

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

The Archbishop of Dublin at Howth - Visitors to Killarney - (Lombard) Magistrate's Court - The Armagh Workhouse Incident - A New Church in England.

A serious poaching affray has taken place at Ballycroy, adjacent to Belfast. John Gault, keeper on Mr. Thomas Dixon's grounds, Drumadarragh Mountain, while sitting in his house heard a shot, and, with his son, James, went out to ascertain the cause of the firing. They came up with two men who were digging at a rabbit burrow. When these two caught sight of the keeper and his son, one of them ran at them and knocked down the son with a blow of the spade, afterwards falling John Gault in the same way. A further affray took place between the two men. The son was attended to by a medical gentleman, who pronounced the wounds dangerous. John Gault is no worse for the struggle. An information has been sworn against a young man of the locality, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

At the meeting of the Armagh board of guardians the following official rebuke to the Presbyterian chaplain of the workhouse was read by the chairman, Mr. James H. Strongo:

Sir - The Local Government Board for Ireland have had before them the resolution of the board of guardians of Armagh Union of the 25th inst. on the subject of the letter addressed to the board by the Roman Catholic chaplain of the workhouse, and in reference thereto the board desire to point out that if the statement of Margaret Clarke of the recent inquiry is correct, that the Presbyterian chaplain prayed in the infirmary so that all the inmates might hear, there would appear to have been a breach of Article 32 of the workhouse rules, which require a chaplain to afford religious assistance to an inmate in such a manner as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the other inmates, nor so that such assistance should be confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of the chaplain. A chaplain ministering to the sick and infirm must address himself to such patients of his own denomination whom he may wish to attend separately, and may speak in such a tone of voice as not to attract the attention of the inmates of different denominations, and the Local Government Board request that the special attention of Rev. Mr. Patterson and of the other chaplains may be called to the terms of the workhouse rules already referred to with a view to preventing any apparent interference with the religious convictions of the inmates.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, THOS. A. MOONEY, Secretary.

Mr. D. Lowry, who has succeeded in making so great an artistic and commercial success of the Star Theatre of Varieties, Dublin, is about extending his enterprise to Cork, with a view to establishing a theatre of varieties of the first class. The site selected from the important thoroughfares of King street on the one side and Patrick's quay, adjoining Patrick's bridge and Patrick street, on the other, and this commanding position, which covers an area of 1,800 square yards, has been made the most of. It will be called the Palace Theatre.

Thomas Brophy, late of Chicago, who was arrested after landing from the Cunarder Lucania for concealing firearms and ammunition in his luggage, was charged before Messrs. Mayne and Horne, Resident Magistrates, at Petty Sessions Court August 8th with having firearms in a prohibited district without a license. He was fined 20s. and costs and the revolver and ammunition forfeited. Brophy belongs to Ballyfin, Queen's County. He was eight years in Chicago.

Captain Joseph Archibald, master of the Dublin Bay pilot boat, injured in St. Michael's Hospital from the effects of injuries received by falling into the harbour at Queenstown. It appears that Captain Archibald, who was one of the oldest and best known of the Irish pilots, was descending the steps at Victoria Wharf with the intention of taking a boat to his ship when he accidentally slipped and fell a distance of ten feet into the harbour. The back of his head struck on the steps in his fall and he became partly unconscious in the water. Two men brought him to the hospital. The unfortunate man, who was 65 years of age, and had spent half a century sailing, died in the hospital about twelve hours after his admission.

Rev. P. McNamara, P. P. Glenthane, near Middleton, has been presented by the landlords of the district, Sir Leslie Falkiner, Bart., with an acre of land, for ever rent free, as a site for the new Catholic church, the foundation stone of which was recently laid. Sir L. Falkiner's relations with his tenants have always been most amicable, and his latest act is only in accordance with his reputation as a good landlord.

Archibald Kingsberry, of Mullaglass, was charged at Ballybot (Newry) petty sessions with being a member of a disorderly and hostile crowd at Dees Bank. Defendant, whom Sergeant Kane described as "a regular rowdy," was haranguing a mob, the burthen of his remarks being abuse of Messrs. Thomas O'Hara and James Aiken, J. P.'s, the Catholic magistrates of the district. When the police interfered

with the view of bringing Kingsberry's remarks to an abrupt termination, the mob of loud abiding "loyalists" became so threatening in their demeanor that the police had to withdraw. Kingsberry was fined in 10s. and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

The last act in the history of the O'Connell Memorial Committee has now been performed. It has handed its bank balance and its minute book to the Lord Mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Dublin. The money is to be applied to the preservation of the monument.

The very serious illness is announced of Mr. Charles Bourke, C. B., who was chairman of the General Purposes Board of Ireland from 1878 till 1895. Mr. Bourke is a son of the fifth Lord Mayo. He married a few months ago Lady Alberta Fitzwilliam, daughter of Lord Fitzwilliam. The illness of Mr. Bourke has been caused by an accident when riding; his horse rolled over him, causing serious internal injuries, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Capturing salmon in the Liffey by illegal means has been rife lately, chiefly through the use of fixed nets, which are illegal. Within the past month the water bailiff of the Dublin district detected seven of these nets, each fastened to a buoy, and all placed to catch fish. In one case the owner of the net was identified, and on prosecution was fined 45s. and the net forfeited. In the other cases ownership could not be proved, but all the nets were removed by the fishery officials, and it is safe to predict that claimants for the property will not turn up.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin blessed the foundation stone of the beautiful new church at Howth, August 9. The Catholics of Howth, encouraged by their zealous pastor, Canon Flanagan, have already raised £8,000 for the new building. Lord Howth presented the site, and a number of Protestants have given subscriptions. The venerable Bishop of Kildare sent a subscription. The materials for the church are nearly all being provided within the parish of Howth itself. The stone and sand came from Lord Howth's estate, the bricks from Portmarnock, and the lime from St. Douglough's. Only the granite is being imported, that comes from Wicklow. The Archbishop, who was enthusiastically received, spoke in praise of the handsome sum of £8,000 already raised for the new church.

His Grace continued: "Only a few weeks ago, just this day fortnight, I had the great gratification of seeing a striking illustration of what can be done by earnest devoted work under taken in a spirit such as yours. It was in a parish not very distant from this, a parish in Fingal, as this is, the parish of Balbriggan. The work done there was substantially identical with this work of yours. It cost, in all, £6,000. It was commenced, not without some misgivings, a few years ago. I went there for a religious ceremony a fortnight ago, and I found it practically completed. (Applause.) There was, no doubt, a debt of £2,000 to be cleared off, but, from the earnestness and generosity that I saw displayed there that day, I have little misgiving that before very long the parish building account will show an even balance. I have a reason for speaking to you now about Balbriggan, and I had better tell you candidly what it is. When I went there this day fortnight, I quite forgot what was before me here to day. (Applause and laughter.) I was so deeply impressed with the passionateness that I was carried away to the length of saying that I would relieve them of one-half of their indebtedness, by undertaking that of the £2,000 that was due upon their church, I would pay off £1,000 pound for pound, as they paid off the other. (Applause.) As I told them, works such as theirs, and generosity such as theirs, are but rarely to be met with. And I did not think I could make a better use of funds with which the unfailing liberality of Dublin Catholics (applause) from time to time supplies me, than in coming to the help of people of a parish where some such costly and necessary work has to be done, where it has to be done under difficulties, and where, in spite of these difficulties it is taken in hand by the people in a spirit of generous self-sacrifice, as well as unfailing trust in Providence. So, thinking that day only of the parish of Balbriggan, forgetful for the moment, let me confess it, of the no less arduous work you are engaged in here, I made, foolishly perhaps, (no, no, that promise of whom I have told you, (Applause.) But now that I am in Howth, the case assumes a rather serious aspect. (Applause and laughter.) You have, in any view of the case, as strong a claim upon me, as I felt bound that day to recognize that the people of Balbriggan had. But £1,000 is a large sum. Yet I suppose that I too am bound to show my trust in Providence by undertaking to find for you the same amount that I pledged myself to find for that other parish in Fingal. (Applause.) Let me tell you now of an interesting incident of that visit of mine in Balbriggan. Some little time after I made that promise there, a little school concert was organized as an additional means of raising funds towards the payment of the £1,000 that the parish had still

to clear off. A conversation was over heard between two little boys who were at the concert, and were discussing in a very practical way whether they were getting value for their money. (Laughter.) They had paid for admission, I believe, three pence each. (Laughter.) The performance, it seems, or at all events some of the beginning of it, was not quite up to the expectation that had been formed by one of them. "It is not much good," said he. (Laughter.) "Oh," said the other, who was apparently of a more cheery and hopeful disposition, "these are only the very small children; they have come out first, the others are getting ready, and it will be better when they come." "I don't know about that," was the reply; "but sure when we paid our money it was for the new church we paid it, and not for the concert." (Applause.) And then, after thinking for a minute or two, he added, "and for every penny that I put down the Archbishop will have to put down another." (Applause and laughter.)

A painful shock was felt by the people of Tralee on August 12, by the announcement of the death of the Rev. William O'Callaghan, parish priest of the united parishes of Lixnaw and Inreemore. The deceased has been in charge of the above named parishes since October, 1891, up to which time he had been administrator in Tralee. Killarney has been the scene of excitement and bustle by the influx of a great number of visitors. T's excitement reached its acme on August 1, when a special train of saloon carriages arrived with the Manufacturers Club party of Philadelphia, U. S. This is a distinguished party who during the past three months have been on a Continental tour under special conductors of Gaze & Sons. The party numbered 180, and during their Continental tour they have visited Geneva, Nice, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, thence through the Brunner to Mantova, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, Cologne, Paris. From the latter city they proceeded to London, visiting the Shakespeare country, thence to Belfast, Dublin, and last but not least "the Land of the Living," Beauty's Home, Killarney.

The whole party started out in a specially arranged motor to the Gap of Dunloe. The day held up beautifully fine, and the scenic attractions of Killarney were seen to admirable advantage. Limerick. Mount Shannon, the seat of the Earls of Clare, and of the first earl, John, Lord Chancellor of Ireland when the Act of Union was passed in the Irish House of Commons, has been in possession of mortgagees for some years back. It has now, it seems, been purchased by James F. Bannatyne, D. L., Limerick. There are six hundred acres of land attached to the house, which has not been in occupation for the past few years. Mount Shannon is close to Ansooty, three miles from Limerick, portion of the demesne being beside the old mail coach road from Limerick to Dublin. London.

Miss Jane C. Lofroy, who died a few days since at Carrick-glass Manor, in the 96th year of her age, was a member of an old Fionnisi family who, according to Sir Bernard Burke, settled in this country as refugees at the time of the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. She was the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Thomas Lofroy, many years M. P. for the University of Dublin, and afterwards successively a Baron of the Exchequer and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. The Lofroys are remarkable for their longevity; the Lord Chief Justice having died, in 1668, at the age of 92, and two of the late lady's brothers having passed their 80th year at the time of their death. Wicklow.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Matthew Murtogh, Rathdrum, from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in reference to a resolution passed at a meeting of the county Wicklow National Teachers' Association at Courtown, on the 25th July:

Archbishop's House, Dublin, 2nd August, '96. DEAR SIR - It is satisfactory, but in no way surprising to me, to receive so strong an assurance as your resolution conveys of the determination of the teachers to resist any influence that might be brought to bear upon them to render them unfaithful to the duty of giving religious instruction in the schools. As you mention in your letter that the majority of the members of your local association are teachers of schools in this diocese, it is not surprising to me that I have abundant evidence of the devoted fidelity and of marked success with which the teachers throughout the diocese discharge the duty of giving religious instruction to the children in their schools. The teachers know that I always willingly bear public testimony to this on the occasion of parochial Conventions. Without any ill will, or any way from the extension of my work elsewhere, I may add that I was always called upon to speak with special emphasis on this point when I am in the county from which you are writing. I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant, WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin.

ENGLAND. The New Church at Colas. A new church is to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart is projected at Colas, one of the oldest towns in England. A Catholic mission was begun there in 1871. Since then its pastor and congregation have had to contend with many difficulties. The Holy Sacrifice

had first to be celebrated in a rented room over a stable, then in another room over a drug shop, and in 1888 a new school-chapel was opened, but this building has become too small to allow of the congregation using it either as a school or chapel. The Rev. H. Mom, the energetic rector of the mission of the Sacred Heart, has at last succeeded, after much opposition, in buying half an acre of land in a fairly central situation. Upon this it is intended to build a new church, designed by Mr. Simpson, architect, of Bradford. Without proselytism and sanctuary it will cost the large sum of £3,000, of which only about £1,000 is now in hand.

In the Queen's Bench at London Miss Alice Jane Beatty, formerly superintendent of the nursing staff at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, and now holding a similar appointment at Shorefield Infirmary, London, claimed damages from Mr. Charles James Collingwood, a well known obstetric physician, at St. Thomas Hospital, the plaintiffs ground of action being that she was entitled to be placed on the list of obstetricians to undergo an operation, but that defendant exceeded his instructions, so that although engaged to be married she could now never become a mother. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff agreed to leave herself entirely in his hands, and that the operation, as carried out, was surgically necessary.

A BRAHMIN APOSTLE.

A Sanyasi Preaching the Catholic Faith in Bengal.

Bombay has enjoyed of late the unique sight of a Brahmin convert to the Catholic faith delivering lectures as a Christian Sanyasi. It may be well to remember that Sanyasi literally means a man who has "renounced the world," leading a life of celibacy, of abstinence, and penance. Dressed in a floating garment of yellow colour, he goes his way bareheaded even in the heat of summer and barefooted in the cold winter, his food is purely vegetable, and his drink water. The state of a Sanyasi is held in high esteem among the people of India, and for this reason the famous Jesuit Missionary Father de Nobili and some of his companions adopted this very dress and mode of life some two centuries back.

Upadhyaya Brahmabandhav, by birth a Bengalee Brahmin and the offspring of a family of name, had gradually found his way out of Hindia into the Theistic fold of the Brahmo Samaj, and then into Protestantism; but sincerely inquiring after truth he soon learned that the Protestant faith does not contain the full gospel of Christ, and so he courageously—though at great sacrifices—joined the Catholic Church five years ago at Karachi. Ever since he has entirely devoted himself to the service of religion under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Bombay and endeavors to dissipate the many prejudices which his countrymen have against our holy faith, and to awaken in them a desire for religious inquiry and a longing after truth. Being aware that one of the chief objections of India against Christianity is that it denationalises its converts and makes them adopt foreign customs, he took the bold step—with the sanction of his ecclesiastical superiors—of adopting the dress of a Sanyasi and of bearing all the privations which such a state entails upon those who have been living in either of our religions.

Upadhyaya Brahmabandhav, who has gone through University studies and combines with a good knowledge of Sanskrit literature a great fluency in speaking and writing English, is the editor of The Sophia, a Catholic monthly in English which directly appeals to non-Christians. He has published a number of small tracts and spends a large amount of time in private religious discussion with educated Indians whom his learning and his geniality attract. Last year he appeared as the representative of the Catholic faith at the miniature parliament of religions, which was convened in Ajmere, and delivered two lectures which were well received. He has visited Lahore more than once, where a great number, mostly Hindus, came to hear his controversial addresses against the chief tenets of the Arya Samaj as represented by their celebrated founder Dayanand Saraswati; he has also lectured in Saktur, in Karachi, and in Hyderabad-Sind, which latter place is his headquarters, and where he has long served an educated young man of the Aini caste to the true fold of Christ. His public appearance on a Bombay platform has caused considerable sensation, as was natural; never within the memory of the present generation had a Catholic in Bombay delivered a speech.

In the oriental garb of Sanyasi, and though the cross which he bears over his dress ought to have removed every doubt, still many asked the question: "Is he a Christian? What, he is a Catholic!"

Upadhyaya Brahmabandhav gave his first address in the Free Reading Room of the Aryan Social Union on Eternal Law; he then gave a discourse on the necessity of prayer in the Arya Samaj M.endir, and lastly delivered two lectures at the Framjee Cowajee Hall, one on March 26th and one on April 1st. Both these lectures were attended by a large and

respectable audience, estimated at 600 to 800, the bulk of whom were Hindus. At the first, Mr. Chandavarkar, the well known barrister of the Bombay High Court, who has been chosen as President for the next Provincial Congress at Karachi, presided; and at the second the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranado had kindly consented to take the chair. The subjects on which the lecturer dwelt were the Nature of God and the Infinite. He proved from reason that God is a Personal Being; he showed how erroneous is the teaching of the Theosophists, and of Mrs. Besant in particular, regarding God, that it is in direct conflict with the ancient Vedas, which are permeated with the belief in the Personal Nature of God; and that the latter absurd pantheistical systems of India exhibit in no way the original religion of this country. Notwithstanding the metaphysical and abstract character of these subjects the speaker was often enthusiastically applauded; his arguments made a real impression upon the hearers, and the applause which they accorded to him goes far to show that the idea of a Personal God is not a new and a prevalent fancy in much more congenial to the Indians than the cold, impersonal being which Vedantists and the Theosophists want to impose upon them.

Referring to the late lectures of Mrs. Besant, the organ of the Prarthana Samaj, The Subodh Patrika, remarked: "We may console ourselves with the fact that Mrs. Besant has had a very powerful opponent in Upadhyaya Brahmabandhav. He, too, has been delivering lectures in which he exposed the true nature of the 'Theosophic movement. He (a Roman Catholic) is a staunch believer in the 'Personal God.' We hope Mr. Brahmabandhav will deliver similar lectures to his brethren all round India, and thereby do signal service to his mother country."

The remarks which the distinguished gentleman who presided and Mr. Nagarkar, the editor of Harmony, made at the conclusion of the lectures, were very appreciative. From Bombay, Upadhyaya went to Trichinopoly in answer to an invitation of the rector to lecture to a large Hindu audience, once in the Town Hall and once in St. Joseph's College Hall, and when he left to return to distant Sind, the ordinary field of his apostolic labors, he received the good wishes of the Bishop of Trichinopoly and the Oblates for his work, and many an urgent request to see Trichinopoly again on some future occasion.

We congratulate this energetic and indefatigable convert on the courage and the success with which he has defended the principles of Christian philosophy before his countrymen both in Bombay and in Trichinopoly, and hope that God's blessing will further the work which he has so ably commenced in this part of India. —Catholic Examiner, Bombay.

MR. REDMOND'S MANIFESTO.

He Gives No Countenance to the Posthumous Convention.

Ballard Smith cables from London:—If anything could add to the present hopelessness of the cause of Irish home rule it would be to-day's pronouncement by Redmond's following in Parliament regarding the Dublin convention of the Irish race called by Dillon for next autumn to find a way for healing the feuds among the different sections of the Irish nationalists. Redmond's action declares:— "The pretence that this factionist gathering possesses any of the authority of a national convention is an imposition and fraud." Even Healy has not (openly at least) expressed sympathy with the call.

Mr. H. R. Chamberlain cables from London to The Sun:—"The Parliamentary representatives of the Parnellite wing of the Irish party have seen fit to take the position of irreconcilables with regard to the proposal to harmonize all factions at the Dublin convention next month. This was not unexpected, although it stamps them as the enemies, not the friends, of the Irish cause. It is well understood by those who are seeking to bring to an end the disheartening and disgusting feuds that the mandate of peace must come from the Irish people themselves in Ireland and America, and it is sincerely hoped that this mandate will find decisive expression at Dublin. Mr. Redmond and his followers have issued a manifesto in reply to Mr. Dillon's, which was cabled to The Sun a fortnight ago. The Parnellite document contains this unhappy language:—"With the right of any persons who wish to mix themselves up with the personal quarrels between Mr. Dillon and his adherents on the one hand, and Mr. Healy and his supporters on the other, we have no desire to interfere; but the attempt to deceive Irishmen abroad into the belief that this factionist gathering possesses any of the authority of a national convention, has any higher purpose or view than the mere endeavor on the part of one section of Mr. Parnell's betrayers to humiliate and defeat the other, is an impudently and a fraud. Our duty to these fellow-countrymen who give us their support in a crisis of unparalleled difficulty compels us to make it clear that the proposed gathering has no countenance from us or any of our friends in Ireland. Having its origin in the desire of one section of the anti-Parnellite party to extort submission

from the other, we can look to it for no better result than a fresh outbreak of those unworthy wrangles for the leadership which have marked the history of that party from the day they first yielded to British influences in overthrowing Mr. Parnell and sacrificing their country's cause."

If Mr. Redmond represents any large section of the Irish people in maintaining this quarrelsome, uncompromising attitude, then all hope of any revival of the Irish cause in this day and generation must be abandoned. It is the belief that Ireland is ready to demand that unpatriotic, senseless wrangling between her representatives shall cease which has prompted an appeal to the Dublin convention on the subject. The signs are multiplying that this belief is well founded. If the demand for peace from Irishmen throughout the world be prompt and emphatic, then Ireland may yet be politically rejuvenated. The present moment is a great crisis in Irish affairs, and the responsibility for its rests upon the Irish people themselves. Some of their blind, selfish, incompetent representatives in Parliament are ready to sacrifice the last hope of their country to their own petty ambitions and animosities.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RESTORE HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

A Well Known Young Lady in Spanish Creek has her Experience—So Weakly She Could not to Up Stairs Without Resting—Her Friends Thought She Was in Consumption—Now the Picture of Health and Strength.

From the Traver, Vassar, 1896. Among the young ladies of Napscoo there is none better known or more highly esteemed than Miss Mary L. Byrnes. Her individual acquirements and popularity covered a more extended field, and she is a travelling lady-fair for the Rhinoceros Course Co., and has many customers on her route which extends from Oshawa to Oshawa. How this young lady happened to be the subject of this article is due to the fact that she also underwent a most remarkable change through the use of those wonderful little messengers of health, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When the reporter of the Traver called to make enquiry into her case, he was informed by the young lady herself, whose rosy cheeks and healthy appearance gave no indication that she had undergone a prolonged



illness. The reporter mentioned his mission and found Miss Byrnes quite willing to tell the particulars of what she termed "an escape from death." In reply to his query "what have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills done for you?" she replied, "why they have done wonders. I felt like a new woman now. For eight years I was weak and miserable, and at times I could not walk. I was greatly troubled with indigestion, and frequently could not keep anything on my stomach, not even a glass of milk. I had dizzy spells, severe headaches, and my complexion was of a yellowish hue. My kidneys also troubled me, and in fact I was all aches and pains. In going up a flight of stairs I had either to be assisted or would have to rest several times before I got to the top. At times my hands and feet would have no more warmth in them than lumps of ice. On one occasion while stopping at a hotel in Kingston, after waiting on a number of customers, I was doing in a faint. The landlady found me in this condition and sent for a doctor, who, after bringing me back to consciousness, gave me medicine to take. He told me that my system was so badly run down that it was imperative that I should have absolute rest. His medicine did me no beneficial effect that I could see, and I was a number of other doctors, with no better results. I became so low that I cared for neither work nor pleasure, and my friends thought I had gone into consumption. It was then that I determined to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and my appearance to-day will show you what a wonderful change they have wrought in me. I continued taking the Pink Pills for three months, and before discontinuing them every ache and pain had disappeared. I can now speak to highly of this wonderful medicine, and I am eager to let the fact be known for the benefit of other sufferers."

Mrs. Byrnes was present during the interview and willingly endorsed what her daughter said, adding that she believed they had saved her life. "The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nervous system that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills for Pale People, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation, for the sake of extra from a druggist, who for the sake of extra profit to himself, may say it is just good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

The Cur has made a present of a thousand roubles to Father Lagrange, Superior of the Convent of St. Stephen at our visit, who recently tendered to him a copy of his work, "St. Stephen and his Sanctuary."