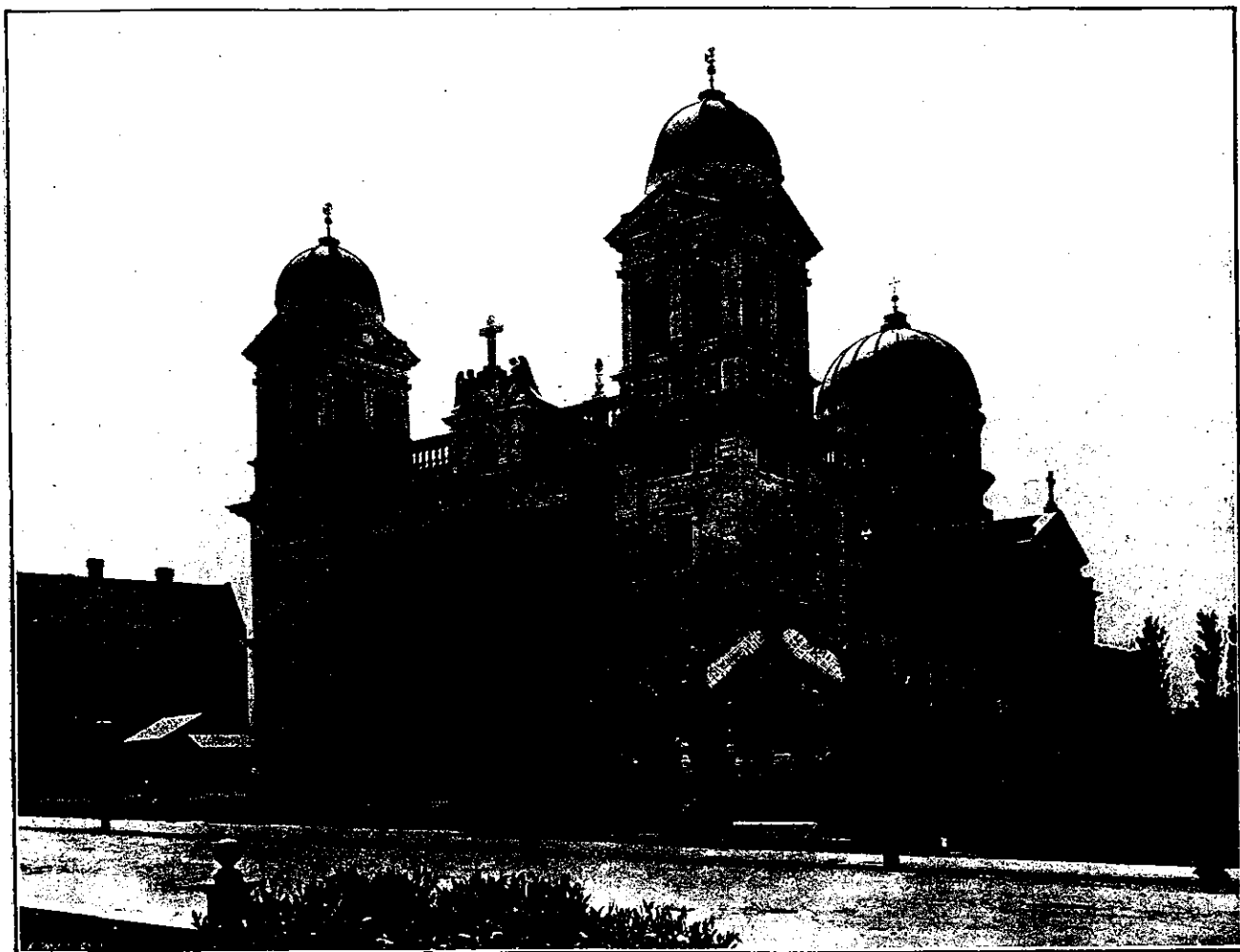


(it said) he had taken an active and zealous part in public life, and in many ways had shown that he had the welfare of the city and the whole community at heart. After dealing with the creation of the diocese of Christchurch, which was originally a part of Wellington, our contemporary went on to say:—On May 10, 1887, Pope Leo XIII. named Dr. Grimes, then Rector of St. Mary's, Paignton, in Devonshire, first Bishop of the See. Cardinal Manning had consented to consecrate the new prelate, but was taken ill a few days before the function, and Cardinal Vaughan, then Bishop of Salford, took his place, and performed the ceremony in the beautiful church of the Marist Fathers, St. Ann's, London. The Bishop of Christchurch was the first Bishop consecrated by Cardinal Vaughan. The co-consecrators, or assistant prelates, were the Bishop of Southwark (the Right Rev. Dr. Butt) and the Bishop of Emmaus (the Right Rev. Dr. Patterson), who also preached the consecration sermon. Among the laity

Bishop Harper, Dean Harper, Sir C. C. Bowen, Sir Westby Perceval, and Messrs. H. H. Loughnan, J. Barrett, G. O'Malley, M. Ryan, P. Henly, the late Mr. E. O'Connor, and other prominent residents. On his arrival in the city he found that the Catholic church was served by three zealous priests, who had to minister not only to all the Catholics of the city, but also to those in the outlying districts of Addington, Halswell, Hornby, Papanui, Woolston, Sumner, and New Brighton, besides visiting the two prisons, the mental hospital, and other institutions in the city.

After a short stay in Christchurch, Bishop Grimes began the visitation of his diocese, comprising the whole of Canterbury, Westland, and a portion of the province of Nelson, and the Chatham Islands, and since then he has visited the whole diocese eleven or twelve times, preaching and ministering in every church, convent, and chapel within its boundaries. He had not been many years in the diocese before he saw the need of



THE CHRISTCHURCH CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

present at the solemn and impressive function were Sir Charles Clifford, father of Sir George Clifford, the first Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. White, with several members of their family, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kennedy, who then resided in Greymouth.

Arrival in New Zealand.

It was impossible for the new Bishop to leave Europe until December in the same year. He reached Wellington at the end of January, 1888, and, accompanied by his Grace the Archbishop, the late Dean Ginaty, and several other priests, arrived at Lyttelton in time to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass on Candlemas Day, February 2. On the evening of the same day he came on to Christchurch by a special train, was met by an immense gathering of priests and people, and was installed by the Metropolitan, Archbishop Redwood. Amongst those who met him were the late

establishing another parish in Christchurch. He cut off a large part from the Pro-Cathedral parish, and formed an independent one in Manchester street, now known as St. Mary's parish.

A Quarter of a Century's Progress.

During the quarter of a century great progress had been made in church and in school matters in the diocese, while the number of priests had doubled itself. There are now sixty churches, ten teaching Brothers of the Marist Order, six different Orders of nuns with 240 Sisters, nine boarding or high schools, and twenty-six primary schools, attended by over 3000 children. In addition, there is the institute known as Mount Magdala with an industrial and preservation school containing over 250 inmates; a home for the aged and infirm of both sexes, conducted by the Sisters of Nazareth, who attend to the wants of ninety aged persons, some of them blind, others paralysed or other-