

# THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

LEO XIII., Pope

## Current Topics

### Progress or Stagnation.

It was no great loss to the country that the Financial Debate, which was expected to last at least a fortnight, abruptly and unexpectedly fizzled out. Of the speeches that were delivered, the vast majority were hopelessly commonplace and uninteresting. Sir W. Russell alone of the Opposition members made any pretence at a serious attack on the Budget, and even his criticism was obviously more partisan and conventional than the expression of real and genuine feeling. The two principal points made by the quasi-leader of the Opposition were, first, that the Government had departed from the 'self-reliant' non-borrowing policy originally laid down by Mr. Ballance; and second, that the Government were adding to the public indebtedness at such a rate that we would soon be brought to a condition of national bankruptcy. The points were easily disposed of. In answer to the first, it was pointed out that owing to the inauguration of the Advances to Settlers and Lands for Settlement schemes, the circumstances of the Colony had changed since Mr. Ballance's time and borrowed money had become a necessity, though by far the greater part of it was directly reproductive. As to the second, Sir W. Russell, in common with all the other Opposition speakers, conveniently ignored the fact that there are a large number of half-completed railways in the Colony that can be soon converted into good paying lines by either being completed or by being constructed up to a given point, but that this work cannot possibly be done except on borrowed money. In the Opposition were to boldly declare that they would be willing that all public works should be allowed to remain as they are rather than that we should continue further borrowing, their attack on the Government might be entitled to some weight, but they have not done this, and under the circumstances everyone must feel that there is a certain amount of unreality and sham about the criticism they have offered.

For undoubtedly that is the crux of the whole question which the country is now called upon to face—Are our public works to remain at a standstill and the country to be allowed to stagnate, or are we to make an effort to continue the live vigorous progressive policy of recent years? The position was put very plainly by Sir Joseph Ward in a speech delivered just prior to the opening of the Financial Debate. Speaking at a gathering of journalists in Wellington, Sir Joseph Ward said that the Colony was now passing through a very important epoch in its history, and legislators were face to face with the question of whether the Colony was to be kept going ahead and to maintain its prosperity of the last few years, or whether it was the wish of the people that it should 'go slow.' What he desired was that the position should be fairly stated and that there should be no hypocritical pleadings for economy on the one hand, and clamorous demands for the prosecution of public works such as making roads and railways in various districts on the other. Sir Joseph Ward gave it as his opinion that it would be a ruinous thing for the Colony to adopt a 'go-slow' policy at the present juncture, because to stop or curtail its development would lead to a wave of depression throughout New Zealand.

There have been plenty of 'hypocritical pleadings for economy' on the part of members of the Opposition, but no one has pointed to any one of the works for which the loan moneys are allocated as being unnecessary, and if the works are thus really necessary and are to be carried out at all, the country may as well make up its mind to it that it can only be done on borrowed money.

### The Pope, the United States, and the Philippines.

A short time ago on the suggestion, it is said, of President Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, Governor of the Philippines, was despatched to Rome to hold a conference with the Vatican with a view to settling the difficult question of the friars' lands. The conference is now proceeding but as is usual in such cases the news supplied to us by the cable agents as to the progress of the negotiations is not very satisfactory. A few days ago we were informed that the Cardinals who represented the Vatican had declined to accept Governor Taft's proposals and that negotiations had been broken off. Almost the very next day we have another cable to the following effect: 'The Daily Chronicle' states that the Pope is intensely displeased at the Cardinals' conduct in the negotiations regarding the Philippines, and has over-ruled their decision. He declares that the American demand is reasonable, and has expressed readiness to treat with Mr. Taft, Governor of the Philippines, personally in the matter.' Obviously, the wise thing for Catholics here to do is to receive the cabled items with even more than the conventional grain of salt and to take nothing as final until full and definite information comes to hand by mail.

In the meantime it may be interesting to recall the position in which the matter stood when it was decided to despatch Governor Taft to interview the Vatican. The American Government had then made an offer of seven million dollars to the religious Orders in the Philippines for their property in the islands but this offer could not be accepted except with the approval of the Holy See. It was to secure the Pope's acceptance and ratification of this proposal that formed the main object of Governor Taft's visit to Rome. So far the Pope had been unwilling to authorise the sale of this property lest such action should be twisted by the Church's enemies into a condemnation of the friars themselves. The charges made against the Orders had been fully investigated by Archbishop Chappelle who found only a very small percentage among them worthy of censure. The friars have, on the admission of even Protestant travellers, done a magnificent work for Christianity and civilisation in the Philippines, and it would be cruelty and base ingratitude if they were sent out of the islands with even so much as the suspicion of a stain upon their good name. Fortunately Leo XIII. has the gifts of a statesman and diplomatist as well as of an administrator and it may be confidently anticipated that his exceptional tact, courtesy, and ability, will enable a satisfactory settlement to be arrived at.

In addition to the main question as to the disposal of the friars' lands some other pressing problems will also be likely to come up for discussion at this conference and notably the present position of the schools in the Philippines. The avowed policy of the American Government was to introduce a 'non-

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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sectarian system of education but under the present directors the system is being deliberately and unblushingly used as nothing more nor less than a means to Protestantise the islands. An American gentleman travelling in the Philippines sends the following particulars to the *Catholic Citizen*, Milwaukee: 'To begin with, the head of the whole educational system is a Rev. Dr. Fred. W. Atkinson, a Protestant clergyman whose record in selecting only Protestants, and notably Protestant clergymen, for his leading assistants is sufficient proof of his bigotry. He has placed the city schools of Manila in charge of Rev. Mason S. Stone, a Vermont Protestant, a Presbyterian clergyman, who, in turn, has appointed only Protestants as principals and teachers in the public schools of this important city. There are only two Catholic teachers (ladies) in this city and 70 Protestants to teach Catholic children and to supervise the education of Catholic youth.' Moreover, according to this writer, the Rev. E. B. Bryan, a most bigoted Protestant clergyman, who has often bitterly denounced the Catholic Church and the friars, has been made superintendent of normal schools and not one Catholic is to be found among any of the American teachers who are employed under him in the education and training of native teachers. The correspondent adds that choice of places in the provinces is given to the native teachers who apostatise together with double the amount of salary which is given to those teachers who remain true to their faith. It is just possible that this account—which is certainly sufficiently startling—is somewhat exaggerated but in any case it will clear the air and reassure public opinion in America to have the matter officially discussed with the Holy See.

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Since the foregoing was written the following further cable, dated Rome, July 23, has come to hand: 'The Pope gave an audience to Mr Taft, the United States Governor of the Philippines, and assured him that the Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines would be instructed to execute the plans mutually agreed upon by America and the Vatican.' From this it would appear that our anticipation as to the probability of a settlement being arrived at has been fulfilled.

### The Terms of Peace.

The full text of the Agreement signed by the Representatives of the Boers, on the one hand, and Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener on the other, is given in our recent exchanges, and although the substance of the terms had been already communicated to us by cable, the information now to hand is interesting as being more detailed, definite, and authoritative. The chief points in the Agreement are as follow:—

'Burghers to lay down all arms and recognise the King as their lawful Sovereign; all prisoners to be brought back as soon as possible to South Africa without loss of liberty or property; no action to be taken against such prisoners save where guilty of breaches of the laws of war; the Dutch language to be taught in schools where parents desire it, and to be used in Courts if necessary; rifles will be allowed for protection; military administration will be withdrawn as soon as possible, and, as soon as circumstances permit, self government substituted; no special tax will be imposed on landed property to pay the cost of the war; three million pounds will be provided for re-stocking Boer farms; colonial rebels to be liable to trial according to the law of the colony to which they belong, the rank and file to be disfranchised for life, but no death penalty to be inflicted.'

It will thus be seen that, so far from insisting on the 'unconditional surrender' which Mr Chamberlain talked about some time ago, Great Britain has made concessions in all directions. The liberty and property of the burghers are retained, the native language is preserved, an indemnity of three million pounds is to be paid for the purpose of re-stocking the Boer farms, and, most noteworthy of all, an arrangement has been made whereby a virtual pardon is conceded to the Cape rebels who took up arms during the war, this question being to the very last the great bone of contention between the two parties.

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It must be admitted that the terms are most generous—so generous, indeed, that some of the ultra-Conservatives in England are beginning to complain that they are altogether too lenient. This feeling was somewhat pointedly expressed by an old soldier who, when asked to rejoice at the attainment of 'peace with honor,' is said to have replied: 'Peace with honor, indeed! It seems to me that we have got all the peace, and the Boers have all the honor.' There can be little doubt, however, that the policy of Britain on this occasion is as wise as it has been generous. If there is to be any real peace and true loyalty in South Africa, the old bitter Boer feeling must be worn down, and that can only be done by continued generosity and patient kindness. We could never bring ourselves to swallow, even with a liberal allowance of salt, the spread-eagle cables which appeared in the papers a short time ago intimating that after the conclusion of peace the Boers were cheering themselves hoarse over Lord Kitchener, and were positively overflowing with loyalty to the country which they

had fought so fiercely and so long. If the Boers really indulged in such outbursts, in our opinion it meant very little, and the later cablegram announcing that a distinct reaction is apparent and that many burghers are wearing republican colours is much more likely to be the truth. It is sincerely to be hoped that the suggestion which, according to the cable, has been made in England, 'that the best means of overcoming bitterness would be by the appointment of prominent Dutchmen to the Executive Council or Repatriating Committee,' will be carried into effect, for it is only by a policy of this sort that the kindly feeling of the Boers—which is the surest guarantee of peace—can ever be secured.

### What the Clericals have done for Belgium.

Artemus Ward once sarcastically remarked that Shakespeare would have been an utter failure as a modern newspaper correspondent because he 'lacked the requisite imagination.' An illustration of the up-to-date correspondent's powers of imagination is furnished by the accounts given in many of the newspapers of the recent serious riots in Belgium. When the outbreak occurred the correspondents were, for the most part, in a state of blissful ignorance of the political history and industrial conditions of that interesting little country; but they got their imagination to work, and soon made the brilliant discovery that the Socialist outbreak, with all its attendant evils, was the direct result of the bad policy of the Catholic party in Belgium. One paper after another took up the foolish tale, and even a reputable journal like the *American Review of Reviews* lent its countenance to the silly fiction by finding space for the following:—'The Clerical party is chiefly responsible, by its narrow and illiberal policy, for the rapid growth in Belgium of bitter Radicalism and turbulent Socialism.' Fortunately, the American Catholic Truth Society has an official representative—the Rev. Father Van Der Heyden—residing in Belgium, and he promptly sent a complete and crushing refutation of the wholly unwarranted statement made by the *Review of Reviews*. He gave a detailed account of the reforms—some of which were referred to in our columns a fortnight ago—effected by the Clerical party since their accession to power in 1884, and the record shows that Belgium is, as we have often contended, really one of the most progressive countries in the world, and has in many important respects anticipated the advanced legislation of our own country.

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Here is the list, as given by Father Van Der Heyden, of the reforms achieved by the Catholic party since they assumed the reins of power. We quote from the Father's letter, dated Louvain, May 15, as it appeared in the *Catholic Standard and Times*. According to this, the Clerical party 'exempted all working men's homes from taxation, so that 52 per cent. of Belgian homes pay no personal taxes whatsoever. It passed a Bill pensioning aged workers, and at the present writing—one year after the passage of said Bill—177,000 old men and women enjoy the benefit of this pension. It reduced to one-fifth of a cent per mile the railroad fares of working men going to or coming from their work, whilst any other citizen pays one cent per mile in third class coaches, and almost three cents per mile in first class. It cut down by one-half, where working men are the interested parties, the legal expenses attendant upon the sale or transfer of property. It empowered the State to make loans at an interest of 2½ per cent., with every facility for payment of capital and interest, to help working men in securing their own homes. Eighteen thousand working men have in this way become proprietors of their homes in the last thirteen years, and the Government has 9,000,000 dol. standing out now on these homes—an immense sum, considering the size of the country. It must be added that if the Government loans at 2½ per cent., where a working man wishes to buy or build a home for himself, it pays him 3 per cent. for the money he leaves with it at the postal savings bank.'

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Notwithstanding all these concessions to the working classes, the burden of taxation is very light—lighter, indeed, than any other country in Europe excepting Switzerland. 'A Belgian,' says Father Van Der Heyden, 'pays seven dollars in taxes, a Frenchman fourteen, an Englishman eighteen.' On the political as well as on the economical side, the party has an excellent record. Since 1884 it 'greatly increased the list of eligibles for the Senate, which body is elected directly by the people. It granted plural suffrage, which is tempered universal suffrage. It produced proportional representation, which accords representatives to all parties, even to the parties in the minority, in proportion to the votes each list of candidates receives; whereas with the majority system, prevalent everywhere outside of Belgium and Switzerland, thousands who vote for a party in the minority are not represented at all in the legislative halls of their country. By introducing this latter reform two years ago the Catholic party reduced its majority in the House of Deputies from 72 members to 20, and put the quasi-defunct Liberal party on its feet again.' These are not the acts of a 'narrow and illiberal party,' but of a disinterested and progressive party—a party that is striving, and striving successfully, to improve the condition of all classes in the community.

## Death of Archbishop Croke.

A CABLE message received last week announced the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel. His Grace had been ill for some months, and when the last mail left Home there was little hope that the distinguished Prelate would recover. Some time ago his Grace asked for a Coadjutor, and on that occasion the *Cork Herald* said: 'This is an impressive sign that another striking figure in the Irish Church is passing into the shade. Always and without equivocation he was a friend and father of the people. "I preferred," he said himself, "the smiles of the poor to the blandishments of the rich, because I was for emancipating the serf and asserting the just rights of labor, for lifting up the old land generally, and making it as it might be, the fairest island in the sea, with her ports teeming with trade and her ships sailing in every ocean." What grander impulse could animate the priest or the citizen? and that impulse has guided him from first to last. It is now when he is seeking that period of rest which the fulness of time calls for that we can realise the magnitude of the work which this devoted Churchman and patriotic Irishman has accomplished. Half a century has flown by since he entered the service of the Church which he lived to adorn. Commencing his missionary career in his native Charleville, and having labored in subsequent years under the Southern Cross, he rose in due time to fill the ancient and historic See of Cashel of the Kings. That was just more than a quarter of a century ago, his consecration as Bishop dating back five years earlier. He is, therefore, to-day not only the ecclesiastical head of the province of Cashel, but the senior of all the bishops of a group of dioceses which contain over a million Catholics.'

'Long years, however, before the venerable Archbishop reached the high position in the Church which he has now filled for 20 years the name of the Rev. Thomas Croke was familiar throughout the land. Young, ardent, and independent, he was one of the very few priests who took the lead in the great Tenant Right movement in the early fifties. That movement was the first organised effort made to secure for the farmers of Ireland the right to live in their own land. Under the title of the League of the North and South, it grew until it justified its own name, though unhappily the union did not last. The time was not ripe for the bitterness which were then so keen to die out; but, nevertheless, the movement was not a failure, nor the efforts of men like young Father Tom Croke wasted. More than a quarter of a century passed—a period of trouble and turmoil in Ireland—and the old movement was revived under a new name. The curate of Charleville had become Archbishop of Cashel, but the heart of the Archbishop was the same sympathetic, fearless one that beat in the breast of the curate. He gave the movement the full strength of his support. This, as he said in after years, brought down on him "the maledictions of not a few, but the blessings of many." He was still the "unchanged and unchangeable," who never "turned his back in fear upon an enemy."

'Yes; the farmers of Ireland owe more to Archbishop Croke than they will ever realise. His friendship for them was a matter of principle and duty which, likewise, dictated his political action through life. The aim he set out in life to accomplish he always kept before him. To make young Irishmen manly and self-reliant, to teach them to be proud of their country, and to act so that their country may be proud of them—these have been the zealous cares of his old age. Of his work as an ecclesiastic we will not speak here. His name will live in the annals of the Church as one of her brightest ornaments. It is as the patriotic Irishman we regard him to-day—an Irishman whom all classes and creeds honor, and a noble man who, we all fervently wish, will enjoy for many years to come the rest which the toil of a long life has so richly earned.'

## Death of Cardinal Ledochowski.

His Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda died last week. The deceased, who was over 80 years of age, was born at Gorki, in Russia. He began his theological studies under the Lazarists in the College of St. John, Warsaw, and at the age of 18 received the ecclesiastical tonsure from the Bishop of Sandomir. After some studies at Vienna he proceeded to Rome, where he joined the 'Academia Ecclesiastica'; became domestic prelate and prothonotary apostolic; and also went as auditor of the nunciature to Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago de Chile. He was named Archbishop of Thebes, in *partibus infidelium*, on his appointment in 1861 to the nunciature of Brussels, where he remained four years.

In January, 1866, he was translated to the Archbishopric of Gnesen and Posen, with the title of Primate of Poland. In consequence of his resistance to the so-called May Laws enacted in Prussia, he was, in 1871, cast into prison, and, while there, was proclaimed a Cardinal by the Pope, in a secret consistory held in 1873. He was released from captivity in 1876 and went to Rome. Here he was made Prefect of the Propaganda in 1892, which office he held until his death.

St. Patrick's College, Ballarat, conducted by the Christian Brothers, has made great progress during recent years. In 1897 it had 50 boarders and 20 day pupils. On July 1, 1902, the numbers had increased to 103 boarders and 63 day pupils. Some thousands of pounds have been recently expended on the college and grounds.

Wanted Known.—That for acute Bronchitis or Pneumonia TUSSIGURA is an immediate and permanent remedy.—\*.\*

## The Landlords' Combine.

A CABLE message received last week states that the Irish landlords have combined, and are subscribing a capital of £100,000 with the object of opposing the United Irish League. We are prepared to accept the statement of the cableman that they are combining, but with regard to putting their hands in their pockets to fight their battle we have our doubts, as it is so contrary to their usual practice which is to put their hands into their tenants' pockets. This move on their part looks as if they had come to their last ditch.

Mr J. D. Phelan, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, has sent Mr John Redmond the sum of £500 towards the Nationalist defence in connection with the recent issue of writs at the instance of some landlords, who allege that there is a conspiracy to compel them to sell their properties below their value. Mr T. W. Russell visited some of these estates recently, and the result of his observations was that he came to the conclusion there was no economic rent to be got out of many of the holdings. The courts, in cases where sales to tenants have taken place, have fixed the price at an amount equal to about 18 years' purchase of the present high rental. Many of the landlords have recently raised their price to 27 years' rental, which is prohibitive, since the State would not advance money at such rates, as it would be impossible for the purchasers to meet their obligations. The tenants are willing and anxious to buy their holdings at from 16 to 18 years' purchase, and public opinion is in favor of compelling the landlords to sell at this price. This is what they call a conspiracy. From the proceedings of the last few years it is apparent that there is a huge conspiracy among the landlords to clear their estates of tenants and turn these into huge cattle runs. The contest is going to be a fierce one if the landlords persevere in their intention, but as the people have right and justice on their side we are confident that they will eventually come out victors. Now that the South African war is ended the people of the United Kingdom will be able to turn their attention to domestic affairs, and we are very much mistaken if they will allow the present administration to be the catspaw of a few selfish individuals, and permit half a dozen Irish landlords to dominate the policy of the Government.

A Dublin correspondent, writing under date June 14, says:—A writ has been issued at the suit of Lord De Freyne against a large number of defendants, the subject matter of the action being the dispute on the plaintiff's property. The action is for an injunction and damages. The injunction is asked for to restrain the defendants from acts of illegal conspiracy to procure the non-payment of rents on the De Freyne estate, to intimidate persons from entering into contracts, to procure boycotting, etc., etc. The following is a full list of the defendants:—

John Fitzgibbon, Patrick Webb, Denis Johnston, Bernard Harte, Owen McGarry, John Cullinan, M.P., O'Connor Kelly, M.P., William Duffy, M.P., the *Freeman's Journal* Ltd., John E. Redmond, M.P., John O'Donnell, M.P., David Sheehy, Laurence Ginnell, Alfred Webb, Andrew J. Kettle, William O'Brien, M.P., Michael Davitt, John Dillon, M.P., Patrick White, M.P., E. Haviland Burke, M.P., John McInerney, Thomas Harrington, John Roche, M.P., J. P. Farrell, M.P., Dr. Patrick Mulcahy, J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.P., Alderman J. J. Farrell, Joseph Delahunt, John Muldoon, and Richard McGhee.

The following are sued as members of the Standing Committee of the United Irish League: John E. Redmond, David Sheehy, Laurence Ginnell, John O'Donnell, Alfred Webb, Andrew Kettle, Patrick White, William O'Brien, Michael Davitt, John Dillon, Haviland Burke, John McInerney, Thomas Harrington, John Roche, J. P. Farrell, Dr. Mulcahy, Swift MacNeill, Alderman Farrell, Thomas Delahunt, John Muldoon, Richard McGhee.

Messrs John O'Donnell and John Dillon are in addition sued personally.

The writ is signed by Gerald Fitzgibbon, Pierce Nolan, Thomas L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., and Stephen Ronan, K.C.

The Press Association understands that in Parliamentary circles much importance is attached to the action which is being brought by Lord De Freyne against a group of Irish Nationalist members who are associated with the United Irish League. It is understood that his Lordship has the sympathy and support of other Irish landlords. There is also reason to believe that the defendants will strenuously resist the action, not only in their individual capacity, but also protect the funds of the League from an attack calculated, if successful, to impoverish its resources, just as the decision in the Taaf Vale case was opposed in the interest of trade union funds. The case is not unlikely to be carried on appeal from the courts in Dublin to the House of Lords.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, DUNEDIN.

The annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Dunedin, was held in St. Joseph's Hall, on Wednesday evening of last week. His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided, and there was a good attendance of members.

Mrs J. B. Callan read the annual report and balance sheet which were as follow:—

In presenting to their subscribers a short record of the year's work the committee gladly take advantage of the opportunity to recognise publicly the valuable help the Society has at all times received from his Lordship the Bishop, the clergy of the diocese, the Nuns of the Good Shepherd (Mount Magdala), the Sisters of Mercy (South Dunedin), U.S.S. Co., Messrs Callan and Gallaway, the Kaiangata Coal Co., and the subscribing members. We are glad to say that the active members, who joined last year, have

attended the meetings well and have helped considerably with the work of the Society, but there is still need and room for more workers. Once more we appeal to the Catholics of Dunedin to become at least honorary members and enable us to carry on more largely our work among the poor. The committee beg to thank Mrs Cantwell for past services and regret that she finds herself unable to continue as treasurer.

During the year the Society received a legacy of £50 from the estate of the late Mr Johnston of South Dunedin, of which the sum of £30 was placed as a fixed deposit in the bank. The euchre party held in April was successful and resulted in a net return of £11 16s.

The following active members have been elected office bearers for the year ending July, 1903:—President, Mrs Jackson (re-elected); vice-president, Mrs J. B. Cullen (re-elected); treasurer, Miss L. Conely; secretary, Miss D. Purton (re-elected); wardrobe keeper, Mrs Swanson (re-elected).

Articles distributed:—6 pairs of blankets (new), 26 pairs boots and shoes (new), 3 pairs slippers (new), 15 pairs boots (s.h.), 18 pairs stockings and socks (new), 7 do. (s.h.), 1 shawl (new), 14 cloaks and jackets (s.h.), 2 do. (new), 19 bodices (s.h.), 8 skirts (new), 17 do. (s.h.), 15 overalls (new), 2 do. (s.h.), 4 children's dresses (new), 9 do. (s.h.), 3 women's dresses (s.h.), 14 shirts, 27 sets women's and children's underwear, 32 sets do. (new), 1 macintosh (new), 8 coats (s.h.), 7 pairs trousers (s.h.), 5 vests (s.h.), 2 boy's suits (new), 1 jersey (s.h.), 1 cap (s.h.), 21 yds flannel, 83 yds flannelette, 100 yds print, 62 yds dress material, 40 yds lining, 5 yds holland. Medicine, soup, etc., have been sent to various sick persons, and rosary beads, prayer books, and scapulars have also been distributed.

Forty-six sewing meetings have been held during the year, 366 visits have been paid to the poor, two penitents have been sent to Mount Magdala, seven children have been sent to Nelson, three girls to the orphanage at South Dunedin, and a child to her people in Australia. The Society has also had 11 children baptised. Grocery orders have been given to 77 persons, and coal orders to 49, which is in addition to the truck of coal given to the Society by the Kaitangata Coal Company.

#### BALANCE SHEET.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
To balance in bank	...	By euchre party expenses...	3 1 0
July 1901	4 2 10	„ U.S.S. Co.	16 0 0
„ Subscriptions	71 3 6	„ Groceries	17 2 6
„ Donations	31 4 6	„ Boots	12 16 0
„ Gross receipts of	...	„ Coal	10 18 0
euchre party	14 17 0	„ Drapery	45 10 1
„ St. Vincent de	...	„ Mount Magdala	5 0 6
Paul poor box	3 10 9	„ Offerings	2 0 0
		„ Urgent board	1 5 0
		„ Nourishment	2 16 0
		„ Sundries—stamps,	...
		telegram, char-	...
		woman, train fare,	...
		etc.	6 9 6
		„ Balance in bank	2 0 0
	£124 18 7		£124 18 7

His Lordship, in proposing the adoption of the report and balance sheet, said he was glad to have the opportunity of thanking those ladies who had worked so energetically in the cause of charity during the year. They deserved the best thanks of those present and also of the community, for they had labored very earnestly and with great success. They did not look for thanks; they looked for something higher—a reward from God. He was pleased to hear that this deserving Society was in a flourishing condition, that many active and honorary members had joined it since the last annual meeting, and trusted that there would be a considerable increase of members—both active and honorary—during the coming year. There was always poverty to be relieved, and even in the most prosperous times sickness brought about cases of distress which required assistance. They should urge their people to give every assistance to those good ladies who devoted themselves to this work so that they may carry it on with success. His Lordship, in conclusion, thanked the ladies for what they had done in the past, and hoped the Society would prosper, and that their revenue would increase, so that they might continue still more successfully their great work of charity.

The Rev. Father Murphy, in seconding the motion, said it had given him great pleasure since the foundation of the Society to see the efficient manner in which the work had been carried out by those ladies who took an active part in its affairs. They knew that many of these ladies were carrying out this work of charity at a great sacrifice to themselves. Their reward, however, would be in proportion to the sacrifices made. He hoped that many of those present would become active members, and suggested that the different parts of the city should be represented. By having active members in various districts of the city careless Catholics would be sought out and induced to attend to their duties, and cases of distress would be discovered and relieved.

Mr J. J. Connor regretted that there were not more men present at the meeting. He thought some effort should be made to get the men to take a greater interest in the work of this admirable Society. As this was the only society among the Catholics of Dunedin for the distribution of charity it should be generously supported and made as efficient as possible. He was gratified to hear that the affairs of the Society were in such a healthy condition. No woman could do herself a greater honor than by becoming a member of this Society, and it should be the highest ambition of every good Catholic to become an active worker for it.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried. His Lordship having thanked those present for their attendance, the proceedings terminated.

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 26.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday last. After Vespers his Grace the Archbishop explained very fully the recent Encyclical Letter of the Holy Father.

Mr P. J. Garvey, son of the Governor of the Terrace Gaol, proceeds home by the Delphic this week to study medicine at the Edinburgh University. On the eve of his departure he was the recipient of a presentation from his colleagues in the Public Works Department.

The examination of the Catholic schools in the Wellington district will begin on August 11.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys have decided to hold a social at Spiller's Hall on the 30th of the present month.

The treasurer of the Wellington branch of the Irish National Federation has received from the Irishmen of Blenheim the sum of £17 10s 6d, with a promise of more to follow, in support of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. In a covering letter the Blenheim committee express their appreciation of the efforts of the Nationalist leaders to settle the people on the land. The sum of £50 was forwarded from Wellington to Mr John Redmond last month.

A very pleasant social reunion was held in the Sydney Street Schoolroom on Wednesday, the object of the entertainment being to raise funds to furnish the Zealandia stall at the coming bazaar. There was a large attendance and among the audience were the Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., and Rev. Fathers Holley and Walsh. A most enjoyable concert was given by Mrs Kelly, Misses Kenny and Redmond, and Messrs Searl and Carr. Miss Bannister and Mr Scanlon contributed recitations, and Misses Collins and Henry an Irish jig. An excellent supper was provided and dancing was indulged in for some time.

### WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 25.

The country districts, comprising Turakina, Marton, Bulls, and Huntville, which have been served for many years from Wanganui, have now been formed into a separate parish, under the charge of Rev. Father Costelloe, who has made Marton his headquarters. In the old days, when the Very Rev. Dean Kirk was without an assistant priest, he himself, often under great difficulties, ministered to the spiritual wants of the people of these districts. As the parish of Wanganui increased in importance, a second priest was stationed here in the person of Rev. Father Tymons, who relieved Dean Kirk of these arduous duties. On the departure of Father Tymons for Palmerston North, nearly three years ago, Rev. Father O'Sullivan took up the work, paying regular visits to these places, and spending only one Sunday in the month in Wanganui. By his untiring zeal and devotion to duty he has endeared himself to all those under his care, and genuine regret was expressed when it became known that the term of his ministrations was about to come to an end. The formation of these districts into a parish, however, was unavoidable, as the present requirements of the Wanganui parish urgently demand the presence of two resident priests, and the increase in the number of Catholics in the country districts makes the change still more necessary.

As stated, Rev. Father Costelloe has made Marton his headquarters, and already arrangements have been made for the erection of a suitable church there, the building of which will be started shortly.

Of late the health of the Very Rev. Dean Kirk has not been of the best, so that the additional help that will be given him by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan will tend to make less trying the multitudinous duties inseparable from his position.

A conference of the clergy on this coast will be held in Wanganui early next month.

### DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 28.

The Rev. Father Ahern, formerly a member of the diocesan clergy, assisted on Sunday at the Pro-Cathedral. It is understood that Father Ahern may again be attached to the diocese.

Rev. Father John O'Connell has been transferred from Waimate to the Pro-Cathedral and assisted at the services on Sunday. The vacancy at Waimate is being temporarily filled by Rev. Father Aubrey, from Timaru.

The annual charity sermon and appeal on behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be preached on Sunday next in the Pro-Cathedral. Collections will be made at all the Masses and at Vespers in aid of the funds of the local conference. The officers of the society also hope to be in a position to distribute their annual report and balance sheet on the occasion.

At a great gathering in the Canterbury Hall on Tuesday evening last in connection with the presentation of war medals to members of various contingents by his Excellency the Governor, the Right Rev. Bishop Grimms and Very Rev. Father Price occupied seats on the platform. For the establishment of a Home for Army



and Navy Veterans, another object for which the meeting was held, the Governor addressed those assembled, giving ample reasons for the very great interest he is taking in such an institution. A large and representative committee was appointed to further the work, the Catholic body being represented on the committee by his Lordship Dr. Grimes, Sir George Clifford, and Councillor H. H. Loughnan.

The North Canterbury Board of Education, are, from various causes, experiencing great difficulty in keeping up the supply of teachers, especially for country schools. It was stated at the last meeting of the Board that applications were advertised for teachers in Otago, Southland and Marlborough but without a single response.

Specifications are being prepared by the architects, Messrs England Bros., whose competitive design was adopted, for the new presbytery in brick at St. Mary's, Manchester street. When these are ready tenders are to be immediately invited for the work. Meanwhile the resident clergy are removing to other quarters and the antiquated structure which has done varied duty will be demolished.

From advices received by the Hon. C. C. Bowen from Sir Clement Markham, we learn that the Antarctic relieving ship, Morning, may be expected to reach Lyttelton early in November. The vessel will try the ice pack in December or January. Both the relieving vessel Morning and the exploring one Discovery, it is conjectured, will endeavor to return to Lyttelton in March or April of next year.

On Tuesday last at Mount Magdala Asylum the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen was observed with befitting solemnity. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop. The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., was assistant priest, Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell deacon, and Rev. Father Marnane sub-deacon. The following clergy were also present: The Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, Rev. Fathers O'Donnell (Queenstown), Richards and McDonnell. The music of the Mass was beautifully rendered by the choir of Sisters and 'children,' and the occasional discourse preached by the Bishop. The officiating and visiting clergy were afterwards suitably entertained.

On Wednesday morning Lord Raufurly, the Hon. Mr Butler, A.D.C., and the Mayor of Christchurch inspected the new cathedral in course of erection. The visitors were received by his Lordship Bishop Grimes and Mr Jamieson, one of the contractors, and conducted over the building so far as it is finished. His Excellency expressed much interest in the building and also in the new machinery imported by the contractors for aiding in its construction. The work has gone on unceasingly through the winter, the weather experienced being favorable for open air operations, with comparatively little variation, consequently the immense pile is mounting upwards with amazing rapidity.

There is a great awakening of interest in the matter of having better means of communication between the city and the shipping. At a public meeting held some time ago, a committee of enthusiasts was appointed to go thoroughly into details. These gentlemen, representing as they do quite a variety of opinions, have just now furnished their report. Two recommendations are made which read as follows:—1. That the Lyttelton Harbor Board be respectfully requested to cause a survey to be made of the entrance to the Sumner Estuary, with a view to determining the practicability of constructing a canal in the direction of Christchurch, as far as may be upon the lines proposed by the late Mr R. Gard'ner. 2. That (a) borings to determine the difficulties likely to be met with at Sumner Estuary; and (b) a rough survey to test the apparent feasibility of the Gollan's Bay and Sumner railway route, should precede any costly attempt to improve the accommodation at Lyttelton Harbor.

## WAIMATE.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 28.

A concert, under the auspices of the Waimate Choral and Orchestral Union, was held in the Oddfellows' Hall on Tuesday last. The programme consisted of two selections by the orchestra, songs by some of the members, and choruses by a choir of forty voices. The success of the concert is mainly due to the conductor, Mr C. J. Goldstone, who also is the conductor of St. Patrick's choir. Among the members of the union are several members of St. Patrick's, some of whom take the leading parts.

It was with sincere regret that the news was received here that the Rev. Father O'Connell had been removed to the Cathedral parish. He received word on Friday morning and left by the express on Saturday. Since Father O'Connell came to the district four years ago he had made a large number of friends both among Catholics and non-Catholics. His services will be greatly missed in the parish, for his zeal and energy were very great. It was through him that the local branch of the Hibernian Society was founded, and to him its success is due. He also founded the Altar Society, of which he was president. Before leaving he was presented by the school children with a beautiful surplice as a token of their esteem. A large number of townspeople bade him good-bye at the railway station before he left. The Rev. Father Aubry, of Timaru, takes his place here.

In cases of Sprains or any injury to the limbs the application of WITCH'S OIL gives instant relief.—\*.\*

The 'Excelsior' plough is 'Champion of the World.' On hill-side, lea, swamp, tussock, or stubble it is equally at home.—Morrow, Bassett and Co., sole agents in New Zealand.—\*\*\*

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 24.

At St. Benedict's last Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Father Gillan preached in the evening. The music was exceptionally fine.

The new regulations issued by the Government for the industrial homes are considered by our local ecclesiastical authorities to be too stringent and unnecessarily irksome.

A very bitter leader appeared in our morning paper yesterday on the Irish question. The editor was inspired to write by the statements cabled out and attributed to Mr Crimmins as to the 'contentedness and prosperity of Ireland.'

The twenty-ninth anniversary ball of the local branch of the Hibernian Society was held last evening in the Hibernian Hall. It was an excellent turn out and reflected credit upon the members. A large number of guests from kindred societies were present. The following officers attended: Bro. Stead (D.P.), Bro. Beehan (D.V.P.), Bro. W. Kane (D.S.), Bro. Sheahan (D.T.), Bro. Y. Williams (branch president), Bro. F. Gordon (V.P.), Bro. D. Flynn (treasurer), Bros. Nerheny, Patterson, and Fairweather. A sumptuous supper was provided.

His Lordship the Bishop preached at St. Patrick's on Sunday evening. The subject of his sermon was the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which he said was doing an incalculable amount of good in an unostentatious manner. Few indeed were aware of the work it was doing in the way of giving food and clothing to those who stood in need of assistance. The Bishop concluded by exhorting his hearers to remember in their charity the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and promised the contributors that they would be rewarded hereafter by Him Who said, 'When I was hungry you gave Me to eat, when I was thirsty you gave Me to drink, and when I was naked you clothed Me.'

The sad news of the death of our former Bishop, his Grace Archbishop Croke, was received here this morning and caused genuine regret. Not only was he a great Churchman, but also a sterling patriot, and his memory will be enshrined in the hearts and affections of his countrymen. Upon his return from the Eternal City, in the midst of the fierce fight of the land war, he publicly said 'I have come back unchanged and unchangeable.' This diocese owed him much, as during his short stay in it he released from debt those portions of it which were encumbered. His name and fame shall be treasured by generations yet to come as one of the men who gave new life to Ireland.

## Party Government.

Mr T. M. HEALY, M.P., presided recently at a debate of the Dublin Trinity College Historical Society. The proposition 'That party government is undesirable' was defeated by a considerable majority.

Mr Healy, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, said that, having entered Parliament at the age of 25, he was much impressed by the great men of Mr Gladstone's Government. Mr Biggar, however, to whom he had confided this sense of reverence, said that these great men were merely 'a row of jealous individuals.' The extension of the franchise, though devised by the Liberal party for the destruction of Conservatism, had done more for Conservatism than any other measure of Parliament, and by a still more extraordinary stroke of fortune had laid the foundation of the permanent existence of the House of Lords. Before the extension of the franchise the House of Lords was constantly frightened with threats of extinction by the unknown forces of an unchained democracy.

To-day, owing to the fact that every man has a vote, and many have several, the House of Lords knows exactly the pulse of the people; it knows exactly how the people are brigaded and regimented and marched, and it takes steps accordingly, so that there was no longer, as regards the general body of the English people—of course, Ireland stood in a different position—any likelihood of conflict between the Lords and Commons. The result was that the House of Lords had received a new lease of life. The effect of the extension of the franchise on the House of Commons was that in this present Parliament, with its large Conservative majority, they had a Commons more Liberal than that one in which Mr Gladstone had a majority of 180, and far more altruistic and considerate in its attitude towards great social questions. All government, to his mind, was objectionable. It was not a question of what was the best government, but what was the least bad.

The party government of England had great disadvantages, but it had many advantages, and from the Englishman's point of view he did not think it was a system which they were likely deliberately to alter. Englishmen were more easily governed than Irishmen, because there was among them a greater distributed stupidity. In Ireland ability was so widespread and genius so common that the people were more difficult to govern. The troops of silent Tories who obeyed their leaders unquestioningly in the House of Commons really exercised a good deal of influence in local affairs by the quiet pressure which they brought to bear upon permanent heads of Government departments. Mr Healy concluded by describing himself, amid much laughter, as 'a relic of party government.'

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—\*.\*

If Cyclists or Footballers meet with accidents, they will find that Evan's WITCH'S OIL is infallible.—\*.\*

## Concert at Alexandra.

Few and far between come the musical treats such as the people of Alexandra had the opportunity of listening to on Thursday evening last (says the local *Herald*), on the occasion of the concert given in aid of the building fund of the Clyde Catholic Church. Taking advantage of the visit to the district of Miss Rose Blaney, the celebrated Dunedin soprano, the promoters of the concert sought that lady's assistance, and, in response to the appeal, Dunedin's talented vocalist unhesitatingly offered her services, as also did her accomplished sister, Mrs Costelloe, albeit both ladies did so at some personal inconvenience, as they were both suffering from rather severe colds. The announcement that these renowned singers were to take part in the evening's entertainment had the effect of attracting an unusually large audience, the Town Hall being literally packed to suffocation when the curtain rose, and judging by the repeated and enthusiastic demonstrations of approval one and all were intensely delighted with the efforts of the performers. The first item on the programme was a selection, 'The Bohemian girl,' by the Alexandra Orchestral Society, which was excellently rendered. By special request, Mr A. G. Murphy then gave the patriotic song, 'Motherland,' in which he scored a decided hit at the concert held a week previously, and he was again highly successful in the rendering of the song, his effort being greeted with prolonged applause. Miss Rose Blaney, who was very warmly received, then appeared and gave an exquisite rendering of 'At my window,' for which she was vociferously applauded, and in response to an undeniable encore she sang 'Comin' thro' the Rye' in a manner that was highly pleasing to the audience. Mr James Austin, who was in good voice, followed with a capital rendering of 'Anchored,' for which he was deservedly applauded. The trio, 'Queen of the night,' given by Mrs Costelloe, Miss Blaney, and Miss Drumm, was an excellent item, and the sinners were demonstratively applauded. Mrs J. Miller was very successful in her rendering of 'Good-bye, Mavourneen,' and in response to an encore she sang 'The dear little shamrock.' Mrs Costelloe gave a very fine rendering of that pathetic song 'Daddy,' and in response to the demands of the audience for an encore, the same lady contributed 'Arrah go on,' in a most charming manner. This item simply 'brought down the house,' and the audience again demanded an encore, but, as she was suffering from a cold, Mrs Costelloe contented herself by bowing her acknowledgments.

The chairman, Mr James Kelman, in an appropriate speech, thanked the performers for their kind assistance, and also the audience for their attendance. He expressed his great pleasure at being able to welcome, at an Alexandra concert, such talented vocalists as Miss Blaney and Mrs Costelloe, and he felt sure that everyone was highly delighted with the singing they had listened to that evening.

After a short interval, the Alexandra Orchestral Society contributed a selection, 'The daughter of the regiment,' in first-class style, after which Miss Blaney again appeared and gave an excellent rendering of 'Embarrassment,' repeating the last verse in response to an encore. Misses Richards and Murphy sang 'The fisherman,' for which they were loudly applauded and were obliged to repeat the last verse to satisfy the audience's demand. Mrs Costelloe again won the hearty appreciation of her auditors by her singing of 'Anchored,' and she had to reappear and repeat the last verse before the audience could be quieted. Mrs Miller's singing of 'Flora Macdonald's lament' was an excellent item, and then followed a duet, 'Sainted Mother,' which was exquisitely sung by Mrs Costelloe and Miss Blaney. The item was perhaps the gem—a gem among many gems—of the evening's programme, and the singers had to reappear and repeat the last stanza. Another selection by the orchestra was well received and the singing of 'God save the King' concluded one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the kind ever held in Alexandra. The Alexandra Brass Band contributed a number of selections in good style, prior to the opening of the concert.

Misses Drumm (of Dunedin) and Miss Reany acted as accompanists during the evening.

The gross proceeds of the entertainment amount to about £40. We think this is about the record for a local concert, and Miss Reany (who organised the entertainment) is to be congratulated on the success of her efforts in not only providing a first-class entertainment, but also in materially assisting the worthy cause for which the concert was promoted.

A memorial to the late Right Rev. Dr. Crane, O.S.A., is to be erected in Bendigo cemetery. The memorial will take the form of a monument, consisting of a Celtic Cross in grey and red Scottish granite on a pedestal of similar material, and will cost not less than £300.

Mr Denis O'Donovan, whose resignation of the post of Parliamentary Librarian was recently chronicled, is spending a week or two in Sydney (says the *Freeman's Journal*), prior to his leaving for the old country. Of his three daughters, two have been dedicated to the service of the Church in Australia—one in the French Order of Sacre Cœur at Malvern (Victoria) another in the Tasmanian community of the Presentation Order. The third daughter is at present staying at New York, where she will be joined by her father on his way to Europe. There are two sons—one in New Guinea, the other in West Australia. Mr O'Donovan has been appointed to represent the Queensland Government at the Tonquin Exhibition in November next. Meanwhile he will have opportunities of direct personal touch with congenial worlds which would be denied him in Australia.

For Chilblains there is positive lyno remedy to approach Evan's WITCH'S OIL—an absolutely certain cure.—\*.\*

## The Cork Exhibition.

THE Cork Exhibition, which was opened on May 1, has been a great success. At a meeting of the committee held in the early part of June the Lord Mayor announced that during the month of May 200,000 persons had passed the turnstiles. So far, the season for American visitors had not properly set in, and it was therefore expected that June and July would be the best months.

Early this year Lord O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, presented a cup valued at £250 to the committee of the Exhibition for an eight-oared boat race. Invitations for this contest were sent to the principal rowing clubs in Great Britain, the United States, and the Continent. The trophy was to become the property of the winning crew. This contest came off last week on the river Lee, and the cable informs us that there were 50,000 persons present. The Leander crew won in 11min 11½sec. A length and a-quarter behind came the crew representing the Berlin Rowing Club, who were the best exponents of the Continental quick stroke. The event attracted numerous visitors from all parts of the world. The cable states that the Exhibition will benefit to the extent of at least £100,000 by the event. There is evidently a mistake in the amount; perhaps it should be £10,000.

His Majesty the King has given a cup for an international yacht race to take place in connection with the Exhibition, at which it is expected the Meteor, Columbia, and Shamrock II. will compete.

An American visitor to the Exhibition gives the following interesting particulars:—

'There are 40 acres in the grounds. These contain 10 acres of buildings, and there has been an expenditure of over £40,000. The exhibits number 550, of which 80 per cent. are Irish. Of these nearly half belong to merchants and manufacturers of Cork city and county. Exhibits from the City and County of Dublin number 60, and from Belfast and Antrim 50.

'We have been long accustomed to hear in America that there is no real progress in Ireland outside of Ulster. It will, therefore, be news to most people to hear that the population of this most southern city has increased by over 10,000 since 1883. It is calculated by Mr R. A. Atkins, honorary secretary to the present Exhibition, that the shipping trade of the port of Cork has improved by at least 40 per cent, and that the volume of business has improved by over 50 per cent.

'The manufacturing and other enterprises in the City and County of Cork since 1883 have absorbed capital to the amount of nearly £1,000,000. Among the most important manufactures are woollens, linens, shoes, chemicals, soap, felt and straw hats, starch, and bacon.

'The citizens of Cork have smartly equipped electric street cars that convey passengers within the city and to the extreme suburban points for a penny fare. The capital of the company is £20,000, and upon this the shareholders have been receiving a 5 per cent dividend. Over 2000 houses for private occupation have been built in Cork since 1883 at a cost of over £1,000,000.

'In addition to the marks of progress named, I find that the Cork City government, during the same period, has erected 1000 model cottages for laborers, which are rented at an average of 48 cents a week. Since 1883 the business houses in Cork have been much improved in appearance, inside and out, many having been remodelled and greatly enlarged. Most of the merchant companies have taken advantage of the law of limited liability in trading to secure increased capital. There are twice as many good hotels as in 1883, and the accommodation for freight and passengers at the terminals of the principal railway lines has been improved beyond recognition.

'Finding Cork thus advanced, it became still more interesting to look into the condition of things in the rest of Ireland. The deposits and cash balances in the joint stock banks of Ireland in 1883 amounted to £30,000,000. At the close of the year 1901 this total had been increased to £43,000,000. There are nine such banks, having between them branch offices and agencies throughout Ireland to the number of 520—an increase of 70 since 1880.

'Looking at industrial Ireland from the point of view of a decreasing population, the showing is more remarkable. In 1883 the post office and trustee savings banks had on deposit £4,000,000. Last year the amount aggregated £11,000,000. The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank alone has increased over 200 per cent.

'The extension of Irish railways, in the face of a steady drain by emigration, is yet more of a puzzle. In 1871 there were 1988 miles open for traffic. The population of the whole country then was 5,412,377. This had been reduced to 4,556,546 in 1901, and the number of miles of railway had increased to 3183. The number of passengers carried in 1871 was 15,441,934. This was increased in 1900 to 27,649,815. The total receipts for passengers and freight in 1871 was a little over £2,000,000. In 1900 it was nearly £4,000,000. Of the total receipts in 1871 there was expended 52 per cent. for working and maintenance. For similar purposes in 1900 the expenditure was 60 per cent.

'It is, further, interesting to note that of the stock guaranteed by the British Government for the purchase of Irish land by the occupying farmers, the Irish people are holders to the extent of £11,000,000. Upon this a dividend of 2½ per cent. is paid. To the various loans issued by the British Government the Irish have subscribed £32,000,000.

Do not forget whenever you are suffering from a Bad Cold to send immediately for TUSSICURA.—\*.\*

Should you be afflicted with chilblains, WITCH'S OIL will give you immediate relief. A certain cure.—\*.\*

## INTERCOLONIAL.

➤ The N.S.W. Premier, Sir John See, has given half an acre of land for a new convent and grounds at Cumnock, new Molong, New South Wales.

Although owing to his advanced age—nearly 89 years—the Right Rev. Mgr. Rigney's permanent recovery can scarcely be hoped for, we (*Freeman's Journal*) are pleased to be able to state that the venerable prelate has much improved.

The *Advocate's* Bendigo correspondent, writing under date 9th instant, says: 'The news that the resignation of his Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Reville, of the Bishopric of Sandhurst, was not accepted by the Pope, was received in Bendigo on Wednesday evening, and was learned with great gratification by all his people. His Lordship has endeared himself to his flock during the many years he has been among them, and when it was heard that he had forwarded his resignation to Rome, universal sorrow was felt. Not only the Catholic community, but the citizens in general, are pleased to know that the Bishop will not sever his connection with the diocese, and all join in wishing that he may continue for many years to guide his people, and carry on his good works for their benefit, and the promotion of religion.'

Senator O'Connor (says the *Catholic Press*) has a quiet humor at times. The other night in the Senate, Senator Neild sought to take him by guile. He quoted the notorious opinion given by Mr R. E. O'Connor, that the seat of government cannot legally be anywhere outside New South Wales. In the first place, Senator Neild asked, did Mr R. E. O'Connor Q.C., give the opinion in question (which he quoted at length). To this Senator O'Connor replied, 'I have no official information on the subject.' The House yelled. The second question was, 'Is the Mr R. E. O'Connor Q.C., identical with Senator R. E. O'Connor, K.C., Vice-President of the Executive Council?' To this the answer of Senator O'Connor was, 'This question involves a physiological problem, upon which experts differ, and upon which I am afraid I cannot give an unbiased opinion.' Again the gentlemen on the benches were convulsed with mirth, and Senator Neild collapsed.

The Rev. Father Masterson, S.J., has left Sydney to join the Jesuit parish at Hawthorne, Victoria. Prior to his departure he was the recipient of a presentation from the clergy of Sydney. The function took place in St. John's College. The presentation, which was made by Mgr. O'Brien on behalf of the priests, consisted of a handsome silver-mounted inkstand and silver-mounted ebony pen, the very best that could be obtained in Sydney. Mgr. O'Brien made a few eloquent remarks, in the course of which he paid a high eulogy to the priestly, social, and scholarly character of Father Masterson, and referred to the appropriate nature of the gifts in view of the signal services performed by his able pen in the interests of truth and social harmony in this country when on a recent occasion both were assailed by calumniators of the Catholic body. The speaker spoke in complimentary terms of the Society of Jesus, of which Father Masterson was so worthy a member. Father Masterson, in response, expressed his happiness in being amongst the priests of the Archdiocese, and his sense of the high compliment they had paid him.

THE Rev. Brother Urban, Provincial of the Marist Brothers in Australasia, whose death was referred to by our Auckland correspondent in our last issue, passed away at St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, on Friday, July 11. The deceased, who had led a life of great activity, and accomplished much in the course of that education of the young in at least three continents (says the *Freeman's Journal*), was born in Mayo, Ireland, and received his early education in the Marist Brothers' High School in that town. While there, he had for his fellow student and companion the present illustrious Bishop of Sligo, the Right Rev. Dr. Clancy. When 19 years of age he entered the Order of the Marist Brothers, making his novitiate at their principal house in Scotland. After a successful course of studies, he was appointed to the staff of Brothers at St. Joseph's College, Dumfries, where he showed exceptional capacity for the work to which he had devoted his life. After some years at this place, he was sent to South Africa as Director of St. Joseph's Academy, Capetown. Here, during a residence of seventeen years, he won golden opinions from all with whom he came in contact, his work as Director of the Academy being crowned with extraordinary success. During the latter part of his term he was Visitor to all the South African houses of the Marist Brothers. To the great regret of the clergy, his fellow-religious, and the pupils, he was recalled to France in 1897 to assume the duties of Provincial of the British Isles, which office he discharged with his usual energy and devotedness for the next four and a-half years. Falling into ill-health owing to repeated attacks of influenza, it was deemed advisable to find a warmer climate for the self-sacrificing Provincial, and accordingly he was sent in December, 1901, to Sydney. Here since his arrival he has acted as Provincial of the Order in Australasia. The same activity and earnestness that characterised Brother Urban's career in other continents was also exhibited in Australia. His strength, however, proved unequal to the duties of his high position, and while in New Zealand in January last he became seriously ill. He came back to Sydney, and for a time rallied, but a paralytic stroke which he received in May last entirely incapacitated him from work, and he gradually sank, and passed to his reward on the 11th inst. as stated. Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated by the Rev. Father Muraire, S.M., in St. Joseph's College chapel on Saturday, and about 100 Brothers of the Order accompanied the remains to their last resting-place in Field of Mars Cemetery. The ceremonies at the graveside were performed by the Very Rev. Father Olier, S.M., assisted by the Very Rev. Father Muraire, S.M., Rev. Father Marcel, S.M., and Rev. Father Maher, M.S.H.

## Friends at Court

## CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 3, Sunday.—Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost.  
 " 4, Monday.—St. Dominic, Confessor.  
 " 5, Tuesday.—Feast of Our Lady of the Snows.  
 " 6, Wednesday.—The Transfiguration of Our Lord Jesus Christ.  
 " 7, Thursday.—St. Cajetan, Confessor.  
 " 8, Friday.—St. Cyriacus and Companions, Martyrs.  
 " 9, Saturday.—St. Emidius, Bishop and Martyr.

## ST. DOMINIC, CONFESSOR.

St. Dominic, who was born at Calahorra, in Old Castile, was distinguished in his early youth by piety and love of study. Having been ordained a priest, he went, in company with his bishop, to the south of France, where he witnessed the atrocities committed by the Albigenses. The sight of so many ruined souls moved him to devote his life to their conversion. It was then that our saint propagated the use of the holy Rosary, which was revealed to him in a vision by the Blessed Virgin. After spending 10 years in this toilsome mission, St. Dominic, in 1215, founded a new Order, the chief object of which was to furnish to the Church zealous preachers and missionaries for the instruction of the Faithful and the conversion of the heretics. He selected the Rule of St. Augustine for the use of his Order, adding certain statutes, which were borrowed chiefly from those of the Premonstratensians. The habit which he gave to his religious consisted of a white tunic and scapular, with long black mantle, from which latter robe robe was derived their name, 'Black Friars.' Pope Honorius III., in 1216, approved of the new Society under the title of 'Preaching Friars.' The same Pontiff appointed Dominic 'Master of the Sacred Palace,' which office is to this day held by a member of the Order. Also St. Dominic founded an Order for women, to whom he gave the rule of the Friars, and a Tertiary Order for people living in the world. The Order of St. Dominic has contributed to the Church, besides countless saints, three Popes, 60 cardinals, about 150 archbishops, and upwards of 800 bishops.

## THE TRANSFIGURATION OF OUR LORD.

The glorious Transfiguration of Our Blessed Lord took place a few months before His Sacred Passion. The scene of this mystery, which was intended to confirm the faith of His Apostles under their coming trials, was probably Mount Thabor, a lofty mountain in Galilee, situated a few miles to the east of Nazareth. 'And after six days,' says the Evangelist, 'Jesus taketh with Him Peter and James and John his brother, and bringeth them up into a high mountain to pray.' These three Apostles, who were afterwards to behold Our Lord sorrowful in the Garden of Gethsemani, were chosen to be the special witnesses of the glory of His Transfiguration. 'And while He prayed He was transfigured before them. And His face did shine as the sun and His garments became shining and exceeding white as snow.' In other words, Jesus laid aside the ordinary appearance of His mortal flesh and assumed by anticipation His glorified Body, revealing to the astonished eyes of His Apostles the glory and splendor which delight the eyes of the heavenly citizens and fill their hearts with an indescribable sweetness and joy.

## Weather - Vanes.

TRAVELLERS who are unaccustomed to the sight, are often amused to see the figure of a cock—or, as is often said in America, a 'rooster'—surmounting the top of church towers or sometimes secular buildings; but the custom had a legitimate origin and meaning, the cock being the symbol of clerical vigilance. Aside from this reason, there was the practical one that the bird had a large tail which turned easily with the wind. From the use of the cock in this manner came the term 'weathercock'; but there are many other objects, natural or otherwise, used for the same purpose.

Many old English churches have the emblems of their patron-saint for a weather-vane; thus St. Peter's has the key, that of St. Lawrence a gridiron, and St. Mildred's a gilt ship in full sail. Bow Church, in Cheapside, London, has for a weather-vane a gilt dragon 11ft. long; and upon the Royal Exchange is a grasshopper of equal length. Some say that this was used because the life of its founder was saved by the chirp of a grasshopper. In a famous prophecy it was foretold that when the dragon of Bow street should meet the grasshopper of the Royal Exchange, London's streets would be deluged with blood. In 1820 these two vanes were sent together to the same stonemason for repairs, but nothing in particular happened.

St. Sepulchre's Church in London has four weather-vanes; and from this came the old saying, 'As hard to reconcile' as the vanes of St. Sepulchre's towers, which pointed four different ways.

THE Sydney Protestant Defence Association, *alias* the Orange Society, has passed a resolution against granting Home Rule to Ireland. Resolutions cost nothing. The Irishmen of Sydney and sympathisers with the Home Rule cause in that city subscribed £700 at the grand demonstration as an earnest of the faith that is in them.

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**ALWAYS ON TOP.**

## Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

A trial of Hand Cream Separators, lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Alnarp, has been recently concluded, 35 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association, held at G. He this year, the Prizes awarded for Separators were based on the trials conducted at the Government Agricultural Institute at Alnarp, as above mentioned, when the

**HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)**

Was awarded to **ALPHA-LAVALS** only.

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

At the Hand Separator Trials held at Christiana (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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# Irish News.

## OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Dublin, June 3, 1902.

No words can express the general relief and thankfulness at the announcement of peace: the certainty that a war that did not bring a gleam of joy to any one household in the whole United Kingdom is at last at an end. If we except unprincipled army contractors, the veriest Shylocks in creation, I do not believe there is in the whole civilised world a feeling save that of thankfulness that there is an end to the fearful waste of life and money that has been the sole outcome of the long struggle; gain there is none to anyone, and who can compute, along with the £230,000,000 of money spent and 65,000 lives lost or wrecked on the British side, the amount of mental and bodily agony suffered at home and abroad during those long two years and eight months? I have heard it said that the grandest prayer the human heart can frame is that prayer so often on Irish lips, the prayer that is indeed now echoed in every heart—no matter on which side, English or Boer, its sympathies—on this declaration of peace: 'thanks be to God!'

### The Christian Brothers.

Here in Ireland, simultaneously with many other parts of the world, we have within these last few days been celebrating the victory in a far longer, though bloodless, war that has been waged by a valorous body of Irishmen for an entire century against the powers that for three and a half centuries have sought to crush out the Catholic religion and national feeling from the hearts and lives of the Irish people.

We have been celebrating with joy and pomp the centenary of the foundation of the Institute of Irish Christian Brothers, whose great educational work was begun just one hundred years ago and has for a century been so successfully carried on that the fame of these humble brethren is now world-wide.

Yesterday the Pro-Cathedral in Dublin was thrown open to all who could find room within its walls to join in the religious ceremony of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the hundred years of unbroken success He has granted to the labors of these Christian Irishmen, generation after generation of whom have devoted their lives to the grand service of keeping His holy religion and the sacred love of fatherland in the hearts of those for whom St Patrick prayed so earnestly, yet who seemed doomed, by anti-Catholic laws, to lose their faith and their nationality. But man proposes and God disposes, and one of the great weapons used by the Almighty to frustrate the aims of our powerful Protestant lawgivers has been the great teaching Order of the Irish Christian Brothers, men who voluntarily take up a life of poverty and humility, who labor hard without any worldly reward, who have gone on their way quietly and unostentatiously, working mostly amongst the poor, yet have come to be recognised as a great and successful educational power, a great power in the Church in our land, and now in other lands as well as in this.

All Catholics are aware that what are known as the Penal Laws were the laws enacted from time to time with a view to stamp out the Catholic religion in England and Ireland by penalising every act that could tend in any way to keep that faith in existence, once the English sovereigns had decided to abandon Catholicism and force their subjects to do the same. These laws pressed in an especially heavy manner upon the

Irish, for the simple reason that the more the latter were persecuted the more passionately they clung to their Faith and to their nationality, for love of country has ever been indissolubly bound up with the Irishman's religion, so that in this country the Penal enactments always had a twofold aim: the destruction of the Catholic religion and of all sentiments of nationality. The surest way to attain this end was to deprive the people of both religious and secular education and therefore it was that our priests, the religious teachers and our Catholic schoolmasters, the secular educators were persecuted and hunted as wild beasts, while no parent dared, except at the risk of dire penalties send his child to be instructed save by teachers of an alien faith, and although the Irish Catholics, rich and poor, clung with brave, marvellously brave tenacity to the teachings of their Church and seized upon every opportunity of obtaining secret education wherever and whenever it could be snatched, the work of intellectual destruction was fast being accomplished amongst the poor by the end of the 18th century. How could it be otherwise? The wealthy could sometimes evade the laws and smuggle their sons out of the country to give them such scholastic advantages denied them at home; but for our poor, what was there? On the one hand, total, brutish ignorance, or the daily risk of imprisonment, increased poverty from fines, and other sufferings of untold severity if they were discovered in any attempts to escape from the bonds of ignorance. On the other hand, richly-endowed schools, tempting a people ever greedy of knowledge: schools where they could learn free and obtain worldly help and advancement in trade, business, or profession; every worldly advantage held out as a bait, and the one only thing asked in return was that they should become renegades to the faith of their fathers. By a miracle of grace the people at large accepted the poverty, the ignorance the sufferings of those terrible penal days and trusted in God to release them from their bondage. Those who know what the true history of that noble, long-suffering self-denial of our race is will not consider that I use an exaggerated figure of speech when I say that the Almighty sent the Irish nation a second Moses in the person of Brother Ignatius Rice, the founder of the Irish Christian Brothers, and the man who did so much to lead the Catholic youth of Ireland out of the bondage of ignorance into the light and freedom of Christian knowledge.

### The Founder of the Order.

Born in or about the year 1760 in Callan, County Kilkenny, Ignatius Rice was educated partly in his native place, partly in the city of Kilkenny. When nearing manhood, he removed to Waterford to live with a relative and to follow business as a merchant. Being of an earnest, thoughtful turn of mind, Mr Rice pondered often and seriously over the painful condition of ignorance to which the laws had reduced his fellow-Catholics, the children of the poor. He gradually thought out and finally, in 1802, when the Penal Laws were somewhat relaxed, devoted his life to the carrying out of a scheme for the teaching of poor boys, a scheme by means of which these boys should receive an education that would gradually raise them to an equal intellectual footing with their Protestant neighbors and enable them to surmount the social barriers that had been deliberately raised to keep down all who would not abandon the Catholic religion.

In 1802, Ignatius Rice gave up the world and devoted his large fortune and the remainder of his life to this work. He was quickly joined by other men actuated by a like religious and patriotic spirit;

schools were opened, the first in Waterford, and it was not little by little, but by leaps and bounds that the marvellous work of the Irish Christian Brothers progressed. Their system of education was so well thought out and planned that there has never been one backward step in their success since the day the first Christian Brothers' school was opened. Primarily teachers for the poor, accepting no fees, as a rule; receiving no State aid; purely Catholic and eminently national in their teaching, using no books but those compiled by members of their own Order, these Brothers' schools have long been celebrated as some of the best educational establishments in the kingdom, and are frequented not only by the poor, for whom they were originally founded and are still maintained, but by the sons of wealthy Catholics and Protestants who desire a thoroughly sound and useful training for their children.

No favor is shown the rich over the poor lad in these schools; all must stand alike and merit alone takes precedence; hence the fact that we have in our midst numbers of Catholic men of eminence in their various professions who were trained in the Christian Brothers' schools and who gratefully acknowledge that they owe their success in life to that training.

### Religious Celebration.

The sight yesterday in the Pro-Cathedral must indeed have been a proud and a happy one for the Brothers present; it was a touching ceremony for others.

The Archbishop of Dublin presided at High Mass and the Lord Mayor and Corporation attended in State, but of all the men in the vast throng that could scarcely get standing room from an early hour in the morning, scarcely ten but were 'old boys' come to offer their thanks to God for the liberty once more to be Catholics, and educated Catholics, in their own land, and to testify their gratitude towards and their love for the unselfish men to whom they owe so much. Looking around at the faces, one could easily tell this. The celebrant of the Mass, the deacon, the subdeacon, the master of ceremonies, and assistants were all 'old boys', so was the eloquent preacher, so were the acolytes, so likewise was Mr Vincent O'Brien, the well-known conductor of the now celebrated Palestrina Choir, all of whose members were or are still Christian Brothers' boys. But it was amongst the congregation one noted best the 'old boys'. There were the successful men, evidently going back in memory over their own lives as they listened to the orator telling of careers such as theirs, there were poor men, but honest, intelligent, respectable, thanking God, as they went back to boyhood's days, for all they had that was denied their fathers, there were old men, the tears rolling down their cheeks, tears, perhaps, of regret that they had not profited to the full as they might have done, by their opportunities, tears for days gone by and memories that had long lain dormant, until some word uttered by the preacher or some boyhood's friend recognised in the throng had awakened and stirred the heart. Yes, it was unmistakably a vast congregation (at least the male portion) of old pupils that listened so eagerly as the speaker told of the starting and growth and now world-wide work of these Irish religious, who have schools not only in every corner of Ireland, but in England, America, Australasia, Africa, India, Gibraltar, even in Rome itself, where they are doing to-day for young Italian boys that for which the founder instituted the Order at home giving young Catholic Italians a good education and striving to free them from the temptations of proselytism which has begun in Rome the very same work that a hundred years ago threatened the faith of the Irish.

It would, I suppose, be impossible to give the numbers of those who in that century passed through the hands of the Brothers, but some idea of what they have accomplished may be formed from figures as they stand to-day. The Brothers have at present a total of 473 schools, attended by 41,070 boys.

And so, we have had two great celebrations this week: the cessation of the miserable strife in South Africa and the centenary of the opening of a war against ignorance and irreligion, a war that we hope to see waged with redoubled energy and success in the new century just begun.

#### Coronation Festivities.

Preparations for Coronation festivities in Ireland are not progressing on a very elaborate scale, as their Majesties are not coming over. There will be some gay dressing of certain streets, a good deal of gunning, a good deal of flutterings in the breasts of certain folk who hope for stray coronation honors, but most of those loyally inclined and able to spend money will go to London and enjoy the sights there, and a good many others, with frugal minds and purses not so full as before the war, will draw down the blinds in 'Fitzwilliam Square,' retire to the rear of the mansion and cause the report to go forth that they have gone over to the coronation. Such things have been.

#### A Practical Proposal.

There is a movement on foot to celebrate his Majesty's accession to the throne in what is considered a very loyal manner: i.e., to make charity begin and end at home. I once knew a wealthy but eminently frugal young couple who paid each other handsome compliments and at the same time mis-spent no money. When his birthday came, she gave her spouse the lamp that was lacking in the dining room; when her birthday came he gave her a new oil-cloth for the entrance-hall, and so forth. In this economic way we complimented Royalty. When her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, celebrated her jubilee—that is, the loyalists of this particular and fashionable watering-place near Dublin—presented ourselves and the public at large with a most exquisitely-situated park, one of the loveliest spots in all Ireland; now that loyalty must expend itself in honor of King Edward's coronation, an institution providing for Irish nurses is to be founded and endowed in Dublin. I think the Irish loyalists have an eminently wise and practical way of paying a compliment and at the same time making the money stay as much as possible at home.

M.B.

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.

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## People

A Catholic diplomat, Sir Martin Gosselin, has been appointed British Minister at Lisbon.

Signor Marconi has been awarded a prize of £400 by the Accademia de Lincci, the most important scientific body in Italy, for his discovery of wireless telegraphy.

Mgr. Merry del Val, who is to represent the Pope at the Coronation of King Edward, will reside during his stay in London in Norfolk House, W., the residence of the Duke of Norfolk.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the author of 'David Greave,' 'Robert Elsmere,' and 'Sir George Tressady,' is a native of Hobart, Tasmania. She has just entered her fifty-second year. Her grandfather was the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.

The Hon. Charles A' De Courcey of Lawrence, Mass., recently appointed by Governor Crane, of Massachusetts a justice of the supreme court of the commonwealth, is said to be the first Catholic of Irish parentage ever appointed to a judgeship of this state by a Republican governor.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who is spoken of as likely to visit Australia shortly in connection with the movement to obtain funds for the Irish Parliamentary Party, is considered one of the finest orators in Great Britain. One of the delegates to the Manchester Convention of the United Irish League says that Mr. O'Connor's was the finest effort of his life, and that he is no unworthy successor of Grattan or O'Connell.

King Albert of Saxony, who is lying dangerously ill at Sibiley, is 74 years of age. As Crown Prince of Saxony he was one of the principal leaders in the Franco-German war, as was also his brother and heir, Prince George, and both received the rank of Field-Marshal-General from the Kaiser. The Royal house is the only Catholic branch of the great ruling house of Wettin, and is descended through Louis XV. from Charles I. of England.

England once more (says a London paper) has had to depend upon a soldier born in Ireland to bring the war to an end. It was an Irishman, Lord Wolseley who was at the head of the army when the first troops left British shores for South Africa. It was an Irishman—the man who now presides as Commander-in-Chief in Pall Mall—who led the army into the Boer capital. It was an Irishman—Sir George White—who held Ladysmith against one of the fiercest and most persistent attacks ever made on a besieged town, and now Lord Kitchen, who spent his boyhood on the wild sea coast of Kerry, has signed the historic document which brings back peace to the British Empire.

The Very Rev. Lawrence Shapcote, O.P., the new Provincial of the English Dominican Fathers, is the son of Edward Gifford Shapcote, at one time an Anglican missionary to South Africa, who returned to England in 1865, and soon after became a Catholic. His wife, the talented Catholic author, preceded him into the Church by 18 months, being received by Father Galloway, S.J., on St. Dominic's Day, 1866. The Very Rev. Francis M. Wyndham, present Superior of the Oblates of St. Charles, Bayswater, London, came into the Church at the same time with Mr. Shapcote. Father Shapcote was professed a Dominican in 1881.

Father Vaughan, S.J., in a letter to a daily paper which reported the trial of his recent libel case, writes: In the admirable reports of my libel case v. 'Rock' which appeared in the Manchester papers, a mistake crept in which, per-

haps, it may be well to correct. In them I am described as a descendant of Margaret Pole. The lady's name should have been Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Royal house of Plantagenets, and mother of Henry Pole, Lord Montague, executed on Tower Hill in 1538, and of Reginald, Cardinal Pole. Blessed Margaret Pole, who after two years' imprisonment was herself executed, at the age of 70 years, on Tower Hill, in 1541 was beheaded in 1887 by Pope Leo XIII. She was a valiant woman, and fought for her faith to the last, refusing to lay down her head, which had never even thought 'sedition,' on the executioner's block.

Old as Pope Leo is, he had the rare felicity of receiving in private audience early in June one older still that remembered his Holiness when the tiara was still nearly three-quarters of a century off. The visitor was an old peasant woman, of Cori, Anna Moroni, who will complete her hundredth year on the 6th of October next. She remembers when Joachim Pecci was a baby, and when she carried him about in her arms at the age of four. Those Irish pilgrims who remember the interview, between Pope Leo and the old Obba peasant woman in St. Peter's, in October, 1900, can imagine the meeting and the greeting in the Vatican the other day.

Father Bernard Vaughan (says a London paper), who has successfully brought an action against the 'Rock,' and obtained £300 damages from that uncharitably Protestant paper, is probably the most eloquent of living Englishmen. He is a younger brother of Cardinal Vaughan, whom he much resembles in appearance. For very many years he acted as rector of the Church of the Holy Name at Manchester, and was a well-known and popular character in that city. His sermons drew enormous crowds to the church. He is at the present time one of that congregation of priests who conduct the services at Farm street Church, and whenever it is his turn to preach standing room is hardly obtainable there.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, whose death was reported by cable last week, was 78 years of age on Monday, May 19. He was born at Mallow, County Cork, and educated at Charleville, and the Irish College, Paris. He was teaching rhetoric at the Carlow College in 1848, and theology at the Irish College in Paris in the following year. Subsequently in the days of the brass band, he was one of the leaders in the Tenant Right movement, which was afterwards known as the League of North and South. People nowadays—and perhaps even Mr. T. W. Russell, who has made a special study of the question—know very little of how much land reform owes to the work of the young Dr. Croke of those days. Subsequently Dr. Croke was parish priest of Donegall, and then he became Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand. He became Archbishop of Cashel in 1875; and during the fight for land reform in the eighties was one of the greatest figures in Irish politics. During the troubles that followed the death of Mr. Parnell, Dr. Croke remained silent, but as soon as there was a chance of National unity he came out in support of the National organisation. No man in Ireland had been so consistent in his patriotism from first to last, and none had done so much real good for his country.

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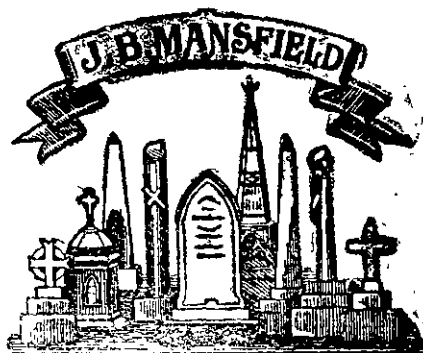
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NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN, DUNEDIN,  
SUPPLY EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.

Fruit Trees, clean healthy and vigorous.  
Bush Fruits, etc.—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries, in large or small quantities.  
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every description.  
Roses, the best novelties Teas, H.P.'s, and Climbing.  
Rhododendrons, a splendid collection.  
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Largest and best Assortment of MEMORIAL CARDS in Australia (Approved Catholic designs kept in stock).

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In Large or Small Sums, for Long or Short Periods, at Lowest Current Rates of Interest.

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SOLICITORS,

Corner of WATER & VOGEL STS., DUNEDIN.  
(Next U. S. S. Co's Offices).

## FISH AND POULTRY.

MRS. FRANK HEWITT begs to announce that the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Bilson, George street, WILL BE OPENED by her **THIS DAY (MONDAY), 2nd September**, and trusts by Promptitude, Civility, Cleanliness, and Large Supply and Variety of Fish to merit the patronage of the public.

Telephone, 880 Post Office Box, 168,

# Commercial

(For week ending July 30)

## PRODUCE.

London, July 24.—Wheat Two Australian cargoes sold at 29s and 28s 7½d respectively.

The wheat markets are quiet generally, but steady. The Hungarian is strong. Cargoes are dull. Victorian and South Australian March shipments are quoted at 29s 6d.

London, July 27.—Frozen Meat.—Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes: Canterbury, 3 15-16d; Dunedin and Southland, 3½d; North Island, 3 11-16d. Lamb Prime Canterbury, 4½d, fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4½d. New Zealand beef: Fair average quality, 180lb to 220lb, nominal, ox fores, 5d, ox hinds, 5½d.

Wellington, July 28.—The following cable has been received from the Agent-General, dated London, 26th July:—The mutton market is firm. The average price of Canterbury is 3½d; Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Company, 3½d; other North Island, 3½d. Canterbury ewes, 3d. River Plate, 3½d. Lamb is very firm and in good demand. Average price, New Zealand Canterbury brand, 4½d; New Zealand, other than Canterbury, 4½d. Beef is firm. The supplies of American chilled are small. New Zealand hinds, 5½d; fores, 4d. Hemp is rising and in better demand for distant deliveries. New Zealand, good fair Wellington grade, on spot, £29 per ton; August-October shipment, £28. There is no alteration in cocksfoot seed since last week. Wool is firm, and there is good competition from all descriptions. The fall experienced at the opening in crossbreds has been recovered.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d, feeding, 2s 2d to 2s 5d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 3d. Potatoes, £3 10s to £3 15s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s, prime, £4 10s. Straw, Pressed, £2, loose, none in market. Flour: 200lb sacks, £11 10s; 50lb, £12 5s; 25lb, £12 10s. Oatmeal 25lb, £13 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d; factory, 1s 1d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory 5d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions: Christchurch, 16

## SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Whole-sale—Butter (farm), 9d, butter (factory), bulk, 1s 1d; pats, 1s 1d cash 1s 1½d booked; eggs, 1s per dozen; cheese (factory), 5½d; bacon farm, 6d; do, rolled, farm, 7d, hams, 9d; potatoes, £4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, 14; flour, £11 10s to £12 10s, oatmeal, £13 10s to £14, bran, £4 10s; pollard, £5 10s. Retail.—Butter (fresh), 11d, 1s; butter (factory), pats 1s 3d; bulk, 1s 2d; eggs, 1s 3d per doz, cheese, 7d, bacon (rolled), 9d; hams, 10d; Potatoes, £5 per ton, 5s per cwt; flour, 200lb, 25s; 50lb, 7s 3d, oatmeal, 50lb, 8s; 25lb, 4s; pollard, 9s per bag, bran, 5s; chaff, 2s 3d.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report as follows:—

For most of the lines on offer bidding was slack, and a large part of the catalogue had to be passed in owing to lack of competition.

Oats.—The market is unchanged. Export business is on a very small scale, and sales are practically confined to small lots for local use. We quote: Prime milling and seed lines, 2s 6d to 2s 10d, good to best feed, 2s 4d to 2s 5½d, inferior and medium, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Millers' attentions are confined to lines of prime northern wheat (velvet preferred). Southern wheat, unless of exceptionally good quality, is not in favor. Medium milling is difficult to quit, except for fowl wheat. This is offering plentifully, and is saleable at only slightly reduced rates. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 1d, broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley.—There is little inquiry, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

Potatoes.—Stocks on hand are more than sufficient for local requirements, and sales are difficult to effect on the basis of late quotations. We quote: Prime Derwents, £3 to £3 7s 6d, others, £2 10s to £2 15s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—The market is well supplied with chaff of medium quality, for which there is only moderate demand. Prime oatens sheaf is offering sparingly and commands ready sale at late values. We quote: Prime oatens sheaf, £4 5s to £4 12s 6d, medium to good, £3 5s to £4; inferior and straw chaff, £2 to £2 15s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—We offered several trucks to-day, and sold good swedes at 13s 6d to 14s; selected, to 15s per ton (loose, ex truck).

## WOOL.

London, July 22.—At the wool sales yesterday there was only a moderate selection. Prices were firm. The Titi clip sold at 5½d, and the Eglington at 11d.

London, July 23.—At the wool auctions there was an animated sale at full rates, but prices were unchanged.

At the tallow sales 1900 casks offered, and 900 sold. Mutton—fine 37s 6d, medium 32s, beef—fine 35s 6d, medium 31s 6d.

London, July 24.—The Rangitira clip sold at 4½d, the Tini at 3½d, and the Braemart at 9½d.

London, July 25.—At the wool sales yesterday prices were firm. There were some withdrawals owing to the high reserves. Americans are operating in crossbreds. The Oreti clip sold at 5½d; Ohoka, 10½d.

In the Bradford market tops are more active. Common sixties, 22d, super, 23½d.

London, July 27.—The wool sales closed exceedingly firm. Merino and fine crossbreds were 5 per cent above May prices, and low crossbreds 5 per cent above opening rates. The quantity catalogued is 127,500 bales, sold—Home, 102,500 bales, Continent, 77,000 bales, America, 8000 bales; held over, 40,000 bales. The Castle Rock clip realised 4½d, the Edendale, 5½d, the Robinson 6½d, and the Richmond 8½d.

## LIVE STOCK.

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a fine muster of buyers for draught horses at Saturday's sale, attracted, no doubt, by the offering of Mr William Moore's team of draught mares and geldings, wagon and harness, from Lawrence. The horses, with one or two exceptions, were aged and stale. The best of the horses, although over six years old, were eagerly competed for, and sold at from £38 to £48, but the worn-out ones, although we succeeded in selling them, were most difficult to place, at prices ranging from £10 to £27. There were very few other draughts in the yard this week. Three seven or eight-year-old horses were sold at £33 10s, £36, and £34 respectively. Strong, active, young farm horses are in great demand, and we could easily have sold a score of them had they been in the yards to-day. We recommend clients having suitable horses for sale to send them in. Strong van and spring-cart horses are also

in this market just now. Aged and inferior hacks and harness horses are most difficult to get rid of. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £42 to £50; extra good, prize horses, £52 to £55; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £40, aged do, £18 to £29; up-standing carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £37; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £28; tram horses, £12 to £18; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and horses, £3 to £8.

## SYDNEY FAT STOCK SALES.

The drafts of New Zealand sheep arrived late for Monday's sales, but buyers waited. One hundred and eight, on behalf of Mr Scales, of Wellington, were sold at 29s 6d, and some 200 on behalf of other New Zealand agents ranged from 31s 5d to 38s 6d.

At the fat stock sales the following were among the sales:—On account of Mr. McNicoll, New Zealand: 30 wethers at 26s 3d, 27 at 29s, 116 at 32s 6d, 100 at 36s 6d to 37s 6d; on account of Mr. Scales, Wellington: 82 wethers at 23s, 33 89 at 26s to 27s 6d; on account of Mr. Coat, New Zealand: 76 wethers at 25s, 36 at 29s 3d, 23 at 23s 9d, 89 at 26 to 27s 6d; on account of Mr. Mondrad, New Zealand: 90 ewes at 27s 6d, 48 at 24s 3d to 24s 9d, 4 wethers 27s 6d. Cattle were brisk. A pen of 7 New Zealand cows realised up to £13.

## ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—218 yarded, including a number of good bullocks and a lot of useful cows and heifers. The sale was on a par with last week. best beef, 22s 6d to 25s 6d per 100lb, other, 19s to 22s 4d. Prime bullocks realised £10 to £12 7s; steers, £6 to £9 10s; extra prime heifers, £9 to £13 10s; others, £5 5s to £8 10s, cows, £5 to £7 5s.

Store and Dairy Cattle.—There was only a small supply of stores. Good 18-month steers realised £3 18s; 15 to 18-months old cattle, £2 2s to £2 3s 6d, dry cows, £2 7s to £4.

Fat Sheep.—About 3000, mostly good quality, penned. Buyers for shipment to Sydney (alive and dead) hardened. Heavy-weights and freezing buyers operated more freely. Heavy wethers realised 19s 6d to 22s; freezers, 15s 6d to 18s 4d, and up to 19s 4d for a nice line of 240 from Oamaru, light wethers and ewes, 14s 6d to 15s 3d; heavy ewes, 15s to 18s; others, 11s to 14s 4d.

Fat Lambs.—400 penned, mostly good sorts. There was a better demand, and nearly all were taken for export at 13s 9d to 14s, a few smaller sold to butchers at 11s 6d to 12s 6d.

Store Sheep.—3030 penned, mostly wethers and hoggets, and there was a better demand for all classes. Forward wethers fetched 12s 6d to 13s 9d, 1000 South Canterbury wethers and ewes were taken by an Ashburton grazier at 12s 10d; good sound-mouthed ewes, 12s 9d to 14s; aged, 5s 2d; hoggets, 6s to 9s 10d.

Pigs.—About 350 yarded. There was a good sale for all sorts. Baconers realised 38s to 48s, and up to 60s for extra heavy, equal to 4d per lb; porkers, 22s to 34s, equal to 4d and 4½d per lb; large stores, 16s to 21s; smaller do, 12s to 15s; suckers and weaners, 7s to 9s 6d.

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.

You can make no mistake in buying an 'Elcelsior' plough. Price: double furrow, £11 10s; three furrow, £16 10s. Any trial given. Morrow, Bassett and Co sole agents in New Zealand.—\*\*\*



# THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG CURE.

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Sole Proprietor and  
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Wholesale Agents for N.Z.: **KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO.**

## A NOTED HOUSE.

## THE SHADES

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,

C. TILBURN,

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

## SHACKLOCK'S

# ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

## CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers, or the

Maker and Patentee,

H. E. SHACKLOCK,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

## OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

**H. PALMER**  
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

## THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

**POWLEY AND KEAST**  
BOTTLED OF  
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES  
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT  
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL  
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors) :-  
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.  
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout  
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The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

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**POWLEY AND KEAST,**  
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

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GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR . .

COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER - - PROPRIETOR

## THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE of the REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA COAL for every purpose is so universally recognised by all HOUSEHOLDERS and MANUFACTURERS throughout the Middle Island now, that it would be superfluous for the Company to detail the special features of its superiority over all other coals in every notice like this. The present, therefore, is only to assure the Public generally that the Coal maintains its excellence, and is sold by all Merchants in the trade.

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,  
General Manager

Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin,  
12th November, 1896.

## MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,  
LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - - P. MCCARTHY.

This New and Commodious Hotel has been well furnished throughout and is now one of the most comfortable Houses in Otago. Suites of Rooms have been set apart for Families, and every attention has been paid to the arrangements for carrying on a first-class trade. Hot, Cold, and Shower Bath.

## TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.  
FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.  
First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

## GEORGE DENNIS,

Late of Park Hotel, Newtown, Wellington  
and West Coast South Island,

Has taken over BARRETT'S HOTEL Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON, where he is prepared to provide for his old patrons and the public generally every accommodation.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

## THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our Cement to be equal to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to test our Cement side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

## DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,  
Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

Mr. Crane wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from floor to ceiling, and now offers unrivalled accommodation to visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains. The wines and spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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## SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY  
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The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.

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NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

## UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Steamers will be despatched as under (weather and other circumstances permitting):

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—  
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Te Anau	Fri., Aug. 1	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Aug. 5	3 p.m. D'din
Mokoia	Wednes., Aug. 6	2.30 p.m. t'n
Tarawera	Thurs., Aug. 27	2.30 p.m. t'n

NAPIER, GISBORNE AND AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., Aug. 1	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., Aug. 5	3 p.m. D'din
Tarawera	Thurs., Aug. 7	2.30 p.m. t'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and  
COOK STRAIT—

Mokoia	Thurs., Aug. 7	2.30 p.m. t'n
Monowai	Thurs., Aug. 14	2.30 p.m. t'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., Aug. 5	3 p.m. D'din
Waikare	Tues., Aug. 19	3 p.m. D'din

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Talune	Aug. 3	3 p.m. D'din
Warrimoo	Aug. 10	2.30 p.m. t'n

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Upolu	Mon., Aug. 11	1 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Janet Nicoll	Fri., Aug. 1	1 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Wednes., Aug. 13  
Connects at Suva with Aorangi for America and Europe.

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY  
(From Auckland.)

Hauroto Wednesday, July 30

RAKATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tues., Aug. 12

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### Late Burnside Stock Report.

(Per favor Messrs Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle—120 yarded. Prime bullocks, £12 2s 6d to £12 10s; medium, £9 to £10 10s; fair, £8 5s to £8 17s 6d; best cows and heifers, £7 7s 6d to £8 17s 6d; medium, £6 17s 6d to £7.

Sheep—1385 penned. Best wethers, 18s to 19s 9d; medium, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; best ewes, 14s 9d to 15s; medium, 12s 3d to 14s 6d.

Lambs—236 penned. Best lambs, 11s to 12s 3d; medium, 8s to 10s.

Pigs.—98 forward. There were no suckers. Slips, 12s to 15s; stores, 16s to 23s; porkers, 26s to 35s; baconers, 40s to 43s; heavy pigs, 58s to 76s.

### NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday evening the House went into Committee of Supply for consideration of the Estimates. The first item was a sum of £1879 for the Legislative Council and this gave an opportunity to members to speak on a variety of subjects, that to the ordinary mind seemed to have no connection whatever with the matter, such as land settlement in the North Island, Government debentures, centralisation of education, the purchase of Maori antiquities, the Royal visit expenses, and the volunteer force.

The discussion lasted until 2 a.m. on Wednesday when the vote was passed on the voices.

The House was in an unamiable mood on Wednesday when it threw out nearly every bill that was introduced. The measures that met with this sad fate were School Attendance Bill, School Inspectors Bill, and the Wellington Harbor Board Bill.

Immediately after the House meeting on Thursday afternoon Sir J. G. Ward announced that the Governor had received official intimation that the Coronation would take place on August 9, and he proposed to adjourn Parliament from the previous Thursday night till the afternoon of the following Tuesday. It was intended to have one public holiday throughout the Colony—namely, on Saturday, August 9. A request had been made to have the holiday on Monday instead of Saturday. The Government had fully considered the request, and had come to the conclusion that it was not desirable to change the date. The whole of the demonstrations would take place on the Saturday.

If perseverance would win success Mr Vaile, of Auckland, should long ago have secured a trial for his proposed stage system on the Government Railways. This system, I believe, has been adopted in some Continental country, notably Switzerland, with considerable success, but it is advanced by those opposed to its introduction here that our population is too sparse to secure similar results. There have been few sessions, if any, in which Mr Vaile has not been heard of in connection with this scheme, and the Railways Committee on Thursday afternoon recommended the Government to consider the matter.

Sir J. G. Ward said he recognised Mr Vaile's whole-souled interest in the system he had advocated for so many years, and he (Sir J. G. Ward) had repeatedly stated he would like to see it given a trial on the New Zealand railways. But the difficulty was to face the enormously increased expenditure that would be necessitated to provide fresh railway stock to cope with the enormously increased traffic that must take place under Mr Vaile's stage system. On the 3rd October, 1900, the Government made a reasonable offer to give the system a trial on the Auckland section for 12 months, the stipulation being that a guarantee must be given against loss that was certain to occur, seeing that there would be an enormous reduction in rates under the system. The Government contended it was only fair and just to the rest of the Colony that the people who would obtain the benefits of this reduction should be required to recoup part of the loss at any rate. The Government were still prepared to give effect to the terms of that offer. If the House was prepared to authorise the Minister of Railways to make up the loss out of the consolidated revenue he would act on that authority, but members must take the responsibility for the reduction that would have to be made in other votes.

When the Christchurch Tramways Bill was under discussion, Sir J. G. Ward gave it as his opinion that the tramways in the principal cities ought to be under the control of the State. There were

two strong arguments in support of this proposal. The nationalisation of the tramways would entirely annihilate the rating troubles, and the State would be able to obtain money at a lower rate of interest than municipalities. Municipal bodies were rightly deserving of consideration, and the State could set apart 20 per cent. of the net earnings of tramways to reimburse municipalities for the use of the streets through which the trams would pass.

The introduction of an Imprest Supply Bill for £575,000 on Friday afternoon gave members who had missed their opportunity during the Budget debate to air their views on the financial position of the Colony.

The measure was put through all its stages, and then the adjourned debate on the Loan Bill was resumed.

### LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

The Inspector of Prisons, in the course of his annual report presented to Parliament the other day, states that out of a total of 3630 males and 672 females received during the year, 38 males were of superior education, 3233 males and 588 females were able to read and write, 114 males and 37 females could read only, whilst 245 males and 47 females could neither read nor write.

The revenue of the Public Trust Office for the year ended March 31, 1902, was £42,061, which includes a balance of £16,344 from the previous year. The expenditure was less by £26,628.

The number of old-age pensions in force on March 31, 1902, inclusive of 1055 granted to Maoris, was 12,776, representing a yearly payment of £217,192. During the year, 1694 new pensions were granted, 935 pensioners died, 206 certificates were cancelled, and 182 pensions lapsed through non-application. The total amount paid in respect of pensions during the year was £207,468. The cost of administration was £2535.

## S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON.

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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

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## BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH.

Are worthy of our Support

## EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

Subscribers desiring to have obituary notices inserted in this paper should either communicate with the editor or send copy of local paper containing particulars. Unless they do this they must not be disappointed if notices of recent deaths do not appear in our columns.

## THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

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 College Gown, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The Annual Vacation begins on the 15th December and ends the 15th February.

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, who will act as Rector.

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

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Communications with the Commercial Department of the 'N.Z. Tablet' Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom all Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

Complaints re irregular Delivery of Paper should be made without delay to the Manager.

Annual Subscription, 25s. booked; 22s. 6d. if paid in advance; shorter periods at proportional rates.

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

### TENDER FOR HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the, Stock and Furniture of the well-known GRIDIRON FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situate in Princes Street, Dunedin. The Gridiron is one of the oldest and best-established hotels in Dunedin, and has a recognised Country Connection second to none in Dunedin. The building has lately undergone a thorough overhaul from floor to ceiling, and has been refurnished throughout regardless of expense.

It is within five minutes walk of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Railway Station and Wharves, and offers to an energetic and capable business man an opportunity of securing one of the best Hotel Businesses in the South Island.

Separate TENDERS will also be received for the Lease of the above Hotel for five years.

Immediate possession given to successful tenderer.

Tenders close on the 30th inst.

Tenders containing 10 per cent. of purchase moneys to be addressed to

JOHN LAFFEY,  
OTAGO HOTEL,  
RATTRAY STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

### DEATH.

KETT.—On the 24th July, at the Hibernian Hotel, Invercargill, Michael Kett, late of Milton; aged 83 years.—R.I.P.

## DRAWING OF GRAND ART UNION, DONGARRA.

A small but representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen took place at the Dominican College, Dongarra, on the afternoon of the 13th of June, the occasion being the drawing of the prizes in connection with the grand art union promoted in aid of the Dominican schools in Western Australia.

After the prizes, which were arranged in the large study hall, had been inspected and much admired, the drawing took place.

At the request of the Mother Prioress, a committee of gentlemen was formed to conduct the proceedings. Two small children, a boy and a girl, drew respectively from two bags a ticket block and a card marked with the number of the prize. Dr. Bartlett, J.P., jotted them down, then announced the number of the winning ticket and the number of the prize won. Great interest was taken in the drawing, and at the conclusion Dr. Bartlett congratulated the Mother Prioress on the well arranged proceedings, everything going off so smoothly, without a single hitch.

The prizes are, it is understood, well distributed throughout the various districts, and universal satisfaction was expressed at the value and beauty of them.

In event of the return of ticket blocks too late for the grand drawing, the Mother Prioress announces that a supplementary drawing for an extra prize will take place shortly, the results of which will be published.

The following are the winning numbers and the prize numbers:—

Winning No.	Prize No.	Winning No.	Prize No.
1830	29	A 3230	20
4627	27	B 183	30
A 6542	25	7932	6
A 950	9	B 3529	16
A 1761	3	B 3271	18
1853	12	A 5402	28
A 3971	7	A 3689	14
B 4660	13	A 4160	2
A 1959	23	A 4748	15
A 3199	8	B 1037	1
A 534	26	A 1101	17
A 3217	22	A 4999	24
B 2951	10	A 539	11
B 2532	19	94	21
7927	4	B 4530	5



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1902.

## THE 'TRUSTS' TROUBLE.



WHATEVER difference of opinion there may be as to the merits or demerits of the 'Rings and Combines Suppression Bill' which was introduced in the House the other day by the member for Wairarapa and has just passed its second reading there can be practically no two opinions as to the seriousness of the evil aimed at and as to the reality of the danger of an extension of the hateful 'Trusts' system to our own little Colony. Until within the last nine or ten years the great majority of colonists only knew of these sinister combinations from occasional and distant hearsay, but the system has reached such gigantic dimensions of late that public attention has been focussed upon it all over the world and everybody now is familiar with the way in which a 'ring' is worked. The process is sufficiently simple. A number of powerful producers of a given commodity form themselves into a 'syndicate' or 'association' or 'trust' sufficiently strong to practically control the supply and consequently the market price of the article in question. It then proceeds to buy up the other producers and absorb them into the 'ring' on terms arranged by itself. If any prove independent enough to refuse to 'come in' they find their credit with the great importers suddenly gone, their supplies of raw material cut off or run up to an impossible

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

price, and their retail shop trade so completely undersold that in six months it disappears and they are driven into bankruptcy. The result is that before long all possible opposition is completely overthrown and the whole industry is brought into the grip of a gigantic monopoly. If the syndicate is well managed, as, in America at least, it usually is, it takes care to stop its exactions just short of the point at which they would become intolerable, but it is of course always financially successful and contrives to make big profits and pay enormous dividends at the expense of the helpless and unfortunate consumer.

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As is generally known, it is in the United States that these 'trusts' have obtained the strongest hold, and the extent to which their power has been developed there is almost beyond belief. They are multiplying so rapidly that it is impossible to keep count of them, but it is safe to say that within the Union there are now more than two hundred articles of consumption that have fallen in this way under the control of syndicates, and in many large departments of trade it is no longer possible to open a shop without the consent of some or other of these associations. A scheme has even been evolved—and is now being carried into execution—for 'pooling' the means of transport of the nation, and almost all the great shipping lines trading with America have either been absorbed into the great Pierpont Morgan Trust or are aiding and abetting the scheme by conceding a 'working arrangement' with the Trust. In England, too, the 'combine'—which goes there under the more innocent designation of an 'Alliance'—is gaining a footing, though England's Free-trade policy, which enables any large buyer to deal direct with Continental or Asiatic houses without the intervention of an importer, will always operate to prevent these combinations from reaching in that country anything like the dimensions which they have attained in Protectionist America. Even in New Zealand, as we have already hinted, the evil has begun to make itself unmistakably felt. During the last two or three years, not to mention a number of small and more or less insignificant combinations, two large and very undesirable Trusts have been established—viz., the Millers' Trust and the Meat Companies' Trust. Under the former the millers formed themselves into an association for the purpose of obtaining entire control of the flour market in New Zealand. They worked also in combination with the bakers, who, it is stated, agreed in their turn that they would not buy flour except from the 'Trust' mills, in return for which the millers undertook that they would not supply any baker unless he also was in the 'combine' with the other bakers. The result is that the price of bread is unduly high in the Colony, without any corresponding rise for the farmer in the price of wheat. The meat monopoly to which we have referred is the result of a combination, embracing practically the whole of the meat companies operating in the North Island, formed for the purpose of fixing, first, what price shall be paid to farmers for their stock, and ultimately of fixing also the price to be paid by the consumer for the meat, thus inflicting at one and the same time a serious injustice on both the producer and the consumer.

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Certain more or less plausible attempts have been made to defend these combinations, but for our own part we confess that we regard such associations holding a tyrannical supremacy in a certain industry and making enormous and altogether excessive profits as an almost unqualified evil. They seem to represent the spirit and the power of unchecked, unrestrained selfishness, and even if it could be shown that in themselves they are not bad, the difficulty of keeping them from abuse constitutes itself a serious objection to them. Whatever may be said for them on theoretical grounds, in actual practice they are invariably harmful in their effect. In the first place, they are detrimental to the interests of the consumer, who has to pay a great deal more for his goods, and when it is such staple foodstuffs as bread and meat that are the subjects of the monopoly, the hardship inflicted on the great mass of the people is very serious. In the second place, by the existence of the huge monopolies individual enterprise is crushed, for no one can venture to 'set up for himself' with the certain knowledge that if he works up a business worth having he will be driven out of the field and have his con-

nection seized on by an association with heaps of capital and an irresistible centralised organisation behind it. Thus one small trader is effectually prevented from taking advantage of the openings into which, under normal conditions, his industry would be sure to flow, and thus opportunities for the legitimate development of the trade and commerce of a country are hopelessly and irretrievably lost.

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But though the evil of the Trusts system is sufficiently palpable it is very difficult indeed to devise anything like a satisfactory remedy. In America, the public, finding themselves placed more and more at the mercy of these syndicates, have appealed to Congress and the State Legislatures for 'anti-Trust' enactments, and several have been passed, but so far, partly through the operation of certain of the constitutional laws and partly owing to wilful defects in drafting the new enactments they have proved entirely inoperative. Evidently, however, the people still pin their faith to legislation for a late cablegram from Washington, published only the other day, intimates that President Roosevelt and Attorney-general Knox had conferred and asked Mr Littlefield, member of the Maine House of Representatives, and a great authority on constitutional law, to prepare a bill for regulating and controlling trusts. Legislation has also been attempted in New Zealand in the shape of 'The Rings and Combines Suppression Bill' already referred to which has now been several times introduced in the New Zealand Parliament. The main object of the measure, as introduced the other day, was very generally approved, but the Bill was so drastically and crudely drafted that it would obviously have done far more harm than good if adopted in its present form. The House therefore affirmed the principle of the Bill by passing its second reading and then wisely postponed its further committal to enable the Government to bring down a careful and comprehensive measure on the subject.

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For our own part we are inclined to think it will be found impossible to grapple properly with this problem by any kind of legislation however carefully framed. Such measures will either be, like Mr. Hornsby's, so sweeping that they will include all sorts of innocent combinations such as trades unions, farmers' unions, and the like, or they will be so narrow as to leave large numbers of 'combines' altogether untouched. It appears to us that the better plan would be to deal with each Trust as it arrives, meeting the trouble either by an alteration of our tariff provisions or, if that will not suffice by an extension of the functions of the State. Let us illustrate what we mean. In the case of the Millers' Trust, for example, the power of the combination could probably have been crippled, if not destroyed, by the removal of the present duty on flour thus making both the bakers and the public largely independent of the 'combine.' An illustration of what we mean by an extension of State functions is furnished by the recent decision of the Government to establish a State coal mine. There was reason to believe that some at least of the coal companies were combining to keep the price of coal beyond what was fair and reasonable, and the Government decided to checkmate the movement by going into the coal business themselves. It was a thoroughly practical and sensible step, and in a judicious extension of the principle it embodied lies, we believe, the world's best hope for a solution of the great 'Trusts' problem.

It will be remembered that some months ago Mr E. W. Dunne, who carried on for many years a bookelling and stationery business in George street, Dunedin, had a very severe illness, from which he has never completely recovered, and is now about to try a change of climate. His many friends here, feeling that he should not be allowed to leave Dunedin without some token of their sympathy with him under the circumstances, have determined to tender him a farewell benefit concert which will take place in the Garrison Hall on August 6. Several of the leading vocalists and instrumentalists of Dunedin have kindly proffered their services for the occasion, among these being Misses Rose Blaney, May Donaldson, Kate Robertson, R. Mark, Mrs Todd, Messrs Jago, F. Birkett, E. Edgar, and Phillips. Messrs Valls and Barth will play the accompaniments. The entertainment is, we are given to understand, under the patronage of several of the athletic clubs and musical societies, and we have no doubt that it will be well patronised, as apart altogether from the object, the names of the performers is a guarantee that it will be an artistic success...

**KINGSLAND & FERGUSON**

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEE STREETS

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Every description of Monuments in Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences and inscriptions neatly cut. Telephone 25

# Notes

## Significant.

The following significant paragraph is taken from the annual report of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice:—"A complaint came to our office in the summer that a woman, lecturing against Roman Catholic institutions in a public hall in Brooklyn was selling to young girls, young men and women, a most obscene book. A copy was procured. It was found to be a book that had been legally suppressed by the courts both in England and this country. The lecturer fled the State after warrants had been issued for her arrest. She subsequently sent to our office 1115 books and 49 electro plates, with orders to have the same destroyed, which was done later." The creature referred to is at present in Sydney, where she is 'lecturing' under the auspices of certain bigots and underground societies. Comment is unnecessary.

## The Cost of a Strike.

There are still to be found in this Colony a few persons whose limited view of their own interests prompts a condemnation of the legalised method of settling industrial disputes. To such we would commend for reflection the following figures, indicating the cost of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal strike for the first six weeks. The loss has been estimated at over seven millions of money, made up as follows:—Loss to operators in price of coal, £3,104,000; to mine workers in wages, £1,554,000; to employes other than miners made idle by the strike, £384,000; to the business men of the coal region, £1,040,000; to business outside the coal region, £600,000; cost of maintaining coal and iron police, £80,000; cost of maintaining non-union workers, £17,000; estimated damage to mines and machinery, £300,000. If the foregoing figures are analysed, it will appear that the employers lost far more than the operatives. And yet victory rested with the former, for the simple reason that the contest was, as all such contests are, one of endurance, in which the weaker must ever go to the wall. Like all such strikes, it was merely a 'conflict between empty stomachs and full purses.' A victory under such circumstances establishes no principle. It merely hardens the heart of the worker, and admonishes him to postpone further attempts to improve his condition until he is in a better position to enforce his demands. If any one will contend that this is a stable and desirable relation between labor and capital, we shall await his reasons with considerable interest.

## Reasons for the Strike.

The strike arose out of the old, old conditions—a heartless combination and a callous disregard of the condition of the toilers who produce the wealth. The president of the united mine workers of America has laid their case before the public with a calm convincingness and fidelity to detail that carry conviction. According to Mr. Mitchell's statement, says a contemporary, the miners work not more than 200 days in the year, at an average compensation of 5s 11d per day, or less than £60 a year in the aggregate. Mr. Mitchell protests, and justly, that this is not a living wage for the workmen, nor enough to enable them to live decently and educate and support their families. Parents are not only not able to send their children to school, but they are compelled to put them, at a tender age, to work in the mines, that their little wages may go to help the family to live. The cost of living has materially increased during the last two years, so that the purchasing power of wages is really less than it was before the 10 per cent. advance of two years ago. Mr. Mitchell shows from statistics that while the operators were mining coal at an increase of 13 cents per ton in 1901 over the cost in 1900 they were selling at an increased profit of 39 cents per ton. This increased cost to the consumer has brought no increase in the wages of the miner. The rise in the price of coal without any increase in the cost of production is a clear gain to the operators. The miners are right in thinking that if the price of coal is increased the wages of those who, at the constant risk of their lives, dig it out of the hills, should be increased.

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The grossness of the pretext put forward by the capitalists was easily exposed. Mr. Mitchell points out that from 85 to 90 per cent. of all coal mined in the anthracite region is from mines owned and operated by the various coal carrying railroads. The owners, acting as railroad managers, charge themselves extortionate rates for hauling their own coal, and then offer to show their own books and prove by the figures that they cannot increase the wages of the miners. In this way they are enabled to rob the miner at one end of the coal transactions, and the consumer at the other. And behind all this are the black pall of death and the means of the maimed. Every day that the mines are in operation two men are killed and five are injured! In the year 1901 there were 481 fatal accidents, and 1,216 which were non-fatal. Such

considerations as these must give pause to the most rabid advocate of the theory of individual bargaining. The bulk of the miners in the anthracite mines are poor foreigners, who have escaped from Continental conditions that seemed hard, but were merciful in comparison with those imposed by the sordid corporations that regard human life and limbs as merely so many component parts of a soulless industrial machine. If it be conceded that the system of conciliation and arbitration in New Zealand does not meet ideal claims, at all events it contains principles that make impossible the conditions that caused the anthracite coal strike, and this much having been gained, all that remains is to perfect it by removing the few anomalies it contains.

## A Wrong Standard.

The English publicist who still imagines that Wellington is somewhere in Australia, and who thinks river ferry boats the medium of communication between Australia and New Zealand, has been focussing his gigantic intellect on Mr Seddon, and applying his own Lilliputian standard to our Premier's claims to a voice in Imperial concerns. He sagely points out that the population of New Zealand is only 761,000, which, by the way, proves that the critic is not yet in possession of the census returns compiled in March of last year. He also incidentally mentions that the population of Glasgow is 735,000, of Liverpool 627,000, of Cape Colony 587,000, of Natal 69,000, and of Hastings 62,913. And he then asks what would be thought if the Mayor of Hastings had brought up to London an 'unofficial mandate' on Imperial Trade Policy! The obvious answer is that just as much would be thought of the proceeding as if the mayor of a provincial town in the Colony were to go to Wellington and try to instruct Sir J. G. Ward in the composition of a Loan Bill or the construction of a railway policy. The critic omits to mention that the mission of Mr Seddon is only part of a wide colonial movement, having for its object the consolidation of Imperial interests and the crystallisation of Imperial sentiment in some tangible fashion. It may be, as Mr Barton says, that for some time the mutual obligations of the Mother Country and the colonies will be interpreted in terms of the heart rather than in terms of the counting-house. But despite the vaticinations of economists, who declare that a Zollverein is for the present impracticable, something practical is certain to come, even though it should come about by the unwritten law of national feeling and not from written compacts. The bearer of a message from one of the parties to a project such as this must not be compared to the mayor of a provincial town. The comparison is not fair. The potentialities are much greater in a young and progressive colony than in even the most flourishing city. New Zealand, yet barely half a century old, has a trade amounting to about twenty-four millions per annum. The trade of all the British Colonies amounts to £212,000,000, or nearly one-third of that of the whole Empire. Though this is considerable, it is only a fraction of what will yet be accomplished, and the importance of the Colony, like that of all the others, is to be measured not so much by present results as by future possibilities. There is an unwritten law at courts that the ambassador of an independent country takes rank equally with others who represent nations much larger and more important. The Premiers of the colonies, who are now meeting in conference in London, can surely lay claim to the same consideration.

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament will take place in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday from last Mass until Vespers. In the evening there will be the usual procession.

The ping pong tournament in connection with St. Joseph's Men's Club was concluded on Friday evening. About 20 entries had been received. After a number of keen contests the players were reduced to three—Messrs. D. Columb, D. Rodgers, and Jas. Swanson, the last having the bye. Mr Columb having defeated Mr Rodgers, a very exciting game was played by him against Mr Swanson, the latter losing by one point. The presentation of the trophies was made by Mr H. Miles. These were a handsome pipe and a serviceable walking-stick.

The fifth annual meeting of St. Joseph's Cathedral Choir was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Thursday evening of last week. The Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., presided, and there was a good attendance of members. The report and balance sheet, which were read and adopted, showed that the choir had made good progress during the year, and that the financial position was good, there being a credit balance of over £15. Father Murphy, in congratulating the members on the good work done during the past 12 months, took the opportunity of complimenting Mr A. Vallis, choirmaster, on the high state of efficiency attained by the choir, and also paid a meed of praise to Mr W. T. Ward, honorary conductor. The election of a committee resulted as follows:—Misses Rose Blaney, A. Heley, Messrs W. T. Ward, J. Leihy, C. Columb, and J. Woods. During the evening a musical programme was gone through, items being contributed by Misses Blaney, Leonard, Fraser, Davis, and Pearson, and Messrs Leihy, McCosker, Phillips, and Woods. Mrs J. Woods



and Mr A. Vallis acted as accompanists. Refreshments having been handed round those present indulged in a dance for a couple of hours. At a meeting of the committee on Sunday Miss A. Heley was elected librarian, Mr C. Columb, assistant librarian, and Mr J. Woods, secretary.

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

A PRIVATE home for inebriates is being established in Wellington.

MR PALMER, of Sydney, has been appointed town clerk of Wellington, at a salary of £800 per annum.

SATURDAY, August 9, has been definitely fixed by the Government as the day on which the Coronation holiday is to be observed.

THE troop ship Orient, with 1200 officers and men returning from South Africa, will make Port Chalmers her first port of call. The Orient is due here about August 5.

AT a meeting of the Wellington committee of subscribers to the Veterans' Home on Monday, it was announced that £859 had been collected in the city. It is anticipated that £2000 will be collected in the Wellington centre.

ON Monday afternoon a fishing boat containing William Clout, his son William, and another man named Thomas Lacy, all residents of Island Bay, capsized during a squall off Sinclair Head, Wellington. All three were drowned. The occurrence was witnessed by a party of fishermen.

THE Education Department has been requested to formulate a scheme in connection with the three scholarships for New Zealand which are to be founded by the executors of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes. Each scholarship will be tenable at Oxford for three years, and will be worth £300 per annum.

THE Irishmen of Blenheim have sent the treasurer of the Irish Federation, Wellington, the sum of £17 10s 6d, with a promise of more to follow, in support of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and in appreciation of the 'persistent efforts of the Nationalist leaders in the attempt they are making to settle the people on the land.'

THE resolutions passed at the emergency meeting of the Wellington Harbor Board on the 16th inst., to raise a quarter of a million for dock construction, have been confirmed. The board resolved to draft a by-law imposing a harbor improvement rate, to be paid by vessels on all inward goods and transshipments discharged. The rate was fixed at 3d per ton for general goods and a proportionate amount on sundries.

At the Bisley Meeting the Kolapore Cup was won by the Australian team, with a score of 770, which is a record. The other scores were: Rhodesia, 758; Canada, 757; the Motherland, 755; Guernsey, 748; Natal, 746; New Zealand, 744; India, 708; and the West Indies, 602. The New Zealand team won the Belgian Cup and £20. The score was 101 points.

UNDER date June 21 our London correspondent writes as follows:—Amongst those present at the Imperial Institute on Monday night, June 16, at the reception given by the Agent-General, Mr W. Pember Reeves and Mrs Reeves, to meet the Right Hon. E. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand and Mrs Seddon were noticed the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., Mrs Holworthy (late Lady Buckley), Sir Westby Perceval, Mr John Blundell, and a host of others.

DR. EVANS, who is in charge of the Chemical Department of Canterbury College, has written to the Board of Governors explaining why he has sent orders for apparatus to Germany instead of England. He makes a strong case out against English manufacturers, who, he says, are unreliable and slow, while the English article is inferior to the German. He also says it is much cheaper to get apparatus from Germany, especially when large numbers of small articles are ordered.

THE Ashburton Catholic Literary Society held its usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr W. Soal presiding. One member was proposed for membership, and after the ordinary business was got through, the programme for the evening was proceeded with. This was a speech competition, a handsome large album being given by one of the members for the best speech on the 'Advantages and Disadvantages of Working Men's Clubs and kindred Clubs.' The competition was good, 17 members competed, and Mr H. McSherry, who had evidently well considered the subject, though hard pushed by some other members, showed clearly that it was natural for human beings to club for social and mutual intercourse from the very earliest days. Villages, towns, and cities grew out of this. After a keen debate, Mr McSherry's view was endorsed by a good majority.

THE offices of several of our Catholic exchanges were visited by the Rev. Father Cleary during his stay in the United States, and all of our contemporaries express their appreciation of his work as editor of the N.Z. TABLET. The *Bulletin* of the International Catholic Truth Society, in its issue for June had the following:—'Rev. Henry W. Cleary, the distinguished editor of the N.Z. TABLET, visited New York during the past month. During his brief stay he met many old friends among the clergy and laity, who were no doubt, pleasantly amazed at this sudden apparition of an old acquaintance from the outer rim of the world. Father Cleary visited the general headquarters of the International Catholic Truth Society in Brooklyn, and expressed himself as much pleased at the work accomplished. He was especially interested in the Society's successful work in unmasking imposters of the Shepherd and Slatery type, and promised his active co-operation in further work of this kind. Father Cleary's able conduct of the N.Z. TABLET has given him a wide reputation among journalists. His paper is known

as one of the representative Catholic organs of the world. He has been successful in running to earth several notable imposters who were plying a lucrative trade in New Zealand.'

A LARGE number of promotions and transfers have been arranged to take effect immediately in the Post and Telegraph Department. The chief postmaster at Blenheim (Mr John Bull) retires on a pension, and will be succeeded by Mr Northcroft, at present postmaster at Tauranga. Mr Halliday is to be promoted from Balclutha to the postmastership at Tauranga, and Mr White (postmaster at Bulls, Rangitikei) goes to Balclutha. Mr Ashton, senior clerk and operator at Rotorua, is to be promoted to Bulls, and the senior clerk at Masterton (Mr Turner) is to be transferred to Rotorua. Mr H. H. Cork is to be transferred from Oamaru to Masterton. Mr M'Hutcheson, chief clerk at the G.P.O., Christchurch, replaces Mr Stevens at the Thames, Mr Stevens having been promoted to Nelson. Mr J. J. Greene, who has been temporarily attached to the C.P.O., Wellington, becomes postmaster at Port Nelson. Mr A. D. C. Clemett, now stationed at Mongonui, becomes postmaster at Foxton, replacing Mr MacDermott, transferred to Waimate, South Canterbury. Mr P. P. White, postmaster at Temuka, is transferred to Marton. Mr G. G. Woon, senior mail clerk at Wanganui, becomes chief clerk at Nelson; whilst Mr. C. A. Seymour, senior operator at Nelson, takes charge of the telegraph branch.

A LIST of the winning numbers in the art union in aid of the Dominican Convent, Dongarra, West Australia, is published in this issue. The *Goldfields Chronicle* has the following report of the drawing:—A gathering of ladies and gentlemen took place at the Dominican College, Dongarra, on the afternoon of the 13th June, the occasion being the drawing of the prizes in connection with the grand art union promoted in aid of the Dominican schools in Western Australia. After the prizes, which were arranged in the large study hall, had been inspected and much admired, the drawing took place. At the request of the Mother Prioress a committee of gentlemen was formed to conduct the proceedings. Two small children, a boy and a girl, drew respectively from two bags a ticket block and card marked with the number of the prize. Dr. Bartlett, J.P., jotted them down, then announced the number of the winning ticket and the number of the prize won. Great interest was taken in the drawing, and at the conclusion Dr. Bartlett congratulated the Mother Prioress on the well-arranged proceedings, everything going off so smoothly without a hitch. The prizes are, it is understood, well distributed throughout the various districts, and universal satisfaction was expressed at the value and beauty of them.

## Obituary.

MR. MICHAEL KETT, INVERCARGILL.

An old and highly esteemed colonist, in the person of Mr Michael Kett, passed away at his residence, the Hibernian Hotel, Invercargill, on July 24. Mr Kett, who had reached the patriarchal age of 83 years, was born at Kilmichoma, Tipperary, and at the age of 22 left his native land for Australia, arriving in Sydney in 1811. After spending some six or seven years in New South Wales he left for California, attracted by the gold diggings. In 1856 he was back again in Australia, and took part in the principal rushes, including the celebrated Tachian diggings. On the discovery of gold in New Zealand he decided to try his luck here, and, with others, came across in the early sixties, landing at Lyttelton, and tramping it from Dunedin to the Arrow. With three mates, in a short time he got 40lbs weight of gold. Subsequently he purchased Frenchmen's Point claim, in partnership with Mr Feraud, which, after many ups and downs, proved a very profitable investment. When advancing years made it impossible to follow the hard life of a miner, he entered the hotelkeeping business, purchasing the Royal Hotel, Milton, where he resided for some 20 years, afterwards removing to Mataura, where he remained two years, then purchasing the Royal Hotel, Invercargill, about two years ago. Only a few months back Mr Kett bought the valuable property known as the Hibernian Hotel, the business being conducted by his nephew, Mr T. Kett. Mr Kett, who had never married, leaves only one relative in New Zealand, Mr T. Kett, who has been his manager for several years past. The deceased was extremely well known in all parts of Otago and Southland, and was highly respected for his sterling honesty and large-heartedness. He was a patriotic Irishman and a great lover of his native land. Mr Kett was a practical and consistent Catholic, and was a most generous giver to every good cause. The remains were brought to Milton for interment, and the funeral, which took place on Saturday, was attended by mourners from all parts of the Bruce district, many residents of Dunedin being also present. The Rev. Father Howard officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

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## The Martinique Disaster.

How in the early morning of Ascension Day, May 8 (writes a correspondent of the *San Francisco Monitor*), out of the cavernous jaws of Pelee death descended with a sword of flame and reaped the richest harvest in all history, is a story which the whole world knows almost by heart already.

The furious mountain sent devastation with such awful swiftness that it is probable that this absolute annihilation was accomplished in probably less than a minute.

Of those who were in the city at the time of the catastrophe none is left alive; of those few in the ships in the harbor who escaped with their lives every one sufficiently recovered from fearful burns has told a pitifully short and disconnected story, taken up principally with personal suffering, and long since caught broadcast over the world.

Some of these injured ones are still at Fort de France. I talked with them. What they say is a repetition of an old story of a fight for life in the harbor. I will not repeat it here.

There are yet a few who viewed the awful holocaust from distant hills. The story of one of these will tell probably all that will ever be told of how a city with all its inhabitants was reduced to ashes almost within the twinkling of an eye.

Such a witness is Father Jean Alcege Roche, pastor of the church on Morne Vert, a village some five kilometres above and southeast of St. Pierre, and about ten from the crater. Morne Vert is much nearer the crater than was St. Pierre, but it was a little more out of the wind from the mountain, and was protected from its fiery output by several peaks and profound valleys.

Father Roche watched the mountain almost constantly from April 25, when its activity was first observed, to the second great eruption on May 20. He told not only of the world-startling explosion of May 8, but also of the earlier and lesser one of May 5. This is his story, all too briefly told:

### Ample Warnings.

'There were rumblings and smoke every day, and dust and ashes fell on Morne Vert. Looking towards Pelee, we could see whitish clouds rise to great heights above the crater, and streams seemed to pouring down the western slopes toward Precheur and St. Philomen, villages considerably north of St. Pierre, that are now covered with mud.

'On May 5 the violence of the daily eruptions increased. That was the day when Precheur on the Riviere Blanche and the Guerin sugar factory were destroyed. On that day we saw great volumes of water, steaming hot, go tumbling down the mountain side. It leaped over all obstructions. The water courses could not confine it. It fell hissing into the sea.

'More terrifying was an avalanche of hot mud which followed the water. It, too, bounded over hills and precipices and fell over the cliffs into the sea with a great roar. It was this flood of mud that buried the sugar factory and Precheur in which 4500 persons had lived. The people, I believe, had left their houses before that had occurred.

'The night before the supreme eruption the mountain was less agitated than it had been at any time since it began trembling and rumbling. This reassured many of the residents of St. Pierre, and hundreds who had come out of the city returned.

### On the Fatal Day.

A few minutes before eight o'clock in the morning, after we had finished early Mass, there was a disturbance on Mont Pelee which compelled attention. A dense column of smoke and steam shot into the air to a great height. Up, up it went for three or four miles. Then it spread out like the crown of a gigantic palm tree. Around this great blackish column crept spiral columns of white, while through the pitchy awning above lightning played incessantly.

Below the crater hundreds of jets of smoke and steam started upward until the whole mountain appeared to be a smoking, burning mass. Before the column broke there was a blinding flash of light followed by a terrific report. Then came another flash of flame and thunder and then a third; and between the second and third sheets of flame great stones shot up into the cloud of smoke, and then while the lightning played I saw a great cloud break from the mountain and roll toward us. Then I started to run for protection toward a shrine cut in the solid rock.

'We had barely turned our backs to the mountain when we felt the intense heat, and before we had gone 200 yards all were thrown to the ground. The whole world looked black. Big pieces of stone were falling all about us, and it seemed for a moment as if we all would soon be asphyxiated. We were fast losing consciousness when a breeze sprang up from the south and saved our lives. It saved Morne Vert.

'When I regained my feet I looked towards St. Pierre which, you know, lay in a hollow place at the foot of the mountain. As I looked there was a blinding flash of fire and in a moment the whole beautiful city was in flames. The flame seemed to travel like lightning over the city from north to south. But it was not lightning. It looked as if the black cloud from the mountain had been ignited as soon as it reached the city.

### Saw Cathedral Burning.

'Every building in the city seemed to be on fire at once. I saw flames leaping from the cathedral. Walls were toppling and falling. As I looked upon the destruction I stood fascinated and dazed. The human mind could not grasp the full import of the impressions being received through the eyes. Stones of great size continued to fall around us for a few minutes, and finally only ashes and sand and dust.

'All this lasted but a few moments. It could not have been more than twelve or fifteen, if that long. In that time the entire

forest cloak of the mountain had been withered to dust and the sky was lurid with the glare of the burning city. Otherwise midnight darkness would have prevailed, so dense were the vapors and dust in the sky.'

This is the story of the cataclysm by an eye-witness. It agrees with the theories advanced by scientists as to the character of the phenomena. Pelee is not yet in a condition to allow of man, however learned, to penetrate the mysteries of her bosom.

According to the eminent experts with whom I have talked, however, the dominant fact that stands out in the whole story of destruction is that St. Pierre was built on a site that invited ruin. The city was built on a ledge of ground extending for a distance, north and south, of about two miles, between the sea on one side and a bluff that rose almost straight up on the other.

At the northern end of the city the houses scattered on to a plain at Pelee's base; it ran then south of it between the bluff and sea to the precipitous sides of the great hill called Morne d'Orange on the south. There were singularly few streets running longitudinally.

This city, therefore, presented a veritable gully, and when at last Pelee's breath was blown, it found 30,000 penned in a *cul de sac* from which escape was impossible. The condition of the debris, the falling of the walls in one direction, the burning of the trees more on one side than on the other, led to the conclusion, according to Professor Jagger, with whom I explored the ruins, that the havoc was wrought by an explosive volcanic tornado.

## The Philippines.

THE Rome correspondents of certain English secular papers have been busy of late in reporting the result, or what they probably imagined was the result, of the American mission to the Vatican regarding affairs in the Philippines. It is very necessary to take the cable news concerning the Holy Father with the proverbial grain of salt. In view of the prominence which has been given to the Philippine question during the past week, the following extract from the *Ace Maria* will be of interest at the present time:—

When Judge Taft went as Chief Commissioner to the Philippines, one of the few restrictions placed upon him was the injunction to secularise the schools and bring them, so far as possible, into conformity with our public schools. The Philippine bishops, and even some of the first-rating 'liberal' laymen, assured Judge Taft that secularised schools would not suit the people; the invariable answer of the Commission was that the American Constitution—which follows the flag only so far as the politicians approve—frowns on a religious school system even when all the taxpayers demand it. The Mohammedans of the Jolo islands may retain their slaves and concubines, and the Koran may be taught in their schools, but the religion of Christ must be banished from the classes attended by the Catholic Filipinos. There are some excellent reflections on this subject in an article in the *Congregationalist* by Mr Emerson Christie, who, as will be seen, writes with first-hand knowledge:

'The second great difficulty we are meeting here is, fortunately, capable of being more easily remedied. I refer to the insistence of a whole Christianised population of Mindanao that their own native teachers, whom they pay out of their own pockets, shall teach their children religion in the public schools. The Filipino people in the South are a unit on this point; and since the natives pay the *maestros* or *maestras* out of their own municipal treasuries, it is an act of justice to let them have their wish. I voice the judgment of my colleagues of the teaching force in the southern islands when I say that the Civil Commission went somewhat too fast when it passed the school law forbidding, under pain of removal, any teacher in the public schools from teaching any religious practice whatever.

'We Americans have arrived at the secular school idea after hundreds of years of experience under circumstances—such as that of religious disunity—which do not exist among the Filipinos proper, who pride themselves on their Catholic unity. The bulk of the Christianised Filipinos of Mindanao, unless compelled to do so, simply will not send their children to a school where they can not learn the catechism. The state of the public schools in and around Zamboanga to-day, after an attempt to apply the secularising law has been made, fully bears out the accuracy of this statement. The eight American teachers in and around Zamboanga, the metropolis of Mindanao, have an average of only about 13 pupils apiece in actual attendance, to whom they teach only English. Under the leadership of the Spanish Jesuit priests, the natives have united to found parochial schools, where the children can obtain the religious knowledge the parents consider essential to salvation. Thus a splendid opportunity for bringing permanent peace to this distracted country, by instilling loyalty and respect for America into the children's minds, is thrown away for the sake of carrying out a doctrinaire policy for which the islands are utterly unprepared.'

## Japanese Streets.

IN Japan houses are not numbered according to their sequence, but according to the order of the erection. That is to say, No. 73 may adjoin No. 1, with No. 102 on the opposite side. No. 2 is probably a mile down the street. The city of Tokio is made up of 1,330 streets, in which are 318,320 houses. These houses are divided up into 15 wards. If a street passes through more than one ward the houses are numbered according to the wards in which they are; that is, a street passing through six wards will possess six number ones. It would be like hunting for a needle in a haystack for a stranger to try to find a number in Tokio, but a jinriksha driver knows the position and number of almost every one of the houses in Tokio. He is able to do this by having made his business the one study of his life.

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P. J. HELEAN.

# The Storyteller

ESTABAN.

I.

The first of all to attract a stranger's eye in any village group at Astorgia in the Pyrenean Hills was young Estaban Nueces. His high, clean, white brow and his great, staring blue eyes made something of a rare picture in a Spanish hamlet where skins were usually of a swarthy brown and where eyes were generally small and dark. His were the only pair of blue eyes anywhere in that long thin soaring district which is down deep in the valley, where men sit all day in the open air making churns, to the fifth village beyond it, which is called Novelle and has much fame locally for the excellence of its pinkish cheese.

It was thought at first that the lad's father, Alonzo Nueces, who hailed originally from the suburbs of Barcelona and was, therefore, a Catalan of Catalans, might boast in his usual vain way that the child's fair complexion was merely the sign of good, rich Catalonian blood. Alonzo's brother, however, the Senor Manuel, a member of the distant city police and an adherent of the anti-clericals in his politics, came out to Astorgia to be sponsor at the Christening, and Manuel, who certainly should know, declared at once that there had never been any blue eyes on the Nueces side of the family.

It was on this occasion that the officiating ministrant and the visiting policeman got into a wordy wrangle which came about in an unintentional manner. The priest, it seems, conversing with the parties after the ceremony, happened to forget that the Senor Manuel was not indigenous to the locality and so addressed him a few conventional things which bore a Basque name. This was a patois in which Manuel was totally without knowledge. Moreover, he despised everything which bore a Basque name. For the language, people, and customs he professed deep, unborn contempt. It was not a worse dialect than the jargon of the Catalonian patois, which he usually spoke when conversing at home with his own wife and children. This fact, however, it never dawned upon him to admit. To be mistaken for a Basque was to be grossly offended, it was like a Swede mistaken for a Finn, or a Lorrainer for a Prussian, or a son of Killarney for a crabbed Far Down.

Manuel bowed, therefore, with only ironv. "I come from Spain, sn," he said resentfully, "and these they speak Castilian."

"The sweetest of all languages," exclaimed the priest, pocketing the reproof.

"As, perhaps, is the Basque—the sourest," growled Manuel.

"Perhaps," answered the priest firmly, his own pride now awakened. "Yes, perhaps, as you say, and yet troubadours have attuned their guitars to its rugged words, and in its syllables poets even have not been ashamed to clothe their happy rhymes. Down in the plain, and in your cities you do not hear it. There the national tongue, the soft Castilian, suffices, but here, on the hills, something stronger and bolder seems to be a need. When Francia, long ago crowded our dear Spanish land with vandal revolutionaries, when her Napoleon came hither in his folly to tear away the King's own crown, then it was that the language of the Basques made its accents resound in stalwart protest. "A queer language is the Basque," said a great marshal of Francia, "they write a word Jerusalem and pronounce it Constantine." "Soldiers," said conveying love, the Basque is the

quickest to awaken fear." And so I say to you now, sir, the Basque may have its defects as a language, but brave men have spoken it long before you were born, and its glories will remain long after you have died."

"And its shame, too, will remain as long as it pleads the cause of treason."

"Thank you." In the lifetime of Columbus there were those who reproached that great admiral with ignorance, and so to-day there are others foolish enough to reproach the Basque mountaineer with even treason.

"Then why are these mountains a hot-bed of disloyal Carlism?"

"Why? Because, perhaps, the mountaineer has yet his old belief in legitimacy and law, and in constitutionality and justice and right. Unquestionably, too, he possesses the faults of his very virtues, stubborn to the point of imprudence, resisting, for truth's sake, even when resistance signifies merely the rush of hopeless bravery against the cold steel of bayonets. His is the heart which never gives up, even though conquered. Yes, respect him for all he is worth. Alott in his pure, native atmosphere, nearest living neighbor to heaven, he drinks in inspirations as the wild crocus flower drinks in the morning dew. Inspirations, moreover, which are semi-divine; courage, unselfishness, fealty and unswerving honor. These also, he it said, are the virtues which made our nation of Spain glorious in the days of old, these added to unflinching faith. All I have to hope now is that some day these will again return, that, perhaps with the generations rising up with this young, blue-eyed infant, these same strong gifts may come back to redeem our land anew and to gild her annals once more with the lustre of true, soulful greatness."

That night the priest sat chatting with his friend, Dr. Alta, the local physician.

"Bah!" exclaimed the latter, "it served him right."

"You speak of——"

"That piping jackdaw from the plain who must needs spread his wings in our, 'early fashion on our free hill."

"You speak of the Senor Manuel?"

"Aye, of that poor unconscious creature, unsatisfied with long ears to listen, but who would fain be in addition long-tongued, and for and tire us with his ignoble braying. The unlucky ass. And I'm so glad above all that even in the speech of Castilian he found you his match."

"An ass, his match? Well, that's complimentary, Doctor."

"Excuse me, I didn't mean——"

"Didn't you indeed?" said the priest with a laugh. "Well, I suppose I'm much obliged to you. But tell me, what think you of the child's blue eyes?"

"That's the point I'm coming to. I was just going to propose that you search the parish records and hunt up the family on the mother's side. She was a Casanova. I knew her as a little girl, even Maria Casanova, there was a twin brother who died."

"Well, we shall look it up as you say. Take the candle with you, Doctor, and we'll step out for the books. I'm afraid you'll find them pretty dusty."

Never mind soap and water are getting cheap.

They passed on together into the old dingy room where the parish archives lay sheathed in gloomy dust and spider-webs. The search was forthwith undertaken. It was slow work in the dim candle-light, but Castilian is the fittest language for

eventually it brought a satisfactory result, for when the maternal grandparents of Maria Casanova were reached, the name of O'Donoghue was encountered—evident indication of a foreign strain. Those who bore it, the record said, had been castaways from a shipwrecked vessel."

"A strange, rough name!" ejaculated the doctor, looking up.

"Barbarous!" answered the priest. "So heavy, and so uncouth," continued the physician. "Did you ever see anything like it?"

"Never."

"It's one of those unpronounceable things which takes a crooked tongue to utter. If I had but a single guess I would say it was Hebrew."

"What! Blue eyes in a Jew? You know better."

"Then English."

"Yes, or to be more precise—Irish."

"But isn't that the same thing as English?"

"The very same exactly, Doctor; although the Irish themselves do not seem to think so. I knew a young man from Ireland, named Micann, who was a student with me at College. One day I happened, while conversing with him, to allude to him as an Englishman."

"English?" he exclaimed,

"Don't call me English."

"Why not?" I asked him.

"Because I'm not English," he said.

"Aren't you a subject of the English Crown?"

"Yes."

"Your country is a country which belongs to England?"

"Yes."

"And governed by English laws?"

"Yes."

"Your representatives are elected to the English Parliament?"

"Yes."

"You assist at all its sessions and may vote upon any measure which comes up?"

"Yes."

"The language you speak is the English language?"

"Yes."

"And even your religion—"

"My religion!"

"Is it not also the old English religion?"

"Yes."

"Then, for heaven's sake tell me in what you are less English than and other Englishman? I am well aware," I added, "that you do not inhabit London, but, then, neither do I inhabit Madrid. Nevertheless, I am heart and soul a Spaniard, and it seems to me, Senor, that in just the same proportion are you an Englishman."

"And what did he say to that?"

"Bah! He told me I was crazy; that he knew what he was talking about. Poor fellow, he was a rabid one. And to tell me I was crazy just for showing him how two and two made four!"

"Yes, yes, he was like the man in the asylum who kept telling everybody he met, 'I'm all right, but those other fellows in there are crazy.'"

It was late and they tarried a few moments. Both were satisfied with the result of the short delving into the old dust-covered registries. Before going to bed that night the priest totted down the record of the day's christening. Estaban Nueces de los O'Donoghue was the manner which he inscribed the child's name. It was under the same inscription that Estaban was later on entered in the village school lists. His full, blue eyes emphasised his foreign ancestry, and on the parish priest's suggestion Estaban was taught the foreign English language of his forefathers. When the lad reached his seventeenth year, he went down to the city to draw lots in regard to military service. Poor Estaban drew a "bad number," and so was enrolled to serve under the banner of his country for the next three years. Worst luck of all! Hardly had he

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donned the uniform when the corps to which he belonged was ordered to make ready for the distant Philippines. The order smote him like a crushing bolt, but outwardly he showed no sign of quailing. It was unsoldierly, he reasoned, to depart with tears in his eyes.

His going away was an event in Astorgia, no one worked in the village that day. High Mass was sung in the old, yellow mountain church, and the priest, for a parting gift, handed Estaban a bright, new play-book, published in Dublin and printed in the English language. It was a curiosity to the young conscript, and he laughed as he read his name, Nueces de los O'Donoghues, written inside the cover. Dinner time came and so tables were spread in the open air. Hagar, the inn-keeper, came too, with a cask of red wine, so that everybody, young and old, might drink a health to the soldier boy. Songs devotional, bacchanalian, amatory, patriotic, were sung in impromptu choruses. In the afternoon the parting was made. All the young men of Astorgia trudged down the valley, escorting Estaban as far as Bena; there he took the mule-coach for the city, waving back to his mountain comrades kisses and fond adieux.

## II.

The town of Casayquia lies high in the island of Luzon some 60 leagues from the main sea coast in a salubrious location, swept by refreshing winds from the neighboring plateau. It had ever been a prosperous settlement, thanks to its lucrative products, and its people, given to peaceful industries, had little sympathy with disturbers who wished the island to break away from the domination of Spain. It was only when the startling news of Manila's downfall came that Casayquia caught the fever of Filipino independence. A junta was formed, a militia was organised, and the little garrison of Spanish soldiers was surrounded and made prisoners. Among the latter was Estaban, a member of the engineer corps. He had served in that department ever since joining the army, displaying a genius that soon caught the eye of keen superiors. A military road was projected in the vicinity, and so all through that memorable spring Estaban, with a little detachment in his charge, had been out doing the work of map-making and surveying. It was quite a change to find himself suddenly shut up with his men in the refectory of an old monastery and kept under surveillance by a guard of native patrols.

Eight months of dreary prison life passed, when one afternoon, Estaban coming in from some work at which he had been set, discovered to his surprise, that there were seven new inmates in the refectory gaol. They wore a uniform which he had never before seen, and this, together with the fact of their English speech, made him conclude at once that the new-comers were from the American army. One of the strangers, moreover, came brusquely toward him.

'Is this Mr. O'Donoghue?' inquired the stranger.

'Yes, I believe I can answer to that name,' replied Estaban in astonishment.

'Put it there!' exclaimed the other, reaching out his hand. 'My name is Maguire. Captain Maguire. Well, you got here evidently a little before we did.'

'I am a prisoner here, a prisoner of war.'

'And who are these niggers who are with you?'

'You mistake, sir, these brave men must be spoken of respectfully. They are soldiers of Spain, not niggers.'

'Well, it's about the same thing, ain't it? Niggers and dagos—there's only the difference between six and half a dozen. What regiment do you belong to, Mr. O'Donoghue?'

'Royal Valencia, Engineer Corps.' 'Never heard of it. Must be a down East regiment, hey?' 'We are Wisconsin men. All of Milwaukee where the good beer comes from. What State is your home in?'

'Pardon me, perhaps you take me for an American. I am a Spaniard.'

'Why, no. That cannot be; you speak English like ourselves.'

'A mere matter of education.'

'And your name—O'Donoghue—is it not an Irish name?'

'My great-grandfather was Irish.'

'But even your face is not a Spanish face, nor are your blue eyes Spanish eyes.'

'I have heard the same thing said many times before when at home in the Pyrene Mountains. I wish I was there now.'

'Are you an officer?'

'Merely a sergeant. Not much of a command just at present.'

'Well, I'm a captain, but you've got the advantage of me, for you can speak the lingo and make yourself understood. My rank is simply ignored by these niggers. We have been treated like Hobbies ever since we gave up to the rascals.'

'How did it happen?'

(To be Concluded in our next.)

## Catholic World

### CANADA.—Kingston Cathedral.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada, is being rebuilt after a curious plan. The inside walls remain while the other walls are built outside them. When completed the edifice will present an appearance altogether new.

### CEYLON.—Catholic Census.

The Colombo correspondent of the London 'Times' writes some interesting particulars to that paper regarding the recent census of Ceylon. The correspondent has been favored with an advance copy of the census tables, and from an analysis of the document gives the number of Christians in Ceylon as 349,239. He says 'Of the Christians, 287,414 are Roman Catholics, leaving 61,825 for all "Protestant" denominations (including 1718 "independent Catholics" who repudiate the Pope). In 1891 the Roman Catholics numbered 216,214 and other Christians 55,913, so that the former have increased in a greater ratio than the latter.' Even as they stand (says the Catholic Messenger) these figures are striking testimony to the progress of the Church in Ceylon, and to the overwhelming preponderance of Catholics among the Christian inhabitants. But we have to make one important correction in the statistics we have quoted. The London 'Times' correspondent includes among the Protestant denominations 1718 'independent Catholics.' But since the census was taken, and after the 'Times' correspondent had written his summary of the returns, the 'Independent Catholic' schism in Mannar has ceased, and these misguided people have been solemnly reconciled to the Church by his Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna on the 25th ultimo. This leaves only about nine families in Colombo still adhering to the schism. It is a very generous allowance to fix the number of 'Independent Catholics' still remaining in Ceylon at 50. As the census returns give the number before the end of the Mannar schism as 1718, and the 'Times' correspondent adds these to the Protestant denominations, it is necessary to readjust the figures to arrive at a correct estimate of the relative strength of Catholicity and Protestantism here, and to get the correct rate of increase. Allowing 50 of the 1718 to the Protestants we have to add 1668 to the figures for the Catholics and deduct the same number from the Protestant total. This gives

289,082 Catholics and 60,157 Protestants of all denominations. The increase amongst Catholics since 1891 is therefore 42,868, or 17.4 per cent. The number of Protestants has increased by 4244, or only 7.6 per cent.

### ENGLAND.

The Lady Alice Fitzwilliam has presented to Westminster Cathedral a superb Spanish monstrance magnificently jewelled. Another monstrance of solid gold, valued at £1000, has been sent by an unknown donor to the Cardinal-Archbishop, through Messrs Garrard, Crown jewellers.

### Those Jesuits Again.

The editor of the 'Rock' (says the 'Catholic Times') has been terribly shocked by the verdict in the libel action. He can only explain it by the supposition that the judge and jury were either Jesuits in disguise, or at any rate, under the Jesuit influence. The situation, he is convinced, is very grave, and things have to become worse before they can become better. Never did Mahatma exercise more magical and irresistible skill than those Jesuits. To-day they are, comparatively speaking, but a mere handful in England, yet they sway judges and juries and have public authority in the hollow of their hands. This is an ancient artifice of theirs.

### A Bungle.

The bungle with regard to the blessing of the colors of the Irish Guards has provoked sharp comment from some of the papers. As we ('Catholic Times') announced some time ago, the Right Rev. Dr. Brindle, D.S.O., Bishop of Nottingham, was invited and consented to perform the ceremony. The King, it appears, expressed a hope that when the Bishop blessed the colors he would not wear his episcopal cope and mitre, since these would prelude his wearing his displaying his numerous hard-won decorations and war medals. His Majesty's desire was received by Bishop Brindle as a command, and arrangements were in progress for the function, when it was intimated to the Bishop that the Anglican Chaplain-General was to take part with him in the service. All Catholics are well aware that the Church is decidedly averse to joint services of Catholics and non-Catholics, inasmuch as they tend to foster the idea that one religion is as good as another. The Bishop of Nottingham, therefore, found that he could not accept the invitation that had been given to him, and he was entirely in accord with the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster in coming to this decision. Application was then made to the Catholic chaplain, Father Cyril Foster, and after representations on his part, it was agreed that he should bless the colors and then leave the parade ground. A feeling of strong indignation has, it is stated, been aroused among the members of the regiment by the action of the War Office.

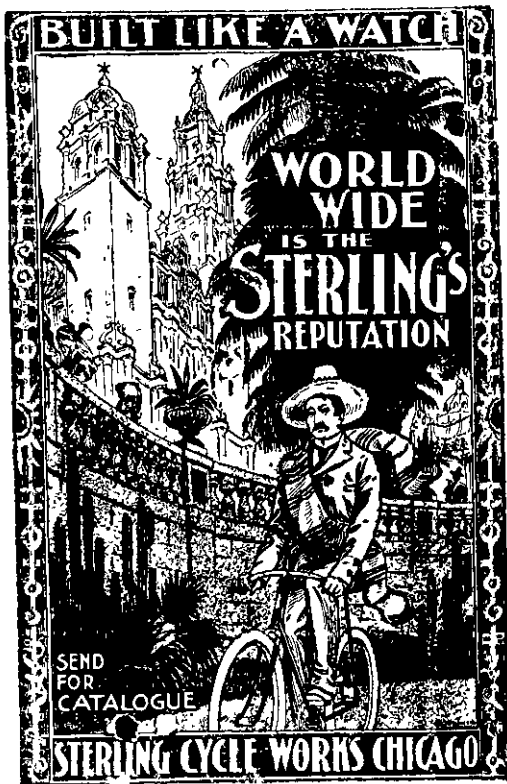
### Westminster Cathedral.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan has addressed to the Catholic public an appeal—the last that will be made—for funds to complete the new Cathedral. He intends that the building shall from the outset be free of debt, and, therefore, that he shall be enabled to consecrate it. To meet outstanding liabilities and to complete structural and other works that must precede consecration it is estimated that a further sum of £16,000 will be required. Upon the contribution of this amount depends the date of the consecration and of the formal opening. Considering what has already been done, it is a small amount. The success that has crowned the Cardinal's efforts in the erection of the Cathedral is a marvellous proof of his power, great though we ('Catholic Times') knew his energies to be. Without fuss splendid

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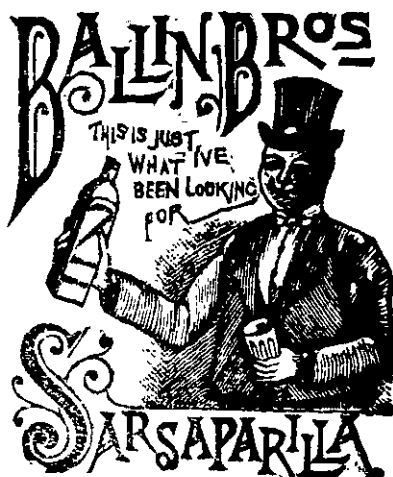
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#### Dominican Provincial

The English Dominicans have just elected as their Provincial a comparatively young Friar Preacher, the Very Rev. Father Lawrence Shapcote, who, singular to say, was born a native of the Grange Free State, now known as the Orange River Colony. The son of an Anglican minister, who afterwards became a convert, and who acted for a time as one of the editors of the London 'Tablet,' Father Shapcote was educated at the Benedictine College, Ramsgate, and afterwards at St. Charles', Bayswater. He joined the Dominicans in France in 1880, then being only sixteen years of age. In 1883 he was transferred to the English province, and after some study at Woodchester he went on to Louvain, and was ordained in 1887. Returning to England he was engaged in priestly work in Leicester, Woodchester, and Hinkley. For about 10 years he taught at Woodchester, until in 1890 he was removed to Hawkesyard, and in 1901 to St. Dominic's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he acted as Prior until his elevation to the eminent position of English Provincial.

#### Breton Priests in Wales.

The 'Rhyf Journal' gives some particulars of the Catholic mission from Brittany, which has for some time been at work in North Wales. Its object is to put before the Welsh people the Catholic religion in the language of their forefathers, in the hope of resuscitating it throughout the principality. As a means to this end the Bishop of Menavia issued invitations amongst the Fathers of Brittany, in North France, for missionaries to this country to take up the work of revival. The call was responded to by Father Merour and Father Trehaol, who since December last have been privately studying the Welsh language in the neighborhood of Llanrwst, their method of acquiring it being by means of intercourse with the people. Llanrwst was selected as a centre of operations, mainly on the ground that at the time there was no Catholic place of worship whatever in the locality. In the matter of literature, besides the Welsh prayer-book and hymnal, which are in use, there has been a plentiful distribution of tracts, published by the Society of St. Teilo.

#### ITALY.—Disappointed.

The anti-clericals in Italy (writes a Rome correspondent) seem to have been quite taken aback by the dimensions of the pilgrimages which are now visiting Rome in honor of the Pope's jubilee. They fondly

hoped that these pilgrimages would be on a very small scale. But they now see that the enthusiasm displayed by the Catholics of Italy, as well as by those of other countries, is a proof that the Church stands today, as it has ever stood, on the solid foundation of the people's faith and love. The Italian Cabinet may well pause when it contemplates the wonderful tribute being paid to the Bishop of Rome by all Christendom. It may, in its own narrow and feeble way, rule Italy, but in a far higher and more significant sense Leo XIII. rules the world.

#### ROME.—Encyclicals on Labor.

The Workmen's Committee in Rome for the celebration of the Holy Father's Jubilee are preparing three large plates in bronze, upon which are to be inscribed the text and Italian translation of the Pope's three Labor Encyclicals.

#### A Grotto.

In the Vatican Gardens there is a grotto which is a fac-simile of that at Lourdes. It was constructed with offerings collected by the missionaries of the Immaculate Conception. The Holy Father solemnly blessed the grotto the other day. Amongst those present were Cardinals Mathieu and Vives y Tuto, Dr. MacDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, and Dr. Howley, Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland.

#### Papal Audiences.

On Thursday last (writes a Rome correspondent under date June 10) the Holy Father descended with the usual solemnity into St. Peter's, where he received the homage of nearly 5000 Italian pilgrims led by their Bishops and Archbishops. In the course of the week his Holiness has displayed really marvellous activity, granting a large number of private audiences. Among those who had the honor of being received I may mention Cardinal Skrbensky, Archbishop of Prague; Cardinal Kniaz, Bishop of Cracow; and Mgr. Valente, Patriarch of the East Indies. The two former came to Rome in order to receive the hat from the Pope's hands in the Consistory on Monday, June 9th. On Saturday the three Cardinals who were elected last year and who, being out of Rome, did not receive the hat at the time, namely, Martinelli, Skrbensky, and Kniaz, received the so-called visite di calore or congratulations of their friends. Cardinal Skrbensky is the youngest member of the Sacred College, being only 32 years old.

#### SCOTLAND.—A Bequest.

By the will of the late Mrs. Mantica, the Administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, receives £500 for a special parochial object.

#### UNITED STATES.

A leper colony has been established on the island of Guam by Commander Seaton Schroeder of the navy. Steps have been taken by Governor Schroeder, with the co-operation of

Rev. Father Palomo, to obtain nurses from some religious Order.

#### The First Catholic.

Mrs. Sarah Marshall, of Salt Lake City, is dead. She is said to have been the first Catholic in that place, and her name has been associated with every Catholic movement there since 1866, when the first Catholic priest visited Salt Lake.

#### A Distinction

The Protestants of this country do not take kindly to the appointment of Archbishop Ryan on the Indian Commission, says the 'Western Watchman.' They are, to a man, or perhaps, better said, to a woman, unalterably opposed to any union of Church and State, when the church happens to be the Catholic. They saw no danger from such a union all the years when Bishop Whipple was a member of the Commission. In the popular Protestant mind the word Church, without a modifier, always means the Catholic Church, and sectarianism always means the Catholic religion. The people are generally honest logicians.

#### A New Seminary.

The proposed seminary for the training of newly-ordained Catholic priests for the work of the non-Catholic missions in the United States and for duty in that country's insular possessions, is to be opened shortly. The new institution will be at the Catholic University, Washington, D.C., and it is expected that at least 12 young priests will be enrolled as students at the opening of the seminary. The early beginning of the work of the college will be due to the success which Rev. Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers has had in collecting funds. Father Elliott resigned his office as Superior of the College of St. Thomas Aquinas, Washington, to devote his entire time to obtaining money for the endowment of the new institution. The late Archbishop Corrigan took interest in its plans and Cardinal Gibbons approved them. Father Elliott's appeals have thus far met with ready response. Some weeks ago he received a single gift of £1000 from an anonymous giver, and later on received £300 as a legacy. It is hoped, ultimately to raise £100,000 for the endowment of the seminary.

#### GENERAL.

#### The Martini que Disaster.

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**W**HEN your enemy is down keep him down is the advice offered by those who regard  
the game of life only in its brutal aspect.

Now, whatever may be said of the policy of keeping your enemy 'down' or 'up,' as the case may be, the great difficulty usually is the getting of him into one or other of those positions. With regard to health, it is certainly easier to retain it unimpaired than to recover it when once it is lost; but that cures are effected, even where the indications seem hopeless, the following case will prove. It is described by Mr Charles M. Morrison, of Arcade Buildings, High street, Armidale, Victoria, under date January 9, 1902:—"In 1887," says Mr Morrison, "a fire broke out in the kitchen of the house I then occupied in Melbourne. The flames burst forth with great fury, and threatened to speedily destroy the house and its contents. My wife was first to discover the fire, and she rushed forth to give the alarm. A neighbour's Newfoundland dog, hearing her outcry and seeing her run, sprang at her and knocked her down. Fortunately, the fire was extinguished before it had time to reach the main building; but thy shock of it, intensified by the attack of the dog, had a calamitous effect upon the health of my wife. She was completely prostrated by it, and brought as near to death as it is possible for anyone to be and yet live. Her nervous system was entirely deranged. She was unable to sleep, and perceptibly wasted away day by day. But her most serious trouble was an inability to retain food. The small quantity which she forced herself to take nearly always occasioned vomiting and intense pain. In this pitiable condition my wife continued for years, notwithstanding that she was at various times under treatment of no less than five different doctors. None of them appeared to understand her case, and all their efforts to relieve her proved quite futile. One doctor suspected she was suffering from cancer of the stomach. He made a searching examination, and, as a result of his investigations, stated that though there was no cancer, the stomach was badly ulcerated. He thought her condition very precarious. However, he could do nothing for her, and we had quite lost faith in doctors and proprietary medicines, when, a little over three years ago, a friend advised us to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He was very persistent, and at last we obtained a bottle of it. My wife took it regularly, as prescribed, and soon began to benefit in health and strength. In a little while she was able to take ordinary food, and retain it without pain or inconvenience. She took Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup three times a day for three months, at the end of which time she was completely cured, and she has remained well ever since. At present she is quite plump, has lost the haggard look she once had, and is able to perform her household duties. Having got the enemy "down" ("or up") by aid of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, we intend to keep him in that position by the same means. We hope our experience may prove of benefit to others."

## GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

SEASON 1902.

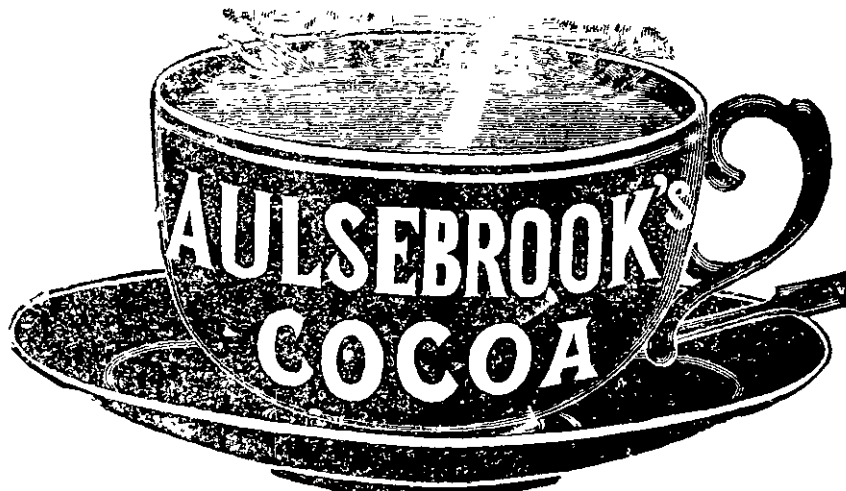
OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL STREET, DUNEDIN.

**To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.****A**NOTHER GRAIN SEASON being at hand, we take the opportunity of thanking our  
many clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the  
disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal  
cash advances thereon if required.**SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, Etc.**—We would remind producers that  
we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm  
produce.**WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.**—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction  
Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so benefi-  
cial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and  
our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain  
merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments  
to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.**PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.**—Our sales are held every Monday morning,  
at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

**CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, Etc.**—We have made advantageous arrangements  
to meet the requirements of our numerous clients.**ADVANTAGES.**—We offer producers the advantage of large storage and unequalled  
show room accommodation.

Sample Bags, Way Bills, and Labels sent on application.

**DONALD REID & CO., LTD.****Build up your Constitution by taking****Full of NOURISHING and SUSTAINING QUALITIES.****PRICE & BULLIED,** BOYERS OF DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, & SHOE  
WILL DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE  
TAY ST., INVERCARGILL STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED



## Some Facts About Ants.

Ants, we know, have many wonderful institutions. They breed and keep cows, possess slaves, sow grain and reap the harvest, and in many other ways offer a rich lesson to the sluggard if he would but bestir himself to read it. And now M. Charles Miessen, a French explorer, has another story of their prowess to tell. Somewhere in Siam he saw an army of grey ants moving through the country. They were accompanied by a few specimens of a larger species. Upon each of these a grey ant was mounted, and the larger ants being also faster than the rank and file of the army, the officers were thus enabled to gallop to and fro and control the movements of their troops. This is an extraordinary story, but whether or not it be more startling than many other known startling feats of the lower orders is another question. The other accomplishments of ants mentioned above are a parallel to one facet of the story; another is to be found in the bird world. The small Canadian owl, which is no larger than a sparrow, has been seen riding on the back of a most unwilling gopher in the way that suggested that it was a habit, at any rate, with that particular individual.

## A Thoughtful Bird.

At the Red Lion Inn, Hungerford (writes a contributor to a Home magazine), there lived for many years a raven who, by the care he showed for dogs, might have been a member of the Royal Humane Society. Driving one day into the inn yard with a party, we injured the leg of a dog which was with us, and while we were examining the injury Ralph, the raven, was evidently a concerned spectator. From the minute the dog was tied up, Ralph not only visited him, but brought him bones and attended to him with particular and repeated marks of kindness. I observed it to the ostler, who told me that the bird had been brought up with a dog, and that the affection between them was mutual. Ralph's poor dog after a while broke his leg, and during the long time he was confined Ralph waited on him constantly, carried him his provisions, and scarcely left him alone. One night by accident the stable door had been shut, and Ralph had been deprived of the company of his friend the whole night, but the ostler found in the morning the door so pecked away that had it not been opened Ralph in another hour would have made his own entrance. Several other acts of kindness were shown by this bird to dogs in general, particularly to maimed or sickly ones.

## Sparrow Housekeeping.

Have you ever watched a pair of sparrows when first the house hunting and building mania comes on them? How stupendously busy they are, especially the cock, and what a tremendous lot he has to say! As a matter of fact, his mistress does all the real work and he supplies all the theory, which she consistently disregards.

Not that Mrs Sparrow works impetuously, as though time permitted of no deliberation. On the contrary, she uses the greatest deliberation in the performance of every action, however trivial. Watch her when she is considering the eligibility of, let us say, a bit of string which she has found in a garden path, as material

to be used in the building of a nest over which she is busy. First she will sit upon a gooseberry twig a yard or two away and inspect that morsel of string from the south-east.

Then she will flit over to the apple tree close by and study it from the north-west. Then she will examine it from other points of the compass. At last she will hop up to it and pull it about—apparently accepting it, but rejecting it again, still uncertain as to its suitability for some purpose exactly defined in her foolish little mind. At last she will decide to use it, and, seizing it, she will fly up to her nest with the treasure; but, vacillating once again, she drops it at the very threshold and sits upon the roof a little while eyeing it and chattering, explaining to her lord, perhaps, that it would have done well enough if it had been longer or shorter, or thicker or thinner, or heaven knows what. Finally she will flit down and carry it away to use, and behold! to-morrow she has turned it out once more, and it lies upon the garden path a rejected thing. Not for long, however, for either she herself or some other bird has removed it next time one looks for the much considered scrap.

That conceited and self-assertive little person, her lord and master is far less deliberate in his actions. He is more certain of himself, being convinced that he knows everything and that to consider and weigh and deliberate is a waste of time.

He is anxious to help with the nest-making, and holds forth without ceasing while his lady builds. Occasionally he lends a hand. He catches sight of a straw, it may be, or a small piece of stick, and it occurs to him that here is the very thing his foolish wife has sought for days and failed to find. What does not occur to him is that he is a garrulous old incompetent and knows no more about nest-building than he knows about the laying of eggs. His wife knows all about him, however, and the straw is turned out of the nest again as soon as his back is turned. He has probably placed it in some impossible position and—after explaining what a marvellous fellow he is and what a treasure he has brought up in the way of building material—departed, forgetting all about the matter in a moment or two. Even when he sees that straw lying upon the garden path, so conceited is he that he does not recognise it, because he cannot contemplate the possibility of its rejection by the mistress. He thinks he has found another treasure.

There, he says, dumping it down by her side as she sits nesting, perhaps laying a little egg in the semi-completed nest. 'There's another splendid straw, how is it you don't come across them?' I can find them whenever I like!

### THE HOLIDAYS ARE HERE!

What are you going to give your boys and girls for a Christmas present? If you use 'Book Gift' Tea you can have your choice from our catalogue of over 500 good and useful books, absolutely free. If you cannot procure catalogues of books from your grocer, send to W. Scoular and Co., wholesale agents, Dunedin, and a copy will be posted you by return mail. The following useful books are on our catalogue:—Mrs. Beeton's Book on Cookery and household management, given with 6lb of tea; The Doctor at Home, a book that should be in every house, given with 10lb of tea; The Amateur Carpenter, given with 10lb of tea; The Enquirer's Oracle, or Enquire within upon everything. The money spent by others in extensive advertising and showy labels and tins is given by us to the customer in the form of high class literature.—\*\*\*

MYERS AND CO., Dentists Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read advertisement.—\*\*\*

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

### REMOVAL NOTICE.

CROXFORD AND SONS, Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Bell-hangers, No 12 Frederick street.

We take this opportunity of THANKING our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC generally for past favors, and notifying them that we have REMOVED to more commodious Premises at No. 12 FREDERICK STREET (opposite Mollison and Co.'s), lately occupied by Hithcock Bros., cabinetmakers. We have in stock a great variety of Incandescent Pendants, Hall Lamps, Chandeliers and Gas Brackets, also Globes in endless variety. Baths, Lavatory Basins, and Sanitary Goods of every description.

Note the Address: Croxford and Sons Plumbers and Gasfitters, No. 12 Frederick street (opposite Mollison's). Telephone No. 576.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE [JAMES A HASLETT] JOHNSTONE & HASLETT, CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS, (Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

We have landing a COMPLETE STOCK of SPECTACLES in all the Later Varieties—Solid Gold, Gold Filled, Nickel, and Steel.

Mr Haslett (Fellow in Optics, Illinois College) has had 20 years' experience in Auckland in the manufacture and fitting of Spectacles, and has a thorough knowledge of this branch of the firm's business.

Orders sent by post will have our immediate and careful attention.

JOHNSTONE & HASLETT, Manse Street, Dunedin.

### NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

THE

WESTPORT COAL CO., LTD.

Hereby Notify Household and Others that they are now keeping in stock a large quantity

of

UNSCREENED COALBROOKDALE COAL,

Which can be obtained from all Coal Merchants at

35/ PER TON DELIVERED.

This Coal can be highly recommended to those desirous of obtaining a good household coal at a low rate.

## CITY HOTEL

Under entirely New Management, and thoroughly renovated  
from floor to ceiling.  
Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.  
The Building is thoroughly Fireproof.

J. A. TURNER ... .. PROPRIETOR.  
TELEPHONE 603. P.O. Box 212.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. GARSIDE, Bath street, begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally that he has REMOVED to More Commodious Premises in CASTLE STREET (between Stuart and St. Andrew streets).

J. GARSIDE thanks his Patrons, and hopes to receive a continuance of their past Favours.

J. GARSIDE,  
ENGINEER, BRASSFOUNDER, ELECTROPLATER, ETC.  
33 and 35 CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

## ALBION HOTEL

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

M. METZGER, Proprietor (late Railway Hotel, Orepuki),

Having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally situated house, which has been thoroughly renovated, will spare no pains to make travellers and the general public as comfortable as possible.

Only the best brands of Wines and Spirits kept.  
A porter meets every train.

## WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW

IS THAT

## R WAGHORN,

DIRECT IMPORTER,

LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,

IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN FOR ALL KINDS  
OF PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: STUART ST., DUNED

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69  
**BAKER BROTHERS,**  
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,  
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest  
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.  
FUNERALS Conducted with the  
greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most  
reasonable Charges.  
Corner of Wakamui Road and Cass  
streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach  
Factory.

## WATERLOO HOTEL,

CORNER OF DAVID ST. & CARGILL ROAD  
CAVERSHAM.

J. RYAN (late of Ranfurly), Proprietor.

Having taken the above well-known  
and centrally situated hotel the proprietor  
hopes by keeping none but the best brands  
of liquors obtain fair share of support.

First-Class Accommodation for Travellers.  
TERMS MODERATE.

## A. J. PARK

Manse Street, DUNEDIN.

## A. J. PARK

REGISTERED PATENT AGENT.

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26 SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND.

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## A. J. PARK

## PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION  
ETC.

At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,  
and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s  
Steamers.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

## JAMES SAMSON AND CO

Auctioneers, Commission, House and  
Land Agents, Valuers,  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY 'HOTEL,' TOTARA FLAT.

MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek)  
Proprietor.

An Excellent Table kept, First-class Ac-  
commodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits  
etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment  
Rooms at Railway Station. Billiards  
Billiards, with an efficient marker.

Mr. Erickson, having a thorough know-  
ledge of the whole district, will be pleased  
to give directions and other assistance to  
travellers and persons interested in Mining

## HUNTER AND CO.,

MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo street and South Belt,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

Present Stock is now being offered at a  
Great Reduction on former prices.

Tombstones, etc., made to order. Any  
design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal  
Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

## EXCELSIOR HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

RODERICK MACKENZIE,  
Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin,  
Begs to notify that he has taken Donaldson's  
(Excelsior) Hotel, at the corner of Dowling  
and Princes streets, Dunedin, where he will  
be glad to meet his friends.

The Hotel is newly built, has excellent  
accommodation for families, and all the  
appointments and sanitary arrangements,  
including hot, cold, and shower baths, are  
first class.

The position is central to post office, rail-  
way station, and wharf.

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky  
drawn from the tap.

All the Liquors kept are of the best  
Brands Charges moderate. Telephone 784

## A. SMITH

Dentist

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL  
(Over Macalister and Stearns').

Terms Moderate. Consultation Free  
Telephone, 114.

Private Residence Don street.

## PROVINCIAL HOTEL

PORT CHALMERS.

GEORGE NEILL - Proprietor.

MR. GEO. NEILL (late of Dunedin),  
has much pleasure in informing his friends  
and the travelling public that he has taken  
over the above well-known hotel and trusts,  
by keeping only the best brands of liquor  
and giving the best accommodation, to  
merit a share of their support. First-class  
able. Hot and cold shower baths. Letter  
and telegrams promptly attended to.

GEO. NEILL, Proprietor.

THOS. S. PATERSON ANDREW PATERSON  
(Member Dunedin  
Stock Exchange).

## PATERSON BROS.,

SHAREBROKERS, MINING AND  
FINANCIAL AGENTS,  
Colonial Bank Buildings,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

## GLADSTONE HOTEL

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

JOHN COLLINS (late of the Al Hotel,  
Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.

Having leased the above centrally situated  
Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer  
First-Class Accommodation to the genera  
public. The building has undergone a  
thorough renovation from floor to ceiling.  
The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well  
ventilated.

Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find  
all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms  
for families.

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—1s LUNCHEON  
from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits  
supplied. CHARGES MODERATE.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Table

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BEATH AND CO. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

DRAPERS CHRISTCHURCH

# JAMES KEENEY

Late of the Trafalgar Hotel, Greymouth, begs to announce that he has taken over the Hotel known as the

'THISTLE INN,'

Opposite Government Railway Station,

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Where he is prepared to cater for the wants of the travelling and general public.

Excellent Accommodation. Good Table kept. Best Ales, Wines, and Spirits in stock. Trams pass the door every five minutes.

JAMES KEENEY

Proprietor.

Telephone 1193.

## FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

Cigars, Cigarettes, Indian, Ceylon, and China Teas, and American Goods

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

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TE ARO HOTEL,

UPPER WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

R. C. CHUTE (late of Temuka Hotel) has much pleasure in informing his friends and the travelling public that he has taken over the above well-known hotel and trusts, by keeping only the best brands of liquor and giving the best accommodation, to merit a share of their support. First-class table. Hot and cold shower baths. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

R. C. CHUTE, Proprietor.

## WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

T. TWOMEY (late of the Grosvenor Hotel, Christchurch) having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally-situated house, will spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

HUGH GOURLEY desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

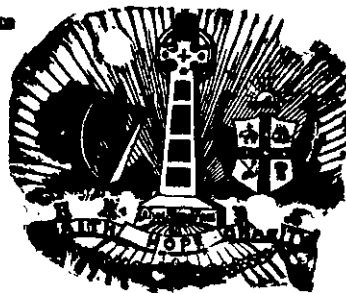
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The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation, for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of Membership.

The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

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.

In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the d sion of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and the establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct from the District Secretary.

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



To a meal unless it includes a cup of that delicious beverage

## "KUKOS" TEA

This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, and 8lb. and 10lb. tins.

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## SILVERINE

A perfect substitute for Silver at a Fraction of the Cost.

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Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish and Wears White all through. More durable than Electroplate, at one-third the cost.

## SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction thousands of Purchasers.

## SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New Zealand at following prices: Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

	5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks	10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks	15s doz

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FURNISHING AND GENERAL IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

P.O. Box 90.

TELEPHONE 42

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GLADSTONE ROAD, GISBORNE.

(Adjacent to Wharf, and opposite Post Office.)

T. STEELE - Proprietor

First-class Accommodation for Traveller and Visitors.

BILLIARD SALOON

Containing Two First-class Tables

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

are now available for Commercial Traveller and every care and attention guaranteed.

Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m., Lunch 1 p.m., Dinner 6 p.m., Dinner 1 p.m., on

SATURDAYS, as a convenience for Country Visitors.

Speight's Beer always on Draught

ESTABLISHED 1824.

**MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY**ALL CLASSES OF FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.  
LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.**MESSRS J. G. WARD & CO.**Beg to announce that they have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS  
and ATTORNEYS of this old and wealthy Company for Otago and  
Southland.

OFFICES: No. 10 RATTRAY STREET (opposite Triangle). Telephone 87.

Local Manager, JAMES RICHARDSON.

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Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog-Carts, and Vehicles of every  
description. Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding  
Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

TELEPHONE NO. 124; also EMPIRE STABLES, PALMERSTON SOUTH

**A. J. S. HEADLAND**

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Importer of all kinds of Ironmongery, Glass and Chinaware,  
Groceries, Wines and Spirits, Bamboo Curtain Rods,  
Japanese Baskets, and all kinds of goods for  
House and Farm use.**SHIP HOTEL**

TIMARU.

B. J. McKENNA - Proprietor

B. J. McKENNA has taken over the above centrally situated  
hotel, three minutes from Railway Station and Post Office and will  
pare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible. The  
Hotel has been Re-furnished and Renovated.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

**PINNAR HOTEL**Corner of  
CRAWFORD & JETTY STREETS, DUNEDINMICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the  
Police Force, Dunedin and  
Ashburton), Proprietor.Having leased the above well-known and  
popular Hotel, which has undergone a  
thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now  
prepared to offer first-class accommodation to  
families, boarders, and the general public.The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits  
supplied.**NEW BUTCHERY.**JOHN McINTOSH  
(For many years salesman to City Co.),Opposite Phoenix Company,  
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,Has opened as above,  
Only the best of meat at lowest possible  
prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

By



Appointment

**W. S. E. Y.**

PAINIER AND DECORATOR.

HIGH-CLASS AND ARTISTIC WALL  
PAPERS107 COLOMBO STREET,  
CHRISTCHURCH.**MONUMENTS.****B O U S K I L L A N D M O N A B**  
SYMONDS STREET, AUCKLAND,Have a Choice Lot of NEW MONUMENTS. Light and Dark  
Marble, and Red, Gray, and Dark Green Granite. Prices moderate.  
Our work has again been awarded the highest honors presented at  
the Christchurch Exhibition. Three Exhibits. First Prize for  
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Four First Prizes and Gold Medal.

Designs Free on application.

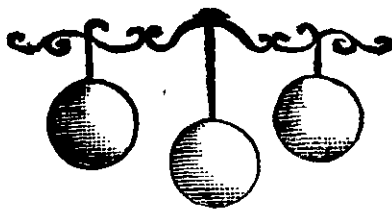
All kinds of Iron Fences.

Telephone 732.

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MALTSTERS AND BREWERS.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.



Dunedin Pawn Office

Money to Lend in  
Large or Small Sums.NOTE ADDRESS:  
5, George Street,  
DUNEDIN.**W. G. ROSSITER,**

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