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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII Pope

Current Topics

Archbishop Carr on Fanatics

Average fanatics have, like sharks, cold hearts, big gapes, and no brains worth speaking about. Democritus put out his eyes so that he might the better think. But serious thinking is as inconsistent with bigotry as kindly feeling is foreign to its savage nature. It is a keen hunter, and, like the shark, ranges widely and swallows with omnivorous and eager gulp every digestible and indigestible fish, flesh, and putrid sea-carrion that comes its way. Your no-Popery bigot has, in other words, a voracious appetite for stories of the monstrous and impossible, from romances about 'walled-up nuns' to the coarse brutalities of non-Catholic gaol-birds and fallen women like Maria Monk and Margaret Shepherd. The organised campaigns of vilification, the propaganda of the gospel of hate and strife, are commonly headed by half-educated or semi-illiterate clergy of a few minor denominations who owe the Pope a handsome testimonial for his extraordinary usefulness to their calling. Without him their occupation would be gone.

It is fortunate for the public peace that Catholics do not imitate the tactics of their enemies, but exercise self-control and moderation and practise that dignified patience which is described as 'lying to and riding out the gale.' This they did in the United States during the savage and malevolent campaign of the A.P.A. (the American Orangemen) a few years ago. In an article in the 'North American Review' for June the learned and broadminded Protestant clergyman, Dr. Washington Gladden, wrote as follows in commendation of the bearing of the Catholic body during those trying times:—'During a recent lamentable recrudescence of Protestant bigotry on this continent, the moderation and wisdom of the Roman Catholic clergy and the Roman Catholic people won the grateful recognition of all good men. If they had not behaved much more like Christians than the zealots who filled the air with baseless lies about them, the land would have been deluged with blood.'

The same statement holds good so far as it relates to the moderation, patience, and spirit of conciliation displayed by the Catholic hierarchy, clergy, and laity of Australia under the furious and unprovoked onslaughts of organised fanatics during the past few years. 'Whilst they (the Catholics),' said the Archbishop of Melbourne in a recent discourse, 'would continue that policy, there

was nothing to prevent them from calling the attention of all fair-minded men to the justice of their cause and to defend themselves against the bitter and calumnious things said against them. These was an organisation in existence the avowed object of which was to exclude Catholics from Parliamentary and municipal life and without doubt a part of its action, if not of its policy, was to exclude them from all positions of emolument. At a recent election held in Melbourne there were several candidates, but only one Catholic, and that Catholic was the only one rejected, though, according to popular opinion, he was amongst the best qualified. One of the non-Catholic candidates who was returned, in acknowledgement to his supporters, did not hesitate to stigmatise as unfair the anti-Catholic prejudice to which he attributed the rejections of the Catholic candidate. If that was the system to be pursued against Catholics—if they were to be excluded as far as the operations of the organisation might extend, not only from public positions, but also from positions which might be regarded as the gift of private patronage—it would follow that a deliberate attempt was being made to inflict grievous injury on them in almost every department of public life. Whilst that was being done there were represented before the public imagination the supposed offences or crimes of Catholics, not in this country, but in distant countries, and everything that was calculated to influence sectarian strife was brought forward, with the effect of stimulating the very worst passions of human nature. None of their institutions escaped what he must designate as the malignity of those opposed to them.' Attacks upon ladies—the local Good Shepherd nuns, to wit—constitute a feature of the campaign of those saffron-sashed fanatics, who (said his Grace) are 'made up of a comparatively small sectarian knot.' To them he applied the following scathing words of Newman:

'Therefore, ye Protestant champions, be sure to shoot your game sitting. Keep yourselves under cover. Choose someone who can be struck without striking, whom it is easy to overbear, with whom it is safe to play the bully. Let it be a prelate of advanced age and habits, or some gentle nun, whose profession and habits are pledges that she cannot retaliate. Triumph over the old man and the woman. Open your wide mouth, and collect your rumbling epithets and round your pretentious sentences, and discharge your concentrated malignity on the defenceless. Let it all come down heavily on them to their confusion, and a host of writers in print and by post will follow up the outrage you have commenced.'



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The Passing of the Fanatic

No-Popery fanaticism, at least of the Orange and kindred types, is happily passing. Its agony may be long, but its death is sure. The world is not likely to witness again such scenes as disgraced the United States in the Know-nothing days and England in the perverted times that followed the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in 1850. Lodge-chaplains inciting directly to riot and bloodshed—like the Revs. 'Johnny' McCrae, Drew, and the two clerical firebrands that, on the judgment of a Royal Commission, were responsible for the Belfast civil war of 1857—would probably meet nowadays, outside the yellow plague-belt of Ulster, with scant mercy from a Protestant judge and jury. Times have changed and people are busy shuffling off the wild and insensate views of the Catholic Church that were propagated in the stormy period of the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century.

'The world goes up and the world goes down,
And the sunshine follows the rain;
And yesterday's sneer and yesterday's frown
Can never come over again.'

A few days after the death of Leo XIII. the New York 'Sun' referred to the 'change in the attitude of Protestantism towards the Roman Catholic Church' as 'one of the most remarkable religious developments of recent years.' 'Harper's Weekly,' another non-Catholic publication, also voiced in a recent issue this change of feeling towards the Catholic Church and the coming dissolution of rankling bigotry. 'There is ground for thinking,' it says, 'that the disposition of civilised mankind to desire the upholding of Catholicism as a force conducive to the commonweal is likely to wax rather than to wane. From both a religious and an economic point of view the Catholic Church is coming to be regarded as a sheet anchor of society. What else is there to be found a rampart against scepticism on the one hand and against Socialism on the other? We are not amongst those who expect that the twentieth century will witness a reabsorption by Catholicism of many, if any, of the Protestant sects that seceded from it some four hundred years ago. It is quite possible that individual members of the High Church wing of the Anglican communion may in increasing numbers go over to the Church of Rome. It is also possible that like sporadic conversions may take place in those Continental countries in which Episcopal hierarchies were established by the Lutherans. The Anglican and Lutheran bodies, however, will, no doubt, retain for a long period their separate organisations, and this may be predicted with an even closer approach to certainty of the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, and other minor Protestant sects. But while no reabsorption on a considerable scale is probable, there will be evolved a tolerance, and even a sympathy, for Catholicism of which in Protestant countries there was no trace a hundred years ago.'

Some Journalist 'History'

In one of his essays, Macaulay breaks out into the strange dictum that the ideal history is a compound of poetry and philosophy—something that 'calls into play the imagination quite as much as the reason.' Macaulay himself wrote rather to interest than to instruct, and rounded periods and flowery cadences counted for more with him than touching the kernel of truth in his narrative. In some respects he stands little above Herodotus and Tacitus, who—like our New Zealand 'Hansard'—sometimes put into the mouths of their heroes speeches which these never delivered. Imagination likewise played an overwhelming part in the great portion of the Conclave 'history' that was recently supplied to the world's secular press by wild-eyed and inventive correspondents and cable-agents in the Eternal City. Reason was for the moment relegated to the cowshed—it had nothing to do with the sounding nonsense which they supplied to their respective jour-

nals, and goodly portions of their Conclave narratives hold the same relation to fact as do the adventures of Humpty-Dumpty and the exploits of the cow that jumped over the moon.

Nothing could leak to the outer world past the well-guarded portals of the Conclave. And thus for lack of fact the inventive correspondents and the cable-demon had to fall back upon their imagination, and upon guesses, surmises, idle gossip, floating fiction, and the venomous mendacity of the Italian anticlerical press for something to give a 'snap' to the breakfast-cup of expectant foreign readers. It was thus that we heard of the grave, learned, and courtly Spanish Cardinals defiantly puffing fat cigars throughout the halls of the Conclave. Again, we were told that Cardinal Rampolla became livid with disappointed rage when a veto was made against him by an Austrian Cardinal. The real fact was, that Cardinal Rampolla's habitual calm never deserted him, that he all along protested to his friends against the heavy burden of papal care being thrown upon his shoulders, and that he canvassed actively and successfully in favor of Cardinal Sarto. It was, of course, inevitable that we should hear the usual ringing of the changes about 'candidates,' cabals, caucuses, and intrigues. There is not, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, any such thing as a 'candidate' for the papacy. There is no nomination. No man may vote, or solicit votes, for himself. The electors at the late Conclave were men of learning, prudence, virtue, zeal. They come from every sphere of life, they represent the Church's democracy, and they owe their position to personal worth and distinguished service. There are few, if any, in that august assemblage who desired to assume the papal tiara, which, at least in the present circumstances, is a crown of piercing thorns. The work of the Conclave, too, was an act of religion. And its best comment is the overwhelming choice, after a few brief sittings, of the peasant's son whose rise to the Chair of St. Peter is welcomed by the Christian world.

The London 'Times' was fortunate in being served during and after the Conclave by a singularly well-informed correspondent in the Eternal City. In one of the latest issues of the 'Times' to hand this non-Catholic writer 'pinks' imaginative journalistic tattlers and gossip-mongers to the following tune: 'Now that the Conclave is over, it seems only just to say something of an old misconception, fostered chiefly by the Continental newspapers, concerning the conduct of the Sacred College before and during its deliberations. Many people will remember the Conclave of Leo XIII., and the strange tales then told of intrigues and counter-intrigues, of private rancors, and petty feuds. And many people will remember also how little the true history of that Conclave, as it came to be revealed in the course of time, corresponded with the sensational version which the public had first received. Much of the same process has been taking place during the Conclave of Pius X. One seemed to be witnessing the reproduction of the old play, in which all the antiquated stage properties were once more brought to light. Stage Cardinals acted as stage Cardinals should act; bickered, quarrelled, intrigued, and entered upon dark conspiracies for the confusion of their enemies; while in the background there stalked mysterious figures, the counterfeit presentment of kings, emperors, and potentates. That, at least to judge from some Continental papers, is the picture of this last Conclave as it is painted for a world, which, having read old history and modern novels, knows exactly how Cardinals should behave. It would probably be quite useless to protest that it is not a true picture. There is always somebody who knows somebody who has heard from somebody a very different tale. The old traditional conception of a Conclave, being the growth of centuries, is likely to endure for centuries more. Also, it must be confessed that, by the side of the stirring sensations of melodrama, the reality of the decorous

fact is rather dull. And yet behind the scenes, where one could witness the actual manufacture of the puppets which were placed on the stage, one was sometimes amazed at the gullibility of a world which believed in their reality. As it is useless to protest, one must be content with merely stating a firm conviction, based upon a very close and careful observation of the recent proceedings, that the conduct of the members of the Sacred College before, during, and after the Conclave was, without any exception, absolutely in accordance with their high office, grave responsibilities, and the dictates of the most religious conscience.'

POPE PIUS X.

CLOSE OF THE CONCLAVE

CORONATION CEREMONIES

Counting Friday, July 31 (writes a Rome correspondent), towards the close of which the Cardinals retired for their momentous task, Tuesday was the fifth day of the Conclave. Day after day vast multitudes, at times reaching 50,000, had assembled in the great square of St. Peter's in the expectation of hearing the announcement that a new occupant had been chosen for the Papal throne. These were the most striking scenes Rome has seen in recent years. Twice each day the black tube belched smoke from the roof of the Sistine Chapel to signify that the choice had not been made.

On Tuesday a larger crowd than on previous days had assembled before St. Peter's to await the result of the seventh ballot. The heat was oppressive and the watchers clung closely to the shade of the colonnade opposite the Vatican balcony. The number of troops was increased.

Smoke issued from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel at 11.30 o'clock, but it was hazy and of smaller volume than heretofore, and the impression was created immediately that a choice had been made. Within a few minutes after the appearance of the thin white smoke one or two windows in the Vatican were opened, and the rumor gained force that an election had been reached. The crowd made a rush for the church, some gathering in the hot sun in front of the outer balcony, some assembling within and opposite the balcony from which the new Pope was to bless the world.

'I announce to you a Great Joy!'

rang out a great vibrant voice high up above the central portal of the chief temple of Christendom. The proclamation reached every ear of the multitude which filled the splendid approach below. Eager though they were to learn whose brow would wear the triple tiara, the Roman populace raised a mighty shout of acclamation. For several moments wild, tumultuous cheers rose toward the blazing midday sun.

The red-robed Cardinal above paused with arms uplifted and silence came, sudden and complete. Again that sonorous, dramatic voice: 'We have as Pope His Eminence the Most Rev. Cardinal, Archbishop, and Patriarch, Giuseppe Sarto, who takes the title of Pius the Tenth.'

None heard anything beyond the name of the new Pontiff. The last words of even that wonderful voice were swallowed up in the greater voice of waiting Rome. To that was added in another moment a brazen chorus of joy from the belfry above. The other bells of Rome heard it and took up the great acclaim. The same bells which a few days before sang the requiem of the dead Pope clanged a glad welcome to the new.

As soon as the first enthusiasm found expression, the multitude thronged into the church and stood uncovered in the vast nave facing the loggia above the bronze doors, and there awaited the appearance of the Pontiff to give his first benediction to the world. He appeared presently, accompanied by two Cardinals and other prelates. The effect of the solemn scene through which he had just passed in the Sistine Chapel was still visible in his pallor, yet he made almost an ideal figure as he stood in serene, sad dignity with his hand outstretched above the vast throng, his face gentle yet strong, lined, indeed, with firm purpose, but compassionate, sincere. Such at least were the characteristics which it seemed to bear as he finally gave his brief benediction. And what an acclaim they gave him! There was almost an hysterical note in it as it rose in volume. He watched the people for a moment, and then as he spoke his face became sadder and older until he turned away with a gesture full of pathos.

The descriptions of the scenes within the Vatican immediately following the election are deeply impressive.

'It is a Cross that I Receive from You.'

Such are said to have been the first words uttered by Giuseppe Sarto as Pope to the members of the Sacred College. This was as he arose from his knees before the Conclave altar on Tuesday morning, his face full of sadness, almost anguish. And his were not the only eyes whence tears fell as all paused for a moment while he sought to regain his self-possession and prepared himself to take up the burden of his vast responsibility.

While Prince Chigi, the master of the Conclave, was drawing up the official act of the election and acceptance of the newly-elected Pope, the latter, surrounded by his friends, disappeared into a small room near the altar, where he donned the white robes of his office. Pius X. was assisted by his conclavist, who first knelt and kissed his master's hand and thus received the first apostolic blessing given by Pius X. The new Pope was attired all in white, with the exception of red shoes, which was quite regular, but he did not stop to remove the Cardinal's red stockings for the Papal white ones, and these showed as he raised his gown to move forward. When he was robed, the secretary of the Conclave, Monsignor Merry del Val, kneeling, offered him the Papal white cap amidst breathless silence. With a slight smile Pius X. took the white cap, placed it calmly on his head, and dropped the red one lightly on the head of Monsignor Merry del Val, amidst a murmur of approval. This is taken as a certain indication that the happy recipient is soon to be raised to the Cardinalate.

As the new Pontiff stepped from behind the altar, the only touch of color about him being his red and gold shoes, he seemed the embodiment of his holy office. His face was pale and clearly softened by emotion. He paused a moment as he came before the expectant Cardinals then seated himself on the throne with a hurried movement, as though he had suddenly grown weak.

His back was to the altar, and he was enthroned to receive the so-called 'first obedience' of the Cardinals. They came forward one by one. All kissed his hand and foot, while he saluted each on the cheek with the kiss of peace. Then all broke into

The 'Te Deum'

with such effect that scarcely an eye was dry. Pius X. then rose, and in a voice at first tremulous, but gradually becoming full and firm, administered the Papal blessing to all of the members of the Sacred College. It was received with bowed and uncovered heads. The Fisherman's ring was placed on the Pontiff's finger. The new Pope rose and an effort to have some kind of a procession was made, but Pius X. was literally carried in triumph to his cell, followed by a great concourse and preceded by the cross. He was stopped every step or two by those anxious to kiss his ring and receive the Papal blessing, which the new Pontiff accorded with great benignity and patience. When he arrived at the door of his cell the Pope turned and, raising his hands, gave in a voice almost suffocated with emotion his benediction to the assembly, which received it on bended knees.

After a short rest, imposed by the fatigue and emotion of his election, Pius X. joined his court in the Ducal Hall for the solemn benediction which he was about to give to the people of Rome. Although to ordinary eyes the confusion was as great as ever, to those practised in the mysteries of the Vatican order was coming out of the chaos, and the bearing of all in the presence of the Pope was much more formal. The babel of voices sank at his approach, while none addressed him unless he spoke first. The formal salutations having terminated, a procession was formed. In the centre was

The Pontiff in His White Robes,

his figure standing out above those surrounding him, his silver hair gleaming under his white cap. He was surrounded by the Cardinals, still in their violet robes, and preceded by the Pontifical cross.

The procession traversed many noble halls until it approached the window looking into St. Peter's. From below rose a murmur of voices which, although subdued by distance, denoted the presence of a large concourse of people. The Pope was seen to grow pale, and then, turning to Cardinal Bacilieri, who stood beside him, he said: 'Now I understand the emotion Pope Leo always showed when going into St. Peter's to have the eyes of a great crowd focussed on him. It is almost terrifying.' Then followed the ceremony of blessing already described.

Although the election was ended at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning and was announced to the world 43 minutes later by the appearance of the new Pope at the window of St. Peter's, the Conclave was not formally dissolved until half-past five o'clock in the afternoon. The Cardinals then returned to their various apartments in Rome, with the exception of Cardinals Oreglia and Rampolla, who temporarily retain their official suites in the Vatican, and Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa,

who is too ill to be removed for several days. It was to the stricken Cardinal that the new Pope paid his first visit after being formally proclaimed Pontiff.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT ST. PETER'S

The Rome correspondent of a New York secular paper gives the following account of the impressive ceremonies which took place in St. Peter's on the occasion of the coronation of Pope Pius X. :-

The ceremony of the coronation of Pope Pius X. took place to-day (August 9) in the Basilica of St. Peter in the presence of the princes and high dignitaries of the Church, the diplomats and the Roman nobles, and with all the solemnity and splendour associated with this most magnificent rite of the Church. As Cardinal Macchi, the Dean of the Cardinal Deacons, placed the triple crown on the head of the venerable Pontiff, the throng of 70,000 persons gathered within the Cathedral burst into unrestrained acclamations, the choir intoned a hymn of triumph, and the bells of Rome rang out a joyful peal. It is fifty-seven years since the Romans assisted at such a function in St. Peter's.

The Great Basilica

was overflowing with humanity. The Papal throne, a bewildering mixture of gold, red, and silver, was erected in front of the high altar. As, contrary to custom on these ceremonious occasions, there were no galleries, the Basilica bore more of its normal aspect than might have been expected. On the altar, which was dressed in white, stood the famous silver-gilt candlesticks and a magnificent crucifix. All the available standing space within the Cathedral was divided into sections by wooden barriers, which to a certain extent kept the vast crowd in order.

Inside the Vatican Palace there was no less movement and bustle as the Papal procession, composed of about 500 people, all of whom had gathered early in the Apostolic Palace, was formed. The Pope seemed to be the only tranquil one among them all. He rose unusually early and took a few turns in the Vatican gardens. Then he allowed himself to be dressed by the Cardinals. He evinced no nervousness.

Just before entering the *sedia gestatoria* his Holiness asked for his spectacles, and, when the master of ceremonies discreetly hinted that his Holiness would look better without them, he said: 'I have no desire to appear what I am not,' and, in fact, he wore them during the entire ceremony.

The Central Figure

in the long cortege was Pius X., borne in the *sedia gestatoria*. His heavy white robes and the red and gold mitre were worn without an effort, making a vivid contrast to those memorable occasions on which Pope Leo wore them, for Leo seemed always unable to support their weight. Before leaving the Vatican the Pope went to the Sistine Chapel to pray before the Blessed Sacrament exposed therein, and then passed through the Sala Regia and the Constantine staircase into the portico of the Basilica. He there seated himself on a throne erected directly before the Holy Door, and with seats around for the members of the Sacred College, the Chapter of St. Peter's, and the Papal Court.

The Pontiff was exceedingly pale, but composed his emotion. The low ceiling sent back an exquisite echo of the 'Tu Es Petrus,' sung by the Sistine Choir, whose voices were heard outside in the piazza of St. Peter's. Cardinal Rampolla advanced, knelt, and kissed the hand of the Pontiff. He then presented in a firm voice the greetings of the Chapter of St. Peter's, who, he said, 'offer an act of obedience to your Holiness and wish you a prosperous and glorious Pontificate.' The Cardinal recalled the fact that the bodies of the first Pope and of St. Paul rest in the Basilica, which, he said, was 'of good augury for the work of the new head of the Church. The Pontiff was visibly touched, and, answering in a trembling voice, warmly thanked the Chapter. 'Good wishes,' he said, 'are extremely precious.' The procession then reformed and proceeded to the door of the Basilica.

The people in the Basilica had meantime become very impatient, and when the gleaming cross which preceded the cortege was seen it was greeted with great applause. On the appearance of the Pontiff himself it seemed as though the people would seek to carry him in their arms.

So Great was Their Enthusiasm

Cries of 'Pius, our Pope, our Father!' and 'Long live Pius X.!' were raised, notwithstanding the large placards posted all over the Basilica saying: 'Acclamations are forbidden.' Leaflets to the same effect had been distributed among the crowd. The cries continued until the Pontiff was compelled to rise and bless the multitude, and at the same time he made a sign for a more reverential behaviour. Silence was obtained, when the choir

announced its entrance with the resounding 'Ecce Sacerdos Magnus,' accompanied by the sweet notes of the silver trumpets.

The master of ceremonies knelt three times before the Pontiff, each time lighting a handful of hemp which surmounted a silver torch, and as the flame flashed and then died out he chanted 'Pater sancte, sic transit gloria mundi' (Holy Father, thus passes away the glory of the world). The procession then proceeded, the Pope's face illuminated with a smile. At the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament there was another halt, and his Holiness left the *sedia gestatoria* and prayed awhile at the altar. On re-entering the chair he was carried to the Chapel tended by Cardinals Macchi, di Pietro, Segna, and Serafini of St. Gregory, where he assisted at a Mass, being attended by Vannutelli.

Then all the Cardinals donned their silver copes and white mitres, and the Pope was borne to the throne amid the renewed acclamations and the waving of handkerchiefs, fans and hats. The scene presented on his mounting the throne formed a magnificent picture, to which no pen could do justice.

From the throne Pius X., surrounded by his suite, walked to the high altar, standing over the crypt of St. Peter, into which meanwhile Cardinal Macchi descended to pray. The altar was surmounted by a baldacchino supported by four historic bronze pillars taken from the Parthenon. The appearance of the Pope in that elevated position called forth another burst of enthusiasm. The Pope then blessed the altar, and after he had said the 'Indulgentiam,' the maniple, a symbol of the cord with which Christ was bound on His capture, was placed with great ceremony upon the Pope's arm. At the same time prayers for the coronation were recited by Cardinals Vannutelli, Mocenni, Agliardi, and Satolli.

Returning from the crypt, Cardinal Macchi placed upon the shoulders of the Pope

The Pontifical Pallium,

attached it with three golden jewelled pins.

Mass was then celebrated, the voice of the Pope becoming gradually more firm and sonorous until it was even audible in the most distant corner of the immense church. Following this, Cardinal Macchi performed the rite of incensing the Pope, whom he subsequently kissed three times on the cheeks and chest, as did Cardinals Segna and Vannutelli. Upon the Pope's return to the throne the Cardinals offered their last obedience to the Pontiff, kissing his hand and feet and being embraced by him twice in turn. The bishops and archbishops kissed his foot and his hand which was covered with a cope and rested on his right knee, while the abbots kissed only his foot.

The Holy Father then walked to the Shrine of St. Peter for the culminating rites of the extremely fatiguing ceremony. The whole Sacred College gathered about the Pope, singing Palestrina's 'Corona Aurea Super Caput Ejus,' while the choir also burst forth into song. Cardinal Macchi then recited the 'Pater Noster' and offered the following prayer: 'Omnipotent and ever-eternal God, Institutor of the clergy and Author of sovereignty, grant Thy servant, Pius X., grace fruitfully to govern Thy Church so that he who, by Thy clemency, becomes and is crowned as Father of Kings and Rector of all the Faithful, through Thy wise disposition may govern well.'

'Amen,' rang out from all corners of the Cathedral, from the choir, the people, the clergy, and the patricians.

The Coronation.

Cardinal Deacon Segna then raised the Pontiff's mitre, and Senior Cardinal Deacon Macchi placed on the venerable white head the triple crown. At this moment the church was filled with the ringing of bells, the blowing of silver trumpets, the triumphant strains of the choir, and the acclamations of the multitude.

When comparative silence had been restored, Cardinal Macchi addressed the Pope in Latin, as follows: 'Receive the tiara ornamented with three crowns. Remember, thou art the Father of Princes and Kings, the Rector of the World, the Vicar on Earth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who is the honor and glory of all centuries.'

'Amen! Amen!' again burst forth from the concourse.

Pope Pius was quite overcome, and had scarcely strength left to impart the apostolic benediction. The procession then reformed and left the Basilica in the same form as it came.

It is regarded as almost marvellous, considering the tremendous crowd at St. Peter's, that not a single untoward incident occurred.

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

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

September 19.

The annual football match between past and present students of St. Patrick's College is being played to-day, and a social evening is to be spent at the college.

A social, under the management of the men's branch of the Sacred Heart Society, will be held at the Druids' Hall on October 21. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Te Aro parish schools.

The growing demands of the extensive parish of Te Aro have necessitated the appointment of a resident priest at St. Joseph's, Buckle street. A house in the neighborhood has been secured, and the Rev. Father O'Shea will take up his residence with an assistant priest about the middle of next month.

Mrs. Grace has presented to St. Joseph's Orphanage a large photograph suitably framed of her late husband, the Hon. Dr. Grace. The portrait is highly prized, as Dr. Grace was a generous benefactor of the institution.

The annual examination of the children of St. Joseph's Orphanage was held this week by Mr. Bird, the Government Inspector for Industrial Schools. Most satisfactory results were obtained by the children.

The following personal notes appeared in Thursday evening's 'Post' from the London correspondent:—The Rev. Father Golden (Wellington), who has been granted leave of absence from his work by Archbishop Redwood, is now in Ireland, and tells me that his health has already greatly benefited by the change. He purposes sailing from the Cove of Cork in the 'Germania' on the 24th September, reaching New York on the 1st October. After staying for four weeks in America with his relatives and friends in the United States, Father Golden will leave San Francisco on the 29th October by the 'Sierra' for Auckland, where he is due on the 16th November. Writing to me from Macroom, County Cork, Father Golden says the hay and oats are suffering greatly from rain; the crops are heavy, but dry weather is urgently needed else the losses to farmers will be serious. Blight has appeared on the potatoes, but spraying is a great check to the spread.—Mr. P. J. Garvey (Wellington) is leaving Scotland this week on a visit to the Cork Exhibition, he may possibly spend the latter part of his vacation in France. I mentioned recently he had successfully passed his first examination in medicine at the Edinburgh University.

Waipawa

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Sunday, September 13, the pipe organ, which was lately erected in St. Patrick's Church, was formally opened, a crowded congregation being present. The 11 o'clock Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Johnston, and a full choir and orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. James Cosgrove, rendered Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Mr. Spackman, of Napier, presided at the organ, which proved to be a very sweet-toned instrument. As an offertory piece, the organist gave Westbrook's 'Festival March,' and the retiring voluntary was 'Scipio March' (Handel) which was played with full orchestral accompaniment. The large congregation present at Vespers taxed the sitting accommodation of the church to its fullest extent. During Vespers the 'Laudate' (Zingarelli) and the 'Magnificat' (Denby) were rendered in a highly-efficient manner. Mr. Spackman gave a short organ recital, and chose as his subjects—'Cujus Animam' (Rossini), 'Commemoration March' (S. Clark), 'Largo Cantabile' (Haydn), 'Fanfare' (Lemmers). Miss Lansley sang Mascagni's 'Ave Maria,' and Mr. Bloore 'He wipes a tear.' Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament then followed. During the services the Rev. Father Johnston addressed a few remarks to the congregation, in the course of which he said that the organ was not only an ornament to the church, but was also a credit to the town. He thanked Mr. Hobday, who had erected the organ, and said it was a pleasure to have dealings with such a gentleman, who not only fulfilled so well his contract, but even voluntarily went beyond it. Referring to the organist, Mr. Spackman, he said that under the skilful touch of that gentleman the organ was heard at its best, and that those who had the pleasure of listening to the instrument must recognise the fact that Mr. Spackman was a master of it. The Rev. Father Johnston concluded his remarks by complimenting the choir upon the successful manner in which they had acquitted themselves during the day.

Some short time ago a Dramatic Minstrel Club was formed in connection with the church. The officers are:

President, Rev. Father Johnston; hon. sec., Mr. R. Noake; musical director, Mr. James Cosgrove. The object of the Club is to give performances in aid of church affairs. A large and enthusiastic audience was present in the Oddfellows' Hall on August 19 to witness the initial performance of the Club. The first part of the programme consisted of vocal items, jokes, and local hits, and was well received. The second consisted of a comedieta, 'Ici on parle Francais.' The performers were all good in their several parts, and the playing of the piece gave evidence that the characters were happily cast. The programme was repeated at Waipukurau on September 2, and will be presented at Hampden on September 30.

The art union in aid of the organ fund will be drawn on October 7, and Rev. Father Johnston hopes that the result will do much towards lessening the liability on the investment.

The new church at Waipukurau is fast approaching completion, and will be ready for opening in a few months. This will prove a great boon to the Catholics of Waipukurau, as at present the Holy Sacrifice is offered in the Town Hall.

Takapau Church is now in possession of an American organ, and this does much towards enhancing the solemnity of the services.

Since Father Johnston's arrival here, the interior of the presbytery has been renovated, and now a balcony is being added to the building. This addition was greatly needed, and, when completed, will improve the general look of the presbytery. The Catholics of the parish have reason to be proud of the work that has been done in their midst through their generosity, and the untiring zeal and diligent work of the parish priest.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

September 21.

The Chapter of the Order of Our Lady of Missions met recently in France for the election of a Mother Provincial in New Zealand, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. Mother Teresa, a few months ago. The religious here have not yet been apprised of the result.

The handsome addition in brick and stone to the monastery of the Sacred Heart, fronting Lower High street, is expected to be completed and ready for occupation by the Sisters of the Missions in about a fortnight's time.

The names of any pupils of the Sisters of the Missions do not appear in the musical examinations' list recently published. This is explained by the fact that at time of the examinations the late Rev. Mother Provincial was so seriously ill that it was decided to withhold candidature until the December examinations, for which a number of pupils are being prepared.

At a well-attended meeting held on last Thursday evening, of the 'Polyorama' executive committee, his Lordship the Bishop, the Very Revs. Vicar-General and Dean Foley and Rev. Fathers McDonnell and O'Connell were among those present. The principal business transacted was the allotment of stalls. All sub-committees reported that excellent progress was being made.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley returned from the West Coast last week, and was with the Bishop at Lyttelton on Sunday. The site of the new church on the Coast, recently acquired and indicated in last week's 'Tablet,' is at Blackball, in the vicinity of the State coal mine.

Mr. Hugh Doherty, a very old Catholic resident and colonist of many years, passed away last week at the ripe age of 80.—R.I.P.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration will commence in the Pro-Cathedral on the first Sunday of October and continue over the two following days. During the devotion the 'Te Deum,' in thanksgiving for the elevation of Cardinal Sarto to the Pontificate as Pius X., will be sung in union with Montmartre, in Paris, with which the local Cathedral is affiliated.

His Lordship the Bishop made an episcopal visitation of Lyttelton on Sunday last. He celebrated Mass at eight o'clock, and at the eleven o'clock Mass, celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean Foley, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 52 candidates. The Bishop preached morning and evening at St. Joseph's Church, and a sum of £80 was subscribed to the Cathedral Building Fund.

At Lyttelton on Sunday his Lordship Bishop Grimes was presented by Mr. Joyce on behalf of the parishioners, with a beautifully engrossed and illuminated address suitably framed, the illuminating and embossing being the work of the Sisters of Mercy of St. Joseph's Convent. The Bishop expressed his great appreciation of the handsome gift, and later on in the day thanked very sincerely the people for their generosity in regard to the Cathedral Building Fund.

The Sunday school at Woolston was opened in the Druids' Hall by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais on Sunday afternoon, with an attendance of 40 children. Mr. E. O'Connor, president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Pro-Cathedral Conference, was present, and other members at once assumed charge of the classes. It is contemplated in the near future to acquire a site for the erection of a much-needed church and school, a good congregation being already located there.

As chaplain of the H.A.C.B. Society the Rev. Father O'Connell thought it necessary at the meeting of the local branch to comment on some published statements recently made by a prominent member on the amalgamation of friendly societies, with the result that a paragraph appeared in the daily papers wherein the opinions expressed were repudiated as emanating from the Society, but were the acknowledged individual ideas of the member alone.

DIocese of AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 17.

At St. Benedict's last Sunday Haydn's Imperial Mass was rendered in fine style by the choir, assisted by members of Musgrove's Opera Company, who also assisted at Vespers.

Friday last, September 11, was the anniversary of Bishop Lenihan's birth, and he received many messages of congratulation, and also many practical proofs of the high esteem in which he is held.

A social in aid of St. Joseph's Convent, Surry Hills, is to be held in St. Benedict's Hall on Wednesday, October 14. The object is one calling for a whole-hearted response, as the Sisters of St. Joseph at Surry Hills have a stern battle to fight.

At St. Patrick's last Sunday evening the Rev. Father Meagher, recently from Tasmania, preached to a crowded congregation on the glory and beauty of our heavenly home. The rev. gentleman arrived last Monday week, and is at present the guest of his Lordship Dr. Lenihan.

The names of the prize winners at the art and industrial exhibition held in connection with St. Leo's Academy, Devonport, have now been published. The number of successful pupils and the many subjects for which prizes were awarded show that the work carried on at the school is of a very comprehensive and practical character.

Rev. Bro. Basil, Superior of the Marist Order here, has informed me that matters scholastic are progressing favorably at the new Sacred Heart College. Quite an influx of pupils has taken place, and as this is considered the 'off season,' it augurs well for the college. Bro. Basil has had a large portion of the ground ploughed up and put under crop. In this department the land can easily produce all the vegetables that the college requires.

Bro. the Hon. W. Beehan, M.L.C., has presented to the Auckland branch of the H.A.C.B. Society a nicely framed certificate of membership of his father-in-law, the late Bro. Dempsey, who was one of the founders of the branch. He has also presented a framed picture of a group of several delegates who attended the recent biennial meeting of the society in Sydney. Bro. George Rice has presented to the branch a beautifully framed picture of St. Patrick. All of these presents adorn the walls of the branch room.

In the parish church of Ballingarry, County Tipperary, the Month's Mind was recently held for the repose of the soul of the late Father W. J. Croke, of Auckland. The following clergy were present—Rev. Father Lanigan, Ballingarry, celebrant; Rev. Father Maher, Ballingarry, deacon; Rev. Father Foran, O.S.A., Callan, subdeacon; and Rev. Father O'Mahony, O.S.A., master of ceremonies. In the choir were—Very Rev. Canon Cantwell, Ballingarry; Very Rev. Canon Walsh, President of Clonliffe College, Dublin (cousin); Rev. W. Cantwell, Mullinahone; Rev. Father Maher, Ballingarry; Rev. C. F. Ryan, Drangan; Rev. Father Canty, Killenaule; Rev. Father Quinlan, Killenaule; Rev. Father Prendergast, Manchester, England; Rev. Father Blake, Edinburgh (cousin). The church was draped for the occasion, and all the friends of the deceased priest for miles around were in attendance.

The following are the names of the successful candidates who passed the theoretical examination conducted by Trinity College, London, and who were prepared at our convent schools:—Senior division.—pass—Ivy Munro (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 70; Eileen McMahon (St. Patrick's High School), 66; Ella Le Huquet (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 62. Intermediate division.—pass—Violet Locke (St. Patrick's High School), 64. Junior division.—honors—Harry Woolley (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 94; Eileen Kearney (St. Patrick's High School), 93; May McDonald (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 92; Eva Barber (St. Patrick's High School),

90; Winifred Boylan (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 87; Zoe Wordsworth (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 86; Jessie Smith (St. Patrick's High School), 80. Junior division.—pass—Ethel Barber (St. Patrick's High School), 75; Jeanie A. Kelly (Convent School Coromandel), 71; Emily Clark (St. Patrick's High School), 66. Preparatory division.—pass—Ethel Keenan (St. Patrick's High School), 93; Bessie McDonald (St. Patrick's High School), 93; Elsie McSpinks (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 92; Flora M. Blackburn (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 90; Dorothy Boylan (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 81; Daisy James (St. Leo's Academy, Devonport), 78; Olive Short (Convent School, Coromandel), 78; Aileen Wild (Convent School, Coromandel), 63; Kathleen Little (St. Patrick's High School), 62.

The King's Visit to Maynooth College

If for no other reason (says the 'Irish Weekly,' July 31) than that for the first time in the history of Maynooth, a head of the British Empire has vouchsafed to Ireland the favor of visiting the centre of her Catholic life, the year 1903 will remain in the memories of Irish Catholics an auspicious one. On Friday King Edward and his gracious Queen proceeded in State to the famous ecclesiastical college to accord their Royal recognition and greeting to the Church of which the overwhelming bulk of the Irish race are loyal and devoted children. With that courtesy and tact which distinguish him beyond many of his predecessors on the English throne, his Majesty sought to manifest more clearly his respect for the creed which has supported Ireland through many a struggle by ordaining that his suite should invest themselves in mourning apparel for the occasion, and that part of the Royal State in which he usually travels should be dispensed with. Her Majesty the Queen also, in kindly consideration for the grief of the Irish people at the loss of their beloved Pope, was attired in black. The great heart of the Celt will respond to these evidences of their Majesties' wish to place themselves in harmony with the gloom which the knowledge that the Vicar of Christ on earth lies dead in St. Peter's has disseminated over every Catholic home in the land.

Their Majesties were received at Maynooth with unmistakable cordiality. Their Graces the Archbishops of Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, at the head of most of the Irish hierarchy, accorded a dignified welcome to their Royal visitors; and the noble institution which has given forth so many patriotic Irish priests was fittingly prepared for their reception. The address was couched in terms which will be endorsed by every Catholic who appreciates the courtesy to his Church and its heads which their Majesties have consistently displayed since they set foot on these shores. It expressed the pleasure which the Irish hierarchy felt at having an opportunity of testifying in person their sense of the sympathy which their Majesties have exhibited regarding the situation in which the Irish people at present find themselves placed. Their Lordships declared their especial gratitude at the visit paid by the King to the illustrious Pontiff Leo XIII., and the emotion aroused in their breasts by the words of condolence which their Majesties have joined in giving utterance to in respect to the death of his Holiness.

In reply, the King reminded his hosts of his visit as prince to the National Ecclesiastical College of Ireland, and assured their Lordships that event had left pleasant memories with him. After paying tribute to the renown of Maynooth as the Alma Mater of many 'devoted men,' laboring in the sacred duties of the ministry in every part of the English-speaking world, his Majesty testified his gratification at the true appreciation which not alone the hierarchy, but the Irish race in general, entertain of his feeling towards them. He passed on to words of thanks for the services which have been rendered to his Empire by many sons of the Irish soil, and to declare the esteem in which he holds the 'admirable gifts of mind and heart' of which he considers his Irish subjects are possessed.

His Majesty's words regarding his personal relations with our late Pope will be read with mingled feelings of pleasure and sadness, manifesting as they do the lively sense of sorrow that must animate him when he recalls the sweetness and affectionate warmth with which his Holiness greeted him on his visit of respect to the Vatican. His Majesty has done much since his arrival in this country to ingratiate himself with us in Ireland. It is a source of unestimable pleasure to us that by his kindness, his delicacy, and his true sense of our position, expressed in all the words and acts which have proceeded from him and his amiable Consort, he has earned all the warmth which the Irish people are infusing into their welcome. This additional proof of his friendly feeling towards the Catholics of his kingdom will not soon be forgotten.

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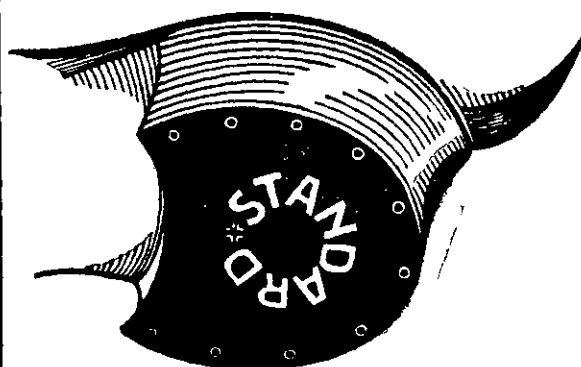
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Irish News

OUR IRISH LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, August, 1903.

The Royal Visit.

The visit of the King and Queen has been a perfect success. Be it well understood, they did not receive the welcome that is in store for them if ever the day comes that we hope for, when his Majesty will come as the wise peacemaker, with power in his hands (willing hands, very many believe) to re-constitute Ireland a nation. The welcome he would get in Dublin then would astonish even a King. But King Edward and the Queen were received respectfully, kindly, and gracefully by the entire capital; more so, in truth, by the Catholics and Nationalists than by the Protestants. As a matter of fact, while the Catholic people are thoroughly loyal to Ireland, they know how to appreciate and reciprocate the goodwill that has been hitherto shown towards them by this King, and they are willing hopefully to credit him with sincerity in the manifest effort to propitiate them he has made. The Protestants, on the contrary, cannot rid themselves of their deep-rooted antipathy to any act that might lead to such freedom of education and government as would place the Irish Catholics in full possession of whatever power they could honestly and fairly gain under equitable laws that would simply mean—the fittest man foremost, without any favor. A long course of forcible possession of all that gives power is apt to dull the sense of justice, and, rightly or wrongly, our Protestant, and even such of our Catholic fellow-countrymen as have won place and power by concession of principle, secretly dread a King who seems to have been keeping his eyes open for years past, and who appears to have learned the wise lesson that it is better to be loved than feared. We did not 'enthuse' gushingly, but we gave a self-respecting, kindly, and sympathetic greeting to our Royal visitors that was probably more appreciated than any other greeting would be under the circumstances, for the good will expressed was sincere.

Queen Alexandra.

Dublin and the eight miles of road that lead to the capital from Kingstown looked their prettiest. The whole route was lavishly decorated, and the way lined by spectators, many of whom were in half mourning on account of the news received from Rome, the tidings of the death of the great Pontiff, Leo XIII. It was gratefully noted that Queen Alexandra and her daughter wore mourning colors, an act of good taste that was appreciated by all Catholics. The King looked thoroughly well pleased; a rather handsome and very gentlemanly man, but I think all the women had eyes only for the Queen, who is not only every bit as youthful-looking and beautiful as her well-known portraits, but, better still, very earnest and sweet-looking, though at times she appears exceedingly nervous and grave. The Princess Victoria is very like her mother, but has not her beauty, and is somewhat stolid in appearance, as if she had no part in or took no interest in the proceedings that so closely concern her father and mother.

The same compliment was paid to the Dublin people on this Royal entry as was paid when Queen Victoria last visited Dublin: the guards rode at a long distance from the Royal carriage, which means that the visitors trusted the people. At the same time, wherever the King and Queen subsequently drove about Dublin, it was noticed that two or more plainly-dressed men on bicycles preceded and followed the cortege. These were private detectives; though of what use they could be, were there any foreign anarchists in the streets, I cannot imagine, for in Dublin all who chose to do so could remain in line within about a foot of the carriages, one policeman only to about a thousand spectators, so that nothing would have been easier than to do mischief had anyone been so inclined. Strange to say, enormously strong wooden barricades were brought over from England to Belfast, and were erected all along the route of the Royal progress, a proceeding which caused a great deal of painful overcrowding and likewise much comment uncomplimentary to his Majesty's loyal Orange subjects, who were the only people in Ireland so penned in. In Belfast, also, most gruesome preparations, of a kind undreamt of in Dublin, were made, as if for wholesale slaughter: there were no less than fifty poles marked with red crosses, and near these fifty stretchers, with surgeons, nurse-tenders, and medical appliances, all ready for the fray.

A Contrast.

It appears that when Queen Alexandra was young, the loyal Orangemen of Belfast were so roughly enthusiastic in their reception of her and the then Prince of Wales that she was terrified, almost to fainting. The scene was almost as wild as if the Belfasters mistook the Princess for a Papist and meant to murder her. She had never before, in love or war, encountered a Belfast Orange mob, so doubtless the Queen would not return to the northern capital of Ireland unless she could be safe from even the over-heartly welcome of the Lodges. It was curious, too, that the visit to Belfast occupied just three hours, and that every function was carried out with absolutely lightning-like rapidity. But in Dublin things went on more pleasantly, and were strictly in accordance with the tolerant character of the King. The present Lord Mayor (Mr. T. Harrington, M.P.) could not consistently with the political views of the majority of the Corporation and his own pledge on taking office, present a formal address of welcome to their Majesties, as to do so would be to fore swear a promise he is under to accept no honors from the monarch so long as our legitimate demands for self-government are uncomplished with. But it was plainly understood that every party welcomed the Royal visitors as the honored guests of the Irish people, and everything was done to show this so plainly that the King appears to have been thoroughly pleased with his reception.

The Queen at Catholic Institutions

The visit of her Majesty to the Hospice for the Dying was the most touching incident of the week. This Hospice, the only institution of its kind in the world, was the thought of an Irish Sister of Charity, and is under the care of the Sisters of that Order in their convent at Harold's Cross, a suburb of Dublin. Here none come but those for whom there is no place in an ordinary hospital. Into the latter only those are admitted for whom there is some hope of cure. For the actually dying, whose days are numbered, there is no admittance into hospitals. There are hospitals for such as have incurable diseases which may drag on for months or years; but there was no haven for those who are passing away in the midst of crowded, noisy, poverty-stricken homes: tenements often so thronged that, even with the best intentions on the part of the inhabitants, there can be no privacy, no peace, no quiet hours, no bodily rest or care for the poor dying man or woman, no hours of silent preparation for the weary soul about to face its Creator. For such as these the Sisters of Charity opened a Hospice in what was once a Quaker gentleman's country residence. At first a few beds, whereon a few tired-out hearts at last found comfort for soul and mind, then passed away peacefully amid holy surroundings, a nun's gentle hand closing the eyes that had done for ever with scenes of human misery. Now a magnificent hospice stands in the midst of trees and flowers, whither hundreds annually come to die in peace. This was the one Catholic institution visited by the Queen, who, attended by his Grace Archbishop Walsh and two of the Sisters, went from bed to bed in certain of the wards, giving flowers and speaking a kind, womanly word to each dying inmate. From Harold's Cross her Majesty went to the Hospital for Incurables, which is both for Catholic and Protestant patients.

Dublin Urchins.

Of course it would not be Ireland without some good scenes here and there during the Royal visit. One of the most amusing was during a review in Phoenix Park, when a number of urchins, perched up in the branches of a tree, saluted their Majesties with a lustily sung 'Ireland a nation once again!' and then, to show they bore no personal grudge to their visitors, they struck up 'God save the King,' his Majesty laughingly and cordially waving his hat to the little fellows, and the Queen evidently enjoying the scene heartily.

At night the illuminations, which were on a magnificent scale, were viewed by such vast throngs that the one subject of surprise is how such traffic could have been carried on without a single accident. Nothing but universal order and good humor on the part of both people and police. Where all the tram cars came from, no one could tell; where so many carriages, cabs, drags, and outside cars were found is a mystery; on went four streams, vehicles and foot passengers, the latter in serried ranks, and under the very horses' noses, all, even the horses, in such good temper that no hitch occurred, and I heard of ladies, who had failed in securing vehicles, walking through the whole city at night just as safely as if it were mid-day.

M.B.

COUNTY NEWS

CORK.—A New Zealand Visitor

At a meeting held recently at Crosshaven with the object of starting a branch of the Gaelic League, the chair was taken by the Rev. Father Golden, of Kai-

koura, and a native of Macroom. The rev. chairman said he was delighted to see such a large gathering—to see there assembled the young and old, the rich and poor, all classes—from the city and from the neighborhood. He had great confidence that they would not only have a strong branch of the League in the district, but also that they would persevere. They should learn and acquire the language of St. Patrick—the language in which he conveyed the Faith to our forefathers, and made this land the country of saints and scholars; the language of St. Columba; the language of St. Brigid, the Mary of Ireland; the language of Brian Boru and all the great heroes of ancient Ireland. They should all have a pride in their own language; and if they had not, then they were not worthy sons and daughters of the land. The Irish language, too, had a great bearing on the industries of their country, and since the movement had begun a great improvement had taken place in the land. New industries had been started; they would, he hoped, be a permanency, and would flourish and do great good. Next to the language, they should learn the Irish music and the Irish dances, which were honest and which were pure. It was, he went on to say, hopeful to see so many present that day, and he hoped before many years had elapsed they would all be able to speak their own language well—to speak it, to read it, to write it.

The Royal Visit

On the Royal yacht arriving in Queenstown Harbor their Majesties the King and Queen sailed in the warship Vivid up the Lee to Cork city, and received a very warm welcome on landing. Driving to the Racecourse, the King presented new colors to a couple of Irish regiments, and afterwards paid a visit to the Cork Exhibition, where a number of addresses were presented. In reply to these his Majesty expressed himself highly pleased with his visit, and before leaving he summoned Mr. Horace Plunkett on board the Royal yacht and bestowed on him the Order of Knighthood, making him a Knight of the Royal Victorian Order. The King on leaving Ireland directed the publication of an address to the Irish people expressing his acknowledgments for the kindness and goodwill shown him. His expectations, he said, had been exceeded, and wherever he had gone, in town or country, he had been received with loyalty and affection which had made an enduring impression on his heart. Lord Iveagh, who was formerly Mr. Guinness, of porter fame, intimated a gift of £50,000 to be divided among the Dublin hospitals, Protestant and Catholic alike. The King, through whom this gift is made, expressed his great satisfaction at Lord Iveagh's beneficence.

DUBLIN.—Profit on Stout

The profits of Messrs. Guinness and Co., the well-known brewers of Dublin, for the year ended June 30, amounted to over one million sterling. After making very liberal allowances for depreciation and incidental expenses, they have declared a dividend of 16 per cent., with a bonus of four per cent.

GALWAY.—The Visit of the King and Queen

The tour through Connaught was quite an unparalleled experience for the King and Queen. They went visiting in the cottages of the peasantry, and, of course, everywhere received a very courteous welcome. At Recess the Royal party were rather surprised, and evidently much gratified, by the incursion of an unauthorised bodyguard which was immediately christened the Connemara Cavalry, consisting of about 100 farmers and farmers' sons mounted on Connemara ponies and carrying themselves with a good deal of enthusiastic cheering. The King visited the marble quarries, and as the party was leaving Recess a poor woman presented a petition to the Queen asking the liberation of her husband, who was in gaol for assault. The petition was granted. Before the party left Galway a bouquet was presented to the Queen by Miss Murphy, whose father was election agent for Colonel Lynch.

KERRY.—Gift to a Church

Mr. Daniel O'Callaghan, merchant, Castleisland, has presented the Rev. C. McCarthy, P.P., Killentarna, Castleisland, with a magnificent new altar for the Currow Catholic Church. This beautiful piece of workmanship has been turned out at the Castlerosse Furniture Industries. The entire work is creditable in the highest degree to the artistic taste and skill of the workers in the Castlerosse Industries. Mr. O'Callaghan has on more than one occasion contributed large sums towards the beautifying of the Castleisland church.

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.—***

People We Hear About

Mr. Henry J. Cloran, K.C., one of the best-known young Irish Catholics of Montreal, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Canadian Senate by the death of the late Hon. James O'Brien.

Before leaving Queenstown the King summoned the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett on board the Royal yacht, and having expressed his personal appreciation of the services which Mr. Plunkett had rendered to Ireland conferred upon him the honor of knighthood, and presented him with the Knight Commandership of the Royal Victorian Order.

Sir H. A. Blake (Governor of Hong Kong since 1896) has just been appointed to the Governorship of Ceylon. Queensland, it will be remembered, declined his appointment so strongly in the eighties, in consequence of his drastic police administration in Ireland, that Downing street took the hint and sent him to the West Indies.

Mr. John Gubbins, the popular and wealthy race-horse owner, of Bruree, County Limerick, has the luck of a seventh son of the seventh son. His great horse, patriotically named Ard Patrick, winner, like its owner's Galtee More, of the Derby, has just been sold to a German for £20,000, the same sum as was given by the Russian Government for Galtee More. But even here Mr. Gubbins' good fortune with Ard Patrick was not gone, for in winning the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown some weeks ago he credited his old master with another ten thousand.

The late Pontiff, writes Mr. George R. Sims, in 'Men and Women,' was possessed of a considerable fund of humor, and a characteristic story of his wit is worth telling. When a Nuncio he was dining at a certain Monarch's table, and an imprudent foreign ambassador produced a rather inmodest photograph of a lady prominent in society. To annoy the Nuncio, he inquired of him what he thought of it. At once Joachim Pecci seized the picture, glanced at it, and in a loud voice observed, 'Capital! Is it the portrait of your wife?' Few men were gifted with a readier tongue than the genial veteran who has just passed away.

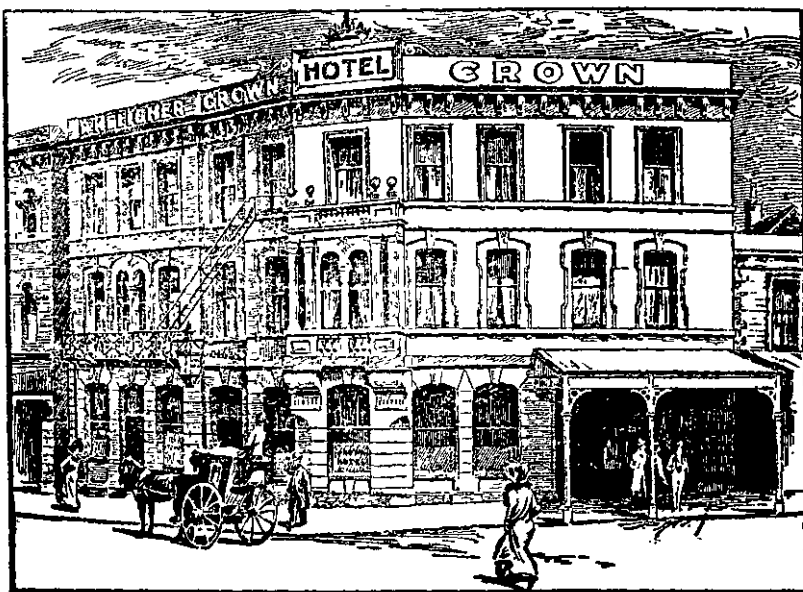
The recent celebration of Sir Stephen de Vere's 91st birthday at Foynes, County Limerick, was a unique function, as the poet-baronet, by way of evidence of his undimmed powers of versification, had neatly turned off some exquisite translations from the Latin in commemoration of the event. Though overshadowed as a poet by the greater powers of his deceased brother (Aubrey de Vere), the Lord of Curragh Chase, born on July 26th, 1812, has given the world perhaps the finest English translation of the Odes of Horace. The Walter Scott Publishing Co. have issued a revised edition of his 'Horace' in the 'Canterbury Poets.' Sir Stephen de Vere succeeded to the title and property in 1880, but his father, Sir Aubrey de Vere (whose real name was Hunt), died as far back as July 28th, 1846.

Colonel Ross-of-Bladensburg, who as Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police was responsible for the safety of the King while in the Irish capital, is the grandson of General Ross, who captured Washington in 1814 and burnt the White House. The right to use 'of Bladensburg' as an addition to the surname was conferred by the Regent on the widow and descendants of General Ross in memory of the victory at Bladensburg before Washington was taken. Colonel Ross-of-Bladensburg, the present head of the family, succeeded his brother, who was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and afterwards a Jesuit priest. As an officer of the Coldstream Guards he saw service in the Suakin campaign in 1885, and has been on the military staff of Earl Spencer and Earl Carnarvon when Viceroy of Ireland. His mother was a daughter of Viscountess Masserene in her own right, and his great-grandfather on the maternal side was the Right Hon. John Foster, Baron Oriel, the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons and a stern anti-Unionist.

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One Shilling Luncheon a Speciality, from 12 to 2 p.m.

Convenient to Trains and Wharfs

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(Late R. J. B. Yule),
SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

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

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

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Tariff—4/6 per day, 25/- per week.

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JAMES DEALY - - Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early Trains.

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

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

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

Table d'Hôte daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.

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This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triangle Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful position in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired.

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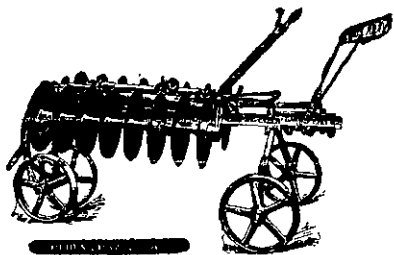
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Commercial

For week ending September 23.

PRODUCE.

Wellington, September 20.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, September 19:—Frozen meat: The mutton market remains firm. The average prices to-day are—Canterbury brands, 4½d per lb; for Dunedin, Southland, and Wellington Export Company's brands, 4½d; for other North Island brands, 4d; ewes, 3½d; River Plate mutton, 3½d. Lamb: The market closed this week quiet, but rather steadier. The average prices to-day are—Canterbury brands, 4½d per lb; brands other than Canterbury, 4½d to 4½d. Beef: The market is improving, with a better demand. The average prices to-day are—New Zealand hindquarters, 4d to 4½d; fores, 2½d. Butter: The market is rising. The average prices are—Choicest New Zealand, 98s per cwt; Danish, 109s; Irish, 102s; Canadian, 96s; Siberian, 89s. Cheese: The market is advancing steadily. Canadian, on spot, 54s; September shipments are quoted at 57s per cwt, c.i.f.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter farm, 8d. butter (factory), bulk, 10½d to 11½d, pats, 11½d to 11½d cash. Eggs, 9d per dozen. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £4 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 per ton. Flour, £10 10s to £11. Oatmeal, £8 10s to £9. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4. Retail.—Fresh Butter, 10d; butter (factory), pats, 1s 1½d. Eggs, 11d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 5s 6d per cwt. Flour: 200lb, 23s; 50lb, 6s 6d. Oatmeal: 50lb, 5s 6d; 25lb, 2s 9d. Pollard, 7s per bag. Bran, 4s 6d. Chaff, 1s 9d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Seed, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; feed, 1s 3d to 1s 7d. Wheat: Milling, 3s 10d to 4s 2d, fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 6d. Potatoes: Derwents, £3 15s to £4 5s, seed kidneys, £3 10s to £4 10s. Chaff, £2 10s to £3 10s. Straw: Pressed wheat, 27s 6d; oaten, 30s; loose, 35s. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal, £9. Pollard, £4. Bran, £3. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 6½d; dairy, 6d. Eggs, 11d. Onions: Melbourne, £5.

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 to a moderate attendance of buyers. For most of the lines on offer there was very little demand, and under rather languid competition the bulk of the catalogue had to be passed in. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—Prime milling and seed lines continue to move off slowly at late quotations. The export demand is more than usually spasmodic. Buyers decline to purchase except to fill actual orders, which come to hand slowly, and appear difficult to secure at late ruling values. They are also more particular as to quality, and on this account rejections are more numerous, and there is a greater quantity of medium oats on the market. Quotations: Seed lines, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 7½d to 1s 9½d; good to best feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; inferior and medium, 1s to 1s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is practically no change in the market to report. Local stocks of prime milling are extremely small, and medium qualities have more attention. Fowl wheat is scarce, and commands ready sale at quotations. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; broken, damaged, and medium quality, 2s 9d to 3s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market continues to be fairly well supplied with Canterbury Derwents, in addition to which there have been arrivals of Melbourne potatoes, so that buyers have little difficulty in supplying their requirements at prices a shade below late quotations. There is fair inquiry for prime seed kidneys—up-to-dates and other early sorts—with few offering. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £4 to £4 5s; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 17s 6d; other sorts, £3 to £3 10s; best seed, £4 to £5 per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf meets with most demand, and is readily saleable at late quotations. Medium sorts are still in over-supply, and have little attention. Quotations: Best oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 5s; choice, to £3 10s; medium to good, £2 10s to £2 17s 6d; straw chaff, inferior and light, £1 10s to £2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—There are practically no supplies coming forward, and good swedes are readily saleable at 17s 6d per ton (loose, ex truck).

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

Wheat.—The improved demand lately quoted continues, and millers are more inclined to do business than for some months past. Prime milling, 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 11d; best fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 5d; inferior and medium, 2s 9d to 3s 2d.

Oats.—The market remains as last reported, and quotations are—Best seed, 1s 9d to 2s 3d, prime milling, 1s 7½d to 1s 9d; best to good feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; medium and inferior, 1s to 1s 5½d.

Potatoes.—Prime Derwents, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d.

Chaff.—Best oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 5s; in some cases £3 7s 6d.

Straw.—Oaten, best, 30s; wheaten, best, 27s 6d.

WOOL.

London, September 15.—The September series of the London and colonial wool sales have opened. There was brisk competition, and prices were from par to 10 per cent. above the closing sales of the last series.

London, September 17.—The wool sales included the sale of the following clips: Longburn, 8½d; Listowel, 10½d; Moa Flat, Lincluden, 11d.

Wool is extremely animated. A large selection of crossbreds are offering. Americans are operating freely.

London, September 18.—Bradford wool is more cheerful. Forties, 12½d; forty-sixes, 14d; common sixties, 13½d; super, 25d.

London, September 19.—At the wool sales the clip branded Gore realised 9½d, and that branded St. Clair 9½d.

At the wool auction the sales were very strong in all classes, particularly crossbreds, which showed an upward tendency. The Kaware clip realised 9½d.

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

Rabbitskins.—At yesterday's sale there was a full attendance of buyers and competition all round was keen. Best winters were a shade easier, and second winters and blacks a shade higher. We sold—Prime winter greys, mixed bucks and does, at 15½d; second winters, 11½d to 13½d; autumns, 11½d to 12d; springs, 6½d to 9d; summers, 7d to 7½d; blacks, 12½d to 27½d.

Sheepskins.—At to-day's sale we submitted a fair sized catalogue to a good attendance of buyers. Prices were on the whole equal to last week, shipping lines, as usual, meeting with most demand. Merinos, best, brought 6d to 6½d; halibreds, best, 6½d to 7d; crossbreds, best, 5½d to 6½d.

Hides.—At last Tuesday's sale prices were easier, although still above those ruling at Sydney and Melbourne. We catalogued 422, and actual prices paid were as follows: Prime heavy ox hides, 5½d to 5½d; medium to good ox hides, 4½d to 5½d; light and inferior do, 2½d to 4½d; prime cow hides, 4½d to 4½d; medium to good do, 4d to 4½d; light and inferior, 1½d to 3½d; horse hides, 1s to 6s 3d each; yearlings, 2s to 3s 1d; calfskins, 6d to 2s 3d.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report on last week.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

Nine draughts and 17 hacks and harness horses constituted the supply for this week's sale. For the draughts there was a very keen demand, and all of them changed hands as follows: Powerful bay gelding, seven years (shafter), £62; do, six years, £60; active tip-cart gelding, four years, £59; nuggety cart gelding, eight years, £56; very powerful lorry horse, aged, £53; aged draught mare, £36; aged draught gelding, £30; light draught gelding, aged, £29; very small aged mare, £25. The light horses offered were a very poor lot, and about one dozen of them changed hands at from £7 10s to £12. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £55 to £65; extra good, prize horses, £65 to £80; medium draught mares and geldings, £40 to £54; aged do, 28 to £38; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £100; strong spring-van horses, £35 to £40; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £34; tram horses, £16 to £28; light hacks, £12 to £18; extra good hacks, £20 to £30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £5 to £10.

ADDINGTON STOCK SALES.

Fat Cattle.—266 head came forward, including a large proportion of prime steers. The tone of the market was decidedly easier, and as owners were not prepared to accept a reduction many lots were passed. Beef ranged from 28s to 35s per 100lb. Steers realised, £7 15s to

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For Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder,
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Bladder Complaints. This preparation is
warranted free from any injurious or nox-
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selected drugs which are of tried efficacy.
Men who have been accustomed to working
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ONCE tried, always used. This is an absolute fact regarding
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No remedy will give greater satisfaction for the cure of COUGHS
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Formerly with Hooper & Co., chemists, Pall
Mall, London, and from Edinburgh
and Berwick-on-Tweed.

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

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Wellington)

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Vide Juror's Report N.Z. Exhibition.

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tests by experts, proving our cement to be
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Having recently erected extensive works,
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Cement Maker from England, with confi-
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BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd, Dunedin.

£14 2s 6d; heifers, £6 to £11 17s 6d; cows, £5 to £11; extra prime, £13.

Fat Sheep.—A fair entry, consisting principally of wethers. These met with a very brisk demand, and the market was firm at a slight advance on last week's prices. Prime wethers realised 24s 3d to 29s; medium and light, 18s 6d to 23s 9d; prime merinos, 18s 9d to 22s 3d; lighter, 13s 4d to 18s 6d; prime ewes, 23s 10d to 26s 3d; extra heavy, 26s 6d to 28s 3d; light and unfinished, 16s to 18s; wethers and ewes, 21s 3d to 24s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—A small pen of early lambs realised 17s 6d to 23s 3d.

Store Sheep.—1370 penned, the bulk being hoggets, which sold readily at an advance on recent rates. Hoggets realised 14s 10d to 16s 10d; wethers, 18s 1d to 19s; ewes, 18s.

Pigs.—A large yarding, but prime porkers were rather scarce, and the market firm at last week's rates. Choppers, up to 92s 6d; baconers, 45s to 66s; porkers, 33s 6d to 43s 6d.

Messrs. Duthie Bros., drapers, George street, Dunedin, are making an attractive display of spring and summer goods. These include the newest styles of the season, everything being novel, artistic, and fashionable, so that patrons will have the satisfaction of knowing that not only are their purchases up-to-date but are also of that superior quality for which the goods of this firm are always noted...

HIS HOLINESS PIUS X.



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A BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT,

which can be depended upon to be a faithful likeness of His Holiness, can be obtained from

C. FOTTRELL, Sacristan,
St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin.

On a recent Sunday his Lordship Bishop Doyle visited New Italy for the purpose of conferring the Sacrament of Confirmation. Long before his Lordship arrived, the people were in readiness to give him a most cordial welcome. New Italy is a purely Italian settlement, they number in all 300 souls, and naturally they observe all the customs of their native country, Italy. They come principally from Venice and from the adjacent towns, Padua, Mantua, and Treviso; and many of the older settlers have a very distinct recollection of his present Holiness Pius X. As a priest, he administered to their spiritual wants, and they were overjoyed on hearing of his promotion to the most exalted position in this world, the ruler of the Universal Church. They remember especially his Holiness's great spirit of religion and charity, his love for the poor, and his unselfish and sacrificing efforts in making the people attend to their religious duties and Catholic education.

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

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In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899 this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Terms on application to the Superior at St.
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NOW READY—Nos. 1 and 2, Catechisms of the Christian Doctrine.

Approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the other Catholic Bishops of New Zealand.

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WE can supply Baptismal and Confirmation Register Books on application.

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The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR

SACRED HEART COLLEGE AUCKLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

Students are prepared for MATRICULATION, CIVIL SERVICE, MEDICAL ENTRANCE, and SOLICITORS' GENERAL KNOWLEDGE Examinations. The Pension is 35 Guineas per annum. A reduction of three guineas is made in favor of Brothers. Prospectuses on application to the Director,

BRO. BASIL.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. Stale reports will not be inserted.

Communications should reach this office BY TUESDAY MORNING. Only the briefest paragraphs have a chance of insertion if received by Tuesday night's mails.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES are not selected or written at this office. Subscribers desiring the publication of such notices should forward them to the Editor.

Write legibly, ESPECIALLY NAMES of persons and places.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

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SECOND ANNUAL SOCIAL
ST. JOSEPH'S LADIES' CLUB,
WEDNESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1903.
 Admission by ticket only.
 Tickets, 1s 6d, obtainable from Members.

MARRIAGE.

GREANEY—O'DONOGHUE.—On August 26, at St. Mary's Church, Hokitika, by the Rev. S. Mahony, John, second son of the late John Greaney, of Grey-mouth, to Catherine, second daughter of Alex. O'Donoghue, of Ross.

DEATH

HENLEY.—On September 10, at Masterton, Patrick John, eldest son of Patrick and Mary Henley, of New Headford, Lincoln, aged 45 years.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

GLEESON—In loving memory of William Gleeson, who died at Green Island 27th September, 1902.—R.I.P. Inserted by his loving wife and child.

NOTICE!

All Business Letters to be addressed to the "Manager," Tablet, Dunedin.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J.T. (Waihou).—We do not know to what art union books your letter refers.

'EMMET'S GRAVE.'—The poetic selection you send has, we believe, been already published.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1903.

THE PEASANT POPE



It was no mere empty formula that rang out over the great square of St. Peter's when Cardinal Macchi stood on the balcony of the great Basilica and announced 'a great joy' to the far-extending and expectant throng. For joy indeed ruled the day in Rome when Pius X., the peasant's son of Riese, ascended the throne of the Fisherman of Galilee. It was a boast of the First Napoleon that every soldier in his conquering legions carried in his knapsack the marshal's baton. Hitherto a patent of nobility had been the first door to place and power. It was then a comparatively new principle that merit and fitness should be the sole conditions of access to the highest military and political preferment. But in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church this common-sense principle has been in active exercise ever since the days of the Apostles. She is the oldest, greatest, truest, and most consistent of democracies. Money-bags and blue blood count for little in appointments to the episcopate and the Chair of St. Peter. And the prolonged, repeated, and stormy plaudits that set the hot summer air a-tremble on the noble square of St. Peter's and resounded through the vast spaces of the greatest religious edifice in Christendom, were, no doubt, the spontaneous expression of the popular joy that a man of the people and a friend of the worker and the poor had been raised to the highest dignity in the Church of the people and the poor.

'The election to the supreme office in Christendom of the son of a peasant is,' says the 'New Century,' 'a pleasant reminder of the essentially democratic constitution of the Church. In that essential democracy lies the appeal of the Church to the imagination of men. The prince and the peasant, the aristocrat and the dreamer of a new order are the same in the contemplation of the most democratic society in the world. Holiness of life and fibre of mind are the only things considered.' Another American paper, the 'New World,' says: 'Men talk of the opportunities existing in a republic. Where can greater opportunities exist than in the Catholic Church? Peter, the Fisherman, became head of the Church in the first century, and in the twentieth the son of a peasant becomes Pope. Down through the years there have been shepherd Popes and peasant Popes, and Popes of noble blood, and Popes of no blood. It is no marvel the Church is universally called the Church of the Poor. There is no institution on earth that is so democratic. Imagine, if you can, the kings of Austria, and Spain, and Portugal, and Germany, and other rulers of the world paying court to the son of humble Italian parents, who is himself a poor man, and who has a brother selling sausages and tobacco; yet this will take place to-morrow and next year and the year after. Evidently neither blood nor money counts in attaining the Papacy.'

Adrian IV.—the solitary Englishman who occupied the papal throne—was the son of a poor bargeman and rose by sheer merit and conspicuous talent from the humble position of lay-brother in the Langley monastery to that of visible Head of the Church on earth. Sixtus V. was one of the greatest of the long line of occupants of the See of St. Peter. This remarkable man began life as a herdsboy, and rose by his commanding genius to the headship of the Franciscan Order, the Cardinalate, and finally to the Papal throne. The triple crown of the papacy has oftener adorned the brow of the peasant than of the aristocrat. What is known as the middle class has probably furnished by far the most numerous contingent to the long roll of the Roman Pontiffs. But the Popes from the nether ranks have almost invariably been the men that have left the deepest and most lasting impress upon their generation. The peasant-Pope, Pius X., has succeeded to the scion of an ancient noble house. Leo was a diplomatist and scholar, but he was still more the friend of the poor, and he set his hand to the solution of the knotty problems of labor and capital and other thorny subjects that are full of menace to the civilisation of our time. Pius X. has inherited the social policy of Leo XIII. As parish priest, bishop, and patriarch, he took a keen and active interest in the agricultural banks and many other activities of Catholic social work for the improvement of the condition of the rural and civic populations of northern Italy. The exalted position which he now holds as head of the greatest world-power on earth will give him the opportunity of putting into operation over a wider field the beneficent principles which he exercised with so much profit to his flocks in the lesser spheres from which his own great merit has raised him.

Mr C. Fottrell, sacristan, St. Joseph's Cathedral, has had just completed to his order by a well known artist, a bromide colored enlargement of the latest portrait of his Holiness Pius X. The picture is said to be a very faithful likeness, and, being beautifully framed in rosewood and gold, is a work of art which will meet with ready sale. It is Mr. Fottrell's intention to solicit orders for this very fine picture, and there is every reason to believe that his enterprise will meet with the success that it deserves...

The European Hotel, George street, Dunedin, of which Mr. W. F. Bastings, late of the Marine Hotel, Port Chalmers, is proprietor, has just been renovated and refurbished throughout, so that it is now up-to-date in every respect. Travellers and visitors can rely on receiving the best attention, and will find there every comfort. The terms are exceptionally moderate, and business people will find that the shilling luncheon from 12 to 2 cannot be excelled....

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Notes

That Ill-Timed Challenge

'It is rather a pity,' says a Dunedin secular paper, 'that Bishop Nevill could not have allowed the Romans to elect their Pope without issuing what was practically a challenge to fight, seeing that the Catholic hierarchy allowed the installation—or whatever they call it—of the last Archbishop of Canterbury to proceed without comment. The Bishop and Dean Burke have apparently both been training hard on a Eusebius-Irenaeus-Tertulian diet, and the combatants entered the ring with the betting about evens. To those who are in a position to judge, the fight ought to be awarded to the Dean, his logic being weightier and his knowledge of the subject being better than that of his opponent.'

In connection with the question in dispute between Dean Burke and Bishop Nevill (the Roman Episcopate of St. Peter) we may quote an editorial utterance from a recent issue of the 'Living Church,' an organ of Bishop Nevill's co-religionists, the Protestant Episcopalians, in the United States. It takes the shape of an answer to a correspondent, and runs as follows:—

'N.S.B.—The Roman claim that St. Peter was Bishop of Rome rests on early tradition, dating from the second century. That, with St. Paul, he was instrumental in founding the Church in that city is almost beyond dispute. Beyond that, it is wholly impossible to say what were the respective local relations of the two Apostles to the Church of Rome. The tradition that St. Clement was ordained by St. Peter as Bishop of the See rests on at least a probable foundation. The exact length of St. Peter's residence in Rome, which is given by modern Roman controversialists, is little more than a guess, and is almost certainly much overstated.' Bramhall, Lardner, Grotius, Liebnitz, Hall, Palmer, and other learned Protestant historians and divines are not so coy, half-hearted, and fact-shy as the 'Living Church.' They assert the Roman episcopate of St. Peter 'sans phrase.'

Wanted: Population

Mr. Seddon is still 'onaisy in his mind' over the empty cradles of New Zealand and the diminished flow of immigration. He is disposed, apparently, to try the old and worn-out quack remedy of a bonus for large families, or a preference to them in the distribution of subdivided estates. The Right Hon. gentleman might as well propose to spray a rodent ulcer with rose-water or cure the smell of a glue-factory by daintily sprinkling its door-sills with eau-de-Cologne. During one of the most corrupt periods of the old Roman Empire

'The world was grown so wary
That few of either sex would marry.'

The Emperor Augustus—who, be it said in the softest whisper, was even a mightier man than 'Our King Richard'—tried to give a fillip to the marriage market and to increase population by fierce laws against celibacy, and by conferring various valuable privileges upon the fathers of three children. So much we learn from Dion Cassius. But Augustus was wasting his time. The utmost 'inducements' failed to induce in his day. They will fail as ingloriously in the hands of Mr. Seddon. The trouble lies deeper. What is wanted is an energetic propaganda of Catholic teaching on the nature and obligations of the marriage bond.

'Passive Resistance'

Some weeks ago we made a remark to the effect that if New Zealand Catholics adopted an attitude of 'passive resistance' by withholding their quota of taxation that goes to the support of the godless system of State instruction, the Protestant press and pulpit of the Colony would probably order us to step off the earth and take up permanent quarters in another and more distressful clime. We note, however, that some of our

Protestant clerical friends in New Zealand are still passing resolutions in commendation of the violent and too often riotous opposition with which the Nonconformist 'passive resisters' in England oppose the payment of their share of the burden of education. One man may steal a sheep, while another may not look over the fence. The 'passive resistance' movement (says the Dublin 'Freeman') 'is a widespread conspiracy against the enforcement of the law. Its object is to defeat the Education Act of last year by refusal to pay the rates levied in pursuance of that statute, which was carried by large majorities in both Houses of Parliament, after full discussion by representatives of the people elected on a register approaching the ideal of manhood suffrage. The passive resisters have not been proclaimed. No Coercion Act has been proposed to bring them within closer meshes of conspiracy and intimidation. A passive movement of the character of the United Irish League has the monopoly of that kind of exceptional legislation in the Three Kingdoms. The United Irish League, by its passive action, effectually prevented disorders and promoted the just administration of the land code and the necessary reform of its abuses. Passiveness in the public was met with police provocation in Ireland. In England passiveness is translated into riot, and the Prime Minister contents himself with the writing of long and persuasive epistles addressed to the reasonable people who indulge in what he would call in Ireland organised disorder and resistance to the law and its agents.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration will begin at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Friday and end on Sunday morning.

When the last mail left Home the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay was enjoying the magnificent scenery of the fiords of Norway.

The second annual social of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club takes place in the Victoria Hall on Wednesday evening, 30th inst.

The only pupil—Lily Rattigan—presented by the Sisters of St. Joseph, Arrowtown, at the musical examinations held last June, passed with honors, having gained the creditable number of 94 marks.

The Rev. Father Buckley, recently ordained in Rome for this diocese, arrived from the north on Thursday evening, and was met at the Dunedin railway station by the clergy of the Cathedral parish and of Holy Cross College, Mosgiel. He replaces Father Howard at St. Joseph's Cathedral.

On Sunday evening at St. Joseph's Cathedral Mrs. Irvine, who had been a member of the choir for a number of years, sang for the last time before leaving the Colony with her husband to settle in London. Mrs. Irvine's solos were Mercadante's 'Salve Regina' and 'O Salutaris' (composed by Mr. H. Rossiter, of Christchurch). Miss Davis sang Gounod's 'There is a green hill.' Mrs. Irvine afterwards bade good-bye to the members of the choir, who heartily wished her bon voyage.

A progressive euchre party and musical evening was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., in aid of the building fund of the North East Valley School. The evening's entertainment proved a great success socially and financially, the gathering being the largest ever seen in the hall. During the evening vocal solos were rendered by Misses Davis, Hannigan, and Fitzpatrick, and Mr. W. Smith. The Misses Brooks delighted the gathering with a splendidly played piano duet. The catering was ably managed by Miss Staunton, to whom the committee owe a debt of gratitude for her untiring energy and zeal. Misses Jay and Poppelwell acted as accompanists.

A very pleasant time was spent on Monday evening at the weekly meeting of the St. Patrick's Social Club, South Dunedin, when the ladies of the congregation provided a musical entertainment for the members and their friends. Items were contributed by the following:—Pianoforte duet, Misses Sheridan and McGowan; pianoforte solos, Misses Fitzpatrick and Sheridan; vocal solos, Misses Creagh, Barrow, Kennedy, Mahoney, Kehoe, McLean, Fitzpatrick (2), Hegarty; vocal duets, Misses Freed and Misses Mahoney and Creagh. The accompaniments were shared by Misses Freed, Kehoe, and Fitzpatrick. At the conclusion, on the motion of the Rev. Father Coffey, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the performers and also to the ladies who had arranged the programme.

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The annual social of members of St. Joseph's Cathedral Choir was held in St. Paul's Schoolroom on Friday evening. Various forms of amusement were provided, among which was an euchre tournament. During the evening songs were rendered by Miss Leonard and Mr. Errington. At an interval in the proceedings Mrs. Nolan (nee Miss Pearson) was presented by her fellow-choristers with a set of toilet accessories in honor of her recent marriage, and as a token of the appreciation of the services rendered by her to the choir. The presentation was made by Mr. Woods, chairman of the committee, who referred in highly complimentary terms to the many kindnesses of Mrs. Nolan. The arrangements made by the committee were all that could be desired, and contributed largely to the success of the gathering.

The Port Chalmers High School Football Club (playing in the Otago senior grade school banner competition) journeyed to Milton on September 5, and received a crushing defeat (31 points to 3) at the hands of the local High School. The latter, emboldened by success, sent an invitation to the Christian Brothers' Football team to play a game at Milton. The Dunedin school premiers accordingly travelled to Milton on Saturday last, and had a very enjoyable game with the High School. Milton kicked off, and the wearers of the green getting possession were over their opponents' line and secured a try before the Miltonites had fully realised that the game had started. This performance was repeated twice in the first spell, Bryant scoring each time. In the second half, the weight of the Milton forwards began to tell on the Greens, who failed to get the ball in the scrums. Time after time the ball got out to the Milton backs, who made desperate attempts to score, but without avail. The defence of the premiers was too sound, and the game ended in a win for the Christian Brothers by 9 points to nil. Jno. Smith, Rossbotham, Bryant, and Higgins played a sterling game for the Christian Brothers; whilst for Milton High School Cowan, Sinclair, Curran, and Reid were most prominent.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

The Admiralty declines to listen to the strong representations that Lyttelton is the best port of departure for the Antarctic relief expedition.

The Agricultural Department has been advised of an outbreak of anthrax on Mr. Campbell's farm at Kaupokonui, in the Taranaki district. Three cows have succumbed to the disease. It is understood that imported bones were used to manure the paddocks in which the animals had been grazing.

We have to thank the secretary of the Fremantle Catholic Institute for a copy of the syllabus for the current year. The Institute has a library of over 400 volumes by popular authors. The receipts for the half year ended June 30 were over £90, which shows that there is a goodly roll of members.

An English company has decided to start trawling operations on a large scale in New Zealand waters. The company's representative, who arrived from London by the Gothic, states that its operations will embrace the whole of the deep-sea fishing areas off the New Zealand coast. It is proposed to employ 10 trawlers, and these will be built in the Colony if shipbuilders will undertake to produce boats in accordance with Grimsby specifications.

At St. Francis's Church, Thames, on Sunday evening (September 6) during Vespers a life-size statue of the Sacred Heart was solemnly and impressively unveiled and blessed by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, in the presence of a large congregation. The statue, a beautiful work, imported from Sydney, was kindly presented by Mrs. S. McDonnell, in memory of her late husband, Mr. Edward McDonnell, so well and favorably known to the residents of the Thames and surrounding districts.

The authorities propose to proceed immediately with the rebuilding of the Stoke Orphanage, day labor being employed, as the tenders received were considered excessive. The bricks for the purpose will be made on the ground, as the property has an excellent bed of clay particularly suited for the purpose. This item alone will necessarily result in a great saving, and it is expected the total cost of the building will not exceed the estimate of the architect. The Catholics of Nelson, with their energetic and popular pastor, the Rev. George Mahony, who has just been gazetted legal manager of the orphanage, are actively engaged in making preparations for holding a monster bazaar in aid of the building fund. This will take place in February and will be accompanied by an art union. The Rev. Father Mahony and his committee earnestly trust that the Catholics of other districts will generously contribute articles for the bazaar and prizes for the art union. Such donations will be gratefully and thankfully received.

All the pupils presented by the Sisters of Mercy, Greymouth, at the Trinity College Theory of Music examinations, passed. The following is the list:—Senior—Eileen Kemple (honors), 82. Intermediate—Eileen Hannan (honors), 82. Junior—Norah Trowland (honors), 97; Mary Ellen McCarthy (honors), 94; Mary A. Slatery (honors), 92; Mary Clarke (honors), 90. Preparatory—Mary Delaney, 95; Kathleen O'Donnell, 92; Ethel West, 92; Marjorie Warnes, 91; Rita Hannan, 89.

A large coalfield has been located in the Nelson province, near Motupipi, and towards the Tata Islands. Prospecting has been going on there for some time past, and there is now some certainty as to the extent and prospects of the field. From Motupipi coal was traced from the sea inland, and it was also found at Gohara Beach and Limestone Bay. The area of the field is about 1610 acres, and there are two seams, one 4ft 6in and the other 5ft. The former seam should yield 7260 tons to the acre, and the latter 8066 tons. The total estimated quantity is 34,675,906 tons, and at the rate of 400 tons a day it will take about 246 years to work out the field. The coal is described as a good household coal, and is said to be similar to Kaitangata. It is believed the coal could be delivered at people's doors in Wellington at 18s a ton.

The following is a list of the pupils from the Convent of Our Lady of the Missions, New Plymouth, who were successful at the recent musical examinations held under the auspices of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music and Trinity College, London:—Royal College: Harmony (higher division)—May Whitton (distinction), 91; Hilda Stoddart (distinction), 85. Local centre (preliminary), Amelia Smith, 97; Mabel Clarke, 77. Trinity College: Intermediate honors—Bessie Godsell, 94; Amelia Smith, 88; Violette Foote, 85. Pass—Iris Dixon, 73. Junior honors—Ellen L. Sutton, 93; Flossie Arundell, 93; Mabel Clarke, 92; Winnie Bennett, 87; Ethel Coldwell, 86; Pauline Sutton, 80. Junior pass—Laura Wood, 76; Mary Calgher, 60. Preparatory—Annie Clafey, 99; Eileen Brennan, 98; Rosie Rolfe, 98; Mary Moroney, 95; Queenie Hawkins, 90; Frances Harris, 79. At the Trinity College examinations the following pupils from the Monastery of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor, Stratford, were successful:—Junior honors—Adelaide Worthington, 96; Mary Callaghan, 92; Clara Watkins, 82. Preparatory—Frances Cramer, 96; Margaret Corkill, 94; Emma McQuay, 88; Margaret Tyrer, 83. The successful pupils from the Monastery of St. Teresa, Opunake, were: Junior honors—Olive Brennan, 95; Ellen Middleton, 95; Maud Middleton, 92; Arthur Brennan, 82. Pass—Cecil McDavitt, 67. Preparatory—Francis McDavitt, 91; Leonard Callaghan, 76; Bertha Higgins, 68.

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THE NEW POPE

AN APPRECIATION

The Rome correspondent of the London 'Times,' writing on August 5, supplied the following sketch of the new Pope's career and character, the particulars being gleaned from trustworthy sources:—

Riese, the birthplace of Giuseppe Sarto, is a very small country town of some 5000 inhabitants a little to the north of Castelfranco Veneto, which is its nearest station on the railway between Vicenza and Treviso. The family of the new Pope, simple people of the peasant class, was fairly large, and he has still living one brother, Angelo, a collector in the post office of Granzie, near Mantua; three sisters who are married, and three unmarried, two of whom have been living with him in Venice. His mother, who is also living, still inhabits the little house where the future Pope was born and where the Patriarch of Venice was wont to pay her not infrequent visits. Absolutely simple and modest in his own ideas, Giuseppe Sarto, even after he became Cardinal, had no wish to change the position or way of life of his family. His sisters are married respectively to a tailor, a sacristan, and an innkeeper, and their husbands still ply their several professions on the most modest scale.

As a child Giuseppe Sarto was first sent to the parish school of Riese to learn the rudiments of letters and religion. His aptitude induced his family to send him to a school in Castelfranco Veneto, where he won a small scholarship which had been given to the school by a former Patriarch of Venice. Thence he passed first to the seminary of Treviso and afterwards to that of Padua, distinguishing himself in the study of theology, and in 1858 was ordained priest. He was sent first as curate to the parish of Tombola, where he remained nine years. In 1867 he was appointed parish priest of Salzano. This promotion seemed to many of his colleagues over-sudden, and some complaints were made on account of the youth of the new pastor—he was then 32—but his zeal in his new post soon satisfied them of his fitness to hold it. Here he remained nine years more, attracting the attention of his Bishop by the devotion and tact with which he discharged his parish duties.

A parish priest in a very small and unimportant country parish, at the age of 40, Giuseppe Sarto can hardly be said to have been specially favored by fortune. At this period of his life, however, the tide began to turn for him decidedly, if at first slowly. The Bishop of Treviso had long marked his exceptional qualities, and in 1875 made him a canon of the Cathedral. In 1876 he relinquished his parish for his canonry, becoming at the same time a professor of ecclesiastical history in the seminary of Treviso, and afterwards episcopal chancellor and vicar-general of the diocese. On the death of the Bishop the Chapter of Treviso showed their appreciation of his merits by unanimously electing him vicar of the Chapter. He then passed to the diocese of Mantua, where for two years he was rector of the seminary. Here he attracted the notice of Leo XIII, who, in 1884,

Created Him Bishop of that City

The excellent results that he had achieved under such difficult conditions won the sympathy and protectorship of a powerful protector in the shape of Cardinal Parocchi, then intimately connected with Venice. It was partly owing to his good offices that, in 1893, Sarto was summoned to Rome by Leo XIII, and created a Cardinal in the Consistory of June 12 that year. Three days later, on June 15, he was appointed to the vacant Patriarchate of Venice. This appointment gave rise to a political incident which, at the time, made a certain stir. The Italian Government refused to grant the 'exequatur' on the score that this nomination was a right inherited by the new kingdom of Italy from the ancient Republic of Venice. The Holy See, on the other hand, held that the nominations which used to be made by the Republic of Venice were only made under favor of a special privilege, granted temporarily to the Republic, which could not be transmitted to the heirs of the Republic. It was while this dispute was still going on that the late King Humbert visited Venice for the purpose of meeting the German Emperor. The Cardinal Patriarch waited on him there, and the King expressed his personal sympathy with the new Patriarch, and his regret that the question should have arisen. Crispi, who was then Prime Minister, also had a great respect and liking for the ex-Bishop of Mantua, and it was not long before the Italian Government yielded on the legal point and granted his 'exequatur.'

His work in Venice was as successful as that in Mantua. The Venetian authorities found in him

A Man of Great Common Sense,

and, moreover, one who was strongly imbued with the principle of giving to Caesar that which was Caesar's. Cardinal Sarto has often been accused by his Liberal opponents with time-serving. The accusation was mainly due to the annoyance that they felt at his never giving cause for offence. He recognised the great desirability of working in harmony with the official authorities and did his best, without yielding any crucial points, to preserve that harmony. Of the Sindaco, Count Grimani, he became a personal friend, and it was no time-serving motive that allowed him to take part in the official ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Campanile, when he stood before the people of Venice in company with the Count of Turin and the Italian Minister Nasi. He acted then as a good Venetian, and also as a Cardinal-Bishop who had the true sense of the dignity of his office. And it was no time-serving motive that brought him later to the ante-chamber of King Victor Emmanuel when the latter visited Venice. That was an act of courtesy which the King himself certainly did not misunderstand.

There is nothing to add to what has already been said elsewhere of Cardinal Sarto's public life in Venice. Of his private life one can only say that its main characteristic is its absolute simplicity and modesty. He is reported to be even more frugal in the matter of meals than Leo XIII. himself, and, though bearing himself with a great natural dignity on all occasions, is no lover of outward pomp and state. In nearly every respect he offers a strong contrast to his predecessor. But Pontiffs, when once they have assumed pontifical names, have a way of resembling each other more closely than their personal difference in character would lead one to believe, and it would be premature to prophesy yet any radical changes in the Vatican itself. This, at least, may be said of the new Pontiff—if it was desirable to have an Italian Pope, it was even more desirable to have one who, like Giuseppe Sarto, combined the very best qualities of the Italian character.

Physique of the Irish Race

We ('Saturday Review') have often been struck by the astonishing number of Irishmen to be found among American athletes. It is scarcely too much to say that the greatest weight-putters, hammer-throwers, and jumpers in Britain and the States have all been Irishmen, or of Irish extraction. The success of the Americans in the Palma competition at Bisley, though done in the main to the perfection, we may say the excessive perfection, of their weapon, may be claimed as an Irish victory. The first three names were all Irish—surely an extraordinary instance of the way in which Irishmen come to the front as soon as they leave their own country. But, in these days, Ireland is being claimed as the play-ground of the Empire. One may hope that it will become a playground on which Irishmen will remain to develop their native genius. We have heard much lately of the degeneration of British physique. It is probable that the physique of the men in some parts of Ireland is the best in the civilised world, not excluding the Sikhs; and perhaps the Tawarcks only excel them from among the less civilised. As to the perfection of the weapon which these three Irishmen held so straight, it is said that the elevation, the test of the gun, and its sights, rather than the man's steadiness were perfectly accurate in every shot fired by the American team.

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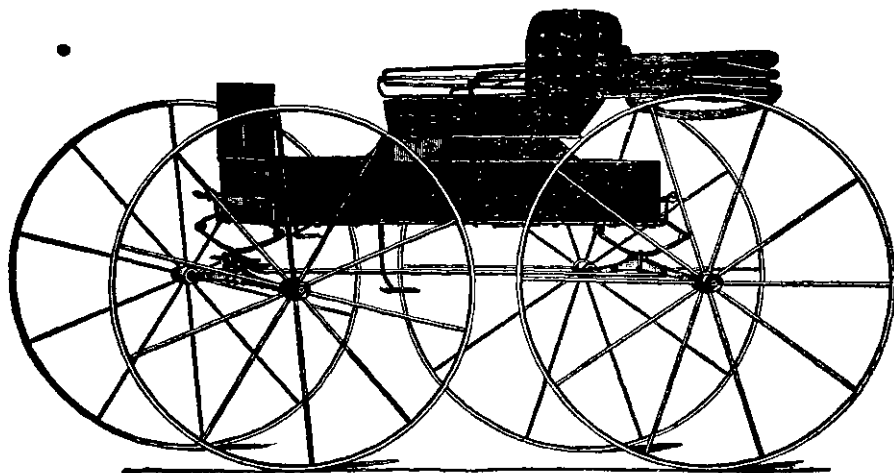
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STRIKE OUT FOR HIMSELF

It was Sunday afternoon; the season late August; the place a quiet apple orchard on a New England farm, where beneath a tree, stretched at full length in the long grass, lay Dave Hallett, an overgrown boy about eighteen years of age. His clothes—of coarse flannel but neat and whole—were evidently his best, and his hat, a cheap rough and ready straw, he had made a basket, for it was filled with yellow August pippins.

With hands clasped behind his head, he gazed up amid the green boughs above him. Softly the sunlight filtered through them amid the foliage the harvest fruit gleamed like veritable 'apples of gold,' and a bluebird swayed a twig, sang litely, unvexed by fear of marauders. For his fledgelings had been safely reared, and, deserted by his tiny mate, he found himself with no family cares on this perfect afternoon. Or was he himself a fledgeling of the spring, free as air and joyous as the warm breeze that set every little leaf a dancing?

'I wish I could fly away to wherever my fancy might choose,' soliloquised Dave, raising himself on an elbow to pluck a spear of timothy, which he proceeded to nibble like a meditative calf. 'Bet I wouldn't be content to stay in the orchard like that jolly wagtail. No, Sir Blue Coat; I'd go to the city, but of course you wouldn't. The country is for birds and farmers, but the city is for young men who want to make their way in the world.'

Dave's wandering glance came down from the tree, and, roving beyond the green fields, farm houses of unlovely architecture and red barns of the plain, fixed itself upon the Berkshire hills, a line of misty violet that blended with the clouds at the horizon. Yes, beyond those hills lay the world for him. Some day he would pass them and mingle with the throng seeking employment in New York. The boy's eyes took on an absent look. In imagination he was stepping briskly along the crowded street, seeing the lions and with the prospect of a career before him.

So absorbed was he in the pleasant reverie that he did not perceive that he was no longer alone in the orchard, until a stern voice aroused him from his day dream.

'Humph, ne'er do well! Idim' here and eatin' apples. Aint you got anythin' better to do?'

The boy started to his feet and confronted his father, Hiram Hallett, a wiry, weather-beaten descendant of the Puritans.

'There is no work laid out for Sundays,' protested Dave, in self-excuse.

'There's no work laid out, but there's work to be done, all the same,' replied the farmer. 'You've been to church, and the walk there and back took the whole mornin'. But Sunday ain't a day for doin' nothin' on a farm. There are the cows to be driven up from the meadow and milked; and haven't the chores got to be done as usual? Yet here you dawdle under the trees instead of getting into your workin' clothes an' settin' about somethin'.'

'It wants an hour for milking time,' grumbled Dave. 'Dad, I've made up my mind to strike out for myself.'

Had a bomb exploded at the feet of Hiram Hallett he could not have been more surprised.

'What blamed foolishness is this?' he broke out, while an angry flush dyed his sun-tanned cheeks. 'Dave, you've never been such a boy as I was—never have gone from the evening chores to bed, and to the barn with a lantern long before daylight. When you were a little fellow you trespassed in other folks' orchards and cooned for water-mellons with the most mischievous of the neighbors' lads. And now that you are most grown up, you've given me the slip, taking the old mare out of the barn and ridden to all the socials and huskin' bees of the neighborhood. Oh, I ain't so blind as you thought.'

'Mother knew where I went and she did not mind,' protested Dave.

'Mothers are mighty soft-hearted 'bout these boys!' dryly answered the farmer.

'Anyhow, I'm going to strike out for myself,' repeated Dave doggedly.

'Tarnation! If you can't keep in the traces with me a-watchin' and a-gudin' of you, you'd make a bad break if you was flaxin' round on your own account. Farmin' was good enough for me, but I don't know that you are good enough for it. Fact is, Dave, I'm afraid the world may find out what a good for naught you are.'

So saying the farmer strode away to the barnyard. If Hiram Hallett had no patience with the aspirations of his only son, the boy's mother viewed the matter differently. A little school teacher of Irish-American parentage, she had come to I— for the summer vacat-

ion twenty years before. Hiram had promptly been attracted to her; and her influence, together with a mission held in the small Catholic church about that time, had made him a convert to the faith. Soon after he married the pretty summer visitor.

To Mrs. Hallett life had been perhaps a disappointment. For years her horizon had been bounded by hard work. She had seen her husband grow callous and narrow in his round of toil, and as close-fisted as any miser in the counting room; careless in religion and grudging to the Lord the enforced rest of a Sunday, like many a fevered speculator of the Stock Exchange. But she cherished one ambition; her son would go forth into the world. In her prayers she asked not that he should become rich—only that he might earn an honest livelihood and be faithful to the practice of his religious duties. She knew that, though he did not take to farming, he was the best scholar of the district school. Therefore, now when he told her that he was going away, she wept but did not oppose him.

A few days later Dave left home.

'Good-bye, mother!' he said, as he kissed her. 'Yes, I'll remember and always go to Mass on Sunday. Don't worry; I'm sure to get work of some kind.' Then he turned to his father: 'Good-bye, dad.'

'Good-bye!' said Hiram, gruffly. 'A foolish colt must be let run; but I notify you now, Dave, that if you get into trouble you needn't call on me, 'less you're ready to come back and settle down to farmin'.'

At first the boy wrote regularly to his mother. After a year or more a letter announced that he was going west; it was the last that came. For a long time she prayed daily for her son's return, but when years had passed she began to pray for him as for one dead. A severe illness brought her almost to death's door, but she recovered, and the trial was not without its reward. It unlocked in the heart of her husband the frozen mountain of his early love, and reminded him that Marie had been a good wife; and as the fact was impressed upon him by the doctor's verdict that she had broken down from overwork, he found himself calling her 'Mollie,' and helping her in little ways about the house, as he was wont to do in the first days of their marriage. He even began to go with her to church once more. But he, too, was breaking down; the mortgage on the farm was due, and, with age creeping upon the couple, they must seek another home.

One September morning Hallett returned from the village post office.

'Read that, Mollie,' he said, tossing a letter into her lap as she sat by the window.

The communication was from a country lawyer and ran as follows:

'Sir,—I am instructed by my client, Mr. Tompkins, to inform you that in a business deal he has transferred the mortgage on your farm to a gentleman who will go out from New York some day next week to look over the land—Yours, etc., J. KETCHUM.'

Mrs. Hallett's eyes lit up with a ray of hope.

'He don't say the man is going to foreclose,' she said.

The farmer muttered something to himself.

'Tarnation! Trust those New Yorkers!' he added aloud. 'This farm has the purtiest lay o' land in the county. The fellow'll want to make a landscape garden of it and build towers and balconies onto this old house, so as it'll look like an Eyetalian villa. We'll be bundled out as so much rubbish.'

'Ah, if Hiram had only been willing to help Dave instead of mortgaging all the farm to buy those swamp lands,' thought the wife sadly. 'If a man is too hard upon his child, how can he expect the Lord to be merciful to him? Well, it is too late for regrets, and God's will be done.'

The next day dawned fair and warm; but during the forenoon a thunderstorm freshened the fields and changed the dust in the roads to red mire.

As Hallett and his wife were taking their midday meal in the farm house kitchen the dog outside on the doorstep barked fiercely.

Hiram rose from the table and threw open the door to find a man standing before it. The stranger's boots were covered with mud; his clothes had suffered from a drenching, and a negligee shirt open at the throat, a slouch hat, and a short beard completed his unkempt appearance.

'Humph!' thought Hiram. 'Genteel tramp. I know the sort.'

For a moment the searching eyes of the tramp met those of the farmer. Then they passed him by and rested with an intent eagerness upon the face of Mrs. Hallett.

'I'll allow the fellow's hungry,' said Hiram to himself, and he was not far wrong, though he little understood the hunger of that gaze.

'Well,' he demanded, as the wayfarer did not speak. 'You want a square meal, I s'pose? Sit down on the bench outside and my wife will fetch you somethin' to

cat.'

'I—I beg your pardon!' began the man huskily. 'You are Mr. Hallett?'

'Right you are,' responded his host, involuntarily stepping back and staring at the intruder.

But at the sound of the latter's voice Mrs. Hallett half started up and hastened across the floor. Peering into the face of the uninvited guest, she now uttered an exclamation of joy and fell upon his neck, sobbing: 'Merciful heaven, Hiram, it's Dave—our own son, Dave.'

'Mother! Mother!' cried the stranger, clasping her to his heart.

Old man Hallett's wrinkled countenance lit up with a smile that was like the sun shining through a rift in a winter's storm cloud. He grasped the back of a chair for support and clenched it as though he would crush the wood to atoms; yet he was silent.

'Dad, have you no welcome for me?' asked Dave, as with one arm still around the little mother, he held out a hand to his father.

Hiram clasped and swung it like a flail. Then suddenly a cantankerous humor seized him.

'So you've come back, Dave?' he said grimly. 'Well, since you've got down to trampin' I guess we can give you a job of sawin' wood for your keep same as another. 'Pears as if in strikin' out for yourself you'd made no great stroke of luck—'

'For shame, Hiram!' interrupted his wife, facing him. 'Dave has come home and is not that happiness enough for us? If he has found life a hard road to travel, I'm all the more thankful that it has led him back to us; and in your heart you are, too.'

'Misfortune pursued me, or I should have come home before,' Dave explained, restraining his emotion, 'and a report reached me that mother was dead. But I've kept the promise I gave her.'

'Well, you've come now just in time to see us put out of the house where you was born,' announced the father. 'The farm's mortgaged, and the man who owns it is coming down to take possession in a day or two. So, though you've come back to settle down to farmin', I see, your farmin' will have to be done somewhere else.'

The prodigal's face flushed a deep red. Without speaking, he drew from the breast pocket of his coat a document which he handed to the old man.

'What—what's this?' ejaculated Hiram, pulling down his spectacles from the top of his forehead and adjusting them before his eyes. 'Tarnation, Mol-lie!' he continued, as he hurriedly read the paper, 'if it isn't a release of the mortgage. Dave has gone and bought it up!'

'What, Dave! You have not come back poor and desolate!' exclaimed Mrs. Hallett, half disappointed, so eager was she to pour out upon her boy all the loving sympathy of her maternal heart.

'No, mother,' answered Dave, smiling. 'I have won success at last. I took a fancy to walk up from the country town, and dressed accordingly. The rain that met me half way is responsible for my disreputable appearance. My luggage is to be sent after me, and when it arrives I hope to be able to present myself before you in a more respectable guise.'

There were tears in Hiram's faded eyes as he listened, but to keep them from overflowing, he grumbled with affected severity:

'It's just as I always told you, Dave. Your mother spoiled you, and I knowed you was bound to go wrong. Nobody can make a straight tree out of a crooked sapling. You left here an 'nsophisticated boy, and now you're one of those blamed capitalists that the labor agitators are forever makin' speeches about.'

'Not quite, sir,' said Dave, laughing. 'Still I have enough to care for you and mother. The farm is yours unencumbered. My business will keep me in New York and Chicago the greater part of the time. Moreover, I am going to be married to the sweetest girl in the world. But though you and I can't hoe the same row, dad, I know you will always be glad to welcome my wife and myself home for a holiday.'—'Ave Maria'

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Temperance Demonstration

The first Hyde Park demonstration, organised by the London League of the Cross on the last Sunday in July proved a magnificent success. Some 30,000 people were present, and 19 bands and 71 banners entered the park on the occasion. There were five platforms, at one of which the principal resolution was moved by a non-Catholic labor leader, seconded by Canon Murnane, and supported by a member of the Irish Party, so that all classes were represented on the occasion.

Charitable Bequests

Mr. James Francis Caulfield, of South Croft, Buxton, and of the firm of Messrs. J. F. and E. Caulfield, of Manchester, calico printers, formerly of the Elms, Didsbury, left estates of the gross value of £103,699, including net personality £87,773. He bequeathed £4000 to the late Bishop of Salford for the time being, in trust, to found bursars at Ushaw College, near Durham, for training priests for the diocese of Salford; £1000 to the Catholic Protection and Rescue Society, £1000 to the St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart for foreign missions, and £830 to the St. Peter's Brotherhood for the education of priests.

A Venerable Prelate

The Right Rev. Mgr. Goddard was the first English priest raised to the dignity of a Domestic Prelate by the late Sovereign Pontiff. He was nominated by Pope Pius IX., and received notice of his nomination on February 8th, 1878, the day after the death of this great Pope. Pope Leo XIII. was elected on February 20th of the same year, and on March 19th, the Feast of St. Joseph, patron of the Universal Church, the Brief of appointment—'sub annulo Piscatoris'—was duly signed and forwarded to the new Prelate. The Monsignor is probably the senior English Prelate, and he is this year keeping the silver jubilee of his appointment.

Ampleforth Abbey

The centenary of the Benedictine Abbey of Ampleforth, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the settlement, after many wanderings, of the exiled community of St. Lawrence's in their present home in the beautiful Vale of Mowbray, was celebrated with much success and rejoicing during the last week in July. The celebrations extended over three days, during which upwards of a hundred guests were entertained within the Abbey walls, and a large number of distinguished visitors, clerical and lay, graced the proceedings by their presence. The news of the death of Pope Leo XIII. was a saddening incident at the outset of the celebration, and prevented some of the expected priests from coming. A Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of the diocese in the beautiful monastery church in presence of other Bishops, prelates, priests, and visitors. On the following day a Pontifical High Mass of thanksgiving was sung by Bishop Hedley, O.S.B., when an eloquent sermon was preached by Abbot President Gasquet.

FRANCE.—Petty Spite

The French Government has suppressed the salaries of four priests for the crime of preaching to their flocks in the Breton tongue—the only tongue they can understand!

A Ministerial Notice

The French Government have issued the following notice to members of dissolved Congregations:—'Under the law of 1901 any member of a dissolved Congregation who has no means of earning a living or who can show that he has contributed by his personal work to the increase of the Congregation's property, is entitled to claim from the liquidator an allowance which shall be paid out to him either in capital amount or in the shape of a pension. This claim must be made within six months of the appointment of a liquidator over the Congregation's property. As regards the Congregations of men whose demand for authorisation was rejected last March, claims must be sent in before the 1st of October in the present year.'

Demonstration of Affection

The departure of almost every Congregation (writes a Paris correspondent under date August 4) is being made the occasion for a demonstration. The Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, who left their establishment at Puteaux on Sunday evening, were accompanied to the railway station by all their pupils, their parents and relatives, and also by the cure and other priests attached to the Puteaux parish church. The crowd shouted 'Liberte, liberte!' The Sisters of Nanterre who had taught in the Communal schools for 45 years, also left their establishment on Sunday. The members of

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the Municipal Council, who had requested that they should not be disturbed, went in a body to assure the Sisters of their sympathy. They were accompanied to the railway station by a procession of 500 or 600 persons, and the parish priest thanked them publicly for the devotion they had always shown to the whole population of the town. The departure of the Brothers and Sisters from their houses at Albi was also made the occasion for a scene. After accompanying them to the railway station, about 1000 persons marched in procession to the residence of M. Barbey, senator and ex-Minister. They hooted loudly and wrecked his garden. At Roquecourbe, the native village of M. Combes, the Prime Minister, the departure of the Sisters created a great sensation, and almost the whole of the inhabitants accompanied them a considerable way on the road. The procession was preceded by a tricolor flag draped in crape, and the van conveying the Sisters away was covered with flowers.

ROME.—An Audience

Amongst those whom the Holy Father received in audience the day following his election was the Maestro Perosi, whom he originally 'discovered' in Venice. With him his Holiness immediately began to talk in the Venetian dialect, and referred in a humorous manner to the opportunity they would now have for music together. He also received Count Grosoli, President dell'Opera dei Congressi Cattolici, whom he confirmed in that post. He assured Count Grosoli of the continuance of his interest in the Christian Democratic movement.

Cardinal Logue Interviewed

It was my good fortune (writes the Rome correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail') to obtain an interview with Cardinal Logue, the Primate of Ireland, at the Irish College in the Via Mazzarino, where his Eminence is at present staying. His Eminence did not expect any immediate change of Papal policy. 'The Pope,' he said emphatically, 'will never see Venice again.' When I protested with strong expressions of regret, Cardinal Logue answered—'Well, it may come in your time, but not in mine.' The Pope, he added, was a man of great vigor and strength of purpose.

St. Peter's

The Rome correspondent of the 'New York World,' in describing the ceremonies of the interment of Leo XIII., gives the following description of St. Peter's—The setting is worthy of the scene, which shifts between the greatest of palaces and the vastest church, through halls glowing with masterpieces of art that are the despair of rivalry. From the throne room of the Vatican—this palace of a thousand rooms, whose very cloisters are frescoed by Raphael—the body of the dead Pope is borne through the Sistine Chapel, dignified by Michael Angelo with the greatest paintings of all time, to the dome of St. Peter's. The Cardinals and princes and prelates following, whose robes to the least detail are regulated by the accretion of generations of precedent. And St. Peter's—what scope for spectacle! Simpler in plan than many smaller churches, its 600 feet of lofty length is all before one as he enters—a 'long block,' as New Yorkers reckon, of walls and floors inlaid with colored marbles, of gigantic statues, great pictures, huge columns. Four piers carry the huge dome, and each of these pillars alone is larger than not a few whole churches in New York. The 'baldacchino,' marking the tomb of St. Peter and the high altar where only Popes say Mass, seems a light, graceful canopy, yet it towers a hundred feet, and its columns are like trunks of great trees. The nave is twenty feet higher than the span of the Brooklyn Bridge; the dome, low and massive as it looks from a distance, rises far taller than any 'sky-scraper.'

SCOTLAND.—Death of a Prelate

The death has occurred at Blairs College, Aberdeen, of Monsignor Charles Tochetti, in his 81st year. Deceased was successively in charge of missions at Inverurie, Keith, and Woodside. Monsignor Tochetti's liberality to the Church was marked. He gifted £2000 to Blairs, erected a chapel at Inverurie, and founded schools at Keith. He was made Provost of the Cathedral Chapter of the diocese of Aberdeen in 1895, and in 1898 created Domestic Prelate to the late Pope.

Visit of the French Ambassador

The French Ambassador, Monsieur Cambon (writes a correspondent of the 'Glasgow Herald'), has just been paying a visit to Sir Hubert Jerningham at Longridge Towers, the fine old Border seat, near Berwick, which he inherited from his late wife. Sir Hubert is a scion of the old Catholic family of which Lord Stafford is the head, and which through the darkest days of the penal laws never wavered in its adherence to the faith. One of Sir Hubert's sisters married Mr. Edmondstone-Cranston, of Corehouse, Lanark, and the present young Catholic laird of that charmingly-situated property on the Falls of Clyde is her son. Mrs. Edmondstone-Cran-

ston was acting as hostess for her brother at Longridge during the visit of Monsieur Cambon, who, it may be interesting to note, is a practical Catholic, nearly connected with one of the Bishops of France, and personally quite out of sympathy with the persecuting spirit of the present French Government. Sir Hubert Jerningham, it may be added, is a Bachelor of the University of France, and an accomplished scholar. He is one of the few Catholics who have sat in Parliament for an English constituency, having represented Berwick from 1881 to 1885.

Recently Ordained Priests

Father Mellon, Father Gillon, Father Gray, and Father Smith Steinmitz, of the Scot's College, Rome, and Father Anton, of St. Sulpice, Paris, have taken up appointments in the diocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A Jesuit Observatory

The Jesuit Fathers in charge of the mission at Bulawayo are opening an observatory in the suburbs of that town. It has been placed under the direction of the Rev. Edmund Goetz, who possesses the highest qualifications, having obtained brilliant degrees in science and mathematics in the University of Paris, and having spent the last eighteen months at the well-known observatory at Georgetown University, in the United States. The Chartered Company have given two blocks in the suburbs of Bulawayo, situated in a fairly elevated position. The astronomer's house is now nearing completion, the Government having assisted towards the part erection of the buildings.

UNITED STATES.—A Prelate's Estate

The will of Archbishop Katzer gives all of the property, both real and personal, to Bishop Schwebach, of La Crosse. The petition for probate says the value of the real estate is more than £250 and fixes the value of the personality at the same amount. There is no direction in the will concerning disposition, which of course will be transferred to the next Archbishop of the diocese by Bishop Schwebach when the new Archbishop is appointed.

Convention of German Catholics

The forty-eighth convention of the German Catholic Central Society of America, which was to open on September 20, in Dayton, Ohio, promised to be the largest and most brilliant affair held in that city for many years. As invitations have been sent to 600 societies to send delegates and the individual membership amounts to 300,000, an idea of the immensity of the convention can be obtained.

Sunday School for Chinese

Miss Ella May Clemmons, sister of Mrs. Howard Gould, of New York, has just opened in the Chinese district of San Francisco the first Catholic Sunday school for Oriental children ever attempted in that city. It is called St. Anne's School. A kindergarten is to be carried on during the week.

A Unique Gift

Every Catholic diocese in the United States is to be asked to contribute a statue or painting of the ruling Bishop to be presented to Statuary Hall in the Catholic University at Washington. Each province, it has been suggested, will present a statue of its Archbishop as the gift of the clergy of the diocese. Boston has been the first to adopt the plan. The clergy of that archdiocese have ordered a life-size portrait of Archbishop John Joseph Williams.

GENERAL

Christian Democracy in Mexico

Several of the leading Catholic journals of Mexico are advocating editorially the principles of Christian Democracy, preliminary to forming Christian Democratic Leagues, thus preventing the growth of socialism.

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THE BENEDICTINES OF DOUAI

MR REDMOND ON THEIR EXPULSION

The confiscation of the property of the English Benedictines of Douai by the French Government was the subject of a debate in the Imperial Parliament on July 23. The question was raised by Mr. John Redmond, who, after reminding the House that it was always the boast of the British Government that it had an arm long enough and strong enough to protect British subjects throughout the world, went on to say:—Now I am quite aware of the fact that it is not competent for me on this occasion to discuss the policy which the French Government has been pursuing with reference to these Orders in France. Whatever our individual ideas upon that subject may be, and however strongly some of us may believe that that policy is a disgrace to Christendom, at the same time it would not be in order for me to enter upon a discussion of that kind at this moment. The point I desire to raise is a very narrow and a very simple one, and does not call in question the general policy of the French Government with reference to the expulsion of these Orders from France. The history of the Benedictine establishment at Douai is a most interesting one. The foundation dates back to the seventeenth century. It was established entirely by

English Money and by Englishmen,

and it has devoted itself entirely to the education of English youths, and, as I understand, it has not been possible for this institution either to have French priests amongst them or to educate a French boy. The property of the institution was always recognised by the French Government as English property. It is very interesting to remember that at the time of the great Revolution, when the National Assembly in Paris ordered the suppression of all similar religious institutions throughout the country, a special exception was made in the case of Douai on the distinct ground that it was British property. But shortly afterwards, when war broke out between France and this country, the property was seized by the French Government because it was British property. The National Convention decreed the arrest of British subjects and the confiscation of their property, and under that order the monks of Douai were arrested and sent to gaol and their property confiscated. But after a while, when Napoleon came upon the scene, a better frame of mind sprang up in France. Investigations whether this property should be given back were set on foot. Some of it could not be returned because it was destroyed. Other parts of it were intact and could be restored. What happened was this, that a sum of money amounting, I believe, to something like £300,000 was given by the French Government to the English Government as compensation for that portion of the property which had been ruined and destroyed, and the British Government, when it came to the distribution of the money to their subjects, held that because this property had been used for Catholic purposes—that being before the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed—they could not restore it, and they did not restore it, and, I believe, from that day to this it has remained in their hands. But I only mention that incidentally, because that is not at all the property I am speaking of now. I put the question whether they ought not to get a share of that £300,000 aside altogether. I am not dealing with the property which was destroyed at the time of the Revolution and which remained intact and which was given back to them, I think, in the year 1818. From that day to this this institution remained there with the enjoyment of its property, and nobody suggested that it was anything else than British property, and the Government themselves do not deny that it is essentially British property. When the Law was passed in France for the suppression of collegiate institutions of this kind everybody thought that by reason of the past history of the institution the new Law would not apply to it at all, and the monks of Douai were informed by the British representative in France that in their opinion

They Would be Perfectly Safe,

but notwithstanding that, to make assurance doubly sure, they sent in a petition for authorisation. Their petition for authorisation was never even examined. The examination was refused, and they were told that at the end of two or three months they would have to leave their college, and when the time was up, to their intense surprise, not only were they forced to leave, but an official of the Government walked in and seized their entire property. Their country house and grounds, their college buildings, their chapels, their library of 20,000 books, even their personal property was seized and they were turned out with the clothes on their backs and their breviaries. Every penny of this property was British property invested by British subjects for British purposes,

and every penny of it was confiscated. That seems an extraordinary state of things, and one would have thought that the British Government was strong enough and willing enough to prevent it. I believe during the last 30 years large sums of money have been spent upon this college. Every penny of it was English money. A well-known English gentleman, a Mr. Ward, well-known probably to many members of this House, a most benevolent and charitable man, built a new wing and spent £10,000 of his own money on it, and took up his residence there, and, will it be believed, that although he never transferred this wing in any way to the Benedictines, and thought it was, therefore, his own property, he has been turned out of it and his property there, which cost £10,000, is gone, and even his own private property—his furniture, his books—he had the greatest difficulty in retaining. It seems inconceivable. The complaint which the Douai Benedictines make is not about their expulsion. They were there, in a sense, I agree, as guests of the French nation, enjoying French hospitality on French soil. If France wished to withdraw that hospitality and put them out of the country that is a matter for France. We have no right to complain, although we know such conduct is a reproach to the civilisation of the 20th century. What I am complaining of here is

The Monstrous, Barefaced, Open Robbery

of the private property of these English gentlemen, who devoted their lives and all their English money to the education of English students. Surely the boast has always been of the British Government that they can defend the property as well as the lives of their fellow-subjects in all parts of the world. The Benedictines naturally appealed to the Government, and Abbot Gasquet, the head of the Order in England, entered into communication with Lord Lansdowne upon the subject. I will read some extracts from the correspondence to show the attitude taken up by the Foreign Office on this matter. Abbot Gasquet wrote on the 19th of April from Douai:—'We have been repeatedly assured by the authorities of this town, including the Mayor and the Deputies to the Chamber, that the laws lately passed in regard to the French religious corporations would not be found to affect our position as a wholly English establishment. Beyond this, the English ambassador in Paris declared most positively that even if our college should be closed by an application of the laws there could be in our case nothing in the way of confiscation of goods nor any taking possession of our movables with a view to a compulsory sale of what was unquestionably the property of English subjects. I was astonished, therefore, to find on my arrival here yesterday, that not only had a decree been received directing that this establishment should be closed within three months, but that a "liquidator" had been appointed and had commenced his work of sequestering our goods and compiling an inventory with a view to their being sold.' He enclosed with that letter to Lord Lansdowne a memorandum setting forth the history of the college, and showing how the foundation was made from purely English money. Here is the answer Abbot Gasquet received from the Foreign Office: 'I am to inform you that the Benedictine college at Douai, being situate in France, is governed by the laws of that country, and not by the laws of England. His Majesty's ambassador in Paris took every step which was possible in the interests of the English bodies in France during the consideration of the Associations Bill in the Chamber of Deputies, but it is beyond the power of his Majesty's Government to interfere to protect the community at Douai from the operation of the law of the country in which their establishment is situate.' Abbot Gasquet replied to that letter on the 5th of May as follows:—'I made no appeal to you to use the influence and authority of the British Government to enable us to stay in France in opposition to the law closing similar establishments. My appeal was as Englishmen for

The Protection of Our Property

—all of which is undoubtedly English—from the confiscation by the French Government, which not only threatens it, but which has already begun.' Lord Lansdowne replied to that letter to say: 'His Majesty's ambassador at Paris is fully aware of the circumstances of the case, and has done what is possible to obtain considerate treatment for the English Benedictines, but his Majesty's Government have no locus standi for further intervention. The points raised in your letter will, however, be carefully examined in consultation with Sir Edmond Monson and the law officers of the Crown.' They had no locus standi in Venezuela? It is always the boast of the English Government that they have locus standi where robbery and oppression are meted out to their subjects. Then came the final letter from Abbot Gasquet, in which he stated: 'The question I raised was a claim for compensation for the confiscation of British property by the application of the new French laws. It is not a question of law, for, as I understand, no question of law arises as to a claim for compensation made by

one civilised nation to another for injury done to property, even if it is a question of diplomatic representation and international equity, and even after the great French Revolution compensation was made for similar property under the Treaty of Paris. It is true that we did not receive the money from the English Government of the time, but the French Government admitted the justice of the claim by paying it. Apparently the Government instructed their representative in Paris to try with the French Government to get as considerate treatment as possible for the English monks. But have they made any representations on the question of compensation? If they have been made and failed, then I think the British Government is in a most humiliating and contemptible position.

Lord Cranborne said he could not be surprised at the heat shown by Mr. Redmond, and he could not profess not to agree with him in deploring what had taken place. Such an Act as the Associations Law would not ever have been passed in this country, and he could not but be surprised, if he could say so with respect to a great neighboring nation, that the French Government should have thought it necessary to introduce such a

law. The Government had done the very best they could for the Benedictines at Douai.

On the 10th August, 1853, Van Dieman's Land celebrated the official notification of the abolition of transportation, and medals were struck in honor of the event. By a strange coincidence it was also the jubilee of the colony, and it was further marked by a change in the name of the island. Van Dieman's Land disappeared and was replaced by Tasmania. The people passed out of the darkness into the light of freedom and free institutions. We have no desire (says the 'Monitor') to dwell upon the dark days of long, long ago, further than to recall to our readers the part the Catholic Church took in suppressing inhumanity and improving the social condition of the people. The then Bishop of Hobart (Dr. Willson) made a personal investigation of the system, and as a result demanded reform. There can be little doubt that the opinions expressed by the Bishop carried great weight with the Imperial authorities and led to reform. Under the new constitution the destiny of the colony was placed in the keeping of the people.

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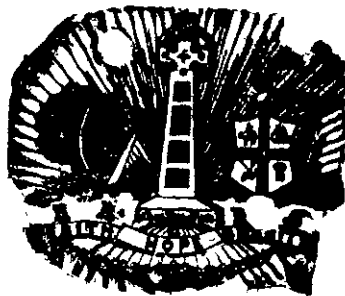
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Sick Benefits 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' Standing previous to the commencement of such illness will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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

A fine monastery has just been completed by Messrs. Cavanagh Brothers (architects) for the Redemptorist Fathers at North Perth (W.A.).

A few Sundays ago the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore, inducted the Rev. J. Dalton as parish priest of the Tweed. His Lordship subsequently laid the foundation stone of the convent, the collection at which amounted to £244.

Dr. Lowther Clarke, the new Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, was in Sydney recently, and in a 'Telegraph' interview he said: 'I feel that all honor and credit are due to the Catholics throughout Victoria, who have so tenaciously and persistently maintained their own schools at very great cost to themselves.'

During the past year the railways of New South Wales carried over 32,000,000 passengers, without a single death caused by default of the railways. Even counting two fatal accidents through no fault of the department, the record is one death to 16,000,000 passengers carried.

In former notes (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') reference was made to the fact that the F. C. J. Convent, Kew, had been made a 'local centre' in connection with the Oxford Exams. The announcement has already resulted in the nomination of entries from 15 different ladies' schools. An application has also been made to Oxford from Ballarat for a 'local centre' to be established in that city, and the delegates at Oxford have replied by cable that this can be done on the same terms as for the present Melbourne centre at Kew, viz., that a local committee shall guarantee the payment of 25 entrance fees of £1, or of £25 in all. Loretto Abbey, Mary's Mount, Ballarat, will probably be the 'local centre' for Ballarat.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Catholics was held in Goulburn recently for the purpose of organising a reception to Bishop Gallagher on his return from Europe. Very Rev. Father O'Sullivan (Adm.) presided and addressed the meeting, pointing out the desire of clergy and laity to give a hearty welcome to their esteemed Bishop on his home-coming. Very Rev. M. Slattery, V.G., of Wagga Wagga, spoke affectionately of the Bishop, who had been his fellow-student at College, and a fellow-worker in Australia since they first arrived in Goulburn, 33 years ago. Very Rev. Dean O'Keefe, of Yass, desired that the welcome should take the form of an address and purse of sovereigns from all parts of the diocese, the clergy and laity of each district to work in their own parishes, and all to unite their congratulations and contributions, to be presented to the Bishop in his Cathedral at Goulburn. Captain C. J. M'Shane moved, and it was agreed that an address and purse of sovereigns, the aggregate collections of all the parishes of the Goulburn diocese, be presented to the Bishop in the Cathedral on his return. A subscription list was then opened, and promises given, Very Rev. M. Slattery heading the list with £25. Very Rev. the Dean promised £10 10s.

One of the most notable figures in the early history of Melbourne's ecclesiastical circles was the late Monsignor O'Hea, who, for 40 years (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal'), was pastor of Coburg and chaplain to the Pentridge Stockade, whose frowning walls are only separated from St. Paul's Church by a roadway. Like the late Dean Backhaus, of Bendigo, Monsignor O'Hea accumulated a considerable fortune in real estate. It is explained, however, that he acquired landed property through the outburst of the gold fever. Coburg is surrounded by a fairly good agricultural district, and the pioneer Irishmen yeomen were not slow to take up allotments, which they asked their pastor to take over, and with the money so obtained they either went in search of the precious metal or started storekeeping—a very lucrative business at that time. As a matter of fact the venerable priest possessed but a modest sum in personal property. True, he enjoyed an annuity of £1000 a year, which, of course, expired at his death. He gave generously to works of charity, religion, and education, and his benefactions were unknown to the public at large. It is only now, that people are learning of some of his acts of munificence. For instance, he gave £1500 to the building fund of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and £500 to the presbytery, Coburg. The obsequies of the late Monsignor O'Hea were attended by a large congregation, and between 30 and 40 priests from the city, the suburbs, and the country. His Grace the Archbishop presided at the solemn Dirge and Requiem High Mass, which was sung by the Ven. Archpriest McKenna, P.P., V.G. (Geelong). The Archbishop delivered a short panegyric, in the course of which he eulogised the deceased priest for his nobility of life and his charitable benefactions.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 27, Sunday.—Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost. Commemoration of all the canonised Roman Pontiffs.
- " 28, Monday.—St. Wenceslaus, King and Martyr.
- " 29, Tuesday.—Dedication of the Basilica of St. Michael, Archangel.
- " 30, Wednesday.—St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor.
- October 1, Thursday.—St. Gregory, Bishop and Martyr.
- " 2, Friday.—The Holy Guardian Angels.
- " 3, Saturday.—St. Adrian III., Pope and Confessor.

Commemoration of All the Canonised Roman Pontiffs.

In this feast we commemorate the virtues of those saintly men who, called by God to govern His Church upon earth, have lived lives in keeping with their exalted office.

St. Wenceslaus, King and Martyr.

St. Wenceslaus, Duke of Bohemia, was remarkable for his devotion to the Blessed Sacrament. His zeal for the propagation of the true Faith led to his death at the hands of his brother, A.D. 982.

Dedication of the Basilica of St. Michael, Archangel.

The dedication of the famous Church of St. Michael, on Monte Gargano, in Italy, gave occasion to the present feast; but the Church also proposes to our devotion on this day the veneration of all the angels. To-day, therefore, we are called upon to give thanks to God for the glory and happiness which the angels enjoy, and to join with them in adoring, blessing, and praising Him.

St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor.

St. Jerome was born at Stridon, in Dalmatia, in 310. His youth was passed in Rome, whither he was sent to complete his studies under Aelius Donatus, a celebrated grammarian. His thirst for knowledge caused him to visit foreign cities, among others Treves, where he transcribed for his friend Rufinus a commentary on the Psalms and a treatise on Synods by St. Hilary. In company with several friends, Jerome, in 372, set out for the East, travelling through Asia Minor to Antioch. Here he attended the Biblical lectures of Apollinaris, the future heresiarch. He afterwards withdrew into the Syrian desert of Chalcis, where, for four years, he led a solitary life, learning at the same time from a converted Jew the rudiments of the Hebrew language. While living in the desert he wrote the life of St. Paul, the first hermit, and his dialogue against the Luciferian Schismatics. The Meletian schism caused him to return to Antioch, where he was ordained priest in 379. In 381 Jerome went to Constantinople to study the Holy Scriptures under St. Gregory Nazianzen, and thence returned to Rome. He was the intimate friend of Pope Damasus, who appointed him his secretary. At the Pope's request, Jerome began his revision of the old Latin, or Italic version of the Bible. After the death of Damasus he set out again for Palestine, where he founded and superintended several monasteries until his death, which occurred at Bethlehem in 420. He was buried amid the ruins of one of his monasteries, which had been destroyed by the partisans of Pelagius. St. Jerome, who is called by the Church 'the greatest doctor raised by the Divine hand to interpret the Sacred Scriptures,' was the author of the Latin translation of the Bible, known as the Vulgate. Of all his writings this is the most useful and most widely known.

St. Gregory, Bishop and Martyr

St. Gregory, Apostle of the Armenians, was born about 257 at Valarshabad, in the province of Ararat, Armenia, and educated at Caesarea, Cappadocia. In 302 he baptised King Tiridates, and, with the aid of Greek priests, propagated the faith throughout the whole country of Armenia. Having been consecrated bishop by Leontius, Archbishop of Caesarea, in Cappadocia, and constituted Metropolitan of Armenia, he ordained a great number of bishops (it is said about 400) for the converted nation. He left the Church of Armenia in a flourishing condition when he died, in 332.

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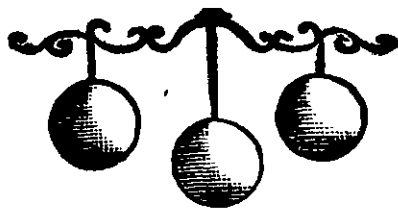
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