

# 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

### The Coronation.

It seems to be in the nature of things that rulers should have some emblem of authority, that this should be placed upon the head or brain-box, which is the seat of intellect and will-power, and that the assumption of power should be accompanied by public ceremonies of a more or less typical or appropriate kind. Fillets, crowns, feathers, more or less intricate tattooing (as in the case of the Maoris), and the gorgeous or barbaric architectural head-adornments of South Sea Island and Siamese royalties, are all separate conceptions of what constitutes a suitable emblem of the rights and duties of kingship. Among civilised peoples a simple fillet or band was the earliest symbol of rule. Like the chest of Auburn it contrived a double debt to pay—to point out the bearer of the kingly office and to confine the straying locks of his hair at a time when it was the fashion to leave it to grow like the locks of Absalom. The next advance upon the plain linen or woolen band was a fillet of gold. Such was the shape of the crown worn by Alexander the Great—the first Greek who bore this symbol of royal rank. The Jewish kings, at least of later times, wore golden crowns. One of them, Joas, was crowned in the temple by Joiada in the days when the cruel Athalia reigned in the land. And David had the crown taken from the defeated Rabbah and placed on his own head, just as in a later day the Irish king 'Malachi wore the collar of gold which he won from the proud invader'. The crown or head-dress of the high-priest consisted of a linen band adorned with a plate of gold upon the part which surmounted the forehead of the wearer.

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In the historic times of the Roman Republic military decorations took the form, not of medals, but of crowns of a more or less perishable nature. There was a golden crown for the soldier who first scaled the walls of a besieged city held by the enemy, and other crowns for those who first crossed an entrenchment, for the naval officer who won a notable victory at sea, and for the military leader who delivered a Roman garrison from blockade by an enemy. When the Republic gave way to the Empire, the rulers at first used a plain band of gold as an emblem of their state and dignity. This underwent various modifications until it attained its utmost degree of complication and exaggerated significance in the radiated crown—a sort of golden aureole which indicated that the wearer claimed divine honors—

Assumes the god.  
Affects to nod,  
And seems to shake the spheres.

### The Anointing Ceremony.

'Theodosius,' says an authority before us, 'was the first Christian emperor to receive the blessing of the Church.' This was in the fourth century. The Gothic king Wamba was anointed with holy oil at Toledo, in Spain, in the year 672. Fleury, writing of this incident, says: 'This is the first example that I find of the unction of kings.' The Catholic Church adopted from the Jewish the ancient ceremony of

anointing sovereigns to their office, and this custom has been retained to the present day, and, as has been already shown in our columns, has even been practised at the coronation service of English sovereigns to the present time.

### King Edward's Crown.

The English royal crown is a slow and gradual evolution from the Anglo-Saxon fillet of gold set with pearls. The first Norman king wore a crown from the band of which there rose four trefoils. The idea has been gradually elaborated till it found its highest development in the tall and costly crown, studded with gems, surmounted by a cross, and set over a cap of ermine, made for the coronation of the late Queen Victoria. It was valued at £113,000. The present King, however, has reverted to the plainer and less ornate Tudor crown.

### Other Crowns.

The most remarkable crown in Europe at the present time is the historic Iron Crown of Lombardy (Italy). It is preserved in the treasury of the famous old fourteenth-century Church of Monza, and consists of a handsome gold diadem within which is a ribbon of iron, which is said to have been forged from a nail of the cross on which the Saviour of the world hung on Calvary. It was used at the coronation of Charlemagne and many of his successors. It was also, with this notable relic of the far-past day that Napoleon I. was crowned King of Italy at Milan in 1805.

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The Pope, says Alzog, 'wears a triple crown to symbolise the Church militant, the Church suffering, and the Church triumphant.' The use of a crown by the Popes is probably as ancient as the temporal power itself. 'The whole history of the Papal tiara, or triple-crown,' says another writer, 'is uncertain. Nicholas I. (858-867) is said by some to have been the first to unite the princely crown with the mitre, though the Bollandists think that this was done before his time. The common statement that Boniface VIII. (about 1300) added the second crown is false, for Hefele shows that Innocent III. is represented wearing a second crown in a painting older than the time of Boniface. Urban V. (1362-1370) is supposed to have added the third crown. The tiara is placed on the Pope's head, at his coronation, by the second Cardinal-deacon, in the loggia of St. Peter's, with the words: 'Receive the tiara adorned with three crowns, and know that thou art Father of princes and kings, Ruler of the World, Vicar of our Saviour Jesus Christ.' At ceremonies of a purely spiritual character the Pope wears the mitre, not the tiara.

### Other Royal Titles.

The title 'Defender of the Faith'—to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue—is not the only one which the Popes have conferred upon Christian monarchs as a reward for services rendered to the cause of religion. France, for instance, was long known in the heyday of her religious enthusiasm and zeal as the 'eldest daughter of the Church,' and it was consonant with the fitness of things that her king should be styled by the Pope the 'Most Christian King' and 'the Eldest Son of the Church.' The Spanish monarch was known as 'the Most Catholic King'; the former Portuguese Emperors of

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Brazil were called 'Perpetual Defenders'; and Austria's sovereign is addressed as 'His Apostolic Majesty'—the full title of his office runs as follows: 'His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, and Apostolic King of Hungary.'

### The Jesuit Libel Case.

The full accounts given in recent exchanges of the libel action brought by the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J. (brother of Cardinal Vaughan), against *The Rock*—a London Protestant paper run by the notorious Kensit—make most interesting reading. Kensit's lawyer, who tried to 'work off' the regular stock calumnies against the Jesuits in the form of questions to Father Vaughan, was completely beaten at every turn and it is impossible to read the report of the trial without enjoying his repeated discomfiture. The libel itself was a particularly silly and offensive piece of writing. Kensit, knowing that under the Emancipation Act of 1829 any Jesuit was liable—at the instance of the Attorney-General—to be sentenced to banishment from the United Kingdom and stupidly imagining that Jesuits were therefore *ipso facto* 'outlaws' who might be libelled with impunity, admitted to his paper a letter in which Father Bernard Vaughan was specifically described as 'one of the infamous sons of Loyola . . . one steeped in sedition . . . an outlaw having no legal rights' etc., and in which other papers were significantly reminded that no matter what was said against the Jesuits the Order could not be libelled. Father Vaughan accordingly issued a writ against *The Rock*, on receipt of which the paper tendered a so-called apology, but an apology so lame and offensive that Father Vaughan could not possibly accept it and the matter had to be threshed out in the Courts. At the trial the defendant set up as his defence that the words were not defamatory, that they were published *bona fide* and without malice, and were fair comment on matters of public interest.

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As we have said, Father Vaughan was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination, and he took full advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to publicly deny and refute the foul charges that are so frequently brought against the Order. He was closely examined, for example, as to the alleged claim of the Church to the right, applicable to the present day, to punish heretics by persecution and even death, and he gave to the Court and the world a splendid vindication of the Church from this odious charge. We quote from the report:

'Counsel put to witness passages from "The Institutions of Canon Law," by Marianus de Luca, Professor of the Text of the Decretals in the Gregorian University, Rome, and bearing the imprimatur of the then Provincial, since deceased, Professor Carini. (To plaintiff)—In the view of your Society the Church has the power to punish heresy?—Speculatively, yes.

'And by punishment, I suppose, is meant censure, excommunication, fine, exile, and, it may be, death'—I beg to say publicly, and I am glad of the opportunity, that in practice, I reject and repudiate all these speculative theories and views in Father de Luca's book as monstrous anachronisms. I beg to state that Father de Luca is Professor of the Text of the Decretals; that is, he explains to his pupils the text and meaning of the Decretals which form a main part of the Canon Law of the Church. These Decretals are derived, many of them, from the Theodosian and Justinian Codes. They were first gathered into a *corpus juris* in 1153, and were finally republished, with additions, in 1313 by Clement V. In these Decretals were embodied the provisions of the Theodosian and Justinian Codes, making heresy punishable by death as a civil crime. I beg to say, therefore, that these Decretals formed part of the common law of Christendom 200 years before the Jesuits ever came into existence, and, therefore, Father De Luca is bringing up nothing new, nothing original, and the Provincial did not refuse his imprimatur, because there is nothing new put into the book. It is simply a compilation of the old laws which regulated the relations between Church and State in a bygone day, and can never have any practical existence in the future. So that I say, with Cardinal Manning, that since the unity of Christendom was broken up, the use of persecution for those who hold religious opinions contrary to ours would be a crime and a heresy.'

There was some attempt, says the report, at applause in Court, but the Judge ordered it to be stopped.

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Father Vaughan also got in a very neat and conclusive reply to the suggestion that the Jesuits are disloyal and seditious. He was asked:

Do you think it fair to describe you as 'one of the infamous sons of Loyola'?—It is very painful to me to be told that I am disloyal to my King. I would never allow anyone to stand between me and my King. For a thousand years my family have lived here, true to their King and country, and it is a painful thing that I should be brought into Court to clear myself of these foul imputations. I reject them entirely.

As to the loyalty of the students of your colleges, how many of the students of Stonyhurst College have fought during the recent war?—More than 100, and three students of that college have at various times received the Victoria Cross. That is what we have taught them to do.

How many from Beaumont College?—More than 100. And many have lost their lives?—Yes.

This was of course a 'clincher' and furnished a final and unanswerable vindication of the patriotism and loyalty of the Order.

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The very satisfactory result of the trial is known to our readers and has been already commented on in these columns. The Judge, Mr Justice Wills, gave an excellent summing up, urging the jurymen to administer the law 'free from sympathy, free from passion, and free from prejudices,' and the jury, after only half an hour's deliberation, returned with a verdict for Father Vaughan, including damages to the amount of £300. Judgment was accordingly given for that amount, together with costs of the trial, costs of a certificate for a special jury, and costs of an application for interrogatories prior to the trial. Altogether Kensit will have a very pretty little bill to pay and will have been taught a lesson which he and his followers are not likely to soon forget.

### High Church Anglicans and the Coronation Service.

One cannot help respecting the earnestness and zeal which usually characterise the clergy of the High Church persuasion, but we confess that our admiration is tempered by a feeling of chronic wonder at the tenacity with which they cling to a theological position which all the world, except themselves, can see to be utterly untenable. They remain members of a Church which is manifestly and unquestionably Protestant both in name and in reality, and yet manage to make themselves believe they are Catholic, and make pathetic attempts to persuade the rest of the world also of their Catholicity. Their latest effort in this direction has been made in connection with the Order of Service recommended by the Bishop of London for use on Coronation day. In connection with this Order the following letter has been sent to the London Press:—

'Sir,—We ask you of your courtesy to allow us to say that, with the deepest regret, we shall be unable to use the Order of Service recommended for use on the Coronation day, as it now stands. In this Order, the minister is directed to inform the people, amongst other details, that the King has taken the Oath to maintain "the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law." Whatever may have been the significance of the term "Protestant," either originally or at the period when it was first introduced into the Coronation Oath, it has acquired an extended meaning, in which it is popularly taken as opposed to "Catholic."

'To inform the people that the King has taken an Oath in the above terms will, probably, create an erroneous impression that the religion of the Church of England is in some way opposed to Primitive and Catholic antiquity. It should be remembered that the term "Protestant" was not introduced into the Oath at the time of the Reformation, but at the coronation of William and Mary in 1689—more than a century later. It nowhere occurs, either in the Prayer Book, the Thirty-Nine Articles, or any other authoritative formulary of the Church of England to which we have given our assent.

'We are, Sir, your obedient servants,  
'T. W. Belcher, Willoughby Carter, E. Vernon Collins, Edward Denny, S. Baring Gould, F. F. Irving, W. H. H. Jervois, G. Arthur Jones, G. Kemp, T. A. Lacey, G. C. Ommanney, C. J. Ridsdale, G. Bayfield Roberts, W. J. Scott, W. Frank Shaw, R. A. J. Sucking, H. N. Thompson, Lincoln S. Wainwright, Harry Wilson, Edmund G. Wood.'

This repudiation, however well-meant it may be, will deceive nobody, and will, of course, pass without any practical effect, except to emphasise the inconsistency of the signatories in trying to profess Catholic principles and yet remaining members of a Protestant Church. All roads, it is said, lead to Rome, and it is just possible that this Accession Oath and Coronation Service, like the famous Gorham judgment of 50 years ago, may serve to bring home to advanced Anglicans the essentially human origin of their Church and the hopeless inconsistency and illogicalness of the position they are in.

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# THE CORONATION STONE.

## AND ITS STORY.

IN a previous issue we made brief reference to the *Lia Fail* or Stone of Destiny which is placed beneath the seat of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, and on which King Edward VII. is to be crowned on Saturday. It is composed of the dark, hard, close-grained Syennite stone—named from Syenna, in Upper Egypt, where it abounds—and is about three feet and a quarter long, two and a half broad, and one and a half thick. It is one of the most curious historic relics in the British Isles. A long line of Irish, Scottish, and English monarchs have been crowned upon it. With one exception every sovereign of En land has been crowned upon it since the days of Edward II. with the sole exception of Queen Mary—daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon. And she, in order to secure her right of succession, had to be crowned in hot haste, and without the usual formalities, for was not Lady Jane Grey in the field, supported by numbers of disaffected nobles? A few further words regarding the story of this historical object cannot fail to interest our readers at the present juncture.

### The Lia Fail

or Stone of Destiny is said to have been used at the coronation of Irish Kings long before the Christian era. Strange myths circled round the stone. For instance, it was stated that it groaned or gave out a sound when the lawful king stood upon it, but was as silent as the grave when the candidate for royal honors was not the rightful king—was not in the line of succession to the throne. In the far past—so the story runneth—Feca Fioun was inaugurated upon it king of Ireland. But the stone was mute. Whereupon Cuchullin struck it rudely, perhaps in anger, and it is said that from that hour it gave forth no sound until the day when Conn of the Hundred Battles was crowned upon it the lawful king of Erin.

The ancient story of the 'Baile an Scail' in O'Curry's lectures tells how, at sunrise one morning Conn, with his three druids and his three poets, was out upon the royal rath or mound of Tara. He happened to stand upon a stone, which forthwith screamed under his feet, so that it was heard all over Tara. Conn asked the druid to explain the cry and its meaning. The druid took three and fifty days to reply. At the end of that period he told Conn that it was the Lia Fail, that its scream was a prophecy, and that the number of calls given by it indicated the number of kings of his race that should reign in green Erin of the six ages.

The last 'feis' or convention of the States of Ireland was held in Tara in the year 551. Soon afterwards a malediction was pronounced upon the palace by St. Rolanus, of Lothra, in the present county of Tipperary, in punishment for the violation of the Saint's sanctuary by the king. The royal hill was deserted and was soon overgrown with grass and weeds. No subsequent Irish king resided there, and each selected his abode according to the dynasty to which he belonged. In the meantime

### An Irish Colony

from Antrim had secured a good grip on a portion of western Scotland, having battled with almost unbroken success with the Picts there from about the year 503-506 without much aid from their kin beyond the North Channel. At one time, however, the Picts got the upper hand in the long-drawn struggle and drove the Irish Dalriads out of the country. But the defeated invaders gathered together a stronger force, swept across the narrow sea in their long galleys under the leadership of Loarn, Aengus, and Fergus—the three sons of Erc—invalued Alba once more, subjugated the Picts, and established the Scottish monarchy. Things went gaily enough for the new transmarine Irish colony until the sixth century was drawing near to its third quarter. Then Aedh (or Hugh), son of Ainmire, came to the throne as high-king of Ireland. In 573 he summoned the great convention of Drumceat (in Roe Park, near Newtown Limavaddy, in the present county of Derry)—the first meeting of the States of Ireland that had been held since the abandonment of Tara. One of the questions to be settled at the convention was the relations between the Scottish colonies of Alba and the mother-country. The Irish monarch desired to impose tribute on the colony. St. Columcille—who was the founder of Iona and a member of the royal race of Ulster—attended the convention, accompanied by a number of bishops and monks, and by his friend Aidan (or Hugh), who was king of the colony beyond the water. St. Columcille saw in the exaction of tribute the prospect of endless wars and bloodshed between the two countries, and—wiser than the advisers of the Third George of England—he prevailed upon the king of Ireland to abandon his claims against Alba, thus establishing the independence of the Scottish colony and severing it permanently from the mother-country.

But St. Columcille did more than this. According to the common account, he secured from the King of Ireland the loan of the Lia Fail to give an added glory and security to the coronation of the kings of the young colony beyond the sea. It was

### Brought to Scotland

by him and Hugh. A very ancient Irish quatrain speaks of the stone as follows:—

'Cineadh saor an fhine  
Mun budh breag an thsaine  
Mar a mluighid an Lia Fail  
Dlighid flaitheas do ghabhaill.'

Hector Boetius condensed this into the following Latin couplet:—

'Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocumque locatum  
Invenient lapidem hunc, regnum tenebunt ibidem'

Which, in English dress, runneth thus:—

'If fate's decrees be not announced in vain,  
Where'er this stone is found, the Scots shall reign.'

So the legend ran. And hence the desire of the kings of the Irish colony in Scotland to be crowned upon the Lia Fail. Fergus seems to have been the first crowned upon it on Scottish soil. The borrowers forgot to return the great Irish heirloom, and it remained at their royal residence at Dunstaffnage, in north-west Argyre, till about the year 850, when Kenneth MacAlpine swooped upon and finally conquered the Picts and became the first king of all Scotland. Then the Stone of Destiny was removed to the monastery of Scone, in Perthshire till the year 1296, when Edward I., King of England, carried it away and deposited it

### In Westminster Abbey,

where it is to be seen to this day. Haverly and others quite disagree with the opinion of Dr. Petrie that the Lia Fail is the present pillar stone which stands over the 'Croppies' Grave' on one of the great raths or mounds of Tara; and it seems clearly established that this curious relic of ancient Irish political life was transferred to Scotland and thence to Westminster Abbey.

The old prophecy has been fulfilled in a curious way, for, says Haverly, 'it is remarkable that the present reigning family of England owes its right to the throne to its descent, through the Stuart family, from those Irish Dalriads.' In 1314, after Robert Bruce and his gallant 30,000 men had inflicted such a decisive defeat on the British arms, a peace followed and a demand was made for restitution of the regalia of Scotland. But the Londoners would not give up the stone. They knew the old prophecy, and exclaimed: 'We will fight for the stone; the safety of our kingdom depends upon it.' And so the Lia Fail remained in Westminster.

## The Late Archbishop Croke.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

TELEGRAMS from London, of date 22nd July, announced the demise of the gifted and patriotic Archbishop of Cashel and Emly. Earlier intelligence told that the illustrious prelate was dangerously ill, and that the Pope had sent him his blessing. Evidently the end was approaching—the end of a truly great champion of creed and country. The Catholics of his day in Auckland will never forget his letters on Masonry and Orangism, and the consternation they caused in these two hotbeds of bigotry. His preaching, too, in old St. Patrick's attracted universal attention. All denominations thronged to the Cathedral to hear his brilliant discourses. Usually there were crowds around the door and alongside the windows outside, the capacity of the church being quite unequal to the demand on such occasions. One had to go an hour before the appointed time in order to find sitting or even standing room. This went on for three years, when, to Auckland's great loss, Dr. Croke left the shores of New Zealand. This, however, was Ireland's gain. His letters on the Home Rule question, his brilliant speeches throughout his Archdiocese in support of the National cause, attracted profound attention and gave the movement an impetus and nerve that bore it on to the very brink of complete triumph. Useless to recount the sad cause of temporary failure. Suffice it to say that Dr. Croke, the patriotic prelate, did his part nobly and fearlessly. When yet Home Rule will be granted, his honored name will be mentioned with reverence and respect. As his sage advice and his generous purse were always at the service of his country, so the spirit of patriotism and generosity he infused will not fail until victory shall crown the Home Rule movement and make Old Ireland a nation once again.

No prelate was better known in ecclesiastical circles. There was no National movement but felt the support of his voice and purse and pen. And the diocese of Auckland, his first See, he never ceased to help, as his successors have thankfully acknowledged.

The following brief biography of the deceased prelate will be interesting to the readers of the TABLET. It is taken from the late Dr. Comerford's 'History of the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin': 'Dr. Croke was Professor of Humanities at Kildare College in 1847, and left, early in 1849, for the Irish College in Paris, having been appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology in that institution. His Grace is a native of County Cork, having been born near Mallow, May 19, 1824. He entered the Irish College, Paris, in 1839, whence he removed, in 1845, to become Professor of Rhetoric and the Mathematics in the College Episcopale de Merien, near Courtrai in Belgium. In November, 1845, he proceeded to the Irish College, Rome, took his degree of D.D. in the Roman College, and was ordained priest on the 28th May, 1847. On relinquishing his professorship at Paris, Dr. Croke returned to Ireland, where he served on the mission for about six years. He was afterwards president of the newly-established College of St. Colman, Fermoy, in which position he continued for the succeeding eight years, at the termination of which he received the appointment of P.P. of Doneraile. Four years later he was chosen by the Holy See as Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, and was consecrated on the 10th July, 1870, in the Church of St. Agatha, Rome, by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, assisted by Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Hobartown, and Dr. Quinn, Bishop of Brisbane. In June, 1875, Dr. Croke was appointed Archbishop of Cashel, in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy.'

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# Diocesan News

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 2.

The second of the series of monthly socials, which the Marist Old Boys some time ago decided to hold, took place on Wednesday evening last and proved a success in every way.

The Shakespearian class, under the guidance of the Rev. Father Herbert, S.M., is making satisfactory progress, and when our new hall is erected there is every likelihood of the public being treated to one of Shakespeare's plays.

The amount received by the penny collections during the last ten years in the Te Aro parish has reached the sum of £1563 17s 8d, the average therefore being £156 a year. This large amount has been spent entirely on the schools in the parish.

Mr A. O'Brien, who distinguished himself at the Medical Examination held in London by winning a gold medal and heading the list in one of the subjects, is an ex-pupil of St. Patrick's College.

Mr J. G. Nowlan, who has made many friends during his short stay in Wellington, leaves for Sydney by the Westralia to-day to take up the position of accountant in the head office of the Citizens' Life Insurance.

The Old Boys have rather a formidable ping-pong team and have issued a challenge to the young men of St. Peter's Club (Anglican). The contest will take place early this month. The young men of St. John's (Presbyterian) will also probably put forward a team to meet the Old Boys.

The Old Boys' Association football team which early in the season gave such promise, has been rather unfortunate of late, and its chances for the championship are now somewhat remote. The club will be much stronger next season, when arrangements will be made to secure a better gymnasium.

In order to bring under the notice of the various Catholic Young Men's Societies the advantages of a general federation, the hon. secretary (Mr H. McKeown) and the hon. treasurer (Mr E. Fitzgibbon) of the Federated Societies are arranging to have circulars explaining the objects of federation forwarded to every Catholic society of young men in the Colony.

The high and side altars in the Church of the Sacred Heart have now been finished, and the addition of columns and panels of marble makes a marked improvement in their appearance. They were solemnly blessed by his Grace the Archbishop on Thursday morning, when Mass was celebrated, the Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., and Rev. Father Holley assisting at the ceremony.

The social held at the Victoria Hall, on Tuesday evening, in aid of the Newtown Church fund was a decided success. The concert part of the programme was most enjoyable, the following ladies and gentlemen contributing items: Misses Daniel, Daley, Mahar, and Messrs Zachariah, McColl and Timmings. Mr McLauchlin's orchestra supplied the dance music, and Mr McColl acted as master of ceremonies.

The Wellington Irish National Federation has received a letter from Mr John Dillon, M.P., in which he says amongst other matters that the Irish Party were never more united than they are at present nor more determined to oppose the tyranny of the landlord and the coercive measures attempted to be dealt out to the Irish people from Dublin Castle very often at the bidding of the landlords. In his letter he says that they need all the support they get from their countrymen abroad at the present juncture.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last, when the Rev. Father Moloney celebrated the 10.30 o'clock Mass. The choir rendered Gounod's Mass in an excellent manner, and was assisted by an orchestra, which included a harp, at both the morning and evening services. Mr J. G. Nowlan sang a solo at the Offertory. After Vespers a procession of the Blessed Sacrament was held, in which the different societies took part. Mr McLauchlin conducted the choir, and Mr Ennis presided at the organ.

## REEFTON.

(By telegraph.)

(From our own correspondent.)

August 4.

Rev. Father Ainsworth recently concluded a most successful mission in the parish of Reefton. Ten days were devoted to the town itself, and the Catholic congregation fully availed themselves of the great privilege placed at their disposal. Hundreds approached the Sacraments, welcome assistance in the tribunal of Penance being given by the Very Rev. Dean Carew (Grynmouth), Rev. Father Clancy (Nelson) and Rev. Father Moloney (Wellington). Subsequently Father Ainsworth, in company with the parish priest, the Rev. Father Hickson, spent three weeks visiting all the parish stations, short missions being given in Matakaitaki, Murchison, Lyell, Alpine Hill, Three Chained Flat, Inangahua Junction, Cronadon, Boatmans, Waitahu, Progress Junction, Hinatu, Blackwater, and Ikamatua. In each locality the most gratifying results were recorded. Father Ainsworth also collected donations towards the Wellington Cathedral fund, the amount taken up in cash in the parish being very little short of £200.

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

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 4.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, lately of Ashburton, has been appointed to the charge of Akaroa and Little River. The Rev. Father Ahern is now assisting the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell at Ashburton.

His Lordship the Bishop, in continuing the episcopal visitation of the Canterbury portion of the diocese, was at Lincoln on Sunday last.

During the Bishop's visit to Darfield the sixpence a week scheme of contribution to the Cathedral Fund was inaugurated and very enthusiastically taken up.

The Christchurch Catholic Club at its last ordinary weekly meeting, debated the question of 'Rating on unimproved values' with the result that the majority favored the new legislation.

Last week the remaining suspected plague patients were discharged from the infectious diseases hospital at Bottle Lake. Another sufferer was however admitted, his malady so far being undefined. He was taken from the intercolonial liner 'Westralia.'

The Acting-Premier has received a cable message from Mr Seddon, stating that, in the medical examination at London University, the lists in three of the four subjects were headed by New Zealand students, one of whom, Mr Arthur O'Brien, son of Mr M. O'Brien of this city, secured a gold medal and scholarship of the value of £140, in open competition.

At the Church of the Holy Name, Ashburton, on Sunday, July 27, the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell said it was his pleasing duty to announce that the parish was now out of debt, and there was a small credit balance at the bank. In 1885 the indebtedness was upwards of £2350, and during the 10 years he had been amongst them it had ever been his earnest wish to see this amount paid off. An acre and a half of land had also been added to the church property, and at the request of the Bishop, it was intended to build a new presbytery.

There will be Pontifical High Mass in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday next on the occasion of the Coronation. In the evening there will be Solemn Vespers, when a sermon is to be preached by his Lordship the Bishop on the subject of 'The crowning of the king in olden and modern times.' During Benediction a solemn 'Te Deum' will be sung in thanksgiving and to implore the blessings of God on the new reign.

As showing the very great interest being taken by the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes in the establishment of a Veterans' Home as advocated by his Excellency Lord Ranfurly, the Bishop has sent a copy of the Governor's circular, together with one of his own, to all the clergy and convents in the diocese urging the claims of the noble work. This is only one instance of many where the Bishop has identified himself in furthering and aiding objects for the betterment and well-being of the public generally, indeed, in this regard his Lordship's industry and energy have been so conspicuous that no public movement is deemed complete unless his name is associated with it.

Among the notable events to mark the Coronation which had of necessity to be postponed, was the placing in position of a commemorative stone at the Cathedral. Although deferred this has not been abandoned, and on next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock one of the largest and handsomest Corinthian columns will be erected on the façade of the new building. Afterwards the works, which have of late made considerable progress, will be thrown open to the public for inspection. All are cordially invited to assist at this ceremony and visit the magnificent structure.

On the evening of last Saturday week his Lordship the Bishop arrived at Darfield, and on the following (Sunday) morning made the Episcopal visitation. The Bishop, having explained the nature of the canonical visitation, all went in procession to the Catholic cemetery adjoining the pretty Church of the Holy Angels and there recited the prescribed prayers. After the Gospel at Mass the Bishop preached, and made a fervent appeal on behalf of the new Cathedral, the result being a collection towards the fund amounting to over 100 guineas. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice his Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, addressing the candidates both before and after, and in the evening preached to a crowded congregation on the 'Excellence and necessity of prayer.' On Monday morning the Bishop celebrated Mass for the dead and visited the schools.

The annual charity sermon on behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul were preached in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday. Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., occupied the pulpit at High Mass and the Rev. Father O'Connell at Vespers. Collections towards the funds were taken up at all the services and the annual report and balance sheet of the Society's operations for the past year distributed. From the report (which also appears in another part of this issue) we gather that the total amount received from all sources amounted to £57 17s, whilst £57 18s 10d was expended. The report shows a good record in the alleviation of distress and destitution. The music at High Mass was Mozart's No. 2; as an offertory piece Franz Abt's 'Ave Maria' (quartette) was sung. After the sermon at Vespers Mrs A. Mead sang an 'Ave Maria,' by A. Rawlings. At Benediction, Hummel's 'O Salutaris' was sung by Mr Schwartz, and the Benediction service was Carl Moeller's, sung by the choir. Mr H. H. Loughnan conducted and Miss Funston presided at the organ. There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from High Mass until Vespers with the usual procession in the evening.

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

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

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S  
NEW INDUSTRY

## WAIMATE.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 4.

At the half-yearly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society there was a fair attendance of members. The balance sheet was read and adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Bro. T. Twomey; vice-president, Bro. J. Carrigg; secretary, Bro. C. J. Goldstone (re-elected); treasurer, Bro. J. O'Brien; warden, Bro. M. Healy; guardian, Bro. J. Hickey; sick visitors, Bros. T. Flaherty and Connor. The Rev. Father Regnault was elected a life member of the Society. The rev. gentleman, in a few remarks, said he was very pleased to see the membership of the Society increasing. One candidate was proposed for membership. It was decided to carry out the Coronation celebrations as previously arranged. Bro. Carrigg proposed that a letter be sent to the Rev. Father O'Connell thanking him for past favors. It was seconded by Bro. Sims and carried unanimously.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday from the 11 o'clock Mass until the evening devotions.

The annual meeting of the Altar Society was held in St. Patrick's schoolroom on Sunday. There was a large attendance of members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs M. Healy; secretary, Miss L. Kent; treasurer, Rev. Father Aubry. The Misses Healy, Goldstone, Sims, Mesdames O'Brien and Kent were elected collectors.

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 31.

Rev. Father Kehoe is back once more in his old parish of Parnell.

The officers and men of the French war ship Zelee, now in the Waitemata, attended Mass in a body on Sunday morning.

The local collection in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund is progressing well. His Lordship the Bishop and many of the priests of the diocese have readily subscribed to it.

The fortnightly socials of St. Benedict's Young Men's Club and the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society took place last evening in St. Benedict's Hall and the Hibernian Hall respectively, and were decided successes.

Several candidates for the priesthood intended for this diocese were ordained in Ireland last month, amongst whom were Rev. Fathers Furlong and Twomey, of St. Patrick's College, Thurles. They are expected here about November.

Rev. Father Croke's numerous friends were pleased to see him once more in the sanctuary at St. Patrick's after so long and enforced an absence due to ill-health. Quite a number waited on him outside after Mass last Tuesday morning, when he received many greetings and congratulations.

A burglar scare prevails in city and suburbs at present. Some very daring and hazardous exploits have been brought off by cracksmen during the last month. Inspector Cullen some time ago asked for twelve additional constables, and in two of the suburbs which the Inspector singled out as being entirely unprotected—viz., Parnell and Newmarket—alarming robberies have been perpetrated. It reminds one of the old adage of closing the stable door after the steed had been stolen.

A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated last Tuesday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, and formerly Bishop of Auckland. His Lordship Dr. Lenihan was celebrant. Rev. Father Darby deacon. Rev. Father Russe 1 sub-deacon, Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., assistant priest, Rev. Father Gillan master of ceremonies. There were also present, in the sanctuary, Rev. Fathers Croke, Buckley, and O'Hara. The choir included the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B. (who presided at the organ). Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., and the Hon. J. A. Tole. Dr. Lenihan briefly addressed the congregation, and spoke very feelingly of his illustrious predecessor, and exhorted all to pray fervently for the repose of the soul of the Archbishop who had done so much for his Church and for his native land. It was most gratifying to see that the church was filled to do honor to the memory and to pray for the repose of the soul of, as Father Patterson said on Sunday night, 'the greatest of Irish Archbishops.' It was Bishop Lenihan's intention to have spoken last Sunday night at St. Patrick's concerning the late Dr. Croke, but owing to a severe attack of influenza he was reluctantly compelled to forego the duty. The Rev. Father Benedict, in his Lordship's absence, gave a short outline of the deceased prelate's career. As the people left the church the organist played the Dead March from 'Saul.'

## NEWMARKET.

On Thursday, August 21 (writes a correspondent) the children attending St. Joseph's School, Newmarket, gave their beloved pastor, the Rev. J. P. Kehoe, a most cordial and affectionate reception, on the occasion of his first visit to the school after his return from Sydney, where he had gone to undergo a very serious operation. The children sang very sweetly some appropriate verses of welcome, and afterwards presented him with a nice silver mounted umbrella, and a neat and artistically got-up 'spiritual bouquet.' Miss L. Philpot, in a neat little speech, made the presentation. The Rev. Father thanked the children and said it gave him the greatest pleasure to be back once more among his devoted little ones. During his absence he had visited some of the leading schools in Sydney, but nowhere had he seen better behaved or more industrious

children than those of Newmarket. He said they had much to be grateful for in having the Sisters of St. Joseph for their teachers. He himself had much to thank them for, so zealously did they assist him in every good work. He then exhorted the children to be faithful to their early training and when they come to manhood never to be ashamed of their faith, but like their co-religionists across the sea—to be Catholics first and statesmen afterwards—the one was not incompatible with the other for the boy or girl who would be ashamed of his or her faith would never be good for anything. The children dispersed deeply impressed with the good advice and highly delighted at seeing their kind pastor amongst them once more.

## Sovereigns and their Rings.

IN view of the ceremony which will take place in Westminster Abbey on Saturday, the following extracts from an article contributed recently to the New York Tribune by 'Ex-Attaché' will be of interest:—

While finger rings are among the most ancient emblems of rank, as has been shown by the fact that in the Khedival Museum at Cairo, and at the British Museum in London, there are to be seen some found in tombs dating from the Pharaoh of the Exodus, there are only two monarchical countries that have retained the ring as an integral portion of the regalia of their rulers. One of these is Russia, while the other is Great Britain, and it is worthy of note that in each of these cases the investiture of the sovereign with the ring is held to endow him with majesty of a more sacred character than that conferred by the placing of the crown upon his head. The King of England, like the Emperor of Russia, claims to be not only the temporal monarch, but likewise the head of the State church of his country.

The investiture of King Edward with the ring will, indeed, precede the placing of the crown upon his head. The ring in question consists of a large table ruby, on which the cross of St. George is engraved, set in plain gold. The stone is reset for each successive sovereign, and while it is known as 'King Edward's ring,' there is no truth whatsoever in the story according to which it dates from the time of Edward the Confessor. True, there was formerly a ring used at the coronation of English sovereigns, which, according to popular legend, is said to have reached Edward the Confessor from St. John the Evangelist. Edward, it is said, was one day asked for alms by a 'fayre old man,' and having no money, drew his ring from his finger and bestowed it upon the mendicant. Some years afterwards two English pilgrims travelling in the Holy Land were met by a 'fayre ancient man wyth whyte heer for age,' who asked them what they were and whence they came. On learning that they were English pilgrims, he talked to them of the 'welfare and holynesse' of their King Edward, and when leaving them he told them who he was and said: 'I am St. John the Evangelist, and say ye unto Edward, your King, that I greet him well by the token that he gave me, this ring, with his own hands, which ring ye shall deliver to him again,' and when he had delivered to them 'the ring,' he departed from them suddenly.

The ring of Edward the Confessor, whatever its origin, was preserved in his shrine at Westminster as a sacred relic. But it disappeared at the time of the Commonwealth, having perhaps been consigned to the melting pot by Oliver Cromwell, and the one now in existence dates only from the time of King Charles II.

There has always been a certain amount of speculation as to what was meant by the fourth finger, and this uncertainty about the matter led to an awkward contretemps at the coronation of Queen Victoria. The authorities of the Royal College of Heralds assumed that the fourth finger was the smallest and last of the hand, and had made the coronation ring to fit the Queen's little finger. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, declared that the thumb counted as the first finger, and consequently insisted at the proper moment during the coronation in placing the ring by main force upon the third finger of the Queen's hand. He took the ground that any departure from the ritual in matter might impair the validity of the ceremony of the coronation. The putting of the ring on this third finger of the Queen was only accomplished with considerable difficulty and at the cost of much pain which, as time went on, increased to such an extent that at length the young sovereign could endure it no longer.

Most of the principal actors in the coronation ceremony seemed to have lost their heads when she showed signs of fainting. One of them, however—namely, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, canon of Westminster Abbey—was equal to the emergency. With the assistance of a verger he managed to procure a basin of water and some soap, by means of which it was found possible to relieve the Queen of the ring, her finger, however, remained swollen and painful. King Edward, warned by this incident, has taken precaution to avoid anything of the kind at his own coronation, and has insisted upon the primate and the College of Heralds coming to an understanding as to which of his fingers is to be invested with the ring. The finger finally determined upon is the one which we are accustomed to call the third finger, this being in accordance with the ancient belief that a vein came direct from the heart to that particular finger.

The coronation ring of King Edward has been sometimes known as the 'wedding ring of England,' on the understanding that it was emblematic of the union between the sovereign and his kingdom. The matrimonial idea has always been associated in some way or another with the rings of office, and it may be remembered that in the days of the old Republic of Venice its doges were invested on their inauguration with two rings, one of which they retained, while the other they cast with much pomp and ceremony in the sea from the prow of the great state galley, in order to signify the fact that Venice was the bride of the Adriatic.

# SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

## PRO-CATHEDRAL CONFERENCE, CHRISTCHURCH

Patron, his Lordship the Right Rev. J. J. Grimes, S.M., D.D., Bishop of Christchurch; spiritual director, the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais, S.M., V.G.; president, Bro. E. O'Connor, J.P.; vice-presidents, Bros. G. Hayward and J. J. Wilson; treasurer, Bro. A. Mead; secretary, Bro. W. Fox; wardrobe-keeper, Bro. J. A. Hennessy; assistant do, Bro. Jas. Power.

### REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 23, 1902.

Fifteen years have just elapsed since the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, as at present known, was reorganised in this city, or, to be more exact, was re-established by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes. This, indeed, was among the first episcopal acts of our revered chief pastor. The Society's uninterrupted existence since that time, its benevolent work among the suffering, destitute, and distressed, as noted in the reports annually placed in the hands of the public, must undoubtedly have cheered our devoted clergy and impressed our parishioners, as well as encouraged the few faithful laborers and timely helpers. On referring to the first annual report we find it therein stated that the Society commenced with 14 active and 6 honorary members, whilst the number when the report appeared was 35 active and 9 honorary. Why, then, this great falling off? Is the spirit of charity less manifest, are we more callous to the wants and sufferings of poor humanity than we were 15 years ago, or is there less need of such an organisation to-day? To the latter question the answer cannot be in the affirmative; the need exists to-day, and will exist, although not so pronounced perhaps as in years gone by, especially during periods of depression. We earnestly hope our modest wants will continue to be supplied, and that the ranks of membership will not only be maintained, but increased.

'For since kind Heaven with wealth our realm has blest,  
Give it to Heaven by aiding the distressed.'

With reference to the establishment of a Home for the Aged Destitute, and Incurable, the movement is still being promoted. Already the nucleus of a fund for this most laudable and necessary undertaking is in hand, as the result of a concert and sports held on last St. Patrick's Day. A detailed account of the Society's operations for the past year is contained in the following summary:—

Orders issued, 136; visits to families, 113; to hospitals, 48; the Samaritan Home Jubilee Home, etc., were also visited frequently; school and prayer-books and rosaries were given to children, to the inmates of the Burnham Industrial School, the Samaritan Home, and to hospital patients; a few families were supplied with new clothing and boots to enable children to attend school; employment (temporary and permanent) was secured for 14 men; a number of boys and girls were placed in situations; 7 children were sent to Stoke Industrial School, several aged men got donations of warm clothing; funeral and interment expenses were supplied; and a suitable subject for the Home for Incurables at Wellington was provided with a passage.

### BALANCE SHEET.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
To balance forward	12 15 4	By donations to ladies	
" Collections at weekly meetings	10 5 6	" Groceries	5 0 0
" Collections on occasion of last charity sermon and donations	20 15 0	" Coal and firewood	6 8 6
		" Boots	1 0 6
		" Railway and steamer fares	1 19 6
		" Tram fares (Jubilee Home and Deaf and Dumb Institute)	5 10 11
		" Funeral expenses	2 0 0
		" Board and meals (casuals)	0 15 6
		" Sundries—including printing, rail-age, stamps, telegrams, cab hire, books and religious objects for Burnham Industrial School, and hospital, etc., etc.	3 14 7
		" Cash balance in hand	12 7 4
	43 15 10		£43 15 10

In addition to the above and not included in the balance sheet the Very Rev. Vicar-General has assisted many deserving cases on behalf of the Society at an approximate cost of £15. On the recommendation of the Society many of our deserving poor people have been enabled to share in the Mayoral distribution of coal and blankets during the winter.

We would be extremely grateful if employers requiring workmen communicated their wants to the Society, as such cases are continually before members.

The charity sermons on behalf of the funds of the Society were preached last year by the Very Rev. Vicar-General and Rev. Father Galerne, to whom we are much indebted, their united efforts being the means of providing funds for the successful carrying on of our work throughout the year.

To his Lordship the Bishop, the Very Rev. Vicar-General, and the clergy of the Pro-Cathedral we return our sincere thanks for generous assistance and encouragement. We, likewise, thank all who have in any way contributed to our funds, wardrobe, etc.

### LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

President, Mrs J. J. Courtney; vice-president, Mrs F. McGarva; treasurer, Miss S. Fuller; wardrobe-keeper, Mrs O'Rielly; secretary Mrs D. Scrimgeour.

Cases relieved in various ways, 50; visits to hospital, 20; Gordon street Refuge, 50; Jubilee Home, 16; Samaritan Home, 6; poor people in their own homes, 25. Goods distributed—Flannel-ette 150 yards, flannel 70 yards, print 48 yards, 20 dresses, 15 new pinafores, 9 pairs boots, 10 parcels baby clothing, 60 parcels women's and children's clothing (old and new), 18 odd parcels containing stockings, collars, ties, etc., 5 pairs blankets, 12 yards material for making two new dresses, 12 yards lining, 12 yards sheeting. One child was taken to the hospital, and from there to the Preservation Home, Mount Magdala.

In addition to above, donations of various kinds have been received and distributed. To these generous benefactors we beg to offer our sincerest thanks, and also to the members of the Brothers' branch for the prompt and willing manner they attended any case brought under their notice. Our thanks are also due to the Vicar-General, Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Cheneais, S.M.

### BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
To Balance from last year	1 17 11	By Drapery	13 3 0
Donations received from collection on Charity Sunday	5 0 0	Balance in hand	5 19 0
Amount of subscriptions from members	12 4 1		
	£19 2 0		£19 2 0

### A Negation.

We have often said (says the *Ara Maria*) that the public are gradually coming to view the school question as Catholics do. There are many indications of this. Half admissions of our stand are heard on all sides, and many persons who formerly denounced the Church for its opposition to education without religion are now loud in their praise of its solicitude for the moral well-being of the youth of the land. Such an article as appeared in the *Brooklyn Eagle* the other day would have excited general discussion a few years ago—that is, if the *Eagle*, or any other paper, were independent enough to publish it. Our 'great dailies,' as they are called, do not influence public opinion: they simply reflect it; and the article to which we refer is of interest as showing how the school question is now viewed by intelligent non-Catholics. We quote the more salient sentences:—

The truth is we are taking for granted a moral intelligence which does not exist. We are leaning upon it, depending upon it, trusting to it and it is not there. . . . We have multitudes of youths and grown men and women who have no more intelligent sense of what is right and what is wrong than had so many Greeks of the time of Alcibiades. . . . The great Roman Catholics Church . . . is unquestionably right in the contention that the whole system [of State education] as it now exists is morally a negation. . . .

Smaller symptoms of moral obtuseness show themselves on every hand. We are foolishly surprised when we find a gang of toughs assaulting harmless passengers on a trolley line or stoning a passing carriage: when we see a whole populace unmoved at any extremity of corruption in civic administration; when we see young men of respectable families running about the streets, and their sisters affecting the manners of the Tenderloin. Why should we be surprised? It is the literal truth that they know no better. This is the depressing part of it all. . . . They have never learned, because there is no provision made for teaching them.

The great company of educators and the whole American community need to be sternly warned that if morality cannot be specifically taught in the public schools without admitting religious dogma, then religious dogma may have to be taught in them. For righteousness is essential to a people's very existence. . . . We are within measurable distance of the time when society may for its own sake go on its knees to any factor which can be warranted to make education compatible with and inseparable from morality, letting that factor do it on its own terms and teach therewith whatsoever it lists.

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

Messrs James Samson and Co. have been favored with instructions from Mr Thomas Tate to sell by auction on the premises, Patearoa, on August 14, leasehold properties, cottage, and household furniture, also timber, ironmongery, carpenters' and wheelwrights' tools, etc.

Parents and guardians should visit the branches of the New Zealand Clothing Factory, where they will get suits for their boys that will fit well and wear well. These suits are in navy and Fox's serges and can be purchased at the moderate price of from 11s 6d.

## INTERCOLONIAL.

The Hon. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., has accepted honorary membership in the United Irish League of Australia.

A deputation of clergymen a few weeks ago urged the Premier of Queensland to make religious instruction a part of the education curriculum of the State schools. Mr Philp said a referendum would be taken on the subject.

The Rev. Father McCauley was recently entertained by members of the St. Arnaud branch of the H.A.C.B. Society and the parishioners of the church, who presented him with a purse of 100 sovereigns and a testimonial. The presentation was made by Mr H. Kain, in the presence of a large gathering, including Mr P. McBride, M.L.A. The recipient has recently recovered from a long illness.

Amongst the honors conferred on Australians by his Holiness the Pope, is that of the Cross 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice,' bestowed on Mrs John Hughes, senr., 'Kincoppal,' Elizabeth Bay, in recognition of her services to the Church, to which she has been one of the greatest benefactors in New South Wales. This honor has been greatly appreciated by Mrs Hughes' large circle of friends who know so well how truly the honor is deserved, for Mrs Hughes' name is always to be found foremost in all charitable and good works.

Mr Arthur Griffith, M.P., writes thus in the columns of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*:—"The Rev. W. W. Rutledge, speaking at the Orange demonstration on Sunday last, made by implication, the most damning charge that has yet been formulated against the administration of our public service. He is reported to have said, speaking on the subject of public service appointments: 'He personally knew of the case of a Protestant who had temporarily left a billet and tried to get back. He was unsuccessful for a long time, but being wise in his day and generation, he joined the Roman Church, and before three months he was back at work. This instance might be multiplied by scores of others.' Now, sir, this statement is either true or it's a lie. Personally, I don't believe it, but that is not the point. The statement has been publicly made, and ought to be investigated, for the public ought to know whether our Public Service Board does or does not practise this corruption. If Mr Rutledge will supply me with particulars of his alleged facts, I will undertake to get a select committee of Parliament to thoroughly sift the matter. If he will not take this course the public may draw its own conclusions. It is a cheap and easy course for any person desirous of stirring up sectarian hatreds to make irresponsible statements of this sort; it would be an interesting variation to see one substantiated. This is straight talking, says the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr Griffith is to be congratulated on his challenge to the reverend gentleman. The challenge, up to the time of publication, is still unaccepted; but the quickness with which the matter was taken up by a fearless public man, and the offer of an investigation by a competent tribunal, ought to stop a lot of this random sectarian statement from being made by gentlemen in the Rev. Mr. Rutledge's position.

The funeral of Senior-Constable Guilfoyle, who was shot dead whilst attempting to arrest corners at Redfern, took place at Rookwood Cemetery. The cortege moved from the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the esteem in which the late constable was held was evinced by the large attendance at the funeral, which was a very lengthy one, no less than 350 constables and officers of the Metropolitan Police Districts taking part. The rank and file were formed up in the roadway leading to the Hospital morgue, while the hearse drawn by four horses was taken into the Hospital ground, and stationed in front of the morgue. About 50 members of the H.A.C.B. Society, of which he was a member, walked in the procession. Constable Denis Guilfoyle was born at Scariff, County Clare, in 1859, and was therefore 43 years of age at the time of his death. In 1879 he emigrated to South Africa, where a wealthy uncle of his resided. He remained there until 1884. After the death of one of his sisters he left (accompanied by a second sister) for New South Wales, where they arrived the same year. In November, 1885, he joined the New South Wales Police Force. After his marriage to Miss Rogers in 1887 he was transferred to Redfern, and had been attached to that station up to the time of his death. He was a practical Catholic, and highly esteemed by the members of the force as well as by the general public. On one occasion during the first outbreak of plague Constable Guilfoyle conveyed a patient to the Sydney Hospital. The case turned out to be one of plague, and the constable with his patient was despatched to the Quarantine Station, where he remained for the usual period of 14 days. Constable Guilfoyle had five brothers and three sisters. Thomas, the eldest, inherits the farm in County Clare, and his only surviving sister is married and is living in County Clare also. His other brothers are Michael Guilfoyle, who is doing duty as a police constable at Cardiff, a suburb of Newcastle, and Patrick Guilfoyle is employed in the General Post Office; the other two brothers are in Western Australia, where his third sister died, leaving a husband and two children to mourn her loss. Constable Guilfoyle had nine in family, five of whom died; only recently two of them were buried. Three girls and one boy survive, the oldest girl being amongst them. His wife, who is in most delicate health, was just recovering from a severe illness. Naturally, she has been seriously affected by the news of the death of her husband, which was conveyed to her by the Rev. Father P. Power (of Redfern) shortly after the tragedy occurred. Only quite recently he insured his life for £200, which Mrs Guilfoyle has already received. The Government have also promised to make provision for the family, with whom the deepest sympathy is felt throughout Australia.

## Friends at Court

### GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 10, Sunday.—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Lawrence, Martyr.  
 „ 11, Monday.—St. Sixtus II., Pope and Martyr.  
 „ 12, Tuesday.—St. Clare, Virgin.  
 „ 13, Wednesday.—St. Philomena, Virgin and Martyr.  
 „ 14, Thursday.—St. Hormisdas, Pope and Confessor.  
 „ 15, Friday.—Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.  
 „ 16, Saturday.—St. Koch, Confessor.

#### ST. LAWRENCE, MARTYR.

St. Lawrence, deacon and martyr, was born near Huesca, Spain. He was the chief among the seven deacons of the Roman Church. In the year 258 Pope Sixtus was led out to die, and St. Lawrence stood by, weeping that he could not share his fate. The holy Pope comforted him with the words: 'Do not weep, my son; in three days you will follow me.' This prophecy came true. The prefect of the city knew the rich offerings which the Christians put into the hands of the clergy, and he demanded the treasures of the Roman Church from Lawrence their guardian. The saint promised, at the end of three days, to show him riches exceeding all the wealth of the empire, and set about collecting the poor, the infirm, and the religious who lived by the alms of the faithful. He then bade the prefect 'see the treasures of the Church.' Christ, whom Lawrence had served in his poor, gave him strength in the conflict which ensued. Roasted over a slow fire, he made sport of his pains. 'I am done enough,' he said, 'eat if you will.' His remains were buried in the Catacombs of Campo Verano. Constantine built over his tomb a basilica, which is one of the fine patriarchal churches and one of the seven principal stations.

#### ST. SIXTUS II., POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Sixtus II., was Pope from 257 to 258. He was born at Athens, and suffered martyrdom at Rome under Valerian.

#### ST. CLARE, VIRGIN.

Besides his order for men, St. Francis founded one also for women, commonly called Poor Clares, after St. Clare, of Assisi, who was the first of her sex to embrace this manner of life. In 1224, St. Francis gave a written rule to St. Clare and her community, which was approved by Innocent IV., in 1246. Within a few years the Order had many houses in Italy, France, and Spain. St. Clare died in 1253, and was canonised in 1255.

#### THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

The word assumption is a term employed to-day in the language of the Church to signify the miraculous removal into heaven of the Blessed Virgin Mary, body and soul. Jesus Christ, before dying, having recommended His Mother to St. John, this Apostle took care of her, and it is believed that she followed him to Asia, and finally settled at Ephesus where she died. The Church honors her death under the name of *deposition, rest, sleep, passage*, since the beginning of the fifth century, as it appears from a letter of the Ecumenical Council of Ephesus, of the year 431. Since the century following, the Faithful commenced to distinguish the Assumption from the other solemnities of the Blessed Virgin. About the end of the seventh century, the belief in her resurrection became current. We find this pointed out under the name of Assumption in an ancient Martyrology attributed to St. Jerome, and in the Sacramentaries of Popes St. Gelasius and St. Gregory. The Feast of the Assumption is celebrated on August 15th. In regard to this assumption or resurrection of body and soul of the Blessed Virgin into heaven, it is no article of faith, but only a common opinion which it would be rash to contradict.

## A Fireproof Church.

The dedication of St. Josephat's Church, Chicago, marks a distinct epoch in church building in this country (says a Catholic exchange).

This structure is the first absolutely fireproof Catholic church in the United States, and is the kind of a building Father Hogan, the distinguished writer on church architecture, had in mind when he pictured the future church as a building strong and massive, monumental in character as well as artistic, and whose entire structural properties are of steel and one that is in the highest degree fireproof.

There is not a particle of woodwork anywhere excepting the furniture. The interior supports are huge angle-and-plate steel columns 65 feet high, which carry the heavy steel trusses, having a clear span of 66 feet. These trusses are framed to form a foundation for the steel beams and angles to which are fastened the hollow fireproof tile, which receive the flat shingle tile. The lower members of the trusses are so arranged as to receive the steel ceiling ties, which in turn support a beautiful panelled ceiling, the heavy plaster panels being fastened direct to the steel angles by heavy iron bolts.

A movement has been inaugurated by the priests of the Goulburn diocese for the purpose of erecting a monument at Newtown (Albury) to the memory of the late Rev. Father Dunne. On behalf of the project an appeal is to be made to the laity of the parish in which the venerable priest labored during his life.

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The flavour will please you!  
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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 Gofte 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 Christiania (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.

It is a great pity that, instead of coming over here gracefully with Home Rule in Queen Alexandra's hands, as her first gift to Ireland, their Majesties should have allowed themselves to be influenced by Lord Londonderry, Lord Ardilaun (of Guinness and Co., brewers), and their clique, and should have been persuaded to begin their reign with the gift of Coercion, which means little less than martial law for Ireland. It has always been said that his Majesty is not unfavorable to autonomy for this country, but the landlord party are making a hard struggle to rid the land of the peasantry, and have got the ear of the Government, with the result that the gaols are again being filled with men whose only crime is that they are joining with the people in a movement to keep the peasantry at home in their native land and obtain for them, on fair terms, as much of that land as will enable them to make homes for their families, and once more people a fertile country that has lost half of its agricultural population within the last 50 years, and that while the soil of Ireland could easily support three times its present population. Royalty loves popularity; how much more grateful to the King and Queen would be the Irish welcome they would receive if they came to give graciously that which must one day be conceded to Ireland, as it has been to the colonies.

### Coercion.

Crimeless the country is. Let us take Cork, the largest county in Ireland, as a sample of the other counties. About a month ago we had the Recorder of Cork complaining in court that 'his knowledge of criminal law is getting rusty for want of some criminals to practise upon,' and yesterday we had the same gentleman speaking to the Grand Jury as follows: 'Now, again, I have the honor of presiding here at borough sessions, and I am happy to tell you that I have to repeat my congratulations. . . . Gentlemen, I most heartily and sincerely congratulate you upon such a state of things, and I do so more cordially because I am not now adopting anything exceptional in my address. I am merely repeating that which, session after session, I have the honor of saying in this court.' And yet there is coercion and men are sent daily to gaol for 'not' breaking the law. In a prosecution which was instituted recently by the Crown in the West of Ireland one of the Magistrates on the bench declared that what he saw as against the defendant was that he was doing no harm, yet the defendant was required to give bail that he would not do it again, and on the defendant's refusal to make such an absurd promise, he was sent to prison for a month. Here is a question for logicians. What was it the Magistrates wanted the man to do or not to do?

### German Visitors

Still, we are keeping up our hearts and dancing and singing to while away the time, as if there were no war taxes, no gaols, no increased Income Tax on reduced incomes. This month the dancing and singing came to a climax for all classes, for the now well-established Oireachtas, Feis Ceoil, and other Irish meetings took place, when good folk, old and young, assembled from all corners of the Green Isle and competed for prizes in Gaelic composition, oratory, singing, step-dancing, Irish pipes, harps, bands, etc., while at the same time we had a visit from the German fleet of war-ships, 10 in

number, with Prince Henry of Prussia in command, and great were the gaities in honor of the Prince and officers: balls, concerts, Gaelic meetings, bazaars, polo-matches, (the Prince, says a good authority, is very fond of polo, but is a poor player), all came in for a share of the German custom and the officers wondered openly and often if our beautiful little capital was always as gay as they found it. The sailors and marines, 6000 of whom manned the fleet, came in for their share of popularity also. Two thousand men landed each day, and the humble people fraternised warmly with them, taking them here, there, and everywhere, and initiating those who could speak only a little English into all the mysteries of local politics and showing them every Dublin sight worth seeing: 'Come out and we'll show you Glasnevin cemetery, and O'Connell's grave, and where Parnell is buried. Come with us and we'll show you where Tommy Moore was born, and where Lord Edward is buried, and the place where Robert Emmett was executed, there's our own Parliament House, an' will be again, please God, and we'll have the Emperor of Germany over to open it, faith we will! And that's Trinity College where they half starved poor Goldsmith when he was a boy, and then put his statue up outside, as proud of him as can be, when he was dead. And that statue beside him is Burke, the greatest orator that ever was, except Daniel O'Connell, that could abuse the King of them days in his own German, as plain and as natural as he could warm the hearts of the Irish in our own tongue.' In fact, it was not the fault of the people if the Germans did not feel at home and heartily enjoy their week in Dublin. The men were exceedingly well conducted and sober, but, of course, they must be sober on fourpence halfpenny a day. The smallness of the men's pay is made up for in the amazing number of buttons on their uniform, in fact, it is surmised that in the time of war these buttons can be utilised as ammunition, hence the great quantity ranged upon the men's sleeves, from which they can be quickly plucked off.

But, of a certainty, the countries that have so far managed to pull along without a navy should think twice before indulging in such a luxury; only to see one day's food being sent out from shore to these 6000 idle men, and then to count for a moment the cost of the great ships lying idle, the clothing and pay of the men and officers, the very cost of the useless, ugly cannonading that every now and again shook the houses along shore and did no good to any living creature—surely the game of navy is not worth the candle.

### A Danger.

This visit from the Germans evoked one very curious comment in the June number of the 'National Review' (England). Speaking of the visit of the German squadron under Prince Henry of Prussia to Irish waters the writer remarks: 'For the first time in our history a foreign force superior to any squadron which we have in commission in home waters, superior, indeed, to any individual squadron of any navy in waters outside the Mediterranean, has been at work upon our coasts performing evolutions, learning the navigation of our harbors, and training for war. This force comes to-day as a friend, but we know enough of the openly-expressed intentions both of the German nation and of the men who direct German policy, to understand that in the future it may come as an enemy.'

### A Centenary

The centenary of our great poet, Tommy Moore's birthday was celebrated on Thursday last by a lec-

ture and concert in the rooms of the National Literary Society. Strange to say, this Society, which is only in existence a comparatively few years, claims to have rescued Moore from obscurity! while the fact is that Moore was idolised and was popular with every man, woman, and child in Ireland in his lifetime, and has been equally idolised and popular ever since.

### Bogies.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., and late member of his Majesty's Government, is now, as you know, an active agitator for abolition of landlordism and of the vast tracts of land let out to cattle-grazing. He has been recently on a tour in the West of Ireland, in company with certain English members of Parliament whom he has been educating on the subject of the present agitation to get the land for the people. Mr. Russell is a strict Protestant and represents an Ulster constituency, but one of his political opponents has started a new rendering of the three Rs, and 'Redmond, Russell, and Rome' are the three bogies of the landlord party.

## COUNTY NEWS.

### ANTRIM.—A Centenarian.

Ireland would seem to possess some of the rejuvenating power credited by Gaelic bards to the land of fadeless youth. Centenarians are almost as common as shamrocks in the old country. A farmer, named Charles Athnaveigh, County Antrim, died on June 6, aged 105. He retained his faculties to the last, and a fortnight before his death attended Newry market.

### A Myth.

From some enquiries we ('Catholic Herald') have made on the subject we are able to state that the large windfall so generally reported lately to have come to a Belfast fishmonger named O'Rourke is very largely exaggerated, if it is not entirely a myth. From certain enquiries made at the source of information enjoying exceptional facilities for accurate knowledge of the whole matter we are able to say that some of those most closely concerned in the supposed good fortune have a supreme scepticism of the entire matter, and believe that after all there is little or nothing in it.

### DERRY.—St. Columbkille.

On Sunday, June 8, Derry paid its annual tribute to its most illustrious son, St. Columbkille. The religious services held at Long Tower were of a most impressive character. A relic of the True Cross was exposed for veneration, and the Blessed Sacrament for adoration by the faithful. A procession of children was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the giving of the Papal Blessing.

### DOWN.—A Favorite Pastime.

At Clonmacate, near Portadown, four Orangemen named Hall, Benson, Sutton, and Rutherford were committed for trial in the early part of June on a charge of cursing the Pope and assaulting Catholics, including women, with bottles and knives.

### DUBLIN.—Blessing a Church.

On Sunday, June 8, the Archbishop of Dublin blessed for Divine worship the Church of St. Maur, at Rush, after extensive alterations and additions, which practically turn the church into a new building.

### A Peculiar Industry.

All unsuspected by the outside world, a profitable industry has been carried on in the Zoological Gardens, Dublin, for the last 45 years in the matter of the breeding of lions. This is what Professor Cunningham informed the Dublin public a few weeks since when opening the new lion house which is dedicated to Lord Roberts. From the old lion

house lions have been sent forth to all parts of Europe, and even Australia, North America, and India. As many as 217 lion cubs have been born in the old house, and close upon £5000 have been realised by the sale of them during the last 45 years the net annual profit arising from this industry has been about £110. One lioness, which had lived for 16 years in the old house, had contributed as much as £1400 to the society's funds during her long and useful career.

#### LIMERICK.—Obituary.

The death occurred early in June at Limerick of Father Jeremiah J. O'Grady, a native of Kilmallock, who, after studying at Maynooth, became Professor of the Diocesan College, Limerick, and afterwards pastor of Stonehall. Failing health caused him to relinquish his pastorate to become chaplain to the Christian Brothers.

#### WESTMEATH.

The Athlone Woollen Mills have inaugurated a scheme of old age pensions for the benefit of the workers of the company, by which those who join the scheme—and it is quite optional—by paying 6d per week for each 10s of their wages, will receive the same amount from the firm, who in addition will allow three per cent per annum, at compound interest on both sums, computed from the end of each year in which the contributions are made. A worker, on reaching the age of 65, will be entitled to receive the full amount standing to his or her credit, either in weekly sums or in the purchase of a business, or in the purchase of an annuity. The same terms will hold good in the case of a contributor who may have become incapacitated from work and retire from the service of the firm. In case of death the sum standing to the credit of the deceased will be handed over to the legal representative.

#### WEXFORD.—Death of a Priest.

On June 7 a quiet funeral took place at the ancient parish church of St. Nicholas, Clonmines, County Wexford. A holy and learned priest of the diocese of Ferns, Rev. John Allen, D.D., was interred, at his own request, in the old churchyard, where as a boy he played, and around which many happy memories of his family are encircled. Dr. Allen (says the 'Freeman's Journal') was educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford, where he was ordained in 1874, and was for some years a professor. Fired with the Celtic zeal for missionary work, he relinquished his professorship and went out with his fellow-countryman, Right Rev. Dr. Rickards, Vicar Apostolic of South-Eastern Africa, as a laborer in that far-off field. Even when working in South Africa he did not neglect his literary work, and found time to publish an excellent translation of Humbolt's sermons, which ultimately extended to 10 volumes. Returning seven years ago to his native diocese of Ferns, he was given the quiet country curacy of St. Leonard's, Foulksmill, the former site of a Carmelite friary, and there he labored till a few months ago, when his resignation was unwillingly accepted by the Bishop. A master of classical and modern languages, he lived and died comparatively unknown.

#### GENERAL.

##### Council Elections.

The County Council elections (says a Dublin paper) have resulted on the whole in a strengthening of the National position. Here and there a few regrettable reverses have to be chronicled, but in the mass the results are all right. Mr. Murnaghan, M.P., was defeated in Tyrone, and in the West one or two United League candidates suffered defeat. But it is as well that it should be known that if League candidates in

Connaught have come to grief the disaster is largely attributed to non-political reasons. In Ballycastle, County Antrim, a Catholic councillor is returned for the first time by Protestant votes solely because he favored compulsory sale—a triumph for T. W. Russell, which may well make the landlords of Ulster shake in their shoes.

#### A Combine.

The Irish tobacco manufacturers who are outside both the American and Imperial combines have formed an alliance to protect their own interests and ensure that they shall not be squeezed out. Their first militant act will be the inauguration of wholesale prosecutions, chiefly in England, against retailers who sell English-made tobacco as genuine Irish roll.

#### Absence of Crime.

Advocates of Coercion (writes a Dublin correspondent) should have their attention drawn to the following facts:—At Mullingar (Westmeath), Kilmoney (Kerry), Macroom (Mid-Cork), and Nenagh (Tipperary), the County Cork Judges, on opening proceedings of the June sessions found that there were no cases for disposal. Mr. Wyndham thinks that a brutal Coercion Act and an army of police are necessary to keep the peace in Ireland, while the country is in reality practically crimeless.

## People

A brother of Mr. Arthur Lynch, M.P. for Galway, is a medical practitioner resident in Melbourne.

According to a despatch from Stockholm, Sweden, Sigurd Ibsen, son of Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, has accepted the portfolio of state in M. Blehr's new Cabinet.

Mr. Henry Clarke, M.P., 'Father of the New South Wales Assembly,' celebrated the 80th anniversary of his birth the other day. His representation in the Assembly extends over more than thirty years.

At a special meeting of the committee of the Irish Association District of the Institute of Journalists held recently at College Green, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The policeman artist, A. T. Jones, of Leeds, England, has been informed by the Royal Academy authorities that they had retained his painting entitled 'Summer,' which represents a moorland scene with sheep. He has been similarly successful at the Academy on three previous occasions.

Mr. James Phelan, who has been three times Mayor of San Francisco, visited the House of Commons the other day, and had a conference of some duration with Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and other members of the Irish Party.

Says a London daily paper of Mr. T. Healy's speech in the House of Commons:—The speech went on, holding the attention of a full House—now blazing out into scorching scorn, and then forcing a laugh even from the bitterest opponent by rich and irresistible humor. He left the impression that he always leaves—that there is no one like him in the House and no one equal to him in his own line.

A volume of the poetry of the late Mrs. Seumas MacManus (better known to her friends in Belfast and the Nationalist public generally as Miss Anna Johnston, and who wrote under the pen-name of Ethna Carberry) is on the eve of publication. The title of the book is 'The Four Winds of Erin,' and it will contain poems which she had in recent years

contributed to such high-class periodicals as 'Harper's Monthly,' the 'Atlantic Monthly,' 'Lippincott's Magazine,' the 'Bookman,' and the 'Criterion,' as well as many which have become popular, and others written in the few months of her married life. Mrs. MacManus was a Catholic. Her father, the well-known Orange leader, Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, died a few weeks ago.

When Sydney Smith, Jeffrey, and Brougham founded the 'Edinburgh Review,' just a hundred years ago, Jeffrey was afraid it would injure him in his profession as an advocate, because to be a paid contributor to the press was considered derogatory to a gentleman. Six years later the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn adopted a by-law excluding all persons who had written for the daily press from being called to the Bar. Upwards of 20 years afterwards the then Lord Chancellor offended his supporters and provoked their reprehension by inviting the editor of the 'Times' to dinner; while to-day the King of Sweden feels himself complimented by the acceptance of an article from his pen on the part of the editor of the 'National Review'; Mr. James Knowles has half the peerage and baronetage of the United Kingdom inscribing their names on the list of contributors to the 'Nineteenth Century'; the Queen of Roumania solicits Pierre Loti to furnish her with an introductory chapter to a volume of short stories she has just published; and our late Queen was a diligent worker in the fields of literature. Of course, (writes the London correspondent of the 'Age') there have been many Royal authors from the days of King Albert—without going back to those of Solomon—down to the time of Napoleon III.; and of these Horace Walpole took the trouble to compile a catalogue; but they were supposed to confer an honor upon literature by writing songs and ballads, like Richard II.; a treatise on the Seven Sins, like Henry VIII.; a comedy, like Edward VI.; a comment on Plato, like Elizabeth; or French ballads, like the great, great grandfather of our present Sovereign. To-day royalties, as a rule, are more inclined to feel themselves honored by associating themselves with the profession of literature than to imagine they can confer any lustre upon it by the mere fact of its admitting them to participate in its labors and rewards. And the change is sufficiently noteworthy to justify this passing remark.

For absolute strength, extreme simplicity, freedom from weak or undesirable points, and abundance of excellent working features throughout, Excelsior Ploughs are unrivalled. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work at all, no matter how tough and difficult the work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering gear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Double furrow £11 10s.; three furrows, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt farm implements.—\*\*\*

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.—\*\*\*

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

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.  
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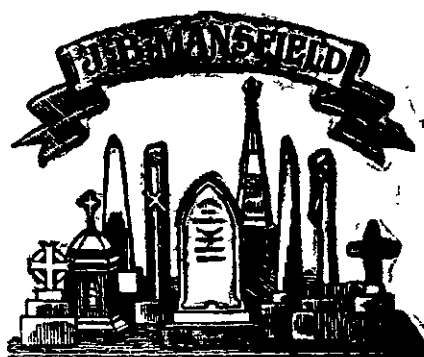
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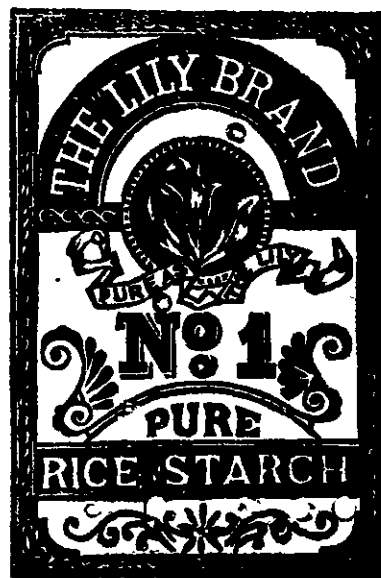
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P. KELLY ... .. Proprietor.  
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H. COUGHLAN ... Proprietor.  
First-class Accommodation for Travellers and Visitors.  
This Hotel has been lately renovated from floor to ceiling, and offers every convenience for families, travellers, and the general public. The position is central, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station.  
All the Liquors kept are of the best brands. Speight's Beer always on tap.  
Charges Moderate.

**MACALISTER AND CO**  
(J. J. HISKENS),  
CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.  
A Complete Stock of Everything that looked for in a first-class Pharmacy  
Sole Agents for the supply of  
**PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR VACCINATION.**  
P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90  
INVERCARGILL.

**HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF,**  
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.  
Climbing and Trailing Plants, suitable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc.  
Chrysanthemums. We desire to call attention to our fine up-to-date collection. We offer the very finest and newest introductions. List on application. R.H.S. Medal.  
Camellias. We have a fine lot of plants in first-class condition. 3s 6d to 10s 6d each.  
Liliums. We catalogue all the best varieties for outside culture. 'Montauk' is the most effective blight specific for scale and woolly aphids. In tins, 1s, 2s, 6s.  
Try our Special Mixture of Dwarf Evergreen Grasses for Ornamental Lawns, Bowling Greens, Tennis Lawns; also Golf Links.  
PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.  
CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

### AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

**LOUIS GILLE AND CO.**  
73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, SYDNEY.  
300 AND 302 LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE.  
BOOKS OF DEVOTION TO SOULS DEPARTED.  
All Souls 'Forget-me-not.' A prayer and meditation book for solace of souls in purgatory. 1s 6d ... 1 9  
Little Month of Souls in Purgatory. Practical meditations. 1s ... 1 2  
Purgatory: Its Pains and Consolations. Kinane. 1s 6d ... 1 9  
Souls Departed: Catholic Doctrine on Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead. 3s 6d ... 3 10  
Voices from Purgatory. Meditations and examples 1s 3d ... 1 6  
Holy and Wholesome Thoughts on Purgatory. 1s 3d ... 1 5  
Treatise on Purgatory. By St. Catherine of Genoa. 1s ... 1 2  
Carmelite Habits, always on hand, from 17s 6d.  
Largest and best Assortment of MEMORIAL CARDS in Australia (Approved Catholic designs kept in stock).

### TRUST MONEY TO LEND

on Freehold Security,  
In Large or Small Sums, for Long or Short Periods, at Lowest Current Rates of Interest.  
**CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,**  
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.



**A HAPPY MEETING**

**CRITERION HOTEL**

**MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN**

**TARIFF 5/- PER DAY**

**J.J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.**

# Commercial

(For week ending August 6)

## PRODUCE.

London, August 1.—Wheat. The fine weather has caused a decline in the American wheat market, and has weakened the European market. Mark Lane is very quiet. Cargoes are dull. A Victorian and South Australian March shipment sold at 29s 3d.

London, August 3.—Frozen Meat.—Mutton: Crossbred wethers, maiden ewes, Canterbury, unchanged, Dunedin and Southland, 3 13-16d; North Island, 3 3d. The health authorities condemned some New Zealand mutton at Smithfield as inferior and unfit for food. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 4 3d; fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4 7-16d. River Plate mutton unchanged. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality, nominal; ox fores, 3 3d, ox hinds, 5 3d. These prices are the official quotations furnished by the Frozen Meat Trade Association. The basis of quotations is sales of not less than 100 carcasses of mutton or lamb, or 25 quarters beef. All quotations for mutton are for fair average quality. The quotations for New Zealand lamb do not include sales of small lambs on heavies of inferior quality.

Wellington, August 4.—The following cable has been received from the Agent-General, dated London, August 2.—There has been no alteration in the mutton market since last week. There is a good demand for all lamb. Sales are heavy and considerable reductions in stocks are reported. The average price to-day for New Zealand lamb is—Canterbury brand, 4 3d, other than Canterbury, 4 3d, small lambs are very scarce. The beef market is steady. New Zealand hinds, 5 3d, fores, 3 3d. The hemp market is firm. "Good fair Wellington" grade, on the spot to-day, £32 10s per ton, August-October shipments, £31.

## SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

The oat market remains without change, and no business is passing. None are offering from the country. During the last week a few sales of small lines have been made at 2s 6d to 2s 6 1/2d for B grade (f.o.b. Bluff sacks m).

Invercargill prices current—Whole-sale—Butter (farm), 9d, butter (factory), bulk, 1s 1d; pats, 1s 1d cash 1s 1 1/2d booked; eggs, 1s per dozen; cheese (factory), 5 1/2d; bacon farm, 6d; do, rolled, farm, 7d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, 1 1/4; flour, £11 10s to £12 10s; oatmeal, £13 10s to £14. Bran, £4 15s, 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.

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, £2 15s to £3. 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, 4 1/2d; factory 5d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions: Christchurch, £6.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:—

The catalogue submitted comprised nearly all classes of produce, and under fair competition from a full attendance of buyers most of the lines on offer were cleared at valuations.

Oats.—There is no change to report, sales being confined for the most part to small lines for local use. We quote: Seed lines, 2s 7d to 2s 10d, prime milling, 2s 5 1/2 to 2s 6 1/2, good to best feed 2s 3 1/2 to 2s 5d, medium, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling sorts alone command the attention of millers, medium quality being neglected. Fowl wheat is offering more plentifully, but meets with fair sale at quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 9d, whole fowl wheat, 2s 11d to 3s 1d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Local stocks are more than sufficient to supply present requirements, and only best sorts are readily saleable. We quote: Best Derwents, £2 15s to £3, medium, £2 to £2 10s per ton (sacks m).

Chaff.—Prime oatens sheaf is arriving steadily and readily finds buyers. Medium is in over-supply and not in favor, while inferior quality is also difficult to place. We quote: Best oatens sheaf, £4 to £4 10s, medium to good, £3 5s to £3 15s, inferior and light, £2 5s to £3 per ton (bags extra).

## WOOL.

London, July 30.—At the tailow auctions 1844 casks were offered and 213 sold. Mutton is 6d lower, beef is unchanged.

London, August 1.—The Bradford wool market is unchanged.

Wellington, August 2.—The Industries and Commerce Department has received the following cable from the Agent-General, dated London, 31st ult.:—Wool sales closed at the following rates: Crossbred, fine, 7 1/2d to 10d, medium, 5 1/2d to 7 1/2d, coarse, 3 1/2d to 5 1/2d, merino, superior, 11d to 1s, medium, 9 1/2d to 10 1/2d, inferior, 7 1/2d to 9d. Americans are buying best grades freely.

## LIVE STOCK. STOCK SALES.

Sydney, July 31.—At the fat stock sales, on account of New Zealand owners, 425 wethers were sold at prices ranging from 27s to 36s 6d, and 518 ewes ranging from 23s 6d to 35s.

Auckland, July 31.—Stock in Auckland is advancing for export to Sydney. Sheep have risen 3s per head in a fortnight. Beef is averaging 26s per cwt, and up to 28s has been paid.

Wellington, August 3.—The Westralia, which left on Saturday, took 700 fat sheep for the Sydney market.

Sydney, August 4.—At the fat sheep sales the market was the dearest yet experienced. New Zealand crossbred wethers sold at 45s, 392 on account of Mr. McNICOLL ranged from 34s 6d to 44s, 167 on behalf of Mr. Scales from 36s 6d to 45s, and 170 on behalf of Mr. Combes from 28s 6d to 36s.

## ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—168 yarded of mixed quality. Prime stuff sold well. Beef, 19s to 25s 6d per 100lb. Bullocks, £9 to £11, steers, £6 2s 6d to £8 10s, heifers, £6 2s 6d to £8 7s 6d; heavy cows, £8 10s; others, £5 5s to £7 10s.

Fat Sheep.—4500 yarded, including a number of lines of good wethers. Heavy sheep were in keen demand for shipment to Sydney, selling for 22s to 27s, best freezers, 19s to 21s; others, 14s 9d to 16s 6d; heavy ewes, 17s to 20s; others, 11s to 15s 6d, merino wethers, 9s to

13s 6d. There was a rise of 1s in wethers, and 2s 6d in heavy sheep.

Fat Lambs.—160 yarded. There was an improved demand for export at 11s to 15s 9d; others, 9s to 10s 6d.

Store Sheep.—1750 yarded, mostly wethers, which sold well at from 13s to 18s 8d, young ewes, 12s to 13s 10d, aged, 5s 2d to 10s 9d; hoggets, 9s 9d to 10s 6d.

Pigs.—About 400 penned. Fats were in good demand, but stores were easier. Baconers, 37s to 54s, or 4d per lb; porkers, 21s to 34s, or 4d to 4 1/2d per lb, big stores, 15s to 23s, smaller, 11s to 14s, suckers and weaners, 5s to 9s.

## DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

We submitted some 15 or 16 draught mares and geldings, including Mr. Samuel Hanger's well-known team from St. Bathans, and less than a dozen medium class hacks and harness horses. Mr. Hanger's team deservedly commanded a lot of attention, a good number of country buyers coming in intending to fill their requirements out of it, and there was a good muster of city contractors and others as well. The confidence of the public, however, in the genuineness of the sale was checked early in the proceedings when the vendor withdrew one horse because the bidding failed to reach within a trifle of his estimate of its value. After this the competition lacked spirit, but, nevertheless, some very satisfactory sales were effected—namely, one seven-year-old gelding, £50; one five-year-old gelding, £48; one seven-year-old mare £46 10s; one six-year-old gelding, £43; one three-year-old gelding, £39; and several aged horses, from £30 10s to £37. There is a strong demand for good, useful draughts at from £35 to £45. A few inferior light harness horses were sold at from £3 to £9. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £40 to £18, extra good, prize horses, £50 to £55; medium draught mares and geldings, £32 to £38, aged do, £22 to £30; up-standing carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90, strong spring-van horses, £28 to £36, milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £27, tram horses, £14 to £27; light hacks, £8 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25, weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £7.

## Late Burnside Stock Report.

(Per favor Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle.—165 yarded. Best bullocks, £10 10s to £12 15s; medium, £9 to £10 5s; best cows and heifers, £8 to £8 15s.

Sheep.—1939 penned. Crossbred wethers, 18s 6d to 19s 6d; extra good, 20s to 21s 6d; medium, 17s to 18s 3d, others, 15s 6d to 16s 9d, ewes, 15s to 16s 3d; extra good, up to 17s 9d, medium, 13s 6d to 14s 9d, others, 11s to 12s 3d.

Lambs.—223 penned. Best lambs, 11s to 12s 3d, medium, 9s to 10s 9d, others, 6s 6d to 8s 9d.

Pigs.—67 forward. Suckers, 7s to 11s, slips, 12s to 16s; stores, 18s to 23s, porkers, 28s to 36s; baconers, 39s to 57s, heavy pigs, up to 73s.

Wanted known.—That for acute Bronchitis on Pneumonia TUSSICURA is an immediate and permanent remedy—\*\*\*

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, send to your chemist for TUSSICURA. You will receive instant relief—\*\*\*

# THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG CURE.

# TUSSICURA

Sole Proprietor and  
.....Manufacturer

**S. J. EVANS, DUNEDIN.**

Wholesale Agents for N.Z.: **KEMP THORNE, 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. P A L M E R

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

BOTTLERS 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.  
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver  
Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling  
Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 644  
Note the Address:

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

## EUROPEAN HOTEL

## DUNEDIN

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 accommoda-  
tion.

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 obtain-  
able, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement  
Maker from England, with confidence we re-  
quest 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 COM-  
PANY (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 fit-  
tings are all that could be desired.

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

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

## SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY  
KENSINGTON.

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

**J. H. LAMBERT,**  
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)—

Mokoia	Wednes., Aug. 6	4 p.m. D'din
Moura	Thurs., Aug. 7	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., Aug. 15	3 p.m. D'din

### NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Moura	Thurs., Aug. 7	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., Aug. 15	3 p.m. D'din

### SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Mokoia	Wednes. Aug. 6	5 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs. Aug. 14	2.30 p.m. tr'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—

Warrimoo	Aug. 10	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mokoia	Aug. 21	2.30 p.m. tr'n

### NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTEL- TON and WELLINGTON—

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

Coriuna	Wednes., Aug. 13	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.)

Manapouri Wednesday, Aug. 27

### RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tues., Aug. 12

# BROWN, EWING'S

Great End of Season

# SALE!

of SURPLUS STOCK is Now Proceeding.

NOTABLE REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF BARGAINS.  
SENT POST FREE.

**BROWN, EWING & Co., Limited, Dunedin.**

## Picture of a Catholic Foreign Missionary.

A secular paper quotes from Mrs Archibald Little's 'Land of the Blue Gown,' the following account of a Catholic missionary at Hoang-muchang, which it calls 'a sombre and yet a noble picture:—

'The priest, a hardy young mountaineer from Central France, showed with some pride the few panes of glass he had just had inserted into his window by his writing-desk, thus enabling him to continue working when a Chinese, by the darkness of his paper windows, is compelled to inaction. Other luxury in his spacious sitting-room there was none, unless we count a bookcase of the simplest nature to contain the few books he had brought with him from France. There was no table, three chairs; nothing more! He wore Chinese clothes, with the large, fanciful straw hat of the district. He had no wine except that supplied for Mass. It is true that he had a capital mule on which to visit his very widely-scattered parishioners. But he was one man alone, not a family nor a pair of friends, as is so usual in our missions. There was no European nearer than a very long day's journey across the mountains, and then not another for days and days. No seven or ten years will entitle him to a trip home to those French mountains, a tiny pictured guide to which he showed us, but which we noticed he did not venture to look at whilst we were there. He received no newspapers, and it seemed few letters. We asked him how he spent his lonely evenings in winter. He said earnestly that was the great trial of the first year, but after that one had got over it.'

## Printing for the Blind.

THE New York *Sunday Times* gives an interesting account of a printing house established with the object of supplying religious books to the blind. Several volumes have already been turned out, and placed in various libraries throughout the United States. It says:—

There has been established at West Sixteenth Street a printery of religious books for the blind. It was founded and is controlled by Father Joseph Stadelman, S.J. While there are many books printed for the blind, Father Stadelman says that scarcely any of them are of a religious character. Since the blind, of all others, turn to religion, he has devoted himself to the development of the religious nature of those people, whom misfortune has placed in a world apart, with different ways of thinking from that of others. He is now placing within the reach of the 75,000 blind people of the United States, through the medium of the public libraries,—books which will give them the solace of religion. The society also publishes a ten-page magazine called the *Catholic Transcript for the Blind*.

A new system of printing in tangible characters was introduced with the stenographic shorthand of Lucas and the phonetic of Frere. In Frere's system the lines run alternately from right to left, so that the fingers run on from line to line without interruption. The system used by Father Stadelman is one invented by Braille, a Frenchman, and modified by William B. Waite of the New York Institute for the Blind. The machine invented by Mr Waite is known as the 'stereograph,' and works like a typewriter, with but six keys. By a variation of the keys 62 different signs are obtained. As the keys are operated, 'points,' or indents, are cut into a sheet of brass or zinc about 12 by 14 inches in size. The 'points' look like a series of dot impressions made in horizontal lines on the sheet. At a casual glance the lines look like music bars. This indented sheet is placed in a hand-press, a piece of starched paper of the same size is placed on it, and thus the impressions are transferred. But one side of the paper is printed on, and when dried it preserves the dot impressions remarkably well. The passing of the finger over the sheet does not wear the marks off. It requires about 10 days to print in this manner a book of 150 pages, and the cost is perhaps 8s a volume. The books are bound by hand, and when finished look as large as a small bound newspaper. The books can be illustrated where surfaces only are necessary to convey the idea.

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

## A Fortunate Misfortune.

THIRTY years ago a young man named Samuel M. Bryan, a clerk at the Post Office Department at Washington, received notice that his services were no longer needed. When he looked over his stock-in-trade he found that it consisted of something less than 100 dollars in cash and—a great idea. A week later he was on his way to San Francisco, one good-natured postal clerk after another allowing him to ride in his car. On reaching San Francisco he secured a place as purser on a steamship bound for Japan, and in due course found himself at Tokio. Once in Japan's chief city he proceeded without delay to put his great idea into execution.

What he proposed was to perfect and put in operation in Japan a postal system modelled after that of the United States. Bryan found willing listeners among the high Japanese officials, and in due time was requested to prepare a prospectus of his system to be submitted to the Mikado. Its value was at once recognised and its adoption ordered. Bryan was placed at the head of the new department, with a salary of 11,000 dollars a year, and trusted with the negotiation of a postal treaty between Japan and the United States. A few months later he was back in Washington as the envoy of the Japanese Government, treating on equal terms with the man who had dismissed him for incompetency. The treaty, which he negotiated with skill and diplomacy, proved satisfactory to all concerned. Bryan remained some 15 years in the service of the Japanese Government. He then returned to the United States, a rich man. It is interesting to conjecture what his career might have been had he not lost his place in the Post Office Department.

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.—\*\*

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

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the bishop of Wellington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR.

## 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.

THURSDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1902.

At 1 o'clock,

To Farmers, Storekeepers, Blacksmiths,  
Wheelwrights, and Others.  
Important Sale by Auction, on the Premises,  
Patearoa, of

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, COTTAGE, and HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE, Etc.

Building Timber, General Ironmongery, Carpenters', Wheelwrights',  
And Blacksmiths' Tools and Requisites.

**JAMES SAMSON & CO**  
have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Thomas Tate (who has become mine host of the Otago Central Hotel, Store, and Refreshment Rooms, at Railway Station, Hyde)

LOT 1.—Leasehold Property in the Upper Taieri District being Section 23, Block I., containing about 50 acres in ryegrass; Sections 12 and 13, Block VII., about 82 acres and Building thereon Taieri District, held under leases in perpetuity. These Sections are all securely fenced, and in splendid order.

LOT 2.—The whole of his large and up-to-date Stock, comprising—Roofing iron (7000ft.), building timber, 2 tons of fencing wire, 400 fencing posts, general ironmongery and farming implements, blacksmith's vyce, tools, horse shoes, lathe and fittings, paint mill, sundries, including—crookery, enamelled, brush, and tin ware, red iron, spurs, watches, horse-covers, etc.

LOT 3.—The Household Furniture is nearly new, and contains all the necessities for a well-appointed four-roomed dwelling.

LOT 4.—100 Ewes (in lamb), also 1 buggy.

The Auctioneers are in a position to treat privately for Mr. Tate's private Residence and blacksmith's shop, together with a two-acre Section. Blacksmith's tools at valuation.

This is a splendid chance for a good, energetic business man to make a competency in a few years.

Full particulars from

Messrs. HERDMAN & KIRK,

Solicitors, Naseby;

Or

THE AUCTIONEERS.

## RESULT OF DRAWING

## REEFTON CATHOLIC ART UNION.

Prize No.	Winning No.	Prize No.	Winning No.
1	5544	2	662
3	3505	4	13771
5	8969	6	13891
7	7512	8	5739
9	5742	10	14559
11	3225	12	19570
13	8603	14	10121
15	1518	16	14977
17	4317	18	14992
19	681	20	557
21	8079	22	13326
23	5387	24	9876
25	21	26	6271
27	5743	28	6816
29	3079	30	16057
31	8572	32	12559
33	14988	34	16322
35	20562	36	13326
37	1521	38	6512
39	5321	40	5741

We hereby certify that the above ART UNION was drawn in our presence and that the same is correct (Signed)—

EDW. J. SCANTLEBURY, J.P.  
J. FERGUSON.  
C. J. BLACKMORE.  
T. J. W. FERENS.

Reefton, July 2, 1902.

## NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS, AUGUST 9th, 1902.

### EXCURSION FARES.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from ANY STATION TO ANY STATION from Thursday, 7th August, to Saturday, 9th August, inclusive, available for return up to and including Wednesday, 27th August.

The Return Fares will be:

FIRST CLASS. SECOND CLASS.  
2d per Mile ... 1d per Mile

The Minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

The journey must be commenced on the date that ticket is taken out, and may be broken at any station where the train is timed to stop after travelling 25 miles from the original starting station, provided the specified time is not exceeded.

By Order.

## NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1902.

The following ALTERATIONS IN and ADDITIONS TO the Ordinary Train Service will be made in connection with the above:—

The train usually leading Dunedin for Palmerston at 4 p.m. will NOT run.

Trains will leave Dunedin for Palmerston at 5.55 p.m. and 9.25 p.m. The 9.25 p.m. train will not stop between Dunedin and Sawyers Bay except to pick up passengers.

A train will leave Port Chalmers for Dunedin at 6.20 p.m.

A train will leave Mosgiel for Dunedin at 9.40 a.m., Abbotsford 10. a.m., arriving Dunedin 10.25 a.m.

The train usually leaving Dunedin for Outram at 9.15 a.m. will not leave until 9.30 a.m., arriving Outram 11.30 a.m.

A train will leave Dunedin for Milton at 5.16 p.m.

A train will leave Dunedin for Outram, Lawrence and Balclutha at 9.35 p.m., and will not take passengers for stations between Dunedin and Mosgiel.

A train will leave Dunedin for Mosgiel at 10.20 p.m., returning at 11.30 p.m.

The GOODS SHEDS at Dunedin, Oamaru and Port Chalmers will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, August 9th.

By Order.

### NOTICE.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY, Hokitika, beg to remind those having Tickets for the ART UNION in aid of the new Catholic School that the DRAWING will take place on OCTOBER 15.

# RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

# THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902.

## THE KING'S TITLES.



FASHIONS change like leaves on the bough. So wrote DANTE, six long centuries ago, in his great masterpiece, the *Divina Commedia*. The ceremony which takes place in Westminster Abbey on Saturday reminds us that the words of the divine bard are true not alone of ruffs and hats and mantles and skirts, but of royal titles as well. The expansion of the Empire and growth and importance of the British realms beyond the seas gave rise, last year, to an important addition to the royal titles. The slow and gradual rise of the Empire is illustrated in a curious way by that of the style of Royalty. EGBERT and other Saxon kings were known by the simple appellation of Bretwalda or Ruler of the Britons. ALFRED the Great was styled 'Basileus' (the Greek word for King) and 'Governor of the Christians of Britain.' EDGAR was called 'Monarch of Britain,' HENRY II. 'King of Britain,' and JOHN 'Rex Britanniarum' or 'King of the Britons.' On November 5, 1800—after the Act of Union had been passed 'by force and fraud'—the following royal style was arranged and took effect from January 1, 1801: 'GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and of the United Church of England and Ireland, on Earth the Supreme Head.' By virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in 1876, the late Queen VICTORIA was, on January 1, 1877, proclaimed Empress of India at a durbar held at Delhi. And last year another Act of Parliament conferred upon the present Sovereign the following sonorous title: 'EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.'

The mode of addressing royalty has also passed 'down the ringing grooves of change.' HENRY IV., for instance, was addressed by his subjects as 'Your Grace'; HENRY VI. as 'Excellent Grace'; EDWARD IV. as 'Most High and Mighty Prince'; HENRY VII. was termed 'Highness.' The terms of respect demanded of his subjects by HENRY VIII. rose with his pretensions from the modest 'Your Grace' of the early days of his reign to 'Your Majesty' at a later period. This mode of address was used towards him by FRANCIS I. of France at their interview on the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520. HENRY eagerly assimilated it, and he was the first English Sovereign to be called 'Your Majesty.' JAMES I. added thereto the prefix 'Sacred' or 'Most Excellent,' and this combination is in use to the present day.

For Catholics the most curious and interesting title of English royalty is that of 'Defender of the Faith.' The title was conferred by one Pope and confirmed by another as a reward for HENRY's defence of the seven Sacraments against the attacks of the reformer LUTHER, who was then in the forefront of the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century. 'HENRY himself,' says LINGARD, 'was anxious to enter the lists against the German [LUTHER]; nor did [Cardinal] WOLSEY discourage the attempt, under the idea that pride no less than conviction would afterwards bind the royal polemic to the support of the ancient creed. That the treatise in defence of the seven Sacraments, which

the King published, was his own composition, is forcibly asserted by himself; that it was planned, revised, and improved by the superior judgment of the Cardinal and the Bishop of Rochester, was the opinion of the public. CLARKE, dean of Windsor, carried the royal production to Rome, and in a full Consistory submitted it to the inspection and approbation of the Pontiff, with an assurance that as his master had refuted the errors of LUTHER with his pen, so was he ready to oppose the disciples of the heresiarch with his sword, and to array against them the whole strength of his kingdom.

'CLEMENT,' continues LINGARD, 'accepted the present with many expressions of admiration and gratitude; but HENRY looked for something more pleasing to his vanity than mere acknowledgments. The kings of France had long been distinguished by the appellation of "Most Christian," those of Spain by that of "Catholic." When LOUIS XII. set up the schismatical Synod of Pisa, it was contended that he had forfeited his right to the former of these titles; and JULIUS II. transferred it to HENRY, but with the understanding that the transfer should be kept secret till the services of the King might justify in the eyes of men the partiality of the Pontiff. After the victory of Guinegate HENRY demanded the publication of the grant; but JULIUS was dead; LEO declared himself ignorant of the transaction; and means were found to pacify the King with the promise of some other, but equivalent, distinction. WOLSEY had lately recalled the subject to the attention of the papal court; and CLARKE, when he presented the King's work, demanded for him the title of "Defender of the Faith." This new denomination experienced some opposition; but it could not be refused with decency; and LEO conferred it by a formal BULL on HENRY, who procured a confirmation of the grant from the successor of LEO, CLEMENT VII.'

The title '*Fidei Defensor*' or 'Defender of the Faith' was conferred on HENRY VIII. personally, and on him alone. It was said to be '*tibi perpetuum et proprium*,' and was not to descend to his successors. When HENRY VIII. cut himself off from the centre of Catholic life and unity, the Pope deprived him of the title conferred upon him by his predecessors. But HENRY was not disposed to lose a scrap of the titles attached to the crown. He therefore procured the passing of 'An Act for the Ratification of the King's Majesty's Style,' which insisted upon his being described both in Latin and in the vulgar tongue as 'Defender of the Faith.' During the brief restoration of Catholic worship in England this Act of HENRY VIII. was 'repealed, made frustrate, void, and of no effect' by 1 and 2 PHILIP and MARY, c. 8, sec. 20. Yet, strangely enough, the title was, none the less, retained by PHILIP and MARY. It was formally restored by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, which revived the 'rights, jurisdictions, and preeminences appertaining to the Imperial Crown.' This relic of 'Popery' (*Fidei Defensor*—Defender of the Faith) appears in the abbreviated forms 'F.D.' or 'Fid. Def.' to this day on every coin of the realm. So treasured is it, too, that the two-shilling piece of 1849 had to be recalled, melted down, and re-coined simply because the letters 'F.D.' were omitted. The coin is rare and highly valued among collectors, and is known among them as 'the godless florin.' And to this hour, from the bronze farthing to the £5 gold piece, every minted coin that circulates among us recalls the days when the English people were joined in faith with the centre of Catholic unity, and presents the curious spectacle of the retention of a title which was granted for the defence of doctrines which, since the days of WILLIAM III., British Sovereigns have been compelled, at their accession, to denounce as 'superstitious and idolatrous.'

It is alleged that a Chinaman residing in the Alexandra district is suffering from leprosy.

THE troopship *Orient* with over 1100 officers and men from South Africa, arrived off Port Chalmers on Tuesday morning for the purpose of transhipping the Otago and Southland troops. The returning troopers were brought up to Dunedin in two small steamers, arriving at the wharf about 2.30 p.m., where they were received by the Mayor, and later on entertained at a garden party in the Triangle.

**KINGSLAND & FERGUSON**

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEE STREETS INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

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

# Notes

## Medical Practitioners' Fees.

In the House on July 15, the member for Masterton raised a question of vital interest to settlers remote from towns. He asked whether the Government proposed to introduce legislation for regulating the fees and charges of medical practitioners so that country residents requiring medical aid might be protected. In support of his contention that the matter was one requiring serious attention, Mr Hogg stated that in his own district a large number of deaths occurred through the reluctance of those requiring aid to run the risk of the heavy charges occasionally imposed by medical men. And he certainly scored a point when he pointed out that the settlers were often compelled by the conditions of their tenure to reside on the land before a track or a road had been made to it. That being so, it was only reasonable that medical men should exact a considerable fee for visits. He therefore contended that there ought to be a mileage rate and a maximum fee. He further pointed out that the Government provided medical attendance for inmates of gaols and lunatic asylums, and for the animals of settlers provided veterinary surgeons, while their wives and families were unable to procure medical attendance without incurring the risk of ruinous charges. That there was something in Mr Hogg's contention was evident from the Acting-Premier's reply. Sir J. G. Ward stated that the Medical Association were approaching the Government with the view of having an assessor appointed in order to tax accounts, and to insure the profession against what might be termed the undesirable members of it levying excessive charges on the people. The method mentioned by the Acting-Premier seems the most reasonable solution of the difficulty, which, however, only touches the fringe of the large question, whether it is not the duty of the State to provide medical attendance and medicine for all who need them and are unable to pay, charging the cost to the consolidated revenue. There is, of course, the objection that such a provision would effectually destroy the last shred of self-reliance in the public, and would open the door to a system of frivolous calls upon a medical man, who might ride miles on a winter night to find his alleged patient recovered by the judicious administration of a peppermint lozenge. And we must not forget that many country medical men live a life of hardship and exposure with a miserably poor reward. The whole subject is beset with more than the usual difficulties which surround questions affecting the obligation of the State to the individual, but it may be partially settled by the method suggested recently in Dunedin, that medical bureaux should be established to give advice gratis to all who require it.

## The Mount Kembla Disaster.

The number who have perished in the Mount Kembla mine by the explosion of a few days ago may never be known, because the books which recorded their names were destroyed. Upwards of ninety bodies have been recovered, however, so that the disaster, in point of magnitude, ranks very high among such occurrences. And it will also be memorable among the tragedies that darken the history of coal mining, from the fact that it was totally unexpected, for almost at the very moment that the explosion occurred the manager was testifying to the Arbitration Court that the mine was the safest in the world. In reality so it was. The coal mined there is of most excellent quality for steam purposes. It is not so suitable for gas-making, and for this reason there is not so much explosive gas generated in the process of mining. In addition to this, the coal measure is found in a high hill, which makes it accessible by means of a tunnel instead of the usual shaft, and consequently the means of ventilation are more easily provided for. Practical men say that the explosion was due to the accumulation of inflammable gas in some cavities caused by falls in the roofs of some of the adits. This will probably be found to be the case, and it is not without its lesson to coal miners everywhere. The lesson is especially valuable to New Zealand, where in many districts, from Auckland to the Bluff, coal of a quality that is regarded as inferior from what may be called the 'carboniferous' point of view is found. The 'lignite' so mined has now been followed in many instances miles and miles below the ground. It is mined on the principles which regulate coal mining proper, and the operations are subject to proper Government control. Yet even in this harmless lignite mining there are developed gases, and damps, and fires that call for the utmost vigilance on the part of those concerned.

Every tragedy has its heroes. The spirit of chivalry is not extinct, and let there be a shipwreck, an explosion, or any convulsion of nature that places human lives in peril, there are found heroes ready to give their lives, if necessary, to the rescue of others.

Almost every calamity of the kind produces its heroes. Let it be a shipwreck—some will be found plunging into the waves to rescue their fellow-creatures. Let it be a mine accident—eager volunteers are ready to plunge into mephitic darkness to snatch their comrades from death. These heroes may win no crosses. As in this case, they die in the attempt to save life. But, to adopt Tennyson's line—'When shall their glory fade?' Alas! industrial history is too full of deeds such as those which have adorned the Mount Kembla disaster, and ranked it amongst the incidents that redeem human nature from the imputation of selfishness. The divine instinct of love for others is not yet extinct. And if there were a Victoria Cross (as there should be) for bravery in such cases as that of Mount Kembla, the men who dared and died, as well as the men who dared and lived should be fittingly honored.

## The Bank of New Zealand.

The declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. by the Bank of New Zealand may be accepted as proof of the soundness of the arrangement under which the Colony stepped in to the aid of the bank some years ago. Severe critics may demur to the payment of a dividend while there still exists a liability in the shape of uncalled capital, but the directors are quite willing to accept the responsibility of deciding that the position is such as to warrant the course. An analysis of the figures in the balance sheet justifies the action, and it has to be borne in mind that the shareholders were deserving of some consideration. A great many people have considered that the shareholders have not received the consideration they deserved, because there can be no doubt that the fall in the value of the shares ruined some whose livelihood depended on the dividend. An indication was given at the annual meeting on Friday last that Parliament will be asked to renew in some form the arrangement that exists between the Government and the Bank whereby the State guarantees the deficiency that will have to be provided for between the amount secured by the Assets Realisation Board's debentures and the amount which the realisation of the board's properties will produce. These debentures mature in 1904, and the unpaid capital of the bank is held in reserve for their redemption but Mr William Watson, the former president of the Bank and now one of its directors, estimated at the annual meeting that in seven years' time, if the existing arrangement with the Government is continued, the institution will be able out of its surplus profits to provide for the deficiency that will accrue, and that then the Bank will be practically free.

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

On next Sunday at 11 o'clock a Mass of Thanksgiving will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral in connection with the King's Coronation.

The euchre tournament which took place at South Dunedin on Monday evening between representatives of St. Joseph's Men's Club and St. Patrick's Literary and Social Institute resulted in a win for the latter by 36 points.

On Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from last Mass until Vespers. Large numbers were present for adoration during the day. In the evening there was a procession in which the children of the Christian Brothers' and the Convent schools, and the members of the Sacred Heart Society (men's branch) took part.

A pleasant ceremony took place in the office of the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, on Friday afternoon, when Mr W. J. Hall was presented with a purse of sovereigns in recognition of the tact and ability with which he discharged the duties of registrar for a number of years. The presentation was made by the Hon. H. Gourley, who eulogised Mr Hall's services, and expressed regret at his retirement. He had always found Mr Hall courteous, kind, attentive to his duties, and ever ready to consider the convenience of the public. Mr Hall, in replying, said it was most gratifying to him that his efforts to discharge his duties for a period of over 26 years had met with public approval. Words failed him to express his feelings for this mark of appreciation, and all he could say was that he was proud to close his official career with such an assurance of their high esteem. He heartily and sincerely thanked them for their handsome present. Mr Hall's successor and the deputy-registrar also spoke, both of them paying a well-merited meed of praise to Mr Hall for his unfailing courtesy and attention to duty.

A list of winning numbers in the Beeton Catholic Art Union appears elsewhere in this issue...

On Saturday, August 9, certain alterations in and additions to the ordinary train service will be made. Full particulars will be found in this issue...

In connection with the Coronation celebrations holiday excursion tickets will be issued on the Government Railways from 7th to 9th August, and will be available for return up to August 27...

The Sisters of Mercy, Hokitika, notify that the drawing of the Art Union in aid of the funds of the new Catholic school will take place on October 15. It is to be hoped that their many friends in all parts of the Colony will assist in making the Art Union a great success...

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

OVER £1000 have now been collected in Wellington for the Governor's Veterans' Home scheme.

OWING to the increase in the shipments of stock to Australia the Union Company is putting on a special steamer from the South Island.

A NEW woollen mill was formally opened last week in Napier. Large orders for the company's products have already been received.

THE building of the memorial cairn to the late Sir John M'Kenzie was completed last week. Wednesday was the anniversary of his death.

THE Christchurch Master Bakers' Association has (says the *Press*) decided that on and after August 1, the price of bread per 2½ loaf shall be 2½d at bakers' shops, and 3d delivered.

MILLS for the manufacture of hats from the raw material were opened at Wellington on Wednesday. The Mayor set the machinery in motion and was presented with the first hat turned out.

The reading matter in the *Triad* for August is particularly interesting, whilst the illustrations are up to the high standard always maintained by this bright monthly.

IN consequence of Sydney having been declared free from plague vessels arriving from that port will not in future require to be fumigated. The medical examination of passengers will, however, be continued for some time.

THE new post office building at Gore is almost completed, some interior painting alone remaining to be done. It will be well on in December next, however, before the authorities will shift into it.

OUR Christchurch correspondent informs us that it was a sum of 120 guineas, not 100 as mentioned in his letter, that was subscribed in Darfield for the Christchurch Catholic Cathedral building fund.

IN the course of a discussion on the small birds nuisance at the Selwyn (Canterbury) County Council, one councillor mentioned that boys in the district were making £1 per week selling birds' eggs.

MR SEDDON, speaking to the National Committee of Organised Labor at Walworth, declared that England could easily bear the expenditure of £8,000,000, the cost of old-age pensions, under a scheme like that of New Zealand.

THERE were 20,302,032 sheep in the Colony on April 30 last, being an increase of 68,923 over the total on the same date in 1901. The increase in the North Island was 60,938, and in the South Island 8885.

A WELLINGTON firm has been instructed to buy up £10,000 worth of poultry for the Home market. The order is said to be the outcome of the satisfaction of a large firm of dealers in London with recent shipments from this Colony.

AT a meeting of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce, called to consider the State Fire Insurance Bill, it was resolved that in the opinion of this Chamber it is inexpedient that the Government of the Colony should embark in the hazardous business of insurance against fire.

THE Junior Reform Club of Liverpool entertained Mr Seddon at dinner. In the course of a speech he declared that England was now in the same commercial rut as in 1897. He urged her to keep her trade with naval supremacy, for if she lost one she would lose both. He recommended the Government to subsidise ships in addition to fixing a maximum for freights.

THE Ashburton Agricultural and Pastoral Association has finally decided on securing for the county the services of a duly-qualified veterinary surgeon, whose income shall be not less than £300 per annum. A guarantee for this amount has been freely signed by a large number of agriculturists and pastoralists.

SIR J. G. WARD has received a cable from Mr Seddon stating that in the medical examination at London University the lists in three of the four subjects were headed by New Zealand students—namely, Mr O'Brien (of Christchurch) and Mr Allen (of Auckland), who carried off gold medals and scholarships of the value of £140 and £60 respectively in open competition.

THE residents of St. Albans having carried rating on unimproved values some time ago, and finding now that it will press very heavily on certain classes of ratepayers, are looking around for some means whereby they can rid themselves of the trouble. If reports are to be relied on, they evidently took a leap in the dark, and are now repenting of their folly.

AN old Wellington boy, writing to his relatives in that city from Port Elizabeth on June 22, says:—"There has been a revolution in the Army Service Corps. The Imperial Government has imported cheap labor, 5s a day all found, consequently throwing the civilian clerks here out of employment. Men who have shouldered the rifle nearly all through the campaign have been thrown out of work to make room for men who have been sitting tight in England while we have been fighting. Loyalty rewarded!"

VISCOUNT KITCHENER's recommendations in his final despatch include the following New Zealanders:—Colonel R. Davies, Majors F. Abbott and E. Bartlett, Captains A. H. Stevenson, O. Somerville, Potter, and Johnstone, Lieutenant W. Morrison, Sergeant-majors Pickett and White, Regimental Sergeant-major G. Black, Quartermaster-sergeant Mitchell, Sergeant Smythe, Corporals Cato, Burns, and Beck, Lance-corporal Thorpe, Private Cassidy, and Sister Peiper.

THE annual meeting of the Bank of New Zealand was held at Wellington on Friday. The directors' report stated that the profits, after providing for expenses of management and for all bad and doubtful debts, were £289,501, from which had to be deducted interest on £2,000,000 guaranteed stock (£80,000), leaving £209,501. Of this sum the directors have allocated £37,000 as follows:—Further provision for Bank of New Zealand Estates Co. assets in liquidation, £22,000; in reduction of Colonial Bank property and premises account, £5000; in reduction of Bank of N.Z. property, premises, and furniture, £10,000; leaving a balance in profit and loss of £175,501. This, the directors propose, shall be disposed of as follows:—Statutory payment to Assets Realisation Board, £50,000; dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the year ended 31st March on the share capital (£427,319), £21,366, leaving a surplus to be paid over to the Assets Board of £101,135. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that advances were higher by £330,000, and the profit earned on current banking business exceeded that of last year by £15,000.

A JUDGMENT of interest to anglers and acclimatisation societies was given in the Appeal Court, Wellington, on Monday, in the case of Campbell v. MacDonald. This was a case in which an appeal was made against the conviction of the appellant by Mr James, S.M., at Wairarapa, for fishing without a license, the facts being that appellant had, with the consent of a neighbor, fished for trout in a stream running through his neighbor's property without having taken out a license. The Fisheries Conservation Act, 1884, expressly provides that nothing contained in that Act shall apply to any person taking fish in water of which he is owner, nor to any person authorised by such owner. The Court were unanimously of opinion that although in the strict sense of the term no person is the owner of water of a stream running over his land, but only of the bed of the stream, he is the owner of the water in the ordinary meaning of the term, and that upon the construction of the Fisheries Acts the whole word must be given its ordinary meaning in those Acts. The Court therefore held that appellant had committed no offence, and the conviction must be quashed. The Court also held that the Acts give no authority to require the taking out of a license to fish or to impose a license fee, and that regulations for that purpose, which had been made under the Act and acted upon for many years, are ultra vires and void. The appeal was allowed, with £10 costs.

## Disastrous Colliery Explosion.

A disastrous explosion occurred last week at Mount Kembla Colliery, New South Wales. The report was heard several miles away, and very soon crowds of people—including wives and children of the miners—gathered at the pit's mouth anxiously awaiting, what must have been to many of them, sad news. One hundred and twenty of the men effected their escape, but it is believed that over ninety men have lost their lives. Although gas was never known to exist in the mine still it is conjectured that this was the cause of the explosion. Soon after the catastrophe occurring rescue parties were formed, as it was believed that the men in the back part of the mine had escaped the explosion, and were imprisoned by the debris, but it was impossible to enter the working in consequence of the smoke.

A strange thing about the catastrophe was that whilst the report was heard several miles away those in certain parts of the mine were not aware that anything out of the common had taken place.

Great bravery was shown by many of the rescue party, two of whom lost their lives in striving to aid the entombed men. Major McCabe, of the local artillery, and Mr. McMurray, deputy manager of the mine, sacrificed their lives in their attempt to reach the imprisoned men.

No greater instance of bravery was ever shown than that displayed by Major McCabe and Mr. McMurray. The manner of their death was most tragic. Major McCabe was at the head of a search party, when both he and Mr. McMurray were overcome by gas. They were helped by two brave miners named Cassidy and Crawford, who in turn also became affected by the deadly gas. Major McCabe first begged them to let him lie down, and save themselves. Cassidy and Crawford would not do so, but struggled on with Major McCabe and McMurray until they, too, almost collapsed. "Go, for your lives, and leave me," said Major McCabe. Too weak to assist them any more, and scarcely able to crawl, Cassidy and Crawford reluctantly left Major McCabe and McMurray, and managed by superhuman effort to reach the open air. When the body of Major McCabe was subsequently found by a search party he was clasping in his arms the body of poor McMurray. It looked, as if the latter had stooped down to assist, when he collapsed. Thus died two brave men.

The latest report is that nearly 90 bodies have been recovered and more are believed to be still in the mine.

Sensational stories are being told of some of the miners' narrow escapes and their awful wanderings in the darkness after the explosion before they reached daylight.

Three men, trusting to the intelligence of the pit horses used in the darkness, clung to the animal's harness and were carried out safely.

The worst feature of the death list is the number of cases in which two or more members of the same family were killed. Out of seven brothers named Eggs, four were victims, while three brothers named Purcell and their uncle perished.

There is no definite theory as to the cause of the accident. The consensus of opinion among mining experts and the working miners is that the colliery was exceptionally free from gas.

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## NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE question of damages to property through sparks from railway engines came up for discussion on Tuesday on a report from the Railways Committee. The Acting-Premier said that everybody sympathised with the settlers who had suffered loss from this cause, but the difficulty was to discriminate between fires started by sparks from railway engines and fires arising from other causes. His idea was that settlers living near the railway lines whose holdings were subject to fire should insure themselves against possible loss in that way. However, the Government would again go into the report of the Commission which had some time ago inquired into the subject, and the Cabinet's proposals would appear on the Supplementary Estimates.

Later on the Estimates were again considered, and when the item for passage for members was being considered a sharp discussion arose on the constitution of the Legislative Council, the majority of speakers expressing themselves in favor of a reform of the Upper House.

When the vote for the Agent-General's department was under review Sir William Russell said that Mr Reeves was a most capable Agent-General, but it was wrong that a high official like the Agent-General should have held office from year to year, and thus been dependent on the goodwill of the Government, being liable to be removed at any time if he displeased the Government.

Sir J. G. Ward replied that the arrangement was that six months' notice of removal was required on either side. He believed that the arrangement was satisfactory to Mr Reeves, and it had worked very well.

The vote for the Printing and Stationery Department, £35,373, was challenged by Mr Pirani who complained that this department was growing at such an extravagant rate that it was positively becoming a menace to the State. Economy could be practised by allowing a proportion of the work to be tendered for by private firms. The machinery and plant were out of date, and the Government seemed to be afraid to get the latest appliances for fear of the labor unions.

The Hon. Mr Hall-Jones said the machinery of the Government Printing Office was up to date in most respects. To obtain eight linotypes for the office would cost £6000, and he could not see his way to ask the House to vote that amount at present. Linotypes had thrown out of work a large number of men, who were too old to find other employment, and that fact actuated him in not desiring to get the machines. But they were bound to come eventually.

The consideration of the various votes in connection with the Colonial Secretary's department was continued during the night, and it was nine o'clock on Wednesday morning when the House rose. Several of the items were challenged but no reduction was effected in any of them.

On Wednesday afternoon the adjourned debate on the Loan Bill was resumed. The opinion of the majority of the speakers was that it was not undesirable to borrow money for public works providing it was properly spent.

The Loan Bill was again discussed on Thursday and Friday, and the Acting-Premier in replying to the criticisms of the various speakers said that every member who had spoken had supported the loan. Some had qualified their support by stating that they were prepared to vote for a reduced amount, but not one of those gave a single instance in which a reduction could be made, and he therefore had to take it that they were hoping and praying that the Government would be able to carry through the whole of the loan in the interests of themselves and their constituents and the Colony generally. Would hon. members believe, he asked, that the value of works and requirements asked for by members for their own districts was four times the amount of the proposed loan, and yet they had found fault with the borrowing proposals of the Government.

The measure was read a second time by 52 votes to 6, and was then considered in committee.

## LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

The exports from New Zealand to South Africa for the year ended March 31, 1902, were valued at £730,415. Of this amount oats represented £616,316. One-third in value of the exports was sent from Invercargill, Lyttelton coming next with £217,034, and Timaru third with £101,802.

Borrowers from the Advances to Settlers Department paid for fire insurance last year nearly £25,000. The total losses on such properties during the same period were £16,000.

Rotorua is evidently growing in popularity. The bath fees in 1897 were £717, and last year £1535.

According to the Mines Statement, the production of gold and silver and also of coal and lignite in 1901 was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, whilst the output of kauri gum and miscellaneous minerals showed a falling off. The gross value of the mineral productions, including kauri gum, for 1901, however, show an increase of over £250,000 as compared with those of the year 1900, and doubtless the increase would have been greater still but for the fact that the phenomenally high state of some of the rivers interfered with gold dredging operations during a considerable portion of the year. The total production of gold and silver was 1,026,695oz, valued at £1,819,941, and shows an increase in value of £340,560, as compared with the production of the preceding year. The output of other minerals, including coal and lignite, had been

1,248,464 tons, representing a value of £1,136,842, or 121,680 tons in excess of the previous year. Kauri gum to the amount of 7541 tons, valued at £456,114, was obtained.

The number of coal mines in the Colony which were worked last year was 149, giving employment to 2754 persons. Many of the mines are very small, and are worked for purely local demands, whilst quite a number on private lands are worked for the requirements of the owners only.

According to the Mines Statement, the shale works at Orepuki have now got into full working order, and oils of various grades, adapted for both burning and lubricating purposes, as well as other products obtainable from the distillates of shale, have been produced. Doubtless it will take a little time to find a market for the entire production of the works, but it is to be hoped that the enterprise of the company will be rewarded in the near future.

Mr Laurenson stated in the House on Wednesday that of 19,000 children in the Colony only 4000 had been vaccinated. Fifteen thousand had not been vaccinated, and yet there had not been a single prosecution except in Lyttelton.

## Obituary.

MR MICHAEL KITTSON, CHARLESTON.

General regret was felt in Charleston when the sad news became known that Mr Michael Kittson, one of the publishers of the local *Herald*, had passed away on July 15 at the early age of 21 years. The deceased was the second son of the late Mr Patrick Kittson, and when death laid its icy hand on the bread-winner of the family ten years ago, he, in conjunction with his brother, assumed control of the paper. The deceased was a bright young man and extremely popular with all classes. Prior to his death he was attended by the Rev. Father Haire, who administered the last rites of the Church. The funeral took place on July 19, and was one of the largest ever seen in Charleston, friends having come from all parts of the Buller district to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The Rev. Father Haire officiated at the church and also at the graveside. Mrs Kittson and family have the sincere sympathy of a large number of friends in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

## British Ambassadors.

ONLY a short time ago (says the *London Tablet*) the late Sir William White could claim, at Constantinople, to be the first Catholic Ambassador sent abroad by England since the Reformation. Now we have Sir Nicholas O'Connor, Sir Francis Plunkett, Sir Henry Howard, and to add to that illustrious list another addition has now to be made, the King having this week appointed Sir Martin Goselin, K.C.M.G., to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon. Sir Martin, who is not yet 50 years of age, and is married to a daughter of the late Lord Gerard, had, as it happens, his first experiences in diplomacy at the Portuguese capital; and he had served far afield in Paris, Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, and Madrid, when he was brought home and appointed permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Foreign Office, with the best of intentions, had fallen into strange blunders from the absence of just such a man as Sir Martin, who, when a question came up, could speak with personal experience of the cities, the men, the manners, whose case was in question. His place will be difficult to fill; but in the great outer sphere now found for him, he will easily render services that will compensate the Government for the loss they sustained in London.

The appropriateness of sending a Catholic to the Court of Lisbon does not need a word of exposition; and yet it is safe to say that this consideration did not determine the appointment. The Catholic Ambassadors have been chosen for the personal qualifications which distinguished them above their fellows of all creeds, and the nation gets thrown into the bargain the uncovenanted advantages in Lisbon, in Vienna, and even in Constantinople, of a diplomat with a religion that is either professed, or at least understood and recognised, in those capitals. A Catholic is of necessity something of a cosmopolitan; and that is what a great ambassador must needs be. Moreover, his profession of the Catholic faith vouches for him, and he need not fustily intrude his sentiments when and where they are irrelevant things, essentially impertinent. Disraeli, who knew most things, expressed something of this when he bluntly said: 'A diplomatist is, after all, an abstraction. There is a want of nationality about his being. I always look upon diplomatists as the Hebrews of politics, without country, political creed, popular convictions.' Possibly some of our countrymen—the preliminary grumblers have, in fact, already been heard—may grudge to Catholics (or, as they would say, Jesuits) their large representation, though a purely accidental one, in a field from which for centuries they have been most unrighteously excluded. To some of these we may offer for use as a consoling gibe yet another definition of ambassadors as 'the men who lie abroad for their country's good.'

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

The Rev. T. T. O'Sullivan, who was recently transferred from Gordon to Bacchus Marsh, was entertained at a banquet at Ormond and presented with a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address from the Bacchus Marsh Y.M.C.A. society. At Gordon Father O'Sullivan was presented with a purse of sovereigns and an address on behalf of the parishioners. He was also entertained at a banquet.

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And continue for Six Weeks, during which time the whole of their  
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A Night Porter in attendance.

CHARLES NIEPER, Proprietor.  
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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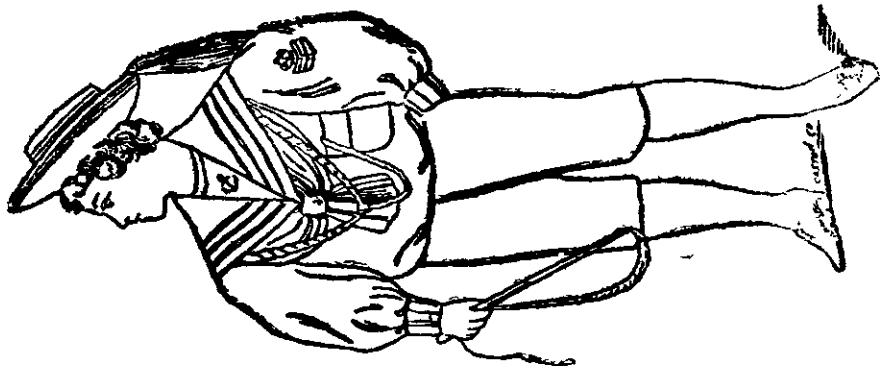
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Approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the other Catholic Bishops of New Zealand.

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Hoping you will favor me with a Call when I will do my utmost to secure and retain your Custom and kind recommendation by giving best personal attention to all Orders, as well as the Lowest Possible Prices.—I am, yours respectfully

P. J. HELEAN,

# The Storyteller

ESTABAN.

(Conclusion).

'Well, we went out from Manila on a little steam-launch, a patrol boat, merely to carry on a few explorations. We went up the Pasig River and turned into one of the side streams, supposing all the time that we were in a peaceful district. Suddenly the narrow banks were thronged with natives; they fired, we did the same; a few of our boys fell and a good few niggers fell. Well, we fired our last cartridge and then asked for the honors of war. What else could we do? No go; they swarmed around us, put shackles on our ankles and took us along. That was three days ago. We've been trudging across swamps ever since until we reached this place. Why should we be treated like mere criminals?'

'I don't know. We Spanish prisoners have been treated very decently. We do not complain, but then we Spaniards always carried on war in a way that the Filipinos understood. We never broke into their homes; we never carried off their daughters; we never pillaged their churches of all that they hold religious and sacred; we never set up our national flag to be the trademark of the wine-den and the vice-den; we never burned the villages of the poor, nor destroyed their year's harvests, nor shot their babies and their defenceless ones in murderous cold blood.'

'But, my dear sergeant; have we done such things?'

'I cannot say. Terrible stories are told of American modes of warfare however. They tell us that your soldiers trample upon every shred of decency, respecting neither religion nor age nor sex: outrage and looting and assassination and sacrilege are the things asserted everywhere. Who is this wretched Funston of your army? Have you heard of no atrocities connected with his name?'

'A brave man much maligned.'

'Bravery becomes every soldier, but worthier still is that strength of character which gives recognition to natural rights and bows to the majesty of moral law.'

'Captain,' said one of the American prisoners, stepping up, 'those stories are not all untrue. I have seen with my own eyes such very doings as the officer speaks of—barricade burnings and pillage and cold blooded killing. As for the desecration of churches, is it not a fact that the pawn-shops of San Francisco are overflowing with sacred vessels and vestments which have been stolen from Filipino altars? If we only treated the Filipinos with common fairness, we would not be subjected to harshness ourselves, shut up in this rat-trap, and kept under triple guard.'

'I wonder,' said the captain, 'if the guards know anything about the length of time it is intended to keep us here.'

'I will go and question one of them if you wish.'

'Do.'

When Estaban returned, his countenance wore a serious mien. 'It is too bad,' he said, 'but your case has a hard look to it.'

'How is that?'

'Well, just the day before you were taken, a peaceful village was put to the torch, and during the night the local church was robbed of all its treasures. Your capture took place in the immediate vicinity of that rifled church, and so they have set you down as among the perpetrators. In view of Aguinaldo's recent proclamation to the effect that the extreme rigor of the law shall be meted out to those who are caught while engaged in the acts of pil-

lage or wanton desecration, your fate is apt to—'

'Great God! you do not mean—'

'That you are to be shot as malefactors to-morrow morning in the public square; yes.'

'No, sergeant, you cannot mean what you say; there is some mistake; some terrible mistake; they cannot mean to shoot honorable soldiers down like dogs.'

'There is no mistake, sir; I saw the warrants; the commander of the district has signed them.'

'Then you must speak to him for us; explain our situation; intercede with him for a stay of sentence until our identity be ascertained.'

'What weight would there be in my intercession? A prisoner like yourself, with merely a few more privileges. Besides if you have committed these wanton deeds, why—'

'But we have not; we are innocent men.'

'The church was certainly despoiled of all it contained.'

'Not by us. We despoil a church? Why four of us here are of your own religion; the same altar, the same creed, the same holy Mass.'

'What, do you mean to tell me that there are Catholics in the United States?'

'Yes indeed; twelve millions of them between New York and Oregon. Why it was your own Catholic prayer-book lying there on that shelf that first attracted our notice when we came into this prison-room. We made bold enough to turn over its pages, we discovered that it was in the English language, and found your name, O'Donoghue, written on the blank leaf. Don't you believe yet that we are Catholics, at least some of us? Maloney show him your rosary beads; Mulligan, you wear a scapular round your neck; show it to the sergeant. And look-a-here, sir; here's a prayer-book of my own, just like yours, only mine is more used up, and yours was published in Dublin, while mine was printed in New York. The name is the same, "Key of Heaven" in both. Now, do you think we could be men base enough to break into a sanctuary sacred to our own faith? Tell the commander these things and ask him if he is going to punish innocent men for crimes of absent rascals.'

Estaban, although a prisoner himself, had somehow won the esteem and affections of his jailers, his own humane character, long evident in the days before political troubles arose in the island, was, perhaps, responsible for this generous feeling toward him. At any rate when he made known his desire of interviewing the commander, that request was forthwith granted. The result was a night gallop of twelve miles toward the mountains to the camp of Aguinaldo, Estaban being blindfolded and conducted under guard all the way. Early on the morrow the troop returned with the message from the commander-in-chief.

'The Filipinos,' Aguinaldo stated, 'are not savages, but are a people gifted with all the instincts of an enlightened and religious civilisation. We have no wish to wreak vengeance upon men not guilty. The American prisoners under detention at Casayquia will be, therefore, treated with all respect and consideration until such time as proper measures are effected for their release.'

Six weeks later negotiations were entered into between the American authorities at Manila and the military representatives of the Filipino force. An exchange of prisoners was to be made, and the men in dur-

at Casayquia were to be given their freedom and safe conduct to an American camp.

'The terms of the exchange are incomplete,' exclaimed Captain Maguire, when he heard them read. 'They make no provision for the release of the Spanish prisoners detained along with us. We owe you our lives in a way,' he added, turning to Estaban, and the only worthy thing for us to do is to help you to your own deliverance.'

'Nay,' answered Estaban. 'Do not bother about me. Our turn will come some day when the troubles which disturb this island have quieted down. Take your freedom now, while it comes; let not our misfortunes stand in any manner between you and your liberation.'

Captain Maguire, however, was obdurate. He sent his ultimatum stating that he felt that he and his men owed their lives to the intercession of the young Spanish sergeant and that unless the Spanish prisoners were liberated with him he would refuse the proffered boon. Within two days his message received a favorable answer, and so together the incarcerated men of both nations were conducted under safe escort to the American lines.

'I am glad to meet you,' said the American general at Manila to Estaban.

'I have heard about you, and I feel that you deserve the thanks of the great Republic which I have the honor to represent. I am going to ask you, now, to become a citizen of that Republic and to take service under her flag. I've got a good position for a good man like you. Your military training, your standing in the engineer department, your knowledge of the roads and country hereabouts, your versatility in the several languages you speak, your acquaintance with the native population, together with the great esteem in which they seem to hold you; all these factors combine to make you an invaluable man to the Government in control here, that is to say the American Government. We are bound to subdue these people it may take long or it may take short, but it has got to come, even if we have to continue to resort to fire and bloodshed. Now we prefer peaceful methods. That's why I say you are in a position to do great service for us. Your capabilities and temperament seem to just cut you out and fit you for the noble work. I ask you, therefore, to remain with us right here in the Philippines. I have a position ready for you in the island which guarantees a yearly salary of 18,000 dollars. Will you take it?'

'There's only one hindrance,' answered Estaban.

'What's that?'

'My obligation as a Spanish soldier to my own country.'

'If that is the only matter to stop you, you're all right; for I have forestalled that objection by going myself to the Spanish Consulate here and fixing up things provisionally in your name. I thought that it would be best to have you easy on that score; so I went and had a talk with the Consul. He is a good friend of mine ever since the war ended and our two countries resumed their former friendly relations.'

'Then I accept the offer you make me.'

'Good! And may you ever be as faithful with us as you were under the banner of your own unfortunate Spain.'

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If you are suffering from Bronchitis, send to your chemist for TUSCICURA. You will receive instant relief.—\*\*\*

RISE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

# Catholic World

## ENGLAND.—A New Church.

A very fine new church, dedicated to Our Lady Star of the Sea, has been opened at Lowestoft.

## Club for Soldiers.

A club for Catholic soldiers has been started in London, under the guidance of Mr. Lister Drummond.

## Presentation.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented to the Catholic Danish Nuns of the Order of St. Joseph a sum of £50 towards the support of their hospitals in Ireland, where many British and Irish sailors and fishermen fall sick and are nursed by the nuns. The Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., by permission of his brother, Cardinal Vaughan, has been pleading the cause of the Sisters in several of the Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Westminster.

## The Catholic Clergy.

There are 2850 Catholic priests in England and Wales, and 465 in Scotland, or 3300 on the island of Great Britain (says the 'Catholic Citizen'). There are, among the Catholic clergy of Great Britain, 21 Fathers Ryan, 16 Fathers Power, 17 Fathers Murphy, 11 Fathers McCarthy, 33 Fathers Kelly, 14 Fathers Byrne, and 165 priests whose names begin with the Irish prefix 'O.' Fully two-fifths of the Catholic priests of Great Britain have Irish names. The hierarchy, however, is English and Scotch. Out of the 25 bishops, the only Irish names are Bishop Cahill of Portsmouth and Bishop Maguire, auxiliary of Glasgow.

## Obituary.

Dean Aggelo Lucas, a Catholic dignitary well known in East Anglia, died early in June at Colchester. The son of a metropolitan Member of Parliament, he was a direct descendant of Sir Charles Lucas, who was shot by Fairfax after the siege of Colchester.

## FRANCE.—Stopping Stipends.

Twelve French priests have had their stipends stopped arbitrarily by the Government on the ground that they have, it is alleged, interfered in the recent elections.

## Church and State.

The new Prime Minister of the French Republic has lost no time in showing that in him the Catholic Church has to expect a determined foe. In the first address to the Chamber of Deputies he laid down his programme as a crusade against Caesarism and clericalism, 'until these enemies of the Republic are disarmed.' Caesarism, he considers, to be of little account. But clericalism is quite another thing. He will respect the Concordat, but he will see that the clergy respect it to. They must be confined to religious affairs, and under no circumstances venture to intervene in politics. The law against the religious Orders he will rigorously carry out, but with some measure of amenity in applying its provisions to such communities as work among the sick and the poor. As to education, he will demand that it be made a sphere of activity in which the State shall be supreme. Summing up his policy, it is war to the death with clericalism and nationalism, against which the whole strength of the Republic is to be directed. The Chamber adopted his programme with enthusiasm, and marked its approval by giving him a majority of 205 votes on the division.

## A Hope.

In spite of so much that looks dark in the prospects of the Church in France, there is just a possibility that her position may be improved. The magistrature is showing itself

disinclined to impose penalties on clergymen for merely governmental offences. They insist on strict interpretations of the Concordat, and refuse to forbid any priest to exercise the functions of his sacred calling at the request of the Public Prosecutor. Thus, at Troyes, at Moulins, at Sarlat, and at Rheims, Jesuits accused under the Law of Associations have been declared innocent of any wrongdoing for saying Mass and preaching; these acts, the magistrates held, were part of their rights as priests whose existence in France is recognised by the terms of the Concordat. So also at Chaubery the Assumptionists, on appeal, were declared free from any legal fault. It is perhaps too much to hope that the French magistrature, a high-minded body of jurists, numbering amongst its members many men of sternly religious views, will be able to resist the pressure which the Government will bring to bear upon it. Should it decline to convict all may be well; but the influence exerted on the legal tribunals by the executive of Continental Cabinets gives us little reason to hope that M. Combes will fail to find means to carry out his persecuting programme against the Orders.

## Nuns in Hospitals.

In two of the Paris hospitals, viz., the Hotel Dieu and the hospital St. Louis, nuns are still in charge of the sick. The Municipal Council of Paris, at one of its last sittings, had under consideration a motion requesting the Government to expel the nuns from those hospitals, and to entrust the care of the patients to secular nurses. A long and violent discussion took place on the proposal, which ultimately was defeated by only one vote—34 voting for it and 35 against it. The majority considered that it was inadvisable to periodically raise discussions on this subject, and accordingly moved a further resolution to the effect that the Municipal Council should not take into consideration proposals for the laicisation of hospitals unless a referendum of the municipal electors had been taken on the subject. This was carried by a majority of 6, and it is not likely that we shall hear, for some time to come, of the expulsion of the nuns from the Paris hospitals.

## ROME.—Impressive Ceremony.

At a most impressive ceremony were assembled within the walls of San Silvestro in Capite the official representatives of Great Britain, members of the Roman Court and nobility, and the English-speaking colony. This was the Te Deum in thanksgiving for the proclamation of peace in South Africa on the afternoon of Sunday, June 8. The Hon. and Most Rev. Mgr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond, officiated and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## SCOTLAND.—Death of a Priest.

We ('Catholic Herald') regret to announce the death of the Very Rev. Canon Condon, of St. Patrick's Glasgow, one of the oldest and most esteemed clergymen in Scotland. Canon Condon was an Irishman by birth, his native place being Coolcappa, County Limerick, where he was born on September 23, 1817. He was educated at Youghal College and at All Hallows, and was ordained by Bishop Murdoch, of Glasgow, in 1845. Father Condon first served at St. Mary's, Glasgow, where his work among the Irish immigrants during the terrible famine years was of the most heroic and devoted kind. Afterwards he had charge of the mission at Campbelltown, and subsequently at Hamilton. In 1859 he was removed to Greenock, and in 1885 he was brought to Glasgow and was placed in charge of St. Patrick's. When the Cathedral Chapter of Glasgow was inaugurated in 1884, Father Condon's splendid labors merited for

him one of the first appointments, and he became Canon. In 1895 he celebrated his golden jubilee, and on that occasion the entire archdiocese of Glasgow united in doing honor to the veteran ecclesiastic, the singular sweetness of whose disposition, combined with intense piety, unflinching charity, and real patriotism, won him a warm place in all hearts. His death will be widely and deeply mourned.

## A Work of Charity.

The report of the St. Vincent de Paul Council of Edinburgh for the year 1901 has just been issued. In presenting their report for 1901 the Council record a further increase in the income of the Society of £205 16s 11d, the total income now being £1718 4s 0½d, against £1512 7s 1½d in 1900 and £1408 19s 9½d in 1899. The increase is mainly accounted for by church door offerings amounting to £36 18s 1d, and subscriptions and donations to £81 1s 7d.

## SPAIN.—Authorisation.

According to official statistics published in Madrid, down to June 1, 6000 religious congregations had inscribed their names on the lists for authorisation.

## UNITED STATES.—Porto Rico.

Bishop Blenk, of San Juan, Porto Rico, was at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., recently, when he made the following interesting statements concerning his diocese. The Church in Porto Rico, it may be remarked, has come in for a great deal of criticism from the Protestant missionaries who have gone there since the acquisition of the island by the United States. 'Yes, I am from Porto Rico,' said Bishop Blenk, 'and perhaps I should say something of that little island. Who knows but that some of you have heard things discreditable to the Church in Porto Rico, and that your hearts have been filled with pity for that little island? I am supremely gratified to say that you need not blush for the Catholicity of Porto Rico. I make no claim of being a prophet, but I have the deepest conviction that in a few years Porto Rico will be one of the grandest and most fervid Catholic dioceses under the Stars and Stripes.' Bishop Blenk further stated (says the 'Sacred Heart Review') that in his dealings with United States officials he has met with straightforward treatment, and he feels satisfied that the government means to be perfectly fair to the Church. Among other encouraging movements in the island, he referred to the association of Catholic laymen which was formed to act in unison with the Church authorities in adjusting Church affairs to the new order of things.

## GENERAL.

### Italian Catholic Societies.

Italian Catholic societies of New York city have federated with about 12,000 members. The object is to unite the Italian Catholic societies for the betterment of their religious, social, and intellectual conditions.

### Jew Baiting.

Never (says the 'Catholic Times') have we had any sympathy with the unreligious fanatics who, in the name of God try to deprive their neighbor of his civil rights. Anti-Semitism is as logically indefensible as it is morally unjust. And it runs counter to the actions and policy of the Roman Pontiffs, who did much to defend the persecuted Jews against the violence and fanaticism of medieval ignorance. Consequently we deeply deplore the wrong which is being wreaked on the Jews by the Roumanian Government. Under a system of tyranny that Government has entered on a crusade to suppress the Jews, of whom there are about a quarter of a million in the country. It excludes them from the public service; forbids them to act as collectors of the



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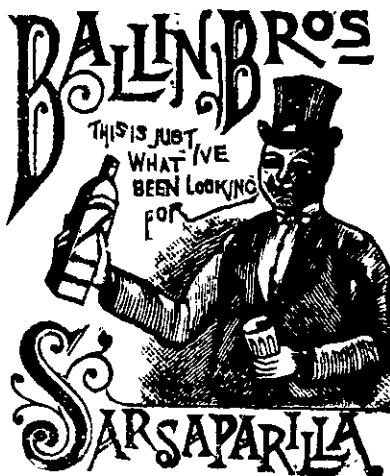
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### ONLY A WOMAN.

How often does one hear somebody carelessly remark, "Oh! she's only a woman." Only a woman! Ye gods! The embodiment and type of all the best of life's blessings to be described as "only a woman!" Beauty, love, self sacrifice, home. Can you ever think of any of these without the image of a woman instantly presenting itself to your inward vision? Even angels are pictured to look like women.

Yet think what it is to be a woman. No sooner has her early girlhood passed than the full burden of her sex presses upon her, and her daily life becomes heavy with pain and weariness. Too often does she become ruined in health, and deprived of happiness through the burden proving greater than she can bear. A little timely help would no doubt have enabled her to blossom into the full perfection of womanhood, but for want of the necessary assistance the seeds of life long ill health may have been sown.

The purpose of this article is to point out the desirability of relying for aid at this and all other critical stages, upon the medicine that has proved of benefit to millions of women throughout the world. A woman's advice to women is the best of all, and we therefore quote the following letter from Mrs. R. L. Head, of Vine Cottage, Second Street, Port Piro, S.A., written on 4th October, 1901:—"It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you my testimony as to the great and lasting benefit I have derived from the use of Warner's Safe Cure, as I fully believe that but for this medicine I should now be in my grave. I had been suffering for a long time from a complaint common to women of middle age. I was losing flesh at an alarming rate, and I was very weak and in great pain. The doctor could do nothing for me. At the eleventh hour I commenced to take Warner's Safe Cure. Greatly to the surprise of my friends and of myself I began to improve from the first bottle. I continued to take the medicine, gaining health and strength every day, and in a few weeks I was up and about my household work. I am now quite strong and in good health."

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communal revenue, or as hawkers, to sell tobacco, to be publicans, grocers, or bakers. Their children are deprived of free education, and excluded from all secondary, professional, or agricultural schools. The professions are closed to Jews, and now, under a law passed this very year, they are forbidden to labor as artisans. Thus every avenue of a livelihood is closed to them. It is to be hoped that European public opinion will force the Roumanian Government to act justly towards its Jewish subjects. The Jews have had a long and a sorrowful history, yet, in spite of fierce persecution and fanatical hatred, they have produced men whose names adorn the records of excellence in literature and art. Their claims on mankind are many. Let them live, while they obey the laws; and if special legislation is enacted against them, let us, as Catholics, recall the past when it was enacted against us.

## The College of the Propaganda.

The Popes as successors to St. Peter's supreme charge of the fold of Our Lord (says the New York 'Freeman's Journal'), have always sought to enlarge its boundaries and to bring into it all the stray sheep willing to follow His voice to the refuge provided for them, His Holy Church.

The Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide is the modern monument to their solicitude for the propagation of the faith and the preservation of the peoples from heresy. Pope Gregory XIII., in 1572, deputed Cardinals Caraffa, Medici and Santorio to give special attention to the propagation and maintenance of the faith among the Maronites, Slavs, Greeks, and Egyptians.

He also established the Greek and English Colleges, and he deserves the credit of placing on a sound basis the important German-Hungarian College, and to give an idea of the value of money in these days we may mention that Pope Gregory XIII gave an annual revenue of 10,000 dollars as enough for the maintenance of 160 youths.

Pope Gregory XV. founded the College of the Propaganda in 1622, reserving to this congregation the right of sending missionaries for the propagation of the faith. The following year the Pope subjected all the colleges which had been or should be established for the spread of the faith to the Propaganda. But his death prevented his designs, and his successor, Urban VIII., carried out and extended them by gathering in one college youths from the various countries of the East to prepare them for the priesthood that on their return home they might spread the light among their countrymen.

It would be impossible in a short sketch of this kind to state fully all the countries under the jurisdiction of the Propaganda. It has charge

of, in Europe, a great part of Germany, Turkey, Greece, the Danubian principalities, Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Switzerland, etc., etc.; almost all Asia, including China, Japan, the East Indies, Corea, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, etc., etc.; almost all Africa, including Abyssinia, Egypt, the Congo territories, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Cape of Good Hope, and other British provinces, etc., in America, the United States, almost all the British provinces of North and South America, etc., etc., the whole of Oceania, with Australia and all the British colonies, etc.

The congregation actually consists of 28 Cardinals, one with the title of Cardinal-Prefect, with a prelate as secretary, and about 22 consultants. There is a special committee of Cardinals appointed for the temporary administration, also a special sub-congregation for Oriental affairs and there were at special periods sub-congregations appointed for the various countries—thus, by Alexander VII. one was appointed for China. There are about six ministers, or sub-secretaries for the various parts of the world with a large number of assistants.

The college was at first called 'Collegium de Propaganda Fide per Universum Orbem.' The edifice occupied by the congregation and the college is quite imposing, occupying an irregular quadrilateral in the shape of a trapeze. It fronts on the Piazza di Spagna, whilst the rear is opposite to the Church of St. Andrea Delle Fratte.

The college entrance on Via Frattina is from the designs of Borromini, who also planned, by the order of Alexander VII., the church known as the Epiphany, under the invocation of the Holy Magi. Opposite the Church of Sant' Andrea is the celebrated Polyglot printing press, with its facilities of printing in every known language, and so useful for the spread of theological learning through its many missions.

Its library, once famous, was appropriated by the French at the close of the seventeenth century; to-day, whilst having a respectable number of rare books, it is quite extensive, having about 50,000 volumes, many of them very rare works principally for the use of the students. The Borgian museum contains manuscripts of importance in Arabic, Syriac, Chaldaic, Armenian, Turkish, Indian (on palm leaves), Hebrew, Ethiopian, Greek, Latin, Italian, etc.

It contains the celebrated map on which Pope Alexander VI. to settle the controversy between Spain and Portugal, made the lines of division to separate their several possessions, and many curiosities connected with the various missionary countries. There are in the College of the Propaganda about two hundred students, speaking nearly every language.

The starfish has no nose, but can smell with the whole of its under side,

## Robin Red Breast.

The late Rev. Eugene O'Growney, in the course of an article in 'Donaghue's Magazine' some time ago, narrated a pretty legend explaining the Irish name given to the Robin Redbreast—'Mary's little one'—whom it is not right to hunt or kill. The legend has it that when the Holy Family fled into Egypt, with Mary and the Infant riding on the ass (that accordingly has a cross on its back and is a privileged animal ever since), they passed a meadow or working party of men sowing wheat. St. Joseph asked the men, if strangers came inquiring whether such a party as they had passed, to say: 'Yes, when the corn was sowing.' The emissaries of Herod appeared next day, pursuing the Holy Family, but no such persons had passed that way 'since the day we were sowing the corn,' said the reapers who were now cutting corn, miraculously grown to its full ripeness during the night. The doal or cock (chafer) put in with its information: 'Ne, ne, yesterday, yesterday' (the squeak of the chafer is somewhat like the Gaelic 'ne'), but the soldiers did not understand. But ever since the people feel justified in capturing and destroying the doal. On the other hand the robin had busied itself covering up with leaves the footmarks of St. Joseph stained with the blood of his toil, worn feet. Hence its red breast, and the privileges the robin has from that day down.

## An Owl Story.

An English traveller tells this story: A vague figure appeared out of the clouds, travelling against the wind toward the spire, and looking more like a ragged piece of newspaper whirled about the heavens than any living thing. It was a white owl, and after watching him for some time I came to the conclusion that he was trying to get to the vane of the spire. A very idle ambition it seemed, for although he succeeded again and again in getting to within a few yards of the point aimed at he was on each occasion struck by a fresh violent gust and driven back to a greater distance, often quite out of sight in the gloom. But presently he would reappear, still struggling to reach the vane. A crazy bird!

But I could not help admiring his pluck, and greatly wondered what his secret motive in aiming at that windy perch could be. And at last, after so many defeats, he succeeded, and grasped the metal crossbar with his crooked talons. The wind, with all its fury, could not tear him from it, and after a little flapping he was able to pull himself up; and then, bending down, he deliberately wiped his beak on the bar and flew away! This, then, had been his

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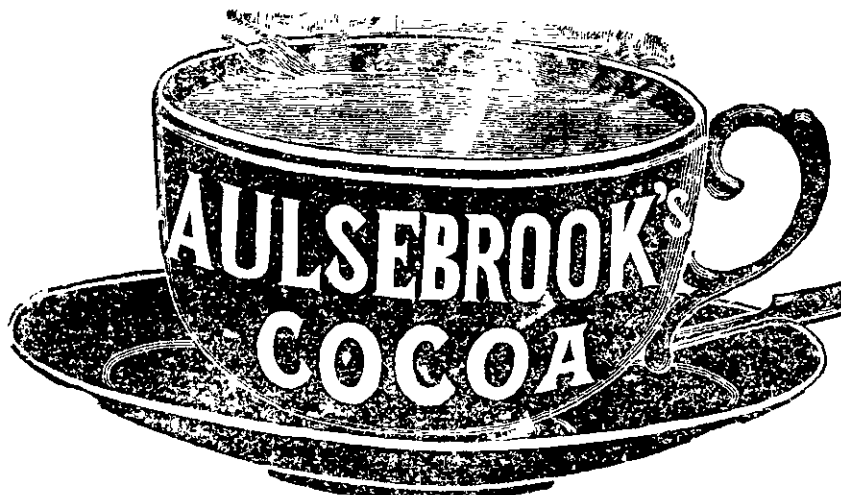
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STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED

powerful, mysterious motive—just to wipe his beak, which he could very well have wiped on any branch or barnrail or fence, and saved himself that tremendous labor.

This was an extreme instance of the effect of habit on a wild animal. Doubtless this bird had been accustomed, after devouring his first mouse, to fly to the vane, where he could rest for a few minutes, taking a general view of the place, and wipe his beak at the same time, and the habit had become so strong that he could not forego his visit even on so tempestuous an evening.

## Animal Imitativeness.

One of the most curious traits to be found in the animal nature, said an observant citizen, is that which gnaws out of the unconscious imitativeness of creatures of the lower order. I have observed many instances of where the creatures of a lower order have taken on the characteristics in some noticeable degree of members of the human family. One might know, for instance, the beggar's dog from the look of the dog, from the droop of the eye, the pathetic hang of the lip, and a certain general air of despondency and hopelessness which seems to speak in the very nature of the animal. I mention the beggar's dog because it is a familiar example. The beggar's dog never looks cheerful, never smiles, never frolics, but simply sits by his master and broods and begs for whatever charity may give. I have seen the dog character moulded under happier influences, and the dog become more cheerful. He was a lighthearted, free-and-easy sort of creature, and seemed to get something of the sunnier side of things. I am almost tempted to say that if you will show me a man's dog I will tell you what manner of man the owner is, with particular reference to temperament and his moods. The melancholy man, the man who grovels mentally along the gloomier grooves, the pessimistic man who is always looking at the dark side of the picture, all the men who come within these unhappy classifications rarely own a cheerful dog. The dog unconsciously takes to the ways of the master, and in his moods imitates the master's way of thinking. But turn to the dog of the jolly, cheerful fellow. Watch him show his teeth in laughter when the master approached. He is dating across the yard and dancing and frisking at the master's feet in the happiest way imaginable, and he is up to all kinds of pranks and does all kinds of little things to indicate the good nature that is in him. He does as his master does, and seems to take the same general view of life. These are small things, but they show just how important one's way of thinking may influence one's dog and change his whole view of life.

## How Cowslip Saved Him.

In the Highlands of Scotland it is a kindly custom to give names to the cows as well as other animals. A Scotch lad had three to care for, and all three had names. The red cow was Cowslip, the dun was Bell, and the black was Meadow-Sweets. The cows knew their names like three children, and would come when called. One day (the boy tells us) I was not with them, but had been given a holiday and gone up on the side of the hill. I climbed until I was so high that I got dazed, and lost my footing upon the rocks, and came tumbling down and snapped my ankle, so I could not move. I was very lonesome there. It seemed to me that it was hours that I lay

there, hitching along among the bracken. I thought how night would come and nobody would know where I was. I could not move for the anguish of my foot. It was no use to call, for there was naught in sight save the crows skirting against the sky. My heart was fit to break. For I was but a lad, and mother looked to me for bread. I thought I would never see home again. After a while I spied a cow beneath, grazing on a slip of turf just between a rift and the hills. She was a good long way below, but I knew her. It was Cowslip! I shouted as loud as I could: 'Cowslip, Cowslip.' When she heard her name she left off grazing and listened. I called again and again. What did she do? She just came toiling up and up—till she reached me. Those hill cattle are rare climbers. She made a great ado over me, licked me with her rough, warm tongue, and was as pleased and as pitiful as though I were her own. Then like a Christian she set up a moan and moaned—so long, and so loud that they heard her in the vale below. To hear a cow moaning like that they knew that she was in trouble. So they came a searching and seeking. They could see her red and white body, though they could not see me. So they found me, and it was Cowslip saved my life.

## Eggs Scarce.

The eggs of some common birds of the present day have never been found. There is the robin snipe, its eggs have never been seen. An English zoologist kept a man going up and down the coast of Labrador for weeks purposely to get a robin snipe's egg. But it was in vain. The bird is known by thousands of people, but it breeds so far north and so remote from any civilisation that no scientific observer can ever get to its nest ere the young are hatched and have taken to wing. The frigate bird, that is so commonly seen at sea on the Pacific and off the West Indies, is such a solitary bird, and is so seldom in its nest during the hours of daylight, that its egg is rare. It seems strange, but the eggs of so well known a bird as the sandpiper have never been found, and are almost priceless.

## Interesting Facts.

A pound of phosphorus heads 1,000,000 matches.  
A complete set of new stamps has been ordered for the Orange River Colony.  
It has been observed in the hospitals that nails on amputated fingers continue to grow.  
The longest speech in the English Parliament was made by Mr. Gladstone when introducing the Budget in 1853. He spoke for 5½ hours.  
The whole of the celebrated forests of Vallombrosa, in Italy, were planted by the patient and industrious monks of St. Benedict during the middle ages.  
China has decided to establish a general post office and to turn over the administration of it to the marine customs service under Sir Robert Hart.  
It is said that the flint which forms the substratum of London is nothing but petrified sponges. An examination of the fossil sponge or flint shows its structure.  
A comparison has been drawn in Norway as to the profit of the fisheries in the sea and in the rivers, which shows that the former are three times as remunerative as the latter.  
The alligator never leaves fresh water, while the crocodile often goes to sea, and in the West Indies has

sometimes been found many miles from land, heading directly for an island, possibly out of sight.  
Captain Perry speaks of the great distances that sounds can be heard during intense cold. We often, he says, in the Arctic regions heard people converse in a common voice at the distance of a mile.  
Bolivia produces one-twelfth of the world's tin, and is rich in copper and placer gold, yet it has only 200 miles of railroad for its 600,000 square miles of territory. The almost entire lack of transportation facilities has kept back its development.

YOUR ATTENTION is directed to the following SPECIAL and USEFUL WORKS just added to our Library:—The forming a practical, reliable, and comprehensive manual—easily consulted and readily understood—of the structure and composition of the human body; the natural causes and treatment of the disease to which it is subject; its maintenance in health and strength; and the prolongation of life, with special direction respecting the various ailments and disorders of childhood and womanhood. Edited by George Black, M.B., Edinburgh, and appropriately illustrated. The Amateur Carpenter and Builder—a complete guide in every description of construction and decorative work. A self-aid cyclopedia for self-taught students, with 752 illustrations and diagrams, comprising—Elementary Carpentry and Joinery, Ornamental Carpentry and Construction, General Building Art and Practice, the Unrivalled Atlas of Modern Geography, for schools and families, containing 40 maps with index to 22,000 names contained in the atlas. Each of the above is GIVEN AWAY with 10th BOOK GIFT TEA. Be sure and order them from your grocer. Agents in every Town\*\*\*

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.—\*\*\*

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Hereby Notify Household and Other 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  
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Private Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen.  
The Building is thoroughly Fireproof.

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## 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.

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A porter meets every train.

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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  
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and telegrams promptly attended to.

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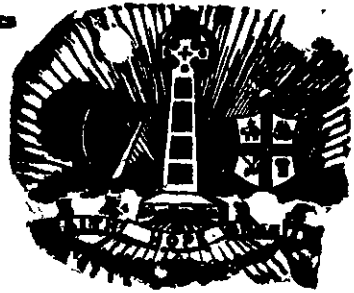
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