martyrdom of S.S. Peter and Paul, it shows the Church of Rome already in the full exercise of her primatial authority. Moreover, that authority was exercised over a distant Church close to that over which St. John, the Beloved Disciple, still ruled at Ephesus. In his epistle, Clement referred (p. 44) to the tradition which the Church of Rome had received as to the succession of Rulers in the Church; he exhorted; he threatened; he laid claim to the submission and obedience of the troublesome Corinthians on the ground that his words were the words of God, dictated by the Holy Spirit. There was no protest. On the contrary, St. Irenaeus praised the letter. So did St. Ignatius. St. Clement's intervention was completely successful. And the Church in Corinth bound up his letter with the Sacred Scriptures and read it to the faithful on Sundays for many and many a year. Bishop Lightfoot characterises St. Clement's letter as 'urgent and almost imperious,' 'strenuous, even peremptory, in the authoritative tone it assumes' ('Ignatius and Polycarp,' vol. i., p. 398), and he declares that it is undoubtedly 'the first step towards papal domination.' Dr. Salmon speaks of it as 'the easy and innocent beginning of the Papacy' ('Intro. N. Test.,' p. 646). Schaff, the noted American Protestant historian, says that St. Clement, in his 'Epistle to the Corinthians,' 'speaks in a tone of authority to a sister Church of apostolic foundation, and thus reveals the easy and as yet innocent beginning of the papacy' ('History of the Christian Church'—'Ante-Nicene Christianity,' Div. ii., p. 646, Ed. 1884. Compare also p. 639). A score of other leading Protestant writers might be quoted to the same effect. Even in the troubled days of persecution, and under the Apostolic eye, Pope St. Clement's 'strenuous,' 'peremptory,' 'authoritative' epistle furnishes a luminous commentary on the divine promises to St. Peter. It is a fact which has its sole explanation in the divine Word. And Protestant writers of such distinction as Grotius and Leibnitz, and, in our own day, Hall, Nevin, and many others, have been led by the Petrine texts, by St. Clement's epistle, and by the voice of Christian antiquity to attribute a Primacy to the See of Rome.

Mr Inspector W. C. Lynch, who has retired from the charge of the Newcastle and district police force, was recently presented with a silver tea and coffee service and a silver salver by the officers and men of the district. The chairman (Sub-Inspector M'Vane), on behalf of the men, also presented Mr. Lynch with a diamond brooch for Mrs. Lynch. A few evenings later, in the Council Chambers, Newcastle, Mr. Lynch was the recipient of a public testimonial by the citizens of the city. There was a large and representative gathering, including the Mayor, who presided.

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

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

# Diocesan News

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 15.

A cadet corps has been formed by the pupils of the Marist Brothers' school.

An 'At home,' in aid of the organ fund of St. Mary of the Angels' Church, will be given in the Druids' Hall by the members of the choir on September 4.

Mr. Fleming, one of the Government inspectors, has been conducting the school examinations at Newtown and Dixon street schools this week.

The soiree which is to be held next Wednesday evening in aid of the schools, promises to be a most successful affair. The entire management is in the hands of the Sacred Heart Society.

The circular letter issued by his Grace was read in all the churches on Sunday, and references to the election of Pius X. was also made. At Joseph's, St. Mary of the Angels' and St. Anne's the 'Te Deum' was sung. In the course of a sermon at St. Joseph's on Sunday last Ven. Archdeacon Devoy said that the Sovereign Pontiff was no stranger to Catholics in any part of the world; for just as length of time did not lessen the personal love of true Christians for our Lord, so length of distance did not lessen the love of all true Catholics for His Vicar upon earth, and here in New Zealand the Pope was loved and revered just as much as by those who had the happiness of knowing him. The newly-elected Pontiff had, no doubt, taken the title of Pius in honor of Pius IX., who had suffered persecutions but had never sacrificed principles. There was, said Archdeacon Devoy, rejoicing to-day amongst the 270 millions of Catholics who revered and honored the Pope, and their prayers were offered that God would grant him every blessing.

The annual dance of the Convent ex-Pupils' Association was held at the Sydney street schoolroom on Tuesday evening last, and proved the most successful gathering yet held by the Association. The hall was tastefully decorated and an excellent effect was produced in the supper room with ferns, flowers, and various colored lights. The committee responsible for the arrangements consisted of the following ladies:—Mesdames Chapman, Gamble, and Gascoigne, Misses Sullivan (secretary), McDonald, Brady, White, Casey, Redmond, and Sheehan.

The newly-formed branch of the Hibernian Society at Newtown is rapidly growing. A comfortable club room has been secured, and this is to be suitably furnished. The officers intend to hold a series of social evenings, open only to members of a Hibernian Society. A literary society is being formed, and a lecture will possibly be given under its auspices shortly to assist the funds of the young society. At the last fortnightly meeting three new members were initiated and two others proposed. A committee, consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, was appointed to act with the committee set up by the city branch, to consider what steps should be taken to have Wellington made the centre of the District Executive.

## Hawera

On Sunday (says the 'Hawera Star,' August 10) the sanctuary of St. Joseph's Church was beautifully adorned with flowers, and at Mass and Vespers the choir, under Mr. Higham, sang the 'Te Deum.' At Vespers the Very Rev. Father Power preached a brief but eloquent discourse, dealing with the new Sovereign Pontiff. 'Judging of things sacred by things secular (said the Very Rev. preacher) the press is at pains to account for the election of an obscure Cardinal. But almost all the Popes were more or less obscure until their elevation to the Pontificate; and those who now suggest that Pius, at the age of 68, is only a makeshift to meet the exigencies of rival parties must suffer us to remind them that they passed a similar judgment upon Leo, who was chosen for the same supreme office at precisely the same age. But the labors with which Leo crowded his quarter of a century of rule have given the Papacy a power and a splendor which it never enjoyed before; and the humility, piety, learning, prudence, and love for the poor of Pius X. are just the qualities needed to make manifest and resplendent the power of God in this new century. His grace of state and the prayers of the faithful will make him a providential Pope; a Pope raised up by God to meet the wants of this feverish age. He is beset by difficulties, and has to face problems as grave as those which confronted his predecessor; but his courage may not falter, for the promise of his triumph

is Divine, "Thou art a rock, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

## Otaki

The election of a new Pope (says the 'Otaki Mail') being a rather rare occurrence, and a matter of special importance, the Catholics of Otaki were not slow to manifest their joy and happiness on the occasion. Yesterday morning (August 6) the bells were joyfully rung, and the mission flagstaff on the Pukekaraka hill was beautifully decorated with bunting of the Papal colors. In front of the church a rather elaborate arch had been erected. At the 9 o'clock Mass the 'Te Deum' and the hymn for the Pope were heartily rendered. The children decorated the school, the convent, and the presbytery, and were regaled with cakes and lollies. In the evening a large crowd, mostly children, gathered on the top of the hill to witness the illuminations, the bonfire, and the fireworks. It is likely that the day of the election of Pius X. will be for the Otaki Catholic children a day of long and pleasant remembrance.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 17.

The Rev. Father Huault, S.M., went north last week to be present at the Meance students' ordinations at Wellington. The Rev. Father Marnane, of St. Mary's, is at present at Rotorua, having returned from his Australian tour.

His Lordship the Bishop is now in the Ahaura district, with Kumara to follow, at which place the Bishop's present episcopal visitation will terminate. It is expected his Lordship will return to Christchurch early next month.

The Rev. Father O'Connell has ready for distribution books of tickets for the international art union, on the satisfactory disposal of which so much depends in aiding the Cathedral building fund.

St. Mary's parish committee are arranging a 'Welcome home' to the rector, the Rev. Father Marnane, in the Alexandra Hall for August 25, on his return from a holiday undertaken for the benefit of his health.

The Lyttelton Oddfellows' Hall was crowded on Friday evening last on the occasion of an entertainment given by the pupils of the local convent of Mercy and friends. The various items of a well arranged programme were very creditably rendered and introduced by a prologue spoken by Miss Annie Welsh. The musical portion consisted of choruses capably sung, a vocal duet by Misses L. and E. Parker, humorous song by Miss L. Parker, a euphonium solo by Mr. W. Sullivan, pianoforte duet by Misses M. McConnell and A. Davies, selection for piano, cornet, mandolin, and violin by Mrs. Hayden and the Loader Brothers, and a march played on six violins by Miss Alice Davies and Masters T. Gellety, D. Loader, T. Joyce, T. Morris, and W. Spears. A dramatic item, 'The violet sellers,' and a farce, 'The hypochondriac,' were given with good effect by the pupils. A tableau was very effectively arranged, and a display of club-swinging added to the success of the entertainment.

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 13.

His Lordship the Bishop, who was accompanied by the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., St. Patrick's, left last Saturday for Huntly in order to lay the foundation stone of a new church. The ceremony took place on Sunday, when there was a large gathering of people from all parts of the district. His Lordship was assisted by Rev. Father Patterson and Rev. Father O'Gallagher, the resident priest of Huntly. His Lordship spoke with difficulty, having a very bad cold. He praised the good people of Huntly for their enterprise and strong desire to have a beautiful new church in their midst. He mentioned the good work done by Messrs. Ralph and Harris in assisting so materially the building of the church. He also referred to their pastor for his energy and goodwill in the work. He eulogised the previous pastors, Fathers Luck and Croke, who spent themselves in serving their people. Father Patterson also spoke a few words of encouragement, and exhorted them to be generous in laying their alms upon the stone as an act of gratitude for all Providence had done for them. Father O'Gallagher also addressed the gathering. The collection amounted to the handsome sum of £120. His Lordship



thanked the people for their very generous offering and complimented the Catholics and many non-Catholics who so very heartily participated in the building of the new church for Huntly. Mr. Baily thanked the Bishop on behalf of the people of Huntly for his address. Mr. W. J. Ralph gave £50 on the foundation stone.

A social in honor of Bishop Lemhan was given in Huntly on Monday evening, August 10. It was a very successful affair. There was a crowded attendance, amongst those present being his Lordship (who, on entering the hall, was received with rounds of applause), the Rev. Mr. Mason (Vicar in charge of Huntly), the Rev. Father Patterson, and Rev. Father O'Gallagher, and Rev. Father King (of Pukekohe). A very enjoyable concert was given, opening with selections on a powerful gramophone. Songs were given by Miss K. Harris, Mr. Melville, Miss Harris, Miss Rainger, Mr. Arthur, Miss Patterson, and Miss L. Ralph, while Mr. J. Donovan gave a recitation. Mr. Edward Ralph played in a masterly manner the accompaniments. His Lordship then gave a very excellent address, in which he thanked the audience for the very royal reception they had given him. He was pleased to see the Rev. Mr. Mason amongst them, and he complimented their good parish priest on the good work he had in hand at Huntly. He was also pleased to see before him so many members of other denominations, and was proud to do all he could to encourage this good and kindly spirit of friendliness amongst all. The Rev. Mr. Mason said it was an honor to meet so many together. He was indeed grateful to his Lordship for the very kind words said in his favor. The Rev. Father O'Gallagher thanked the Bishop and clergy for their presence, and also the people. The Rev. Father Patterson gave a very humorous speech, and the evening passed too quickly.

Preaching at St. Mary's, Paeroa, on Sunday evening, August 9, the Very Rev. Dean Hackett gave a most interesting discourse on the new Pope. Having applied to Leo XIII. the words of his text, 'He is as if he were not dead, for he hath left one behind him that is like himself; a defender of his house against his enemies, one that will requite kindness to his friends,' the Dean went on to say that the world would soon recognise in Pius X. another Leo XIII., for as Bishop, Patriarch, and Cardinal, he had already displayed the very qualities that distinguished his illustrious predecessor on the Papal throne. Giuseppe Sarto, now Pius the Tenth, was born of very poor but pious parents, and his youth was spent in great poverty until his early piety and love for religious knowledge attracted attention. In 1850 his parents, who could ill afford to dispense with his help, gave him ungrudgingly to God's service. During the recent Papal election the cables flashed to this Colony one of the silliest of the many absurd statements made. New Zealanders were informed that certain Cardinals would not be elected to the Papal throne by their fellow-Cardinals on account of their humble origin. The election of Cardinal Sarto proved the falsity of the statement. The College of Cardinals, continued the Dean, was the most learned and democratic body in the world. Its doors were open to men of conspicuous merit in the Church, irrespective of origin. In its council halls the son of a wharf laborer wielded the same power and wore the same princely purple as his fellow-Cardinals of patrician blood. This was as it should be. Two working men revolutionised the pagan world, namely, Peter the fisherman, of Galilee, and Paul, the weaver of Tarsus. In fact, some of the greatest intellects that adorned the Church of God and shed lustre on the Papal throne arose from the obscure and fruitful bosom of the toiling masses. In Pius X. the poor and swarming millions of the world of labor would find another father with the heart of Leo XIII.

The plastering of the interior of St. Benedict's Church is nearly completed, and then it will rank amongst the finest churches in the Colony.

At St. Patrick's the stained-glass window, presented by Mr. Michael Walsh, has been erected. It is said to be one of the finest ever seen here.

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

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## The Late Cardinal Vaughan

The whole of our Home exchanges by the last mail contain long obituary notices of Cardinal Vaughan, whose demise caused general regret throughout the United Kingdom. This feeling was not confined to the deceased prelate's co-religionists, but was shared by many prominent leaders of non-Catholic denominations. His Eminence was in failing health for some time, and although his death was not wholly unexpected still the sad intelligence that he had passed away on the night of Friday, June 19, at Mill Hill College, came as a shock to the Catholics of England, especially in those centres with which he had been connected before his appointment as Archbishop of Westminster. 'Whatever judgment may be passed upon his life (says the 'Catholic Times') by men whose views and principles were alien from his, even they will ungrudgingly grant that he spared not himself in toiling for the cause which he held to be the greatest and holiest on earth. He was, emphatically and at all times, a great Churchman, and in his eyes that was the highest and sublimest title which any man may claim. Whether as simple priest, laboring in London, as a missionary among the negroes of Baltimore, or as organiser of Mill Hill Missionary College, as Bishop of Salford, or finally as Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, he was consumed with zeal for the service of God. His eye ever looked across the honors and trials of this world, and rested in faith and hope upon the next. Those who knew him intimately were the first to bear witness to his deep spirit of personal piety, and to his possession of the ever-enduring charm which springs from following the paths of a fervently religious life. The purple of Imperial Rome, the outward symbol of his elevated rank, did but cover a heart humble, simple, unselfish, devoted to the service of God and man. That all must say of him; and when history sums up his character it will do so in these words: 'He was a great Churchman.'

The remains of the late Cardinal Vaughan were removed to Westminster Cathedral, and on Thursday morning, June 25, a Pontifical Requiem was celebrated, the solemn service being presided over by his Eminence Cardinal Logue. The sacred edifice was crowded with an immense congregation, which included many members of the nobility, representatives of Royalty and of foreign States, and men of note in all statercraft, letters, trade and commerce, while the humble classes in an unostentatious, but not less earnest, way were not behind in offering their tribute to the memory of the dead Prelate. The panegyric was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Hedley, Bishop of Newport. The remains were removed from the Cathedral to St. Joseph's, Mill Hill, on Thursday evening, where on the following morning they were interred.

The Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Pope, celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, was attended by a congregation which filled the sacred edifice in every part. Among those present were Lord Richard Nevill and Captain Robertson Clark, the former representing the Governor-General and the latter the State Governor, members of the State Ministry and Legislature, representatives of the University, City Council, and the foreign Consuls. The panegyric was preached by his Grace Archbishop Kelly, who, in his introductory remarks, said:—I beg to welcome you all, brethren in Christ; in a particular manner I would welcome the representatives of our Governors who so worthily represent his Gracious Majesty King Edward. I welcome them the more because his Majesty has of late missed no occasion to testify his esteem, personal and official, for our late Holy Father. But I would extend my welcome far beyond the present congregation. The wide world condoled for Leo XIII. Our Australian compatriots of every creed and every rank have not been wanting in most touching manifestations of sympathy to us, they are present in spirit to-day. In the name of the clergy and of our people we welcome all; we welcome them, and we thank them for their association. My words to-day will not be words of wailing. We have prayed this morning for the soul of Leo XIII. No doubt those who knew him not, and who know not us, may think that as an Infalible Pope he needs no prayers. He, like all others, was a servant of God, and as such he had to stand before the judgment seat of God to give an account of his every thought, word, action, and omission I heard him once exclaim, 'Oh, the justice of God,' we know that he who lives in fear is secure, and while we pray 'forgive him for any sins he may have committed through human frailty,' we feel that our prayer is anticipated by Him of the merciful Heart, and Whose Vicar Leo was. Still we would fain repeat and repeat: 'Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord.'

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Believing that the educational value of this Chart cannot be over-estimated, the 'N.Z. Tablet' has arranged with the publishers to supply Pratt's Chart of Chords (published at 5s) to its readers at the reduced price of 2s 6d each, with 2d added for postage, and in addition to the Chart of Chords, the publishers have kindly agreed to send, without extra charge, a copy of the Coronation Musical Folio, containing 48 pages of sheet music, vocal and instrumental, by popular composers. Payment to be made by P.O.O. or Postal Note; but if stamps are sent 2d extra must be added for exchange, in addition to the postage.

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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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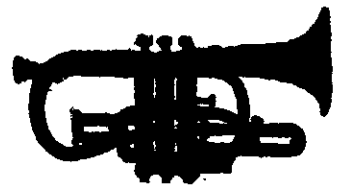
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## Irish News

### CORK.—Death of a Priest

The death is announced of the Rev. T. M. O'Callaghan, Rathcormac, County Cork. Father O'Callaghan was well known throughout the diocese of Cloyne, not only as an eloquent and devoted priest, but as a sterling patriot, who was always an energetic and enthusiastic worker in the National cause. In the several parishes with which he was connected during his missionary career he never failed to do solid and substantial work for faith and fatherland. There was no room for National apathy in the arena where Father O'Callaghan ministered, his enthusiasm was infectious, and local organisation was always the better for the part he took in it. In the days of stress and trouble he did not shirk the ordeal, and at many conventions he was a prominent and eloquent figure who always dared to stand up for the right against all odds. It is sad to think that death should have claimed him just at the moment when the cause for which he battled so ardently and so long seems to be on the threshold of success.

### A Profitable Crop

The growing of early potatoes for the English markets seems likely to become a most profitable source of income for the farmers of the South of Ireland. Several growers in the Clonakilty district (Cork) laid down land for this purpose some time ago, and as a result they have done remarkably well, the crop having turned out a big success. Early in June the dealers went into the district from England and bought up the growing crops as they stood, paying at the rate of £40 an acre for them, and undertaking all the expenses of lifting and marketing the tubers. At this price whole fields have been purchased, and the farmers are jubilant at their success. A crop that will secure £40 per acre net from buyers must be a paying one for the cultivators. Further, as the result of the tests the growers say they can market their early potatoes a week or a fortnight earlier than the English growers do. They intend in future years to extend operations considerably. In trade distributive circles the success of these South of Ireland potato-producers has caused some excitement, for the areas suitable for the business in the County Cork and elsewhere are more extensive, and dealers see that early potatoes from this new centre will certainly affect production. The handsome margins left over after allowing for all expenses in culture has somewhat surprised even the Irish potato-raisers themselves. Next season the output will be trebled at least, and within a year or two probably thousands of acres will be devoted to the crop by local growers. When the usual expense of railway carriage, salesmen's commission, and market tolls are considered, it will be seen that the price paid is really equal to £50 per acre.

### DERRY.—St. Eugene's Cathedral

In the early part of June the work that had been going on at St. Eugene's Cathedral spire for the last three years was brought to completion by the erection of a beautiful cross of Newry granite on its summit. Catholic citizens one and all fervently longed for this day, and all now are gratified by seeing the graceful spire and tapering cross rise over the majestic pile and by hearing the musical notes of the magnificent peal of bells ringing out from its turrets. The cross is eight feet in height and weighs about 15cwt. It is secured in its place by a connecting rod of gun metal which is built some 30ft. into the spire, and secured beneath by a cradle of the same kind of metal. The spire now surmounted by its cross is considered by all who have seen it as very beautiful and a decided ornament to the city. On its erection the bells pealed forth from the tower as a signal to expectant citizens that the spire was now surmounted, and that the long labor of over half a century had been brought to a happy completion in the episcopate of the revered Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty.

### DUBLIN.—Ordinations

The Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Rockhampton, ordained 15 young ecclesiastics to the priesthood in the Chapel of All Hallows' College recently. His Lordship afterwards presided at the annual distribution of prizes and delivered an interesting address.

### GALWAY.—Dedication of a Church

The Most Rev. Dr. Healy dedicated St. Brendan's new church, Annadown, County Galway, on Sunday, July 12. His Grace preached the dedication sermon.

### KILDARE.—Demise of a Priest

The venerable Canon Matthew Langan, V.F., Kilkullen, passed to his eternal reward about the middle of June.

### WEXFORD.—An Appointment

Past students of St. Peter's College, Wexford, will welcome the announcement that a former alumnus, Professor Arthur W. Conway, F.R.U.I., has been selected at the recent meeting of the Irish Bishops to an important lectureship in Maynooth College. It is not generally known that Thomas D'Arcy McGee was also a brilliant pupil of St. Peter's College, Wexford, from 1833 to 1836—the lovely collegiate church of which was designed by Welby Pugin, and founded on June 18th, 1838, under the auspices of Dr. James Keating, Bishop of Ferns. St. Peter's still flourishes, and will soon be celebrating its centenary.

### WICKLOW.—A Memorial of '98

The monument raised to the memory of Father Michael Murphy, who fell in the fight at Arklow in June, 1789, was inaugurated on the last Sunday in June by a great National demonstration in the famous Wicklow town. Students of Irish history will remember that Father Murphy was killed at the battle of Arklow after a gallant fight in which for a time victory appeared to rest with the Irish forces. After his death his body fell into the hands of the brutal Yeomanry, who behaved with most disgraceful savagery. The monument, which is a fine piece of sculpture, resting on a granite base, bears carved on its panels medallions of Wolfe Tone, Anthony Perry, and Esmonde Ryan, and is crowned with a marble statue of Father Murphy, carved in heroic size, with outstretched hand pointed towards Dublin, whither he was on the march when death met him on the spot where the statue stands. The gathering was attended by a great number of the clergy in Wicklow, and by representative detachments from various National organisations in Dublin and Wicklow County. The principal speaker was Father Kavanagh, O.S.F., himself a relative of the murdered priest. Mr. P. H. O'Rafferty, Hoboken, U.S.A., attended as representing the American promoters of the memorial. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Brien, and a number of other Irish members wrote expressing great regret at being unable to attend. The proceedings passed off with the utmost enthusiasm.

### GENERAL

#### Distinguished Visitors

Three Australian Prelates—the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Rockhampton, the Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn; and the Right Rev. Dr. Reville, O.S.A., Bishop of Sandhurst—were in Ireland about the beginning of July.

#### Irish Missionaries

After the annual ordinations had taken place at All Hallows Foreign Missionary College, Drumcondra, the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins addressed the young priests and students. In the course of his remarks he said that there were few things more worthy of recognition than the services which the children of Ireland had rendered to God, both in America, in his own Australia, and in other portions of the English-speaking world. Her sons were to be found in various foreign climes, laboring with zeal and self-sacrifice—her daughters were also to be found working for religion. When travelling recently through the East he visited the convents at Hong Kong, Honolulu, Yokohama, and other places, and in every one of them he found daughters of Erin working away to attain the great end of their holy profession.

#### Workhouse Population

On January 3rd of this year the inmates of the Irish workhouses numbered 43,600. We ('Freeman's Journal') have not to complain that there is a numerous and distinct able-bodied pauper class, as in England and Scotland. So far back as 1853 the Commissioner reported that the workhouses were occupied by the old, the feeble, the sick, the infirm, or the very young, and that there were practically no able-bodied inmates in the workhouses. The recent figures confirm this. Of the 43,000, 16,000 were sick, 13,617 aged and infirm, 819 mothers with infants, 5821 children and infants under 15, 2352 lunatics, idiots, and epileptics.

#### Maynooth Union

This year's meeting of the members of the Maynooth Union was larger than any of its predecessors. The annual report, which was read by Dr. Mannix, was most satisfactory. The membership, it stated, had substantially increased, and the financial condition of the Union was materially better than it was 12 months ago. Father Harty was appointed hon. secretary instead of Dr. Mannix, and Father Morrisroe was appointed treasurer. Monignor Murphy's term of office as acting president having expired, his place was filled by the election of Dr. Mannix. Very Rev. Dean Mulcahy, chairman of the English branch of the Union, was co-opted to fill the place on the Council of the late Rev. Dr. O'Leary, Oseott. Topics of Catholic and National importance were thoughtfully and learnedly dealt with in the essays read at the general and sectional meetings. In the discussion that en-

sued, the freedom with which expression was given to widely different views showed that the Union is no mere mutual admiration society.

### Catholic Truth Society

There must be considerable disappointment caused (says the 'Freeman's Journal') by the printed answer given by Mr. Bonor Law, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, to the question put by Mr. James O'Connor, M.P., relative to tobacco-growing experiments in Ireland. In 1901 the Department of Agriculture experimented at tobacco growing in two selected centres, the crop produced being purchased by a Liverpool firm of tobacco manufacturers. Last year the Department experimented only in a four acre field at the Munster Institute, Cork, the crop having been sent to the French Government manufactory at Paris, and the result has not been communicated as yet. This year no tobacco is being grown in Ireland, so far as the Department knows. This would seem to indicate that the 1901 experiment was a dead failure, an explanation quite untenable by those who had the opportunity of testing the manufactured tobacco, which, if decidedly strong, was of good flavor and seemed to give great promise of future development. We cannot expect much from last year's half-hearted experiment. Some explanation is certainly due for the manner in which the Department has dropped these experiments, for in the past, long before the time of Agricultural Departments and modern methods, some excellent tobacco was grown in Ireland.

### A Strong Man

At the quarterly meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Tuam, and with a very large and representative attendance of members, a very interesting and most promising report was read. During the three months no less than 158,933 penny pamphlets were sent out from the offices of the Society. This, it appears, with necessary deductions, gives an average of about 11,000 per week to the branches of the Society in Ireland. 'As these latter,' says the Report, 'number about 1000, it follows that eleven books on an average are purchased by each branch per week.' This is certainly a very high average. Within the quarter no less than 21 new branches were established, making a total of 1022. This seems to be a very large number, but it does not, all the same, satisfy the committee of the Society, who point out that as there are 1100 parishes in Ireland, and as many of them have more than one church, whilst there are also many churches served by the regular clergy, the branches of the Association might easily be much more numerous. After all, however, those over a thousand branches out of eleven hundred parishes is a great success. The list of the Society's books is now pretty long, and there are few of them that have not proved invaluable to Irish Catholics, both from the Catholic and the Irish point of view. The Catholic Truth Society of Ireland has proved to be a most valuable help to the people from the religious and the racial point alike.

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.—\*\*\*

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

## People We Hear About

Bishop Gibney, of Perth, celebrated recently the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He received numerous congratulations.

The late Mr. T. W. Allies, whose death was reported in our last issue, was the first to gain the Newcastle Scholarship. Ten years ago he received from his Holiness Leo XIII. the high distinction of 'the gold medal for merit.'

Lord Northcote, who has been appointed Governor-General of Australia in succession to Lord Tennyson, has been Governor of Bombay since 1899, and is the first Baron Northcote, having been raised to the Peerage under that title in 1887. He is the second son of the Earl of Idlesleigh, who was better known as Sir Stafford Northcote, and as the leader in the House of Commons under Lord Beaconsfield. Baron Northcote is 57 years of age, and was married to the adopted daughter of the first Baron Mount Stephen in 1873.

By the death of the Pope (says the Tasmanian 'Monitor') the Archbishop of Hobart becomes the Nestor of the Episcopate of the world. God has indeed granted to him the crown of lengthened years. Though so far advanced in age his Grace is hale and hearty. There is no marked feebleness in his step; there is no cessation in his episcopal work; he is still in harness; and working as he did twenty years ago. It is only a few weeks ago since he returned from a trip round the West Coast. A trip there is one that even younger men undertake with much hesitancy in mid-winter. But his Grace returned invigorated by his journey and he has not been for years in such good health.

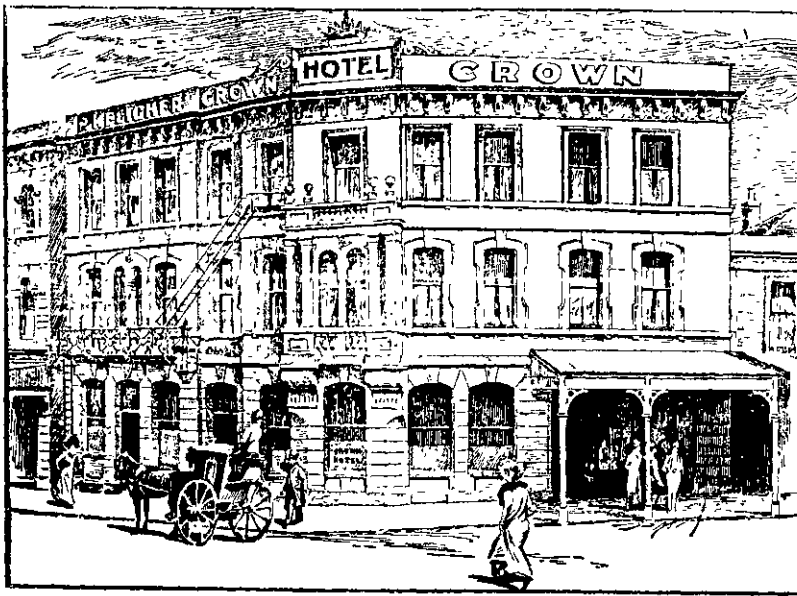
Wednesday next, August 26, will be the 20th anniversary of the consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Carr as Bishop of Galway. His Grace is now in his 64th year, having been born in Galway in 1840. He studied at St. Jarlath's College and Maynooth, and was ordained priest in 1866. After spending a few years in missionary work in his native diocese his Grace was in 1870 appointed Professor of Rhetoric in St. Jarlath's College. A few years later he became dean in Maynooth, then Professor of Theology, and eventually vice-president of that College. In August, 1883, Dr. Carr was consecrated Bishop of Galway, having been during the previous three years editor of the 'Irish Ecclesiastical Record.' Three years later he was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Goold as Archbishop of Melbourne, where he arrived in June of the next year.

The honorary Degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Music were conferred, on June 24, at the Albert Hall, London, on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales respectively by the University of London. Amongst those who were presented for degrees was the Rev. H. J. Irwin, S.J., of Stonyhurst College, who has carried off the crowning honor of the Doctorate of Literature. For this he has been preparing by a brilliant career at the University, of which he was already a double M.A., in classics and philosophy. His further studies were in the direction of economics, and the work which has won for him the D. Lit is an Essay on Usury. Out of some dozen who have achieved a like success at the University of London, Stonyhurst can claim two, the second being Father Michael Maher, whose work on Psychology is long established as a standard authority.

... It is, says an Indian contemporary, a widespread error that M. Combes is an ex-priest, that he once received Holy Orders and belonged to the Catholic clergy. The truth is that M. Combes never received any ordination whatever, not even the tonsure, but because at one time he wore the cassock, as a student of the great seminary at Albi, he is called 'Abbe' after the French fashion. He was born on September 6, 1835, of poor parents, at Roquecourbe in the South of France. The good parish priest gave in his leisure hours Latin and Greek lessons to the poor, but not untalented, boy. On the recommendations of this good priest the boy was afterwards received gratuitously in the small seminary of Castres. Afterwards in the great seminary at Albi he was received 'gratuitement.' Through the kindness of the Assumptionist Fathers at Nimes he was appointed professor at their small seminary. Later he was offered the hospitality of the Carmelite Fathers at Paris, who put him in a position to continue his studies at the University of Paris, where he obtained his Licentiate.

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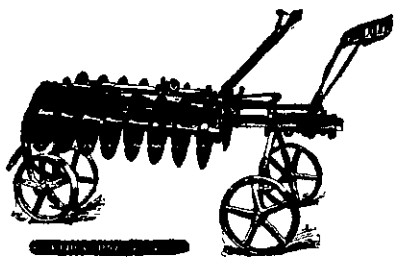
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For week ending August 19.

## PRODUCE.

London, August 16.—Frozen Meat: New Zealand mutton and beef quotations are unchanged. Lambs—Canterbury, light and heavy, 5 3-16d; Dunedin, Southland, and North Island, 5 1-16d.

Wellington, August 17.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, 15th:—Frozen meat: The mutton market is firm at prices cabled last week. The lamb market is weaker, though prices cannot be said to be lower. The beef market is dull, with a downward tendency. The supplies of American chilled beef are large, and selling at low prices. The average price to day for choicest New Zealand butter is 96s per cwt. The cheese market is steady. The average price to-day for the finest New Zealand cheese is 52s.

## SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale — Butter farm, 8d. butter (factory), bulk, 10½d to 11½d, pats, 11½d to 11½d cash. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £4 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 per ton. Flour, £9 10s to £10 10s. Oatmeal, £9 to £9 10s. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Retail—Fresh butter, 10d; butter (factory), pats, 1s 1½d. Eggs, 1s per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 5s 6d per cwt. Flour: 200lb, 21s; 50lb, 6s. Oatmeal: 50lb, 5s 6d. 25lb, 2s 9d. Pollard, 8s per bag. Bran, 4s 6d. Chaff, 1s 9d.

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; oatens, 35s; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal, £9 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Bran, £3 5s. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 6½d; dairy, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 4d. Onions: Melbourne, £5; Christchurch, £4.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:— We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a full catalogue. There was a moderate attendance of buyers, who were not intent upon business. Competition was therefore somewhat slack, and a large proportion of the catalogue was passed in. Values ruled as under:—

Oats—For prime milling lines there has been fair demand at late quotations. Feed sorts have not had strong inquiry, and are meeting with slow sale, buyers only operating to fill actual orders. Nearly all sales for shipment have been in B grade lines, which must be rigidly up to sample. For lower grades, which are offering freely, the demand is very erratic. Quotations: Seed lines, 1s 11d to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; good to best feed, 1s 6½d to 1s 7½d; inferior to medium, 1s to 1s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—The local market is poorly supplied with prime milling quality, which is the only sort in favor with millers. Medium milling lines are not in request, and only saleable as fowl wheat, for which there has been good demand at quotations. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; medium, 3s 5d to 3s 9d whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 8d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes—The market has been well supplied, chiefly with good Derwents from Canterbury, which in most cases have found buyers at prices on a level with last week's rates. Quotations: Best Derwents, £4 to £4 5s, prime Oamarus, to £4 7s 6d; medium, £3 10s to £3 17s 6d per ton (bags in).

Chaff—The market is glutted, and for anything except choice quality sales cannot be effected at late quotations. Prime oatens sheaf commands some attention at prices little below late quotations, but medium and inferior sorts are a drug in the market, and sales can only be forced at a sacrifice in price. Quotations: Prime oatens sheaf, £3 to £3 5s; good, £2 12s 6d to £2. 17s 6d; inferior to medium, £1 15s to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—Quotations: Best oatens straw (pressed), 30s; wheat, 27s 6d per ton.

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

Messrs. Stronach, Morris and Co., report for week ending August 18 as follows:—

Wheat.—Millers are doing very little buying, and are working almost entirely on northern parcels. There is better inquiry for fowl wheat. Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; medium do, 3s 5d to 3s 9d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; damaged do, 2s 8d to 3s.

Oats.—Market lifeless and shippers doing practically nothing. Seed lines, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; B grade, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; inferior, 1s to 1s 6d.

Chaff.—Market overstocked. Prime oatens sheaf, £3 to £3 5s; good, £2 12s 6d to £2 17s 6d; inferior and medium, 35s to 50s per ton.

Potatoes.—Good Canterbury Derwents are plentiful. Market steady. Best Derwents £4 to £4 5s; medium £3 10s to £3 17s 6d.

## WOOL.

London, August 14.—Bradford wool: There is more inquiry, and large orders have been placed at a fraction below last rates. Forty-sixes, 13½d.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris and Co., report for week ending August 18 as follows:—

Sheepskins.—We offered to-day a catalogue of 131 lots, made up of 1554 skins, to an excellent attendance of local fellmongers and shippers, competition being very keen throughout the sale. Dry halfbreds, 12½lb, 6s 6d; do, 10lb, 5s 6d and 5s 8d; do, 8lb, 4s 3d; do 7½lb, 4s; do, extra heavy, 7s 9d; dry crossbreds, 13½lb, 6s; do, 11½lb, 4s 8d; do, 9lb, 4s 2d, do, 7½lb, 3s 7d; do, hoggets, 10½lb, 4s 10d; dry merinos, 9½lb, 4s 8d; do, 5½lb, 2s 2d. All butchers green skins also selling at very high rates. Next London sales 4th September.

Rabbitskins.—Market unchanged. Best winter greys, 16d; medium do, 13½d to 14d; blacks, to 38d; small and inferior, 4d to 8d.

## LIVE STOCK.

### ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was a medium yarding at Addington. Despite the small attendance of buyers business was brisk, and recent high rates were fully maintained.

Fat Cattle—114 head came forward, comprising some first-class lines. Five bullocks from the North Island realised from £17 5s to £21; other steers, £7 10 to £14 17s 6d, heifers, £6 7s 6d to £13 15s; cows, £6 to £13 15s. Beef sold at 29s 6d to 33s 6d per 100 lb.

Fat Sheep.—A fairly large entry, and recent values fully maintained. A small line of very prime merinos from Montrose station realised up to 37s 6d each. Ewes were in short supply, and in consequence showed an increase in price. Best wethers, 23s to 33s, extra heavy, 38s to 43s 6d; lighter sorts, 18s 10d to 22s; best merino wethers, 23s to 27s 6d; lighter, 17s 9d to 19s 9d; prime ewes, 20s to 28s; medium, 15s to 18s 10d.

Fat Lambs—530 came forward, the pens containing a comparatively small proportion of first-class quality. Prime sorts sold readily at a shade under late rates. Well-grown hoggets realised 18s 9d to 21s 3d; lighter sorts, 15s to 17s 5d.

Pigs.—A fair yarding, and pens were readily disposed of at prices on a par with those ruling last week. Baconers, 45s to 78s, equal to 5d per lb; porkers, 35s to 40s 6d, equal to 5½d per lb.

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

Very few horses forward for this week's sale—only half a dozen draughts, all of them aged horses but one, and 10 or 12 harness horses, of quality ranging from medium to good. There was a good attendance of buyers, and almost every horse entered changed hands at excellent prices. The demand for draught horses is keener now than it has been at any time this year, and the same remark applies to strong, young harness horses. The sales on Saturday were as follows:—Medium draught geldings, five years old, £52; do aged, £40; do aged, £36; and three other very old horses at £28 to £33. One upstanding spring-van aged gelding brought £30; one upstanding five-year-old buggy horse, £21; and nine other common-class horses sold at from £9 to £15. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, £55 to £60; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £63; medium draught mares and geldings, £36 to £48; aged do, £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, £4 to £9.



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Bladder Complaints. This preparation is  
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Men who have been accustomed to working  
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the benefits of this remedy.

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Compounded with the Utmost Care.

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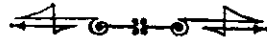
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## BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd, Dunedin.

Mr. Patrick McCarthy, a pioneer of the Casterton district, Victoria, has died at the age of 72 years. Though blind from the age of three, he took a keen interest in everything that was going on, especially in sporting circles. In his youthful days, he was a fearless rider, and delighted in a good horse. Naturally gifted, it was still surprising how he got about unaided, and he could handle farm implements with a skill seldom excelled by amateurs.

### Home for Incurables, Wellington

Writing with reference to the good work being done by the Sisters of Our Lady of Compassion in Wellington, the 'N.Z. Times' says—The leading spirit in this laudable intent is the Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Aubert—whose name is a synonym for charity from one end of New Zealand to the other. After establishing her orphanage at Jerusalem, on the Wanganui River, the Rev. Mother—in all her absorbing love for suffering, helpless humanity—opened the institution now known as St. Joseph's Home for Incurables. Originally a small cottage, the Home is now a building of considerable pretension, the front part of the old cottage having been added to some three years ago, thus providing four extra wards with their accompanying bathrooms and lavatories. The energy of the Sisterhood did not stop here, for the two houses adjoining were purchased and are now fitted for the comfortable accommodation of those unfortunates who never know a day to pass without pain, with nothing to anticipate in this world but a lingering interlude of suffering made endurable by the kindness and forethought of the good Sisters. Two more cottages adjoining the first two have now been secured. These are to be converted into a home for the maintenance of babies and the younger children of poor women whose mothers are forced by circumstances to work during the day. Here the little ones will be left in the morning and attended to throughout the day by the Sisters, and handed back to the mothers, who will call for them after the day's work. This form of charity is a new one in Wellington, but surely one that will appeal to the hearts of the people, and for her decision in instituting such a help to poor mothers the Rev. Mother and her assistants are entitled to the thanks of every citizen. Referring again to St. Joseph's, a representative of this paper paid a visit to the Home and found the patients—mostly old men and women—quite happy and cheerful, either sitting about their spotlessly clean wards or sunning themselves on the balconies. The furnishings are of the plainest throughout, but everything necessary to bodily comfort is handy, and the ever-busy Sisters have always time to assist the sufferers in any way conducive to their well-being. One room visited was lined from floor to ceiling with tiers of large shelves packed with every description of clothing for the poor of the city—old clothes that had been collected by the Sisters and brought to the Home to be cleaned and mended, patched and altered by their clever fingers, and are now ready for distribution. With the assurance that this stock would only last a few days, an adjournment was made to another room, where are fitted lockers for each of the indoor patients' clothes, so neatly packed that the desired article can be procured without any undue fossicking. The building is lighted throughout with electricity, and each room has been made bright and airy, fresh air being a feature in the attributes of the

institution, which is open to all, irrespective of creed or nationality—a wide-viewed, all-embracing charity that should appeal to all who may read these remarks.

### New Publication

'Historical Records of New Zealand South Prior to 1840.'

Mr. Ro. Garrick has rendered a valuable service to the future historian of Southern New Zealand by the publication of early records relating to Southern New Zealand which he brought to light by laborious delving in Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne, and other places that had traffic intercourse with our Colony in what are known as 'the early days'. In his book of over 200 closely printed pages he has brought together a vast amount of curious, interesting, and out-of-the-way matter regarding the South Island from the days of Cook to 1840. The French settlement, the native wars, the romance of escaped convicts, pirates, and mutineers on the high seas, the peopling of Stewart Island, the story of the sealing and whaling days, and scores of other points of South New Zealand history are dealt with in this curious volume, which should be of great interest to old colonists as well as to young colonists and to all that are interested in the early records of our Colony. Published by the 'Times' and 'Witness,' Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Waitakerei Ranges. Abutting the Richmond Road, the College lifts its stately form on a section of land 14 acres in extent. This will afford the students convenient grounds for games and recreations, and so contribute materially to their development, mental, moral, and physical. A plot of five acres is now in course of preparation for a football and cricket ground.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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BRO. BASIL.

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[A CARD.]

**EUGENE J. O'NEILL,**  
M.B., F.R.C.S.E.,  
81 FILLEUL STREET.

**The Stoke Orphanage.**

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

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged ...	89	15	6
Mr Jas Lynch (Wakatipu Mills) ...	1	0	0
Mr T. McEntyre (Pleasant View, Arrowtown) ...	1	0	0

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

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

**DEATH.**

**ROUGHAN.**—On August 2, 1903, at the Railway Hotel, Lawrence, Thomas Peter, the beloved son of Mr John Roughan, late of the Camp Hotel, Lawrence; aged 30 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1903.

**THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT**



THE Right Hon the Premier, as Colonial Treasurer, delivered his Financial Statement on Tuesday evening of last week. It is a document of generous cubic contents and took practically three hours to percolate through the Treasurer's lips. It filled some fifteen of the long columns of our great dailies. And in the silent watches of that Tuesday night it dripped from the ends of the telegraph wires in a leisurely and intermittent way that tore with anguish the inmost souls of the editors of the morning papers of New Zealand.

According to the late Max O'Rell, the leading articles of the 'Saturday Review' are a sovereign remedy for the most terrible attacks of insomnia. Financial Statements have also, in ordinary circumstances, a sleep-compelling quality that is better than all the preparations of poppy and mandragora. Men like Goschen or Mulnall have, however, mastered the difficult art of throwing a glamor of interest around the cypher-talk that has made Budget literature share with political economy the forbidding title of 'the dismal science.' The citizens of this democratic country, however, rightly regard themselves as, in a real sense, shareholders in the great and rising firm of New Zealand Limited. And, as such, they watch the Budget year by year with a keen, intelligent, and critical interest. This year's Statement is, on the whole, a well-conceived and informing, if ponderously lengthy, document, that gives a comprehensive exposition of the financial position of the Colony. Its chief interest centres in the pleasant tale that it unfolds of a buoyant revenue and of hopes and plans for the near and distant future. We leave out of sight odd scores of matters of detail which are of interest only, or chiefly,

to politicians and to experts in the realms of finance and content ourselves with setting forth here a bald and summary record of a few of the main features of the Budget which will enable our readers to gain a summary glance at the financial condition of the Colony.

Imprimis: The net public debt of New Zealand now stands at £53,585,780. To this tidy sum, the past twenty years have contributed nearly one-half, or, in round figures, £24,500,000. When the Treasurer went into his sanctum in 1902 to forecast the financial horoscope for last year, he estimated that its revenue would amount to £6,026,000. It was a year of ruin and black desolation across the water in the Commonwealth. In New Zealand it was a fat year—fatter than the Colonial Treasurer had hoped or calculated that it would be—and the actual receipts that dropped into his expansive lap were £360,069 in excess of his Estimate. The receipts from revenue proper for the current year are set down at £6,468,000. Of this, £2,400,000 are credited to the Customs. To the £6,480,000 just mentioned there is to be added a sum of £60,600—the proceeds of debentures issued in respect to the accretions of sinking fund for the current year. The estimated expenditure is £6,255,857. Provision is made for the supplementary estimates and for contingencies, and the radiant Colonial Treasurer—whose financial sky is ever festooned with rainbows—anticipates, on the nation's next balance-day, a surplus of a quarter of a million sterling.

According to Disraeli, taxation improves public credit. Taxable power undoubtedly does. But if there is anything in the Tory statesman's motto, New Zealand's credit ought to be quietly rising. Ten years ago the taxation through the Customs was £2 7s, 10d per head of the population; last year it amounted to £2 13s 9½d. The poor we have always with us, but we have happily no pauperism and no 'problems of poverty.' In the previous Financial Statement it was estimated that £215,000 would be required for old age pensions. The amount actually paid was £209,156 5s 3d; and the Treasurer is confident that £215,000 will be sufficient to meet all claims for the present financial year. A valuable incidental aid to decent indigence is represented by a grant of over £100,000 made from the Consolidated Fund during the past year to hospitals and charitable institutions. The statesmanlike policy of settling the people on the land goes on at a merry pace. Twenty-three properties were acquired last year under the Land for Settlements Act. 'The aggregate area,' says the Statement, 'was 151,940 acres, valued at £569,927. The purchase money paid during the year for 70,866 acres was £353,452, and the total sum paid to the end of last year is £2,598,112, for 122 estates, aggregating 539,274 acres.' Of the 115 estates reported upon, there are 2335 selectors, who have already built 1785 residences, and only three settlements show unsatisfactory progress. The Cheviot estate of 84,000 acres, which was acquired by the Crown in 1893 under special Act, was the great type of all subsequent transactions in the purchase of lands for subdivision and settlement. Its purchase cost £324,908. And the spreading waste of grass-lands that was then occupied only by the owner and his family and a few necessary 'hands,' is now peopled by 334 selectors, and a total population of 1026 souls, and pays yearly in rental to the Government the sum of £14,434.

Among the plans for the near future that are foreshadowed in the Budget is the administration of a tonic to the fruit-preserving and canning industries, the further utilisation of our waterfalls and rivers for generating electric power, a New Zealand Intercolonial Fair, and various schemes for opening up fresh markets for the products of our fields, factories, and mines. From the financial point of view our brightest hopes lie in the extension of the principle of rooting the people on the soil and in opening up fresh fields of demand for our surplus products.

# Notes

## Used their Money Well

There are men whom money owns as well as men who own money. The former are the bond-servants of their money-bags of 'almighty gold.'

'Shame and woe to us, if we our wealth obey;  
The horse doth with the horseman run away.'

But those who own money may make their wealth a blessing by knowing what to do with it. The late Cardinal Vaughan was one of these. He spent princely sums upon the spread of religion, the cause of charity, the beautifying of his noble Cathedral of Westminster, and, though endowed with a substantial family patrimony, his whole estate at his death has been valued at the modest pittance of £743 4s. Many an Australian workman has 'cut up' financially better than this gentle Prince of the Church. Like Cardinal Vaughan, the late Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, was the scion of a wealthy family. He inherited a big slice of the funds of the Eyre family. Out of these family shekels he built and bestowed upon the Glasgow archdiocese an ecclesiastical seminary which cost him, in round figures, about £40,000. And for over thirty years he gave to the Catholic Church, in Glasgow his incomparable services absolutely without fee, reward, or return of any kind, even for the most necessary household expenses. And all the time (said one who knew him well) he disbursed from his private means 'a stream of benefactions which God and His angels and the recipients may know of, but of which the world knows nothing and shall never know.'

The Catholic ecclesiastic does not pile the shekels high and hug them to his breast till death relaxes his grip. He usually dies with about as much as suffices to decently coffin and inter his lifeless clay. Many of our readers will recall Archdeacon Slattery, of 'the free and flashing sword.' Great sums passed through his hands during the long years of his missionary career at Geelong and elsewhere in Victoria. He died recently, penniless, and Geelong is marked all over with monuments of his unselfish zeal and generous charity. Dean Donaghy, of Melbourne, poured the greater part of his life-long income into the noble pile of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The rest found its way into the hands of the poor. He died possessed of eighteen pence. This circumstance led a Melbourne non-Catholic paper to remark that Dean Donaghy always owned eighteen pence, more or less, but that as soon as he found he had more he parted with the surplus to the first poor man he met. All this has an important bearing on the editorial remarks made by us recently regarding a certain bantam quarterly that appears in Westport.

## Wanted: More Population

Mr. Seddon is evidently a believer in the policy of treating cancer and rodent ulcers with bread-crumbs and poultices of rose-water. In his Budget statement he dwelt with impressive solemnity on 'the advantage of having an increased population.' He hinted that his Ministry is racking its collective brain in order to reach this consummation so devoutly to be wished 'without resorting to an assisted immigration scheme.' And he sees, or professes to see, a star of hope in the allurements which our soil, climate, and scenery are likely to offer to burnt-out Indian officers who have retired from the service of their country with enlarged livers and diminished incomes. This is not, on the face of it, a very promising palliative for the phenomenal fall which has taken place in the New Zealand birthrate during the past five-and-twenty years. In 1878 the birthrate was 337 per 1000 married women from 15 to 45 years old inclusive. In 1896 the rate had fallen to 252 per 1000. In 1901 it had dropped to 244. 'In these days of

modern civilisation,' said Father Pardow, S.J., recently, 'we glory in the horseless carriage, smokeless powder, and wireless telegraphy. Soon we will be coming to the motherless child and the childless mother.'

'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.'

The lines are threadbare. But we rather think that Mr. Seddon's best plan for increasing the population of New Zealand 'without resorting to an assisted immigration scheme' would be to organise a sweeping and persistent crusade inculcating in every peopled nook and cranny of the land the Catholic teaching on the nature and the obligations of the sacred bond of wedlock.

## DIocese OF DUNEDIN

The Education Board Inspector has made a very satisfactory report on the Catholic school, Port Chalmers, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The following are the results of the theory and harmony examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, held on June 6 at St. Dominic's College: Local centre.—Senior harmony, Minnie Paton. School examinations.—Harmony (higher division), Myra Montague (distinction), Annie Gilray (distinction), Kathleen Goyen (distinction), Maria E. Wood, M. Casey. Harmony (Lower division)—Maud Collins (distinction), Winnie Martin (distinction), Mary O'Sullivan (distinction), May Herlihy (distinction). Rudiments of music (local centre), Minnie Collins, Jeanie Miller, Pearl Brent, Mabel King, Mary Prendergast.

The work of making additions and effecting improvements to the Convent of Mercy, East Gore (writes our travelling correspondent) is now nearly completed. The building, when finished, will contain 14 rooms, which will give ample accommodation to the good Sisters, and will be a credit to the Catholic community and their zealous priests, the Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Hearn. The convent school, which is a very fine building, has a very large attendance, which shows that Catholic education is in a flourishing condition in this district. I understand that there is a movement amongst the Catholics of Gore towards establishing a branch of the H.A.C.B. Society in that district.—Mr. O. Kelly, who built the Catholic church at Garston, secured the contract for the additions and improvements to the convent at Gore, and has carried out the work in a very satisfactory manner.

On visiting Riversdale district (writes our travelling correspondent) I was glad to find that everything connected with the Catholic Church is in a progressive state. The people are making a great effort to clear the church of debt, and it is expected that this will be the last call made on the congregation for this purpose. The Rev. Father Keenan has a very nice residence, the grounds of which are tastefully planted with flowers and fruit trees. The house and grounds are evidence of the generosity of the people of the parish. In Balfour, which is in the same parish, I understand the people are making great efforts to have a Catholic church erected very soon. They have acquired one acre of land for a site in the centre of the town, and knowing the progressive and generous character of the Catholics of the district I feel certain their hopes will be realised in the near future.

The Catholic community (says the 'Lake Wakatipu Mail') were singularly unfortunate in the weather that prevailed on the evening (August 12) for their social in the Garrison Hall. Preparations in the various directions or departments of labor connected with the organization or functions of the above kind had been carried out in an extensive way in view of the projected event. The programme of amusement was well selected. The first part of the programme comprised the following items:—Solo, with chorus, 'Come where my love lies dreaming,' given by Mrs. Black (who took the solo), the Misses Gudgeon, McNeil, Robertson (2), C. Bonner, and Messrs. J. McNeil and C. H. Robertson; chorus, 'Jingle bells,' by the same combination; vocal solo, 'Big Ben,' Mr. C. H. Robertson. Another quartette, 'Don't you hear them bells,' was rendered later on in the evening by the Misses Robertson (2), Messrs. C. H. Robertson and J. C. McBride. A farce then followed and provided nearly three quarters of an hour's entertainment. The characters were sustained by the Misses Robertson and Messrs. Duncan, J. C. McBride, and C. Robertson. At the conclusion of this item, Mr. J. Black came forward on the stage, and, on behalf of Father O'Donnell, for whose unavoidable absence he apologised, thanked the assemblage for their attendance. An adjournment was then made to the supper-room, where the good things were of such a kind and so daintily arranged as to apprise the most indifferent.



An interesting and very successful inter-society debate took place in St. Patrick's Schoolroom, South Dunedin, on Monday night between representatives of St. Joseph's Men's Club and St. Patrick's Literary and Social Institute. The Rev. Father Coffey presided, and there was a very large and appreciative audience. The subject for discussion was 'Should military training be made compulsory for youths over 18 years of age?' The affirmative was taken by the local representatives, Messrs. Marlow, W. Carr, and O'Connell, the negative side being maintained by Messrs. T. Hussey, J. B. Callan, Jun., and C. Foley. The debate was characterised throughout by sound argument, fluent speaking, and excellent arrangement of matter. It is rarely that such a high style of oratory is reached at a debating club as was heard on Monday night, and all the speeches were listened to with the closest attention by the crowded audience. Mr. J. M. Gallaway acted as judge, and in giving his decision in favor of the local men took occasion to compliment all the participants in the debate on the excellence of their speeches.

The new convent at Winton was opened on Sunday week by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill. The building, which is of two storeys, is of brick and concrete. The work was carried out in a very satisfactory manner by Mr. Birss, of Invercargill, under the supervision of Messrs. Mackenzie and Wilson, architects. The building has been erected at a cost of £1200, of which £900 has already been subscribed. After the sermon a collection taken in aid of the convent building fund realised £92.

On Friday evening the members of St. Joseph's Men's Club were treated to an excellent paper, 'Life on a New Zealand sheep station,' by Mr. James Hill. The members anticipated a very agreeable evening, and those who were brave enough to face the inclement weather were not disappointed. The chair was taken by Mr. C. J. Foley. Mr. Hill kept his audience interested for nearly an hour. The greater part of his paper was read, but now and then he paused to give an informal explanation or to tell an anecdote, when his subject needed any illustration—a happy innovation, which was much appreciated. Mr. Hill, in his introductory remarks, said that shearing time is the one great event on a sheep station. He then detailed how the sheep are mustered, drafted, packed in the shed, shorn, sent to the outer pens, counted, branded, and finally turned forth again to pasture. Mr. Hill likewise described the different processes through which the wool passes before it is finally packed into bales, and also gave some interesting particulars regarding shearers and their ways. Altogether the lecture was not only highly interesting but very instructive, and gave many of his audience their first insight into the details of a colonial industry. On this ground alone Mr. Hill is as much to be congratulated on his choice of topic as on his manner of dealing with it. The paper will probably be published in the 'Catholic Magazine.' On conclusion of the paper, Messrs. Deehan, Hussey, Callan, Miles, and Foley, briefly thanked Mr. Hill for his very instructive paper.

### PALMERSTON NORTH

(From our own correspondent)

August 16.

The convent committee met on last Tuesday to consider the eight competitive designs received during the past month for the new convent, so sadly needed in the parish. It was decided to select that sent in by 'Dum Spiro Spero' (Mr. J. Charlesworth, of Wellington). In the event of it being found, when tenders are called, that the building cannot be erected within the £2000 limit, then one of the following designs will be accepted, preference to be given in the order named: 'True Cross,' 'Kincora,' and 'Spes.' The one at present accepted gives entire satisfaction to his Grace the Archbishop, and to the Rev. Mother Superior, of Wellington. The necessary arrangements of tenders, etc., will take some two months further to complete, when it is hoped a start will be made.

The new branch of the H.A.C.B. Society will be opened on Sunday by the Hon. Wm. Beehan, M.L.C., District President. Perhaps few have done more for the advance of the Society in New Zealand than the Hon. Mr. Beehan, and the particular interest shown in coming to help poor tardy Palmerston in the formation of its first branch should be sufficient encouragement to all intending members to put all their energy into the formation of a strong lodge. Brothers James W. Callaghan and P. J. Kelleher, president and secretary respectively, of St. Patrick's branch, Wellington, have signified their intention of being present.

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

### NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

On Sunday, June 20, the Most Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Archbishop of Cashel, ordained to the priesthood for the archdiocese of Wellington, the Rev. James McManus, a student of St. Patrick's College, Thurles.

There are nearly 1300 telephone exchange connections in Christchurch, 1420 in Dunedin, 1554 in Auckland, and over 1900 in Wellington, or about one for every 35 persons in the aggregate population of these centres.

Chief-detective Campbell has, at his own request been transferred from Dunedin to Greymouth. He will be succeeded in Dunedin by Detective Herbert, of Christchurch.

Mr. C. J. Pharazyn, of Wellington, who was in his 101st year died on Sunday night. He landed in Wellington in 1841, and had lived there practically ever since. He held a seat in the Legislative Council from 1869 to 1885, when his son succeeded him. He celebrated his hundredth birthday in October last.

Among the students who were ordained recently by the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, at Carlow College, were the following for New Zealand:—Priesthood, Rev. Timothy Creed, Christchurch; deaconship, Rev. Ferdinand Deighman, Auckland; minor orders, Messrs. Jeremiah Cahill and William Murphy, Auckland.

At the end of June the population (exclusive of Maoris) was 818,832, consisting of 432,572 males and 386,260 females. This represents a net increase of 3990 since March 1. There were 5239 births during the three months and 2954 deaths, and 6440 arrivals against 5644 departures. Adding the Maori population (as per 1901 census), 43,143, and the population of Cook Islands and the other islands in the Pacific which were annexed in 1901—namely, 12,292—the total estimated population of the Colony reaches 874,267.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of 'Our Alma Mater,' a magazine edited by the students of St. Ignatius's College, Riverview, Sydney. This school annual has always occupied a very high position among similar publications and we are pleased to see that the present issue not alone maintains that standard but even exceeds it. The contents are varied and interesting, and apart from the records of school happenings peculiar to such magazines there are several literary contributions of a high order of merit. 'Our Alma Mater' is copiously illustrated, and its general turn out is highly creditable to all concerned.

Under the heading 'Ireland Abroad,' the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal,' of May 26, had a contributed article, appreciative of the life, work, and high personal character of the late Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C. The writer pays a well-deserved tribute to the memory of Dr. Grace, and points with evident pride to his ardent Catholicism, sturdy advocacy of the rights of his native land, and unblemished character in public and private life. The literary style and intimate knowledge of Dr. Grace's character possessed by the writer lead us to think that it was contributed by the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M.

An exchange reports that the trustees of the Stoke Orphanage have decided to proceed with the erection of the new building in brick. As the tenders sent in are above the estimate, the work will be proceeded with by day labor, certain portions of the work being let as sub-contracts. The bricks required are to be made on the property, a brick-making plant and kiln now being erected. A start will be made with the work in a month or so.

Marseilles red roofing tiles are perfectly water tight, light, cool, inexpensive, and picturesque, and consequently their popularity is on the increase in a very marked degree. They have been used in many public and private buildings in all parts of the Colony, and have given general satisfaction. The Railway Department is going in largely for them, and they will be used for roofing the proposed railway stations at Dunedin, Bluff, and Rangiora. They are very suitable and effective for churches and convents. The sole agents in the Colony are Messrs. Briscoe and Co., of Dunedin, Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland, and Invercargill, who report that the sales in New Zealand are increasing every month. Messrs. Briscoe and Co. are also agents for Wunderlich's patent zinc ceilings, the qualities of which are now universally known and appreciated....

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

## WEDDING BELLS

O'MALLEY—McGOWAN.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

St. Mary's, Manchester street, Christchurch, was crowded with spectators on July 29 to witness the marriage of Mr. Frederick Joseph O'Malley, Rotorua, second son of Mr. John O'Malley, Waiata, Amuri, to Miss Isabella McGowan, only daughter of Mr. George McGowan, Fendalton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Gallais. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a stylish costume of grey cloth, with cream lace front, white felt picture hat with massive wreath of violets. Her only bridesmaid wore a grey fleck tweed with facings of white silk, black picture hat and gold tie pin with greenstone pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where the bride and bridegroom received the hearty congratulations of their friends, and an inspection of the numerous and useful presents took place, Mr. O'Malley being the recipient of a large number of substantial cheques, afternoon tea being served in the large dining room. In the evening a dance was held. Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley went South on their honeymoon trip, taking with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future happiness.

## OBITUARY

MR. THOMAS P. ROUGHAN, LAWRENCE.

The many friends of Mr. John Roughan and family, Lawrence, will hear, with sincere regret, of the death of his son, Mr. Thomas Peter Roughan, who passed away on August 2, at the age of 30 years. The news (says the 'Tuapeka Times') caused a feeling of deep and painful surprise, as he was known to be a young man only 30 years of age, and to all appearances the very perfection of health, and had been seen about town as usual only a few days previously. Indeed, he only felt compelled to take to his bed on Thursday evening, and his death took place on the following Sunday night about 11 o'clock. The deceased, who was a native of Lawrence, was a fine type of young fellow, and was very popular among young men of his class throughout the district because of his genial manner and agreeable nature. It need hardly be said that there is deep sympathy for his aged father in his affliction. The funeral took place on Wednesday, August 5, the remains being followed to the cemetery by the largest number of people from all parts of the district that had ever been seen in Lawrence under similar circumstances. A feature of the cortege was the great number of young men, whose presence showed the esteem in which the deceased was held by them. The burial service was read by the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary.—R.I.P.

MR. DANIEL DENNEHY, CHARLESTON.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Daniel Dennehy, of Charleston, West Coast, which occurred somewhat suddenly on Sunday, August 2, whilst he was on his way to assist at Mass. The immediate cause of death was the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain, but he lived for a sufficient time after the attack to receive the last rites of the Church. The deceased, who was a native of Meenskeh, Millstreet, County Cork, was 73 years of age. He was an old colonist, having arrived in Victoria in 1858, coming to New Zealand in 1863.—R.I.P.

### LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE N.E. VALLEY SCHOOL FUND.

We beg to acknowledge the following additional donations:—

Rev. Father Coffey, £3 3s; N.E. Valley school, S.H., £3; Wm. Douglas, £5 5s; Rev. Father Howard, £2 2s; Rev. Father O'Malley, £1; Miss E. Skinner, £1 10s; Miss Brookes, £1 1s; John Flanagan, £1 1s; Mrs. Carroll, £1; A Friend, Mrs. Mellick, Michael Dwyer, Miss C. Dormer, Dominican Nuns (Cromwell), Mrs. Sullivan, Richard Burke, and Mrs. Hart £1 each; Mr. J. Douglas, £2; Mary Skinner, Mrs. Ritchie, Bella Skinner, D. Hickey, Mr. McQuillan, Miss Hanrahan, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Dormer, E. Casey, D. Skinner, Peter Casey, Mrs. Fox, Miss Casey, F. Brennan, and Mrs. Mackie, 10s each; Jacob Kaskowsky £2; Mr. Patrick Casey, 10s; Mrs. Greenslade, 10s; A Friend, 10s; and a number of smaller donations amounting to the sum of £6.

T. B. CONWAY,  
Hon. Secretary.

## Returning to the Fold

In Madrid (Spain) recently a prominent officer in the army, Augustin Alfonso Martinez, was received into the Church and baptised. The young King stood sponsor for General Martinez.

The Rev. W. Elam, formerly curate of St. Augustine's, Archway road, Highgate, has been received into the Church by the Rector of St. Joseph's Retreat, the head house of the Passionist Fathers in England.

The 'Catholic Times' learns that Mrs. Napier Miles, wife of Colonel Napier Miles, has been received into the Catholic Church. Colonel Miles commanded the three regiments of Household Cavalry in South Africa, and was made a C.B. in recognition of his services.

The Rev. H. C. F. Hunter, late Anglican curate of Burwell, Cambridge, and for several years a chaplain in the Royal Navy, was received into the Catholic Church at St. Joseph's, Bishop's Stortford, on Monday, June 6, by the Rev. O. R. Vassall-Phillips, C.S.S.R.

The Rev. Ernest Rich Grimes, of the 'Cowley Fathers,' and for some 10 years Precentor of their church at Oxford, has been received into the Catholic Church at Erdington Abbey by Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B.

It is understood that the Rev. George Stewart Hitchcock, B.A., minister of Chatham Unitarian Church, and formerly a Church of England clergyman, has been received into the Catholic Church. He intends to enter the priesthood.

Since the Apostolate Band of the New York archdiocese was established, it has received into the Church 941 converts; and this one fact, which speaks volumes for the work, represents only one side of its evangelical activity.

The Rev. John S. Seibold, for 30 years an Episcopalian clergyman, a retired chaplain of the United States army after 20 years' service, has become a Catholic. He was confirmed some time ago by Archbishop Quigley.

Some time ago the Rev. Father Whitmee, Superior-General of the Priests of the Pious Missions, Rome, received into the Church Mr. Henry Ormond Riddell, formerly a clergyman of the American Episcopal Church, and curate of Trinity Church, New York, and who had held for seven years the rectorship of St. Martin's, Brooklyn. On the same occasion Father Whitmee received into the Church Miss Emilia Aberline, of Melbourne.

A circus troupe of 27 African negroes has been travelling through Germany; 17 were Catholics, and of the rest all except one, who has two wives, were converted during their stay in Cologne by Dr. Hespers, a Canon of the Cathedral. After careful instruction, with the aid of an interpreter, a negro doctor of medicine of the University of Berlin, the two men and seven women were baptised by the Vicar of the Cathedral. The next day they received their First Communion. Word comes from Switzerland, whither they have travelled, that they are still receiving religious instruction.

Last autumn was chronicled the conversion and reception into the Church of the Rev. S. W. Wilson, a Cleveland Episcopalian minister, and his father. Mr. Wilson left for St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, to prepare for the priesthood, taking with him his aged parents, who were lovingly cared for at the Home for the Aged conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. Mrs. Wilson was received into the Church on Wednesday in Holy Week, and on May 16, fortified with the rites of the Church, after two weeks' illness, departed this life.

Professor Frederick R. Honey, of New Haven Connecticut, formerly professor of mechanical drawing in the Yale scientific school, has been received into the Catholic Church. The announcement that he had become a Catholic was a surprise to his friends. Much of his preparatory study for the Catholic Church was taken under the

Rev. Thomas S. Major, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Frankfort, Kentucky, recently enjoyed the inestimable pleasure of receiving into the Church his venerable and beloved mother. 'Father Tom,' as he is affectionately called by all who know him, comes of a non-Catholic family. During the Civil War he was in General Morgan's command, and became a convert to Catholicism after the war. Since his conversion and ordination to the priesthood his constant prayer was for the conversion of his family. Last spring his venerable mother paid him a visit and became more interested in reading matter pertaining to Catholic doctrine, but was not solicited by Father Tom to join the Church. The grace of the Holy Ghost took possession of her, and some weeks ago her son journeyed to Chattanooga, Tenn., at her request, to receive her into the Church.

# A & T. INGLIS

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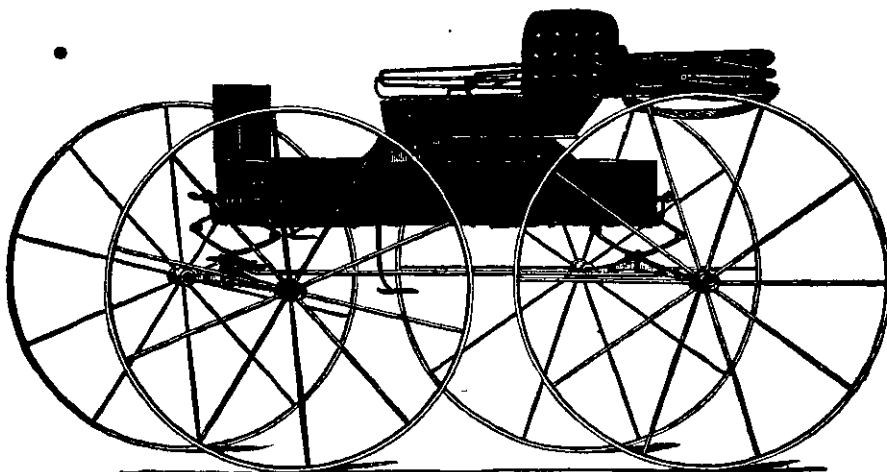


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# The Storyteller

## DEBTOR AND CREDITOR

### I.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, in the spacious and tastily furnished private office of one of the wealthiest publishers in Paris, two men sat by a cheery fire, engaged in pleasant conversation.

M. Bonneval, the proprietor, was an elderly, stern-looking man, known throughout the city as a model of integrity and exactness in all business relations. Well-meaning but strict and even harsh in his manner, he was both feared and loved by his employees. His companion was Jean Florian, one of the most distinguished and noble-minded French authors of his time.

Florian had just brought to his publisher the manuscript of the second volume of 'Numa Pompilius'; the first, which had already appeared, had met with so flattering a reception that Bonneval gladly welcomed the second.

While they were talking it over, Antoine, the messenger boy of the house, came in, but drew back on seeing his master occupied with Florian.

'Don't mind me, Antoine,' remarked the latter, kindly. 'Business must be attended to before all.' And taking up a book he busied himself with its contents while Antoine delivered to his master the various commissions with which he had been charged.

'What about that bill? Did you not collect it?' asked Bonneval.

'He said he could not pay it, and asked a delay,' was the hesitating reply.

'Again?' said the publisher. 'Then I shall get out a writ against him.'

'But, sir, he told me he had been ill.'

'I am sorry for it,' said Bonneval, more gently, 'but business is business, and accounts must be paid.'

'Who is the man, Antoine?' asked Florian, laying down his book and turning towards the boy.

'He is a painter, sir, from Languedoc.'

'From Languedoc? Then he is a countryman of mine in the strictest sense of the word,' observed Florian. And, turning to the hard-fisted publisher, he added: 'I will be responsible for the debt. How much is it?'

'Twenty-four pounds,' answered the other, rather dryly. 'It is a draft in his name which came to me in the way of business. I do not know the man personally.'

'Well, just deduct the sum from the price of "Numa," my good Bonneval.'

'As you please. I shall, then, write the quittance, and transfer the draft to you?'

'By no means. I do not wish to know your debtor's name, nor that he should know mine. Keep the affair in your own hands. If the poor man be able to pay it later, you will tell me; if not, never mind. But you must promise not to betray my name.'

Florian then left the room, while Antoine looked admiringly after his retreating figure.

Florian was the son of a respectable though poor nobleman in Languedoc. He was born in 1755, and his mother, who was a Spaniard, died before the child was a year old. He often declared that this early bereavement had thrown a shadow over his whole life, and out of love for her memory he learned Spanish. His translations from that tongue are still greatly valued. Early destined by his father to a military career, he was placed in the regiment of the Duke de Penthievre. An excellent discerner of character, the Duke at once recognised Florian's worth, and offered him an honorable post in his household. The young officer accepted it gratefully. His service left him ample time for literary labors, and his salary more than sufficed to meet his wants, so that he was enabled to devote the product of his pen entirely to the works of charity; for Florian was never so happy as when he had it in his power to help his fellowman.

Four weeks had passed, and the worthy poet had completely forgotten the twenty-four pounds; but not so his debtor, Queverdo—a very talented young artist, who had already won some reputation as an engraver. Not aware that his debt was paid, he imagined that Bonneval was still his creditor; and as soon as he could leave his room, after a long and painful illness, he hastened to the publisher to thank him for his forbearance, and request a further delay, as he was still prevented by weakness from working hard.

'Be in perfect peace about it,' said Bonneval. 'I am glad to tell you that it was paid to me four weeks ago; and you can take your time in paying your new creditor.'

'How is that? Who paid it?'

'One who desires to remain unknown. He is an accommodating creditor,' said the publisher smiling. 'I would wager he has forgotten the whole transaction.'

A deep flush tinged Queverdo's pale features.

'But you know,' he insisted, 'that as an artist and a man of honor, while greatly obliged to the gentleman, I cannot accept such a favor from a person unknown to me.'

'He has expressly forbidden me to tell you his name.'

'Then you oblige me to sell my last treasure—a small but very valuable oil painting, which I prize highly—in order to pay this debt.'

'That would be quite contrary to his intention,' answered Bonneval, with a look of displeasure, which soon softened into a feeling of compassion. 'Well, if you must know, it was Florian who took your debt on himself; saying that, as your countryman from Languedoc, he had a right to do so.'

'Florian!' exclaimed Queverdo, visibly relieved. 'I might have guessed it, although I do not know him personally; for he has been a beneficent angel to many artists in my circumstances. I must make his acquaintance as soon as possible, and prove to him that his generosity was not wasted.'

Several months passed, and Queverdo saw his object still unattainable. Florian was at work on his tales, which, if not his most important productions, are certainly charming specimens of talent. He had just finished the first, 'Claudine,' and willingly consented to have it read in the presence of a select circle, as the Duke wished to judge of its effectiveness before sending it to the publisher. Its success exceeded his warmest expectations. All present crowded round him with expressions of rapturous delight; but he valued above all the cordial approval of his princely patron, and of the two young princesses who then graced the little circle: they were the daughter of the Duke de Penthievre, and his daughter-in-law, the beautiful and virtuous Princess de Lamballe, the most faithful friend of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

Amongst the listeners was a young page called Alphonse, who stood behind the Duke's chair during the reading. He did not lose a word, and was deeply interested in the tale. His enthusiasm for Florian, whom he had always loved and admired, now grew so intense that he could neither think nor speak of anything but the evening's reading, and the author of the tale which had so charmed him. Florian took great interest in the young page, who was an orphan, with no living relative save an uncle, a captain on half-pay, who resided in a small house near the palace. He was a noted art collector and connoisseur: all his savings were spent on works of art; and Alphonse, whom he loved as a son, shared his tastes, and spent every moment at his disposal with the old man. He was usually accompanied by a beautiful greyhound of Florian's, called Diana. He had taught the sagacious animal all kinds of tricks; so that next to its master he was its favorite, and it obeyed him exactly.

A few days after the reading of 'Claudine,' Alphonse was at his uncle's, when Queverdo entered with a small but valuable picture, the 'Velasquez,' which he asked the old captain to buy. The latter was charmed with the work and inquired its price.

'At any other time I would not give it for less than a hundred ducats,' replied Queverdo; 'but you can have it now for half the sum.' His voice shook slightly, and it was evident that he was reluctant to part with the picture.

'Why do you wish to sell at half its value a picture which you prize so highly?' asked the old man.

The artist told him of his illness, of Florian's generosity, and of his continued inability to meet the debt; adding that the liberality of his friend made the obligation of a prompt payment more binding on a man of honor, so that he at last resolved on parting with the only valuable article in his possession.

'Was it Florian who lent you the twenty-four pounds?' said Alphonse quickly. 'Ah, you know not how grieved he would be if you sacrificed your precious picture to pay him! Allow me to speak to him on the subject—'

'No, no!' interrupted Queverdo. 'For my own peace of mind this debt must be paid, and I have no other way of obtaining the money.'

All were silent for some moments. At last Alphonse began to relate different instances of Florian's generosity and noble-mindedness. His hearers listened with delight, and when the young man told them of the tales he was then engaged on, they were greatly interested. Encouraged by their evident pleasure, Alphonse related the story of 'Claudine' as he had heard it read to the Duke's private circle, and spoke of the pleasure with which it had been received. When he had finished, Queverdo seized his hand:

'If you aid me,' he said, 'I have thought of a way in which to repay Florian and show him my gratitude.'



I cannot explain more fully now, but meet me here in a week's time, and I shall tell you what I purpose doing.'

## II.

Florian was engaged on his second tale, 'Celestine,' next day, when the door of his study opened softly and Diana came in. Seemingly aware of the importance of its mission, the dog placed its head on the arm of the chair where its master sat, and looked at him with its bright brown eyes, as if to attract his attention. Florian saw to his surprise a small packet fastened by a ribbon to the greyhound's collar. Opening it, he found several copies of a beautiful copperplate engraving which represented one of the principal scenes in 'Claudine.' All the circumstances were so faithfully represented that had the work been executed under the author's own supervision it could not have been a more exact delineation. Florian knew not what to think. He determined to wait and see if time would unravel the mystery.

A few days later 'Celestine' was finished, and read for the Duke. The circle of auditors was, however, restricted to the members of his private family circle, as no previous announcement had been made. Eight days later Diana brought its master another copperplate and several engravings of the principal scene in 'Celestine.' Florian's wonder was the greater as his audience had been so small on the last occasion. Could the Duke have commissioned an artist to execute the work secretly? He determined to enquire, and proceeded to inform the Duke of what had occurred. The latter was as much astonished as himself, and declared that he had no hand in the affair. All the servants were questioned, but not the faintest trace could be discovered of the artist.

The third tale, 'Selico,' was ended, and the Duke appointed a day on which it was to be read. The reading took place in a small summerhouse, which was connected with the Duke's apartments by a private corridor used only by his Grace. No one was present except himself and his daughter-in-law, the Princess de Lamballe.

'You have surpassed yourself my dear Florian!' exclaimed the Duke, as the tale ended. Quite unconsciously you have depicted your own character. And he pressed with friendly warmth the hand of the gratified author. He turned towards the door, which Florian hastened to open. But, to the general astonishment, Diana sprang past him with the familiar packet fastened to its collar.

'Let us see what our dumb messenger brings,' said the Duke, and he and the Princess resumed their seats while Florian opened the packet. 'This is witchcraft!' he cried out in amazement. 'Only this morning I added the last words to my tale; I spoke of it to no one save your Grace, and here I find a perfectly-executed copperplate engraving of my ideal conception.'

'It is certainly very singular,' replied the Duke as he examined the engraving with pleased interest. 'But I think I have found a clue to the mystery. Call Alphonse. I saw him very busy with Diana lately, and, if I do not greatly mistake, he can solve the enigma.'

The page appeared in a few minutes. Florian related to him what had occurred, and asked if he could explain it. Alphonse was evidently embarrassed, and tried to evade the question by a jest. He said, although Diana and himself were intimate friends, the dog had never entrusted him with its secrets; and that he was incapable of betraying them if it had.

'The joke has gone far enough now, Alphonse,' said the Duke, kindly but seriously. 'M. Florian must no longer be made the victim of mystification, however well meant. I am perfectly convinced that you know all about it, so explain yourself.'

Alphonse could no longer hesitate. He related his encounter with Queverdo; the despair of the latter at being unable to repay Florian's generous loan; their conversation about Florian's tales, and the idea which occurred to the artist of engraving the principal scenes in each, and sending them by Diana to the author. When Florian was engaged with the Duke he had read the manuscript of 'Selico,' and then related the tale to Queverdo, who had at once seized upon the main incident and sketched the design, which he afterwards engraved.

'Now, my dear Florian,' said the Duke, graciously, 'you are rightly punished by this mysterious conduct for concealing from me your benevolent actions. But,' he added, sternly, turning to Alphonse, 'you are inexcusable for taking such a liberty as to meddle with Mr. Florian's papers. I shall not allow this to remain unpunished. I, therefore, announce that to-morrow you shall leave my household—the Princess and Florian were about to interpose anxiously, when he continued, smiling—'in order to enter my regiment as ensign, where I can keep my eye on you! Before you go to your friend Queverdo, come to my cabinet: I have a message for him.'

Alphonse, overjoyed at this favor, kissed the Prince's hand gratefully as he retired with the Princess de Lam-

balle, and then threw himself into the arms of the equally rejoiced Florian.

'Now, Alphonse,' said the latter, 'I shall hasten to my publisher and get the receipt for the debt in due form; then you must help me as you helped Queverdo.'

Next day, as Queverdo sat in his modest apartment, surrounded by his numerous family, a scratching at the door was heard, and Diana came in, bearing, to his astonishment, a packet attached to its collar.

'Why, what is the meaning of this? Can they have sent back my work?' exclaimed the artist, whose pride was aroused at the thought.

With feverish haste he opened the packet, and found theittance, with the following lines in Florian's handwriting: 'Repaid by three copperplate engravings, worth double the sum. Florian.' A second paper, signed by the Duke, contained Queverdo's nomination to the post of guardian of the Duke's rich artistic collection, with a salary of £400 a year.

The poor artist's joy was indescribable. After communicating the good news to his wife and children, he hastened to the Penthièvre palace to express his gratitude. Alphonse was impatiently waiting him, and he told him in a few words how all had come to pass. He then hastened to seek Florian, who was with the Duke; and soon returned with an order to conduct Queverdo to the Duke's cabinet.

The prince received the artist with a gracious cordiality which won all hearts, and told him he had appointed him to take charge of his collection—which was sadly in need of being put in order—because, from the engravings he had seen, he perceived Queverdo was gifted with unusual taste and ability.

'I hope,' he added, 'soon to see portrayed by your pencil a representation of Mr. Florian's astonishment when Diana brought him the first engraving. The subject seems to me worthy of your talent, and creditable to both of you.'

'Your Highness,' replied Queverdo, 'is graciously pleased to place debtor and creditor on an equal footing; but what M. Florian did for me without even knowing me far exceeds my trifling return that I can never accept such an honor—'

'It would be difficult to decide,' interrupted Florian, 'which of us has been the more fortunate. I, by the first edition of my "Numa," have been enabled to aid a fellow-countryman, a distinguished artist in distress, and thereby I hope to have won a friend—'

'For life,' said Queverdo, warmly; and a cordial clasp of the hand sealed the compact.

'Look, my daughter,' said the Duke to the Princess de Lamballe, who had just entered the room: 'here are two men who their own virtues have made happy. Would that all mankind could see that wealth and honor, though so much desired, can never procure for us true happiness! Our felicity depends on ourselves alone—on the qualities of our minds and hearts.'

A few years later the devastating storm of the French Revolution swept over beautiful France, and the characters of our tale were involved, more or less, in the general catastrophe. Ere the tempest was unchained, the aged Duke was spared, by a peaceful death, the agony of witnessing the fair head of his daughter-in-law fall under the executioner's axo, for no other crime than her loyal devotedness to her unfortunate mistress.

Florian was cast into prison during the Reign of Terror, and there he wrote his 'William Tell,' while daily expecting to ascend the guillotine. However, after two years' imprisonment, the fall of Robespierre opened the gates of his dungeon. He at once left Paris, to end his days in the peace and solitude of the country; but his vital strength was exhausted, and a fortnight after the recovery of his liberty, the noble poet expired at Sceaux, on the 13th of September, 1794.—'Ave Maria.'

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# The Catholic World

## AUSTRIA.—The New Cardinals

The Emperor Francis Joseph on Sunday, June 28, placed the biretta on the heads of the new Cardinals—Archbishop Taliani, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, and Dr. Katschtaler, Prince Archbishop of Salzburg. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Hofburg. The two Cardinals were afterwards received in private audiences by the Emperor, and in the afternoon a Court dinner was given in their honor.

## ENGLAND.—Another Way to Look at It

Commenting on the debate respecting the Royal Declaration and Lord Rosebery's anti-Catholic attitude on it, the 'Daily News' says: 'We cannot see that the Declaration is needed at all. If the King were to denounce Mahommedanism from the Throne at his Coronation, we believe that Lord Rosebery would be the first to see the danger to the Indian Empire.'

## The Late Bishop of Salford

Canon Richardson contributes an article on the life and character of the late Bishop of Salford to the 'Ushaw Magazine' for July. The Canon writes:—'Trouble and anxiety wore him down—speaking humanly, he had no right ever to have been consecrated. A bishop upon whom the mitre sits heavily, whose shoulders are easily rounded by care, starts digging his grave the day after his consecration. So it was with Dr. Bilsborrow. His heart was too tender, his mind too sensitive to stand the worry of one of the largest dioceses in England, no matter how obedient the clergy or how loyal the laity.'

## A Posthumous Work

Very deep interest (says the 'Catholic Times') will be felt in the forthcoming book which Cardinal Vaughan had nearly completed before his death. It was mentioned both in Bishop Hedley's panegyric and in Father Bernard Vaughan's discourse at Mill Hill. The Bishop stated that his Eminence's object in undertaking the work was to be of service to the clergy, and Father Vaughan declared that it was intended to be a special gift to the members of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society. Before his death the Cardinal told Father Henry, the Superior at Mill Hill, that the book had for a long time past received his most anxious thought, and that he hoped it would be helpful to the Community to whom it was to be dedicated. He has not been spared to see it published, but he recently made provision for its being edited. We may confidently predict that it will be a volume of the highest value for the promotion of spiritual life. The late Cardinal had extensive experience of ecclesiastical work, and as he was a man who constantly took note of what he thought might be turned to the advantage of the Church, the volume he composed must prove a treasury of prudent advice and suggestion.

## The Property of the Benedictines

The refusal of the British Government to see that justice is done to the English Benedictines, who have been driven out of France, does not commend itself to the 'Church Times' (Anglican). The French Government's recourse to the plea that they are not responsible for the property of the British Benedictines because in 1825 the British Privy Council held that the British Catholic Colleges in France were not entitled to compensation, inasmuch as they were devoted to 'superstitious purposes,' is characterised by the 'Church Times' as 'a mean ingenuity,' and the editor points out that the Emancipation Act long ago swept away and made void the contention of Lord Gifford in 1825. Strange as is the quibbling plea of the French Government in bringing to the fore a Privy Council decision three quarters of a century old to resist a claim for compensation by the ejected English Benedictines, the inaction of the British Government is, to the mind of the editor of the 'Church Times,' still stranger. Convinced that the British Government is bound to protect British subjects and their property wherever they are to be found, he asks what can be the reason for this 'flabby supineness,' this weak yielding to the headstrong course of the French Government. It is to be hoped that whilst there is yet time British Ministers will awaken to a sense of their duty in this matter.

## The Accession Oath

In the early part of June Lord Grey moved in the House of Lords the second reading of his Bill providing for the abolition of the Royal Declaration, commonly known as the Accession Oath. The Earl of Aberdeen seconded the motion. The Archbishop of Canterbury, while prepared to support a modification of the Oath so as to remove needless and avoidable offence, was not prepared to assent to its entire abolition. Viscount Llandaff said the offensiveness of the Declaration did not

lie so much with its terms as in the fact that it was employed to condemn a particular faith. Lord Robertson, one the Scotch Law Lords, hoped the House would maintain the existing Declaration until it could be modified to meet the conscientious views of those aggrieved. The Duke of Norfolk expressed his pleasure at the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but he preferred the entire abolition of the Declaration. The Duke of Devonshire, replying for the Government, opposed the passing of the Bill. The policy of the Ministry was to retain the Declaration, eliminating all words and expressions of an offensive character, but when the Ministry introduced a Bill embodying that policy the attitude of the Catholic Peers made it useless to proceed. The Government policy still remained the same. Lord Rosebery said that no declaration could be effective in a Protestant sense which did not contain some language of repudiation. On a division, by 109 votes to 62, the Bill was rejected.

## FRANCE.—The Perils of the Church

The Government of the Republic (says the 'Catholic Times') proceeds steadily with its work of extirpating religion from the country. It has decided that secularised members of the forbidden Congregations may not engage in teaching for three years after their secularisation, and then only under irksome conditions. More, by a majority of one, the Concordat Commission has reported in favor of a separation of Church and State. Evidently, keen observers believe that some such separation is at hand, or Mgr. Turinaz would scarcely brave the Government's displeasure by mounting the pulpit and himself introducing a regular preacher in spite of the ministerial prohibition. However, the Bishop's action has the support of the decisions of the Law Courts, and this fact enables him for the time to disregard M. Combes's wrath and deride his threats. Besides, the Bishop is a man of courage, and the Prime Minister will hesitate to attack so determined and powerful a foe. Throughout France, indeed, the Government is meeting resistance greater than was anticipated. Riots have taken place in many parts, and the military have had to be called in to suppress them. But, still, taking the country as a whole, the Government plans are carried out, as in Paris the other day, where at one fell swoop the police closed a number of small chapels, with ease and without serious protest. Catholicism in France is in a perilous state.

## GERMANY.—Royal Congratulations

The Emperor of Germany sent a telegram of congratulation to Cardinal Fischer on the occasion of his investiture as a Cardinal.

## The Results of the Elections

The results of the second ballots have left the German Centre Party in the same position that they occupied prior to the electoral battle. They remain the most numerous and the dominant party, though their strength has suffered a slight decrease. At the dissolution of the Reichstag the number of their deputies stood at 105; now it is 99. The Social Democrats come next with 83 representatives, having gained 25 seats. The Conservatives of every political shade had 72 seats, and they now hold 67. The Poles have gained two additional seats, their deputies now numbering 16. Though they have fought the campaign as a distinct party, and in some places have directly opposed the Centre, their Parliamentary spokesmen will probably, as hitherto, be found supporting that party upon all the more critical questions. As a party with a clear and definite programme, the Centre will to all intents and purposes be the guiding factor in legislative projects. But the remarkable success of the Socialists will unquestionably create important differences in the situation and prospects of the nation. Coming to the Reichstag with the knowledge that 900,000 fresh votes have been given to them, the Socialists deputies are sure to be bold in criticism and in economic proposals. How far their criticism and their schemes will commend themselves to the electors only the future itself can decide, and prophecy on the subject would be vain.

## ROME.—A Tablet from Japan

The late Pope, shortly before his death, was the recipient of a unique offering. Baron von Mathies, of Hamburg, at a private audience, on his return from the far East, presented to his Holiness one of the wooden tablets on which proclamations against Christians were formerly displayed during the times of the Japanese persecutions. Baron von Mathies acquired this interesting relic in a village near Kyoto, and had it suitably framed. The Pope was most interested in hearing both the Japanese text and the Latin translation read to him. The tablet belongs to the sixties of the last century.

## Distinguished Students

A Rome correspondent states that the Rev. Francis O'Hanlon, student of the English College for the diocese of Birmingham, and the Rev. Edward M. Bray, student of the same for the diocese of Salford, have taken the

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degrees of Doctor of Divinity at the Gregorian University. Both these priests have completed their courses.

**SCOTLAND.—Death of a Priest**

The death is reported of Rev. Father Dawson, of Rothesay, who passed away at St. Margaret's, Ascog, Bute, in his 48th year. The reverend gentleman, who was a native of Huntly, Aberdeen, was formerly stationed at Oban, and went to Rothesay a comparatively short time ago in succession to Father McElmail, of Dunoon. Ever since his advent to Rothesay Father Dawson had been beset by ill health, and deeply deplored as his early death is it cannot be said that it was unexpected.

**Clerical Changes**

Rev. Father Angus McDonald, Arisaig, has been appointed to Rothesay in succession to the late Father Dawson. Father McNeill, of Oban, goes to Arisaig.

**THE LATE POPE**

**How Leo XIII. Wrote His Encyclicals.**

From an interesting article on the late Pope, which appeared a few months ago in an American magazine, we take the following account regarding Leo XIII.'s method of writing:—'The Pope is in the habit of dictating, and does so from closely-written squares of paper on which he has jotted his notes, afterwards tearing them up into minute shreds, so as to prevent the scandalous commerce which, under the easy-going rule of Pio Nono, made the sale of Papal autographs a source of ill-gotten gains to the dependents of the Vatican. When the secretaries have finished they read the manuscripts aloud, and the subject has been so thoroughly mastered by the Pope that a correction is hardly ever required. The documents are then translated into Latin by three monsignori equally versed in the dead languages, and even the encyclical letters sent to foreign countries are put at the Vatican into the language of the respective lands for which they are prepared, lest in the translations abroad the exact intention and meaning of the Pope should not be kept in its integrity.'

**An Interesting Incident.**

An interesting incident occurred at a reception given by the Holy Father a few years ago. When the Pope approached the American group several Catholic women prostrated themselves before him and kissed his slipper. When he had given his blessing he passed on to several others who were not Catholics and extended his hand. Two of the women kissed his ring, but a young girl who was with them, although kneeling, very plainly manifested her determination not to do as the others had done, and, ignoring the outstretched hand, contented herself with inclining her head as the aged man stood before her.

There was something very like a smothered murmur of consternation throughout the hall. The Pope could not have helped noticing the girl's attitude. An amused smile passed over his face, and he said to the young woman in Italian, 'You are one of my children, just like the others, even if you do not like me.' Then the gentleness and tenderness of his face increased as he looked down at the girl and gave her his blessing. When he had passed on to the next group somebody translated to the rebellious young woman what the Pope had said. She knelt there for a minute or so, looking at the aged man's face; then she rose hastily and rushed over where he was standing, threw herself impulsively on her knees before him, and said: 'I am ashamed. I am sorry! Please let me kiss your hand.'

The Pope, of course, could not understand the words, but the girl's meaning was clear from her manner, and the little, thin, trembling hand of the Pontiff was raised to bless her again, when the girl bent over and reverently kissed it. 'Everything is well when the heart is right,' said the Pope, tenderly; and there was a suspicion of a tear in his eyes as he moved on to the next kneeling figure.

**A Morning at the Vatican**

M. Narfon, in his work, 'Life of the Pope,' published about four years ago, gives the following account of how Leo XIII. used to spend his mornings:—

It is a few minutes before six. Outside the room is standing a man who, more than any other, is in closest contact with the sleeping Pontiff. This is the Chevalier Pio Centra, a man unknown to fame, but well known in the Vatican as the Pope's valet. Some years ago he was a hatter in Rome, but, entering the Pope's service, he displayed so much devotion that the Pope made him a Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory. Pincio—to give him the name by which he is familiarly called in the Vatican household—has come from his rooms, in which he lives with his family close to the Pope's private chambers. It is his duty to call the Pope of a morning at six o'clock. Punctually at that hour he enters the apart-

ment, and arouses the sleeper. The Pope is a light sleeper, and is often awake and at work before Pincio enters the room. The moment the Pope rises Pincio partly dresses him, and the Pope offers his first daily prayer. Then, returning from the prie-dieu, he surrenders himself to his valet, who brushes his hair and shaves him. The room is fragrant with eau-de-cologne, which the Pope uses in his ablutions. Then, his toilet being complete, the Pope followed by his valet, passes into a small apartment adjoining his bedroom. The altar is raised only one step; on either side of the case in which the pyx is kept are some marvellously artistic candelabra and two statues of saints. The Pope says Mass slowly, with deep reverence, his valet, Pincio, acting as acolyte. The Pope then attends another Mass, which is said by the chaplain on duty for the day. This is his thanksgiving.

Mass having been said, the Pope breakfasts on a little chocolate or cafe au lait, the milk for which comes from a flock of goats presented to him by the villagers of his native place. They are penned within the myrtle hedges of the Vatican gardens, and are great favorites of the Pope, who often goes to them and talks familiarly with their shepherd. Breakfast over, Cardinal Rampolla arrives at eight o'clock, and the business of the working day begins. After Cardinal Rampolla has gone, the Pope goes out for a short walk in the Vatican gardens. Leo is much interested in horticulture, and does not forget to admonish the gardener when the plants under his charge are not prospering. M. Narfon tells us that on one occasion when some ivy was languishing, and the gardener excused himself on the ground that the soil was bad, the Pope replied: 'You don't know what you are talking about, or else you think we believe everything you are pleased to tell us,' after which admonition the Pope gave the gardener a regular lecture, which made him exclaim as soon as the Pontiff's back was turned, 'He can teach everyone, from the Cardinals to the gardeners. You can't get over him.'

**Spiritual and Temporal Realms.**

Leo XIII. was the only sovereign in the history of the world (says a writer in the 'Ave Maria') whose captivity began with his reign. Neither had any other sovereign ever had so many subjects and so small a realm. Leo XIII. reigned over 230,000,000 souls, and his kingdom consisted merely of a palace, a park, and the Basilica of St. Peter. A carriage driven at a trot can pass over the entire pontifical domain in twenty minutes.

On the right of the dome of St. Peter's, and overlooked by it, stands the Vatican, its massive walls pierced by many windows. The superb colonnade which makes the entire circuit of the church serves as an avenue leading up to the Bronze Door, the main entrance of the Pope's palace. On the steps before the great door the two powers installed at Rome are represented—below, the royal police circulate; above are the Swiss or the Papal Guard.

As soon as one crosses the threshold of the Bronze Door, which is brightened by the multi-colored costumes of the Swiss Guards, he is within the domain of the Pope, where no soldier of the King is ever allowed to set his foot. The Vatican possesses all the prerogatives of a kingdom: the Pope is master in this narrow realm as, prior to 1870, he was in Rome.

The visitor has to climb long and far before he reaches the apartments occupied by his Holiness. Between the Bronze Door and the St. Damascus Court, the culminating point of the Vatican hill, there are two landings; between the St. Damascus Court and the Pope's apartments there are two more. In his capacity of guardian of the entire Christian world, it would seem as if the Holy Father had taken up his lofty lodgings so that he might see farther; that his vision, like his intelligence, might embrace the universe.

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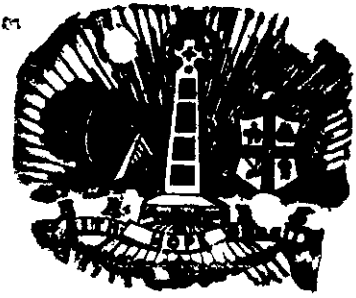
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The amount subscribed towards the proposed erection of a bell in the tower of St. Patrick's Church, Parramatta, as a memorial to the late Monsignor Rigney, now totals £150. The bell is to be a tenor, weighing 15 tons, and arrangements are being made to place the order in the hands of a leading London firm, the makers of the bells at St. Mary's Cathedral.

When Michael Davitt visited Victoria in 1895 he was hospitably entertained by Dr. Burke-Gaffney, a fellow of the Royal Irish College of Surgeons. The doctor, who is very popular amongst all classes of the Bendigo district, has for some weeks been suffering from pneumonia, but is now out of danger. He has just been elected president of the Bendigo Gold District Hospital.

Fresh evidence of the up-to-date character of our conventual establishments (writes a Melbourne correspondent) has been afforded by the announcement of a 'local Oxford centre' at Genezzano F. C. J. Convent (Kew). The 'Argus' devoted half a column to this advance movement on the part of Rev. Mother Superior. Stock.

The Bishop of Bendigo (Right Rev. Dr. Reville) has sent along to his cathedral-church a magnificent crucifix. The base contains views in mosaics of the Coliseum, St. Peter's, pillars of the Forum, and St. Paul's, Rome. The arms of the cross are embellished with miniatures of the chief ecclesiastical edifices of the Eternal City. The figure of Our Lord is carved in fine ivory. The total height is about three feet.

The popular and scholarly parish priest of St. Kilda West, Rev. William Ganly, has (says the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal') just been honored by the Irish Historical, Archaeological, and Antiquarian Society, Ireland, as an appreciation of his efforts to extend the study of Gaelic literature. His lecture on Irish literature and art, together with his panegyric of St. Patrick in Irish, attracted widespread attention not only in Australia, but also in Ireland and America. By a unanimous vote, the rev. gentleman has been enrolled a member of the I.H.A.A.S. Father Ganly has received several congratulatory messages on his well-merited honor.

The Very Rev. Dean Slattery, P.P., of Newtown, after a health tour in Japan and the United States, arrived much improved in health in his native land on June 15. In a letter to a friend in Sydney the popular Dean states that he was staying at the time of writing with his brother, Mr. Edmund Slattery, of Tralee, but thereafter he would be the guest of his class-fellow, Bishop Coffey. Forty years ago Dean Slattery left the land in which he is now making a short and enjoyable sojourn.

The Rev. Father Gleeson, who was taken suddenly ill recently and conveyed to the hospital, where an operation was performed, is now (writes a Newcastle correspondent) out of immediate danger, and is making satisfactory progress towards recovery. The rev. and much-respected administrator is still an inmate of the Newcastle Hospital. Quite a stream of visitors have called at the presbytery, inquiring after the popular priest, to express sympathy with him in his illness. Among those who called were Dr. Stretch (Anglican Dean of Newcastle), Rev. F. J. Perkins, (of the Anglican Deanery), Rev. A. A. Yeates (of St. John's Church of England).

The death is reported of the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Southport, archdiocese of Brisbane. Father Patterson belonged to the archdiocese of Dublin, and was up to about ten years ago, when he sought a change of climate in Australia, amongst the best known of its priests. He was a member of a highly-respected and wealthy family, and had a brilliant course in the Irish College, Rome, where he counted amongst fellow-alumni his Grace Archbishop Dunne. During his term at the popular seaside parish, where he died, Dr. Patterson did much for the advancement of religion, and deep regret is expressed on all sides that he did not live to witness the dedication of the handsome church which, through his zeal and the generosity of his parishioners, had just been completed. On account of his genial manners, deep learning, and ready wit, the deceased priest was much sought and his company enjoyed by many of the professional men of Brisbane who spent part of the summer months in Southport. Otherwise Dr. Patterson led almost the life of a recluse. As he was used to say himself, he was preparing for death and he loved to be along with his books. His pretty little residence was a perfect museum of art and curios brought from Rome and Ireland.

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 23, Sunday.—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Most Pure Heart of Mary.
- „ 24, Monday.—St. Alphonsus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
- „ 25, Tuesday.—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
- „ 26, Wednesday.—St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr
- „ 27, Thursday.—St. Joseph of Calasanctius, Confessor.
- „ 28, Friday.—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
- „ 29, Saturday.—Beheading of St. John the Baptist.

St. Alphonsus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Alphonsus Liguori was born at Naples in 1696. At the age of 30 he abandoned the legal profession, in which he had already made a name for himself, and, in spite of the opposition of his father, he became a priest. Applying himself zealously to the duties of his sacred calling, he touched by his fervent discourses the hearts of the most inveterate sinners. Still more abundant was the fruit which he gathered in the tribunal of penance, where he joined a singular prudence and firmness to the most tender sentiments of paternal affection. He founded, and for a long time governed, the 'Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer.' For eight years he was Bishop of St. Agatha, but at length obtained leave to resign this responsible office, which he had accepted only very reluctantly. In the midst of his labors he found time to compose a number of doctrinal and devotional works, which have earned for him the title of 'Doctor of the Church.' St. Alphonsus died in 1787, at the age of 90

St. Bartholomew, Apostle.

St. Bartholomew was one of the twelve Apostles, and is generally supposed to be identical with Nathaniel. He carried the Gospel to India, i.e., Arabia Felix or Yemen. A century later traces of Christianity were found in these countries by Pantaenus of Alexandria, who also discovered a copy of St. Matthew's Gospel in Hebrew, which had been left there by St. Bartholomew. Armenian writers inform us that he afterwards traversed Persia, Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Asia Minor. Thence he passed into Greater Armenia, and there, after making numerous conversions, suffered a cruel martyrdom at Albanopolis. By order of King Astyages, whose predecessor and brother, Polymius, had been converted by him, the Apostle was flayed alive and beheaded.

St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Zephyrinus became Pope in 202, the year in which the Emperor Septimus Severus began a general persecution of the Church throughout the Roman Empire. His pontificate was troubled by many heresies, which the Holy Pontiff resolutely combated. Whether his death was that of a martyr, or this title was given to him on account of his previous sufferings for the faith, cannot be accurately determined.

St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Augustine, the most illustrious among the Doctors of the Church, was born in 354 at Tagasta, in Africa. He received his literary education in the schools of Madaura and Carthage, and was reared by his mother, St. Monica, in the Christian faith, but, as his own 'Confessions' tell us, his conduct was far from exemplary; he early lost his faith and innocence. At the age of twenty he embraced the Manichean heresy, and for a space of nine years remained more or less under its influence. Setting out for Rome and thence to Milan, he was, by God's grace, rescued from the errors of his youth, and together with his son, Adeodatus, and his friend, Alypius, baptised by St. Ambrose in 387. He was then 33 years of age. From this time forth Augustine devoted himself with his whole mind and soul to the service of truth and the Church. He was ordained priest by Valerius, Bishop of Hippo, who also, about the year 395, appointed him coadjutor and successor to his See. For 35 years Augustine was the centre of ecclesiastical life in Africa, and the Church's mightiest champion against heresy. His death occurred in 430, while Hippo was besieged by the Vandals. These barbarians entered and burned the city, but the library of Augustine was providentially saved.

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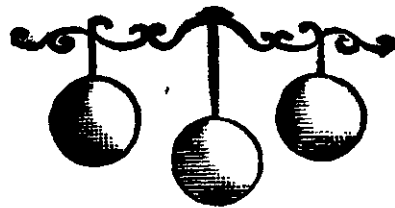
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