

A constant vigil was kept over Cardinal Moran's body in St. Mary's Cathedral until the interment on Sunday.

A special *Gazette* refers to the loss the public has sustained in the death of Cardinal Moran, and directs that flags be half-masted on all the Government buildings.

The messages of sympathy include those from his Grace Archbishop Redwood, his Lordship Bishop Verdon, his Lordship Bishop Cleary, a number of Catholic bodies in New Zealand, two from Rome, and one from the Vatican. One message reads: 'The Irish College mourns the loss of a guide, benefactor, and friend.'

The London press generally noticed the death of Cardinal Moran, and refers to the Australian Catholics' loss and to the late Cardinal's militancy and unceasing efforts on behalf of Home Rule for Ireland.

SYDNEY, August 18.

Enormous crowds thronged St. Mary's Cathedral in an endeavour to view the Cardinal's body, which was lying in state. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. There were many painful demonstrations of grief.

MELBOURNE, August 18.

Lord Denman (the Governor-General) has sent an autograph letter to the Archbishop of Melbourne expressing his deep sympathy at the death of Cardinal Moran. He is sending his aide to Sydney to represent him at the obsequies.

LONDON, August 18.

Mr. Redmond has cabled to Cardinal Moran's secretary expressing the Irish party's sorrow.

THE SOLEMN OBSEQUIES.

A press message states that there was a Pontifical Requiem High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral on Saturday. Among those present were representatives of the Government, and the Anglican Primate, several members of the Ministry, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Redmond (Irish delegate).

In the course of a eulogy of Cardinal Moran, Archbishop Kelly said:—'Who does not feel his loss? In loving Ireland (his Motherland), and Australia (his adopted country) he loved every individual citizen at Home and here. If possible he had a more tender sentiment and regard for the interest of those outside than for those within.'

Messages of sympathy and tributes to the late Cardinal came from all parts of the Commonwealth, and from all classes of the community, including the Anglican archbishop.

It is estimated that nearly a quarter of a million people viewed the funeral procession on Sunday.

The hearse containing the remains left St. Mary's Cathedral, and proceeded via Liverpool, Elizabeth, and College streets, and thence returned to the Cathedral. It was followed by the Church dignitaries, clergy, members of Catholic societies, guilds, in regalia (including a representative of the New Zealand Hibernian Society), the children attending the Catholic schools, the Irish Rifle Regiment, representatives of the Governor-General and the State Governor, Mr Hughes (representing the Commonwealth Ministry), and several members of the State Ministry, and official heads. Many public men were also present at the obsequies as a token of respect to the departed Cardinal.

Immense crowds thronged the Cathedral. Archbishop Kelly performed the last rites as the coffin was placed in the vault. The service was simple, most solemn, and impressive. The choir rendered the solemn music, and the combined Cathedral bells tolled.

DUNEDIN.

On Friday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Cardinal Moran was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral, at which his Lordship the Bishop presided, Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary (Lawrence) and Very Rev. Father O'Donnell (Gore) being deacons at the throne. Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, V.G. (Oamaru) was celebrant, Rev. Father Delany (South Dunedin) deacon, Rev. Father Corcoran subdeacon, and

Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies. There were also in the Sanctuary Rev. Father O'Donnell (Queenstown), and Rev. D. O'Neill (South Dunedin). The solemn music of the Mass was rendered by a choir consisting of Rev. Fathers Liston and Morkane and some students from Holy Cross College.

At all the Masses on Sunday at St. Joseph's Cathedral, the Sacred Heart Church, and St. Patrick's Basilica, the prayers of the congregation were asked for the repose of the soul of Cardinal Moran, and feeling reference was made to the loss sustained by the Church in Australasia by his death. Rev. Father O'Donnell (Queenstown), speaking at the 9 o'clock Mass at the Cathedral, paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased prelate, who was a great churchman, a great scholar, and a great lover of his native land, and it was especially owing to his exertions that interest in the fight for self-government for Ireland was maintained in Australasia.

Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., dealt at some length with the life and labors of the great Cardinal from the time that he left Ireland as a boy with his uncle, Cardinal Cullen, to study for the priesthood in Rome, to his latest civic act of entertaining the Irish envoys on their arrival in Sydney, when he wished them every success in their mission, and promised to assist them in every possible way. During his residence in Rome—about a quarter of a century—both as student and later as Vice-Rector of the Irish College, he was distinguished for his learning and industry, and while there made a special study of Church history, and especially Celtic ecclesiastical history, materials for which were to be found in the Vatican and other libraries. The result of his scholarship, industry, and patient research was that in after years he was recognised as one of the world's authorities on antiquarian matters, and an undoubted authority on Church history, and was able when the necessity arose to refute with crushing success the futile and bigoted attempts of those who would besmirch the Church and the character of the Popes by the falsification of history. The rev. preacher next dealt with the late Cardinal's appointment as Bishop of Ossory, and later on as Archbishop of the important See of Sydney. Some of his principal works in the archdiocese of Sydney during the past twenty-seven years were described, among these being the completion of portions of St. Mary's Cathedral at a cost of £100,000, the erection of the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Manly involving an expenditure of £70,000, and numerous churches, schools, and charitable institutions in every part of the archdiocese. His zeal and activity on behalf of religion, education, and charity were something to marvel at, and extorted the admiration of all, even those who differed from him. Scarcely a Sunday passed that he did not officiate at the laying of the foundation stone, or the blessing or opening of some church, school, or institute for fallen or afflicted humanity. Yet, notwithstanding his busy life, he found time to write many books of an apologetic and historical character, even since his advent to Sydney, and these works have come to be recognised as authoritative text books on the subjects dealt with. In his literary works were displayed in a remarkable degree that ripe scholarship and the result of that deep historical research, the foundations for which were laid during his student days in the Eternal City. Another example of his zeal was the organisation of the first and third Australasian Catholic Congresses held in Sydney. Even although he had nearly reached his eightieth year the work of soliciting papers to be read at the congress of 1909 was undertaken by him, and in fact all the details of that important undertaking had his most careful supervision. The late Cardinal did not wholly confine himself to religious and philanthropic matters, but took a deep and abiding interest in public affairs. He was a most patriotic Irishman, and next to the land of his birth he loved the land of his adoption, and was at all times most optimistic as to the high place it would occupy among the nations of the world. He was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the federation of the various States, which resulted in what is known as the Commonwealth. He was a great humanitarian, and did not confine himself to

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