

# 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.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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., Pope.

## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE STROKE ORPHANAGE. A LEADER-WRITER—at least on a respectable paper—should keep his feet warm and his head cool. But one of the staff of the usually staid and fair-minded *Otago Daily Times* sadly needed the application of an ice-bag to the region of his cerebellum when he penned the article which appeared in Monday's issue on the Stoke Catholic Orphanage inquiry. With his contention that the inquiry should cover a period of five, instead of two, years we have nothing to say beyond this: that he expressly admits that 'the greater part of the evidence' collected by the Charitable Aid Board does not directly refer to the recent events for which an inquiry was demanded, but are matters of comparatively ancient history. In so far he justifies Mr. Seddon's statement in refusing an investigation running over the long period, that it was merely 'a fishing inquiry.' And nobody who is acquainted with the strong sectarian feeling that raged and stormed against the Stoke Orphanage during the past few weeks will wonder that the Premier added that 'it was quite clear that persecution was underlying the whole thing,' and that 'the Government would be no party to setting up an inquisition.' But the most curious contention in this hot and puzzle-headed article is this: that it was the sin of sins for the Government to select a Catholic (Mr. Wardell) as one of the two Commissioners to inquire into the conduct of the Stoke Industrial School; that his appointment 'places him in a position of peculiar invidiousness'; and that 'he would have been wise, when it was offered to him, if he had refused it.' The suggestion is, despite an empty disclaimer, a reflection on the impartiality of one who filled without protest and with credit to himself the honorable and far more onerous position of chairman of the Police Commission. Such a contention might be raised by bigots desirous of an adverse verdict against the Marist Brothers at all costs. But we confess that we were painfully surprised at seeing it voiced and defended by the *Otago Daily Times*.

It is a bad principle that does not work both ways. And the principle enunciated by the Daniel of the *Otago Daily Times* is worthy of Sancho Panza's kingdom of Barataria or of Topsy-turvy Land. If it be such a screaming iniquity for any but non-Catholics to conduct an inquiry into a Catholic institute, why, to be consistent, our Dunedin contemporary must stoutly advocate the all-round application of the principle—must insist on every official inquiry into the management of Protestant institutes being conducted by commissions composed exclusively of (say) Catholics, and into Jewish institutions (if any) by Christians or other non-Jews only. But we had never expected to see, in this free young land, a great daily paper, with such splendid traditions of respectability as the *Otago Daily Times*, make itself the advocate of a principle which is identical in effect with that which underlies the infamous jury-packing system that has been one of the worst disgraces of British administration in Ireland. 'Great Cæsar fell. O what a fall was there, my countrymen!' But our contemporary has sought and found a deeper depth. 'If,' says the leader, 'the report of the Com-

mission is favorable to the [Stoke] school, is it imaginable that, the Commission being constituted as it is, the finding will be accepted by the entire public as fair and satisfactory?' This statement in the shape of a rhetorical question surpasses the utmost bounds of fair and decent comment. It is, in effect, nothing less than a warning to the Commissioners beforehand that there will be an outcry against them unless their report is condemnatory of the management of the Stoke Industrial School! We have seldom, if ever, alighted upon a more unfair and unwarranted commentary upon an official inquiry in progress—*sub judice* so to speak, for the *Otago Daily Times* regards the Charitable Aid Board as the 'complainant' in the case.

STILL ON THEIR TRACKS. If the self-confessed impostor Slattery is given to swearing—as he is to coarse language of another kind—he must have flung a lofty *cairn* of red-hot maledictions on the day that he set sail for the (to him) inhospitable shores of New Zealand. He met his Nemesis here. And she has dogged his footsteps ever since and lashed him and his partner in imposture with the cat-o'-nine-tails of exposure and disgrace. The Greeks called Nemesis *Adrasteia*—the avenging goddess from whom no bad man can escape; and they represented her with wings and wheel and helm to show that she can pursue and punish by land or sea or in the blue air above. The N.Z. TABLET's Pink Pamphlets are the Nemesis that is everywhere upon the track of the wretched pair. They have been reprinted in every colony that has been plagued with the noisome presence of the rovers, and, together with the photographic reproductions of the Slattery and cognate documents which we have sent to the various colonies in advance of their visits, have strewn their evil path with thorns and nails and broken glass and exposed them in every place to the scorn and contempt, the frozen shoulder, and the hard rebuff of decent people of every creed that have clean hands and honest hearts. The Adelaide *Southern Cross*, of July 13, dismisses the pair with the following parting benediction:—'Ex-priest Slattery and his unfortunate companion left for Melbourne on Tuesday. The pair were practically boycotted throughout the colony, the only halls obtained being the Y.M.C.A. Hall in Adelaide, and the Town Hall at Kadina. Applications were made for halls in Port Pirie, Hindmarsh, Glenelg, and other towns without success. The refusal of municipal authorities and decent hall proprietors to allow their buildings to be used by these roving impostors was due to the complete exposure of the *Southern Cross* [through its reprint of the N.Z. TABLET's Pink Pamphlets]. It was thought by some that too much attention was devoted to the routing of these frauds, but subsequent events have proved the wisdom of our policy. Had the Slatterys not been publicly exposed they might to-day have been lecturing throughout South Australia instead of being obliged to make a hasty exit to an adjoining colony.' The wretched impostors will travel far before they get beyond the reach of the Catholic Press.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK. 'WHAT king so strong,' asks Shakespeare, 'can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue?' No morsel is so sweet to it as a slice of murdered reputation, and where actions cannot be safely impugned, there always lies the ready but

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cowardly resort of imputing unworthy motives. The Duke of Norfolk has been singled out by the spiteful nib-twisters of the London and Cape Press—and by some of their New Zealand echoes—for this particular form of 'back-wounding calumny.' We have been told with plaguy iteration that the 'real motive' which prompted the great English Catholic nobleman to volunteer for service in South Africa was petty pique at the attitude assumed by a Catholic newspaper in Rome (which, by the way, is not 'the Vatican organ') towards the tangled tussle between Boer and Briton in South Africa—an attitude which, we may remark, coincides with that adopted by the English Liberal and Labor organs and by practically the whole of the Continental and American Press. The wide diffusion of this Midas-eared bit of newspaper fiction in South Africa induced the reverend editor of the *S.A. Catholic Magazine* to call the Duke's attention to the matter. The Duke nailed the calumny in the following terms:—

'Bloemfontein, May 16, 1900.

'Dear Father O'Riley,—I have received your letter asking if you may contradict a statement which has appeared to the effect that, in volunteering to serve in the present war, I am in some way actuated by a wish to protest against views propounded by some papers in Rome who support the Vatican, but responsibility for whose utterances the Vatican has denied. I never contradict reports which are so absolutely foolish, but if you think it well to do so, you may certainly take that course. The report is utterly false and has no element of truth in it either direct or indirect.—Believe me,

'Yours very truly,  
'NORFOLK.'

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

It would take a surgical operation to get a fact, as well as a joke, into some people's heads. But the brain-boxes of others are happily less imperviously adamant. For instance: In the course of a recent discussion on illegitimacy in the Melbourne *Herald*, Dr. Bevan, the leader of the Independent Church in Victoria, said that 'Ireland's pride of place in the records of illegitimacy arises largely from the fact that her priesthood is of a high standard of morality, and the confessional is necessarily influential.' A similar admission was made in 1872 by one so hostile as James Anthony Froude, whom the *Athenæum* described in its issue of February 22, 1896, as 'a fashionable preacher gone wrong,' and whose *English in Ireland* 'is intended,' says Lecky, 'to blacken to the utmost the character of the Irish people, and especially of the Irish Catholics.' In one of his lectures in New York he said: 'Ireland is one of the poorest countries in Europe, yet there is less theft there, less cheating of all kinds, than in any other country of the same size in the civilised world. In the last hundred years at least impurity has been almost unknown in Ireland. This absence of vulgar crime and this exceptional delicacy and modesty of character are due, to their everlasting honor, to the influence of the Catholic clergy.'

Every syllable of this unwilling testimony to the purity of Ireland's sons and daughters must have cost a pang to the fanatical cleric whose most serious work on the Irish people is aptly described by Justin H. McCarthy as having 'no more claim to impartiality than an election squib,' and whose deep-seated antipathy to everything Catholic, so colored his views and warped his statements of fact that, in the words of the *Athenæum*, he 'leaves us hopelessly struggling to distinguish between his history and his hysteria.' There is nothing easier than to bring a horse to the brink. And you may set a man full square before a fact as high and broad and vast as Mount Cook; but he may choose, in very spite of you, to close his eyes or to look the other way, or to glance briefly and contemptuously at it through the diminishing glass of a prejudice that is as hard as rock-crystal, and then turn homeward pooh-pooing your mountain for the merest mole-hill—a disfiguring pimple or freckle on the fair face of Dame Nature. But this time—for a wonder—James Anthony opened his orbits wide—and saw. So did others both before and since. But they have been for the most part statisticians and students of social science, whose books are of the dry-bone order that your devourer of literary whipped cream and yellow-backed agonies finds as dull and somnolent as Mark Twain's infallible remedy for sleeplessness—a child's German grammar. The constantly low rate of illegitimacy in Ireland as compared with the neighboring countries has long been a matter of surprise and speculation to statisticians. Singularly complete and instructive figures in point appear in Dr. Leffingwell's *Illegitimacy*, one of Swan Sonnenschein's 'Social Science Series' (published in 1892). Mulhall, in his *Dictionary of Statistics* for 1899 (p. 645) gives the following figures for the year 1896:—

England	...	42	illegitimate births per 1000
Scotland	...	72	" " " "
Ireland	...	26	" " " "

On the following page (646) he gives 'the number of illegitimate births in 1896, compared with that of women of 15 to

50 years of age in the various countries.' We append that portion of the Table which refers to the British Isles:—

	Women	Illegit. births	Per 10,000 Women
England	7,622,000	38,700	50
Scotland	1,068,000	9,300	87
Ireland	1,174,000	2,800	24

'A low rate of marriage' says an American authority, 'ought naturally to result in increased illegitimacy.' But Ireland presents at the same time the lowest rate of illegitimacy in Europe side by side with the lowest marriage rate. Irish youths and maidens may have a mind for marriage—as *Æsop's* frogs had for the water of the well into which they dared not jump. But they remain in chaste single blessedness more than any people in Europe. Their marriage rate, according to Mulhall (*Dictionary of Statistics*, 1899, p. 768) 'is 23 per cent. below the average of nations.' According to the same distinguished authority, out of 1000 persons, 608 are single in England, 647 in Scotland, as 667 in Ireland. And (p. 768) he gives the following as the proportion of adults, male and female, who are married and unmarried in the three countries:—

	Males, per Cent.		Females, per Cent.	
	Married	Un-married	Married	Un-Married
England	54.0	46.0	50.0	50.0
Scotland	49.1	50.9	44.0	56.0
Ireland	39.9	60.1	38.3	61.7

The significance of the returns of irregular births in Ireland becomes more manifest when we compare province with province: the rate increases as the proportion of Catholics in the population diminishes. The following table is compiled from the Registrar-General's returns for 1897 and varies very little from the figures given by Dr. Leffingwell for 1878-1891:—

Provinces	Percentage of Catholic Population	Per 100 births Illegitimacy
Connaught	96	0.68
Munster	93	2.35
Leinster	83	2.54
Ulster	50	3.58

But the most curious and instructive fact of all in connection with this subject is one which has been already demonstrated in the columns of the N. Z. TABLET: namely that the illegitimate birth-rate rises steadily with the fall, and falls with the rise, in the proportion of Catholics to the total population of each county in Ulster. The population of Dublin proper at the census of 1891 was 254,001; of Belfast 255,896. Yet, with practically equal populations, the illegitimate birth-rate is 42 per 1000 in Belfast as against 21 per 1000 in Dublin. The population of the counties of Down (Ulster) and Mayo (Connaught) are almost equal. But that of Down is almost wholly Protestant, while that of Mayo is almost wholly Catholic. And Leffingwell (pp. 28-9) shows that the rate of illegitimacy in Down is constantly about ten times greater than in Mayo. Donegal, the most Catholic county in Ulster, has the lowest rate of irregular births, and Down and Antrim, which are the least Catholic counties in Ireland (Antrim the least Catholic of all) have the highest of all. The following is taken from a table published in Leffingwell's work (p. 153) and compiled from reports of the Registrar-General for the ten years 1879-1888:—

County	Rate of Illegitimacy.	
	To 1000 total Births	To each 10,000 Unmarried Women (15 to 45 years old)
Mayo, Connaught	5	11.7
Sligo, "	8	14
Galway, "	10	20
Donegal, Ulster	16	23.5
Tyrone, "	41	52
Londonderry, "	46	66
Down, "	51	90
Antrim, "	52	94.6
Kerry, Munster	14	32
Clare, "	15	28
Limerick, "	27	45
All Ireland	26.5	43.5

All this gives Mr. J. A. Fox, a Protestant writer, occasion to make the following remarks in his *Key to the Irish Question*: 'Ulster, it is sad to tell, is *primus* amongst the Irish provinces in immorality only; Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry, Down, and Tyrone being the plague-spots of the most moral country in Europe. These counties, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, are

the only ones "returning Orange members to the present Parliament," and, somewhat unkindly, adds: "It seems that Orangeism and illegitimacy go together, and that illegitimate children in Ireland are in proportion to Orange lodges." No people make a more frequent and devout use of the sacred tribunal of Penance than the Irish—especially those of the western province, which has the lowest rate of illegitimacy in Europe. We commend the figures published above to the special attention of the noisy enthusiasts who have been recently telling us—with a great deal of needless perspiring and angry vociferation—that confession is an incentive to immorality. It will afford their minds some useful and unaccustomed exercise—and may possibly mend their manners too.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our special correspondent.)

The whole of Tuesday afternoon was devoted to replying to questions. The only reply of general importance was that in which it was stated that a Referendum Bill would be introduced this session for the purpose of enabling people to say whether Bible-reading should be allowed in the public schools.

At the evening sitting the Premier moved the second reading of the Governor's Salary and Allowances Bill. He stated that when the Governor's salary was reduced it was done to meet a temporary emergency felt at that time when the Colony was in a state of depression, which had now passed away. By paying a low salary they limited the field of selection of suitable men. He knew that the low salary had prevented one man, who was otherwise well qualified, from accepting the position. He trusted the motion would be carried unanimously, and that the debate would be of such a character as would redound to the credit of the House.

Messrs. McLachlan, Monk, Collins, G. W. Russell, Buddo, Pirani, Tanner, Meredith, J. Hutcheson, Hall and others opposed the Bill, on the grounds that the increase was not necessary.

Eventually the second reading was carried by 43 votes to 13.

On Wednesday afternoon the Premier informed the House that he declined to agree to a request that members of the New Zealand contingents be allowed to join the South African police force. The men, he said, had been sent to Africa as soldiers, not as police. There had been some discontent amongst the men on account of their being drafted amongst other men and losing their individuality as a corps. He thought the South African authorities should first have consulted the Government before engaging the men for the police force. He explained that the men had been engaged for three months at 10s per day and find their own horses, with liberty to join the corps at the end of that time.

Wednesday evening was mainly devoted to consideration of the Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, the second reading of which was negatived by a majority of 40 votes, and the Absolute Majority Bill, which was taken in Committee.

Several local bills were advanced stages in the House on Thursday afternoon.

In the evening Mr. Carncross moved the second reading of the Law of Libel Bill. The mover said this Colony was years behind the times in the matter of the libel laws, and the bill now under discussion was drafted on lines similar to the English law. It was a reproach to the Colony that newspaper proprietors should be, as they were under the present law, laid open to blackmail. All the bill intended to accomplish was protection for fair and impartial reports of public meetings and court proceedings, provided the said reports are published contemporaneously with such meetings or court proceedings. The interests of the general public were carefully safeguarded, as the leader and local columns and correspondents' letters were not protected, and it was in these columns, and not in reports of meetings, that libels occurred.

The measure was strongly opposed by the Premier, Messrs Fisher, Barclay, Hanan, Gilfedder, and others.

The second reading was lost by 23 votes to 20.

The thirst for information is still very keen among members as was shown by the fact that the whole of Friday afternoon was devoted to answering questions. The following were the replies to questions of more than local interest:—The Premier said that arrangements had been made with Mr. W. P. Reeves satisfactory to himself and the Government for his reappointment as Agent-General for a definite time. He (Mr. Seddon) had no intention of going home to occupy that position under any Government, believing that he would be of greater service to the Colony if he remained here.—To give Mount Cook site for a university college would mean a grant of £100,000, and the Government were not prepared to recommend this. Other suitable sites had been offered and refused.—The question of introducing penny postage in the Colony was one of finance. As soon as the finances permit the system will be adopted.—The Government did not intend to enlarge the order of reference of the inquiry into the management of the Stoke Private Industrial School from two to five years.

The Imprisonment for Debt Limitation Bill was passed in the evening, the Premier promising to amend in the other Chamber the clause which provides that no commitment order shall be made for sums under £20. The Public Contracts, Native Interpreters' Classification, Lunatics Act Amendment, and Noxious Weeds Bills were also passed.

LOBBY GOSSIP AND NEWS.

The Premier informed members in the early part of the week that the Technical Education Bill would be brought down very soon.

According to Mr. Ell 287 native-born persons died during last year in the Colony from phthisis, and 123 of these were between the ages of 15 and 25, and 100 between 25 and 35 years.

The Premier is preparing a bill for amending the Old Age Pensions Act, as certain abuses have crept in which require remedying.

The Labor Bills Committee expressed their sympathy with Mr. Barclay by taking his Chemists' and Servants' Half-holiday Bill out of the usual course, and reporting that it be allowed to proceed.

In the debate on the Governor's Salary Bill, Mr. Fisher said there were some members of a microscopical turn of mind, and with corkscrew intellects, who could not refrain from looking into the details of his Excellency's establishment, and who even peeped behind the door to see if the broom was safe.

Speaking on the Law of Libel Bill, Mr. Gilfedder said it was not the respectable journals that were demanding the measure, but scurrilous rags that revelled in quagnires of abuse.

Prohibition does not evidently find much favor with our legislators as they have decided by a majority of 34 that refreshments of a greater horse-power than tea or coffee are to be sold at Bellamy's.

Mr. Lawry thinks the Premier 'is too good for a wicked world like this.'

In replying to a question relating to the Stoke orphanage inquiry on Friday afternoon the Premier said that the Royal Commissioners, Messrs. Bush and Wardell, were strangers to Nelson, and from his knowledge of them he was satisfied the inquiry would be a strictly impartial one, and that their findings would be just. Later on Mr. Atkinson urged that the scope of the inquiry be extended to five years instead of two. To this Mr. Seddon replied that the Government would be no party to setting up an inquisition, as it was clear that persecution was underlying the whole thing. The inquiry was admittedly the result of a surprise visit paid by the Nelson Charitable Aid Board two months ago. Now, when they feared that they would fail to substantiate their charges, they said: 'Give us a fishing inquiry extending over five years,' and threatened to abandon the whole inquiry unless this was acceded to. It seemed to him that there was something behind it. He believed that two years was long enough to go on, and unless the Commissioners later on asked for an extended term the Government would not interfere.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 28.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, V.G., pays an official visit to the Hawke's Bay district shortly, returning to Wellington about the middle of August.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, of Oamaru, who is at present in Wellington, is the guest of the Very Rev. Father Lewis at Thorndon.

A strong committee of Irishmen has in hand the arrangements for forming a team to compete in the international tug-of-war to be held here in August.

The Marist delegates to the Chapter of the Order at Lyons have changed their plans as to route and will go home via San Francisco, leaving Wellington about the 1st September. Their present intention is to return via Suez.

The social tendered to the two choirs on Tuesday evening by Archdeacon Devoy was a most enjoyable affair. The priests of the parish were present and made ideal hosts. An excellent supper was provided by Mr. Mawson, and the dance music by Mr. Fischer was all that could be desired.

The Wellington Typographical Union is altogether dissatisfied with the decision of the Arbitration Court in the recent linotype dispute, and a special general meeting is called for to-night to consider the advisability of cancelling the registration of the Union under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Should this step be decided upon, it is understood that Wellington is going to have the first big strike since the passing of the Act in 1894.

The following resolution was carried unanimously at a meeting of sympathisers with Mr. Grattan Grey, late chief of the *Hansard* staff, held in the Exchange Hall on Thursday evening: 'This meeting expresses its intense indignation at the Government's treatment of Mr. J. Grattan Grey, and trusts that it may yet see its way to do him justice.' A committee, with Mr. M. H. McCarthy as secretary, was appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting to decide as to the course of action to be adopted.

Miss Moran's concert, held at St. Paul's schoolroom on Monday last, was a marked success and a distinct triumph for the young violinist. In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, including the Countess of Ranfurly, Miss Moran appeared for the first time in public since her return from a course of study in Melbourne. Her numbers were well chosen, and showed the many styles in which she has made herself proficient during her few years of study. In Beethoven's 'Fifth Sonata' able assistance was given by Miss Medley in the piano part. In Ernst's 'Elegie' the well-known melody was played with a true sense of feeling, the double-stopping and octave passages being done with a tone and accuracy much appreciated. Miss Moran was assisted by some of Wellington's best talent. With such artists as Miss Jeanne Ram-

say, Mr E. J. Hill, and the 'Meister Singers' a splendid programme of songs was given. Though all regret that ill-health has caused the suspension of her studies, the return of so gifted a young lady is a decided gain to musical organisations in the city.

The Wellington Education Board is financially in very sore straits, the chairman reporting to a meeting this week that the Board had at the bank a debit balance of £7424 14s 4d. This state of things was, he said, the result of an inexplicable falling off in the attendance, and the only cause to which he could attribute the decrease was the increasing popularity of Catholic and other private schools. It was ultimately decided 'That the chairman be authorised to draft a circular giving three months' notice of contemplated reductions in the teaching staff, and salaries in excess, and impressing upon committees and teachers the advisability of securing increased attendance at the schools to obviate the necessity for drastic measures.' Should these reduction of salaries and dismissals be made the former will effect a saving of over £880 per annum from 36 teachers, and the services of about 25 teachers in the district will be dispensed with. With a view to further economy a report from the Technical School Committee, in which 'it regrets that in the absence of provision by the State, for technical education, it is compelled to recommend that three months' notice be given to the instructors that the cookery classes will be discontinued,' was adopted. It was further decided to postpone for consideration the question of continuing other branches of technical instruction. The payment of increases of salary to teachers, who, on account of the increased attendances at their schools, are entitled to them according to scale, is to be temporarily held over.

## WANGANUI.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 26.

The mission conducted by his Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Rev. Father Ainsworth, began here last Sunday morning. On his way from the presbytery to the church the Archbishop was escorted by a large and representative procession. Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean Kirk, while every detail of the Holy Sacrifice was explained by his Grace, who afterwards preached the first sermon of the mission. He desired the people of the parish to avail themselves fully of the great grace of the mission. There was an exceptionally large congregation in the evening, when his Grace preached an eloquent sermon from the text, 'Know thou, and see, that it is an evil and a bitter thing to have left the Lord thy God,' from Jeremias. The exercises in connection with the mission have been continued daily, consisting of three Masses in the morning and the evening services. The powerful sermons given by his Grace the Archbishop and Rev. Father Ainsworth, alternately, contain a wealth of valuable instruction and warning advice, which cannot fail to have a great effect for good on the minds of all who hear them. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the mission is the congregational singing, introduced by Father Ainsworth, and the people, his choir, as the rev. gentleman is pleased to call them, are making satisfactory progress under his able baton. Sunday, August 5, is announced as the closing day. The mission will therefore last two full weeks, and that it will be fraught with great success is evident from the devotion shown by the large numbers who daily attend the various exercises.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 30.

The many friends of the Very Rev. Dean Chervier, of Leeston, will be sorry to learn that his health at present is far from satisfactory.

An offer has been received from a company of talented amateurs to give a dramatic performance in aid of the Cathedral fund. Grand National night has been suggested as the date of the entertainment.

A full meeting of the Cathedral and bazaar committees was held on Sunday afternoon in the presbytery, his Lordship the Bishop presiding. Signor Borzoni was in attendance and outlined at considerable length the nature of the proposed carnival. From what could be gathered, the series of entertainments promise to be Signor Borzoni's supreme effort in the line of his profession. The various sub-committees are now at work perfecting details, and all arrangements will soon be well in hand for the opening of the season.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Verdon, accompanied by the Rev. Father Cleary, returned to Dunedin by the express on last Wednesday. The Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, the Very Rev. Vicar-General, the local clergy, and a good number of prominent laymen assembled at the railway station and gave the distinguished visitors an enthusiastic send off. By the same train the Rev. Father Tubman returned to Timaru, and the Right Rev. Monsignor Mackay went on to Wellington by the same night's steamer. The Rev. Father Regnault returned to Waimate by next morning's train.

St. Patrick has always been venerated as one of the Church's greatest saints, and institutions bearing the name of Ireland's illustrious patron have always been considered purely and exclusively Catholic. It seems now, however, we are not to be allowed any longer to enjoy an undisputed monopoly of him, as in perusing the religious announcements in Saturday's papers I observed that at 'St. Patrick's Hall' (in a somewhat obscure street) 'religious services' would take place on the following day, this being the first intimation we had of the existence of such a place. Is this a ruse to entrap the 'unwary' Catholic wayfarer, and an attempt to delude others into the belief that the place and services are Catholic? A

short time ago the trick of distributing tracts to our people returning from Mass was carried on very energetically until a paragraph appeared in the TABLET concerning the practice, since when it has been entirely dropped.

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 26.

Confirmation service at St. Benedict's is fixed for the second week in August.

His Lordship the Bishop intends, at the first approach of the spring weather, to commence his diocesan visitations.

The Confraternity of the Guard of Honor at St. Patrick's is giving an entertainment to-morrow evening in the Catholic Institute in aid of St. Patrick's presbytery debt.

The new fence around St. Benedict's Church is now in course of erection, and very soon this needed improvement will add to the appearance of this fine building.

The Rev. Father O'Carroll, the latest addition to the ranks of the diocesan clergy, preached his first sermon at St. Patrick's last Sunday evening. The discourse was on devotion to the Blessed Virgin, in the course of which the preacher paid a high tribute to the children of the Irish race for their devotion to our Lady.

The Rev. Father Mulvihill of Gisborne has communicated the welcome news to the executive officers of the H.A.C.B. Society that there is every prospect of starting a successful branch of the Hibernian Society there. The D.E. officers have entered heartily into the matter and hope soon to open a branch at Gisborne.

A monthly production issued in Auckland by one of the many 'isms' is anxious to know why none of the 'local Romanists' made an endeavour to explain the 'convent scandal' which lately appeared in the Auckland Star, and winds up by asking why 'their champion "Justitia" is silent. If it is so feverishly anxious for 'truth and light' let it turn to the columns of the N. Z. TABLET, where the 'convent scandal' is sent sky high.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Auckland Branch of the Hibernian Society was celebrated by a smoke concert last evening, in the Catholic Institute. The hall was beautifully decorated, and the tables were most sumptuously laid. There was a large attendance. Mr. J. B. R. Stead, president of the branch, occupied the chair, whilst among those present were Messrs. H. T. Garratt (president of the Friendly Societies' Conference), Davenport (A.O.F.), McIntyre (I.O.O.F.), Goodwin (Protestant Alliance), Williams (I.O. Rechabites), Harvey (Grahamestown H.A.C.B.S.), and others. During the evening a musical programme was provided, to which items were contributed by Messrs. A. C. Stead, J. B. R. Stead, Brown, J. McKenna, Armiger, Patterson, White, Harkins, Donovan, Campbell (2), Downey, Treston, Fernandez and Sexton. Mr. J. J. Callaghan's catering gave every satisfaction, and the function proved very successful.

At the final meeting of the Bishop's Reception Committee held last Sunday afternoon, and presided over by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, the balance sheet was presented and adopted. It showed that the total receipts from the collection for the Bishop's testimonial and from the conversation amounted to £271 4s 6d, and the balance, which was presented to the Bishop, amounted to £250 10s 8d. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Patrick Darby, Ponsonby, for his kind generosity in providing the carriage and four greys on the occasion of the Bishop's reception. Votes of thanks were also passed to Captain Burgess, traffic manager for the Harbor Board, for his extreme kindness in assisting the committee on the arrival of the Bishop at the wharf, to the hon. secretary of the committee, and to the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly for his invaluable service as chairman at all the committee meetings. The committee is to be congratulated upon the very successful result of its labors.

Last evening his Lordship Bishop Lenihan paid his first visit to St. Mary's Orphanage, Ponsonby, since his return. It was of an informal nature, and private. He was accompanied by Monsignor O'Reilly, Father Kehoe (Parnell), and Father Gillan (St. Benedict's). The children gave a short entertainment, chiefly vocal, and a humorous dramatic piece. There was an address of welcome, and the verandah was prettily illuminated in honor of his Lordship. Mr. James H. Parish, secretary for the orphanage, presented the Bishop with a purse on behalf of the industrial girls of the institute. His Lordship addressed the children in his usual happy style, and expressed himself greatly pleased with their efforts to please. Their singing was, he said, excellent, and he thought this orphanage compared favorably with those he had seen elsewhere. Monsignor O'Reilly also spoke a few words to the children. Miss Kathleen Withers played Thalberg's 'Home sweet home' in finished style, and Father Kehoe played 'Brian Boru's march' for the children's drill, the only instrumental items. The children's singing was unaccompanied.

His Lordship Bishop Lenihan paid a visit during the week to the Convent Schools, Parnell. There was a good attendance of children, and a number of parents and friends were also present. A song of welcome was sung by the children. An address was presented by the children to the Bishop, accompanied by a suitable offering, as well as by two beautiful bouquets, adorned with white satin ribbon. The address was presented by Miss Mary O'Sullivan. The following musical programme was then gone through with great acceptance:—Chorus, 'Sunny and gay now,' by the children; song, 'The orphan boy,' Master Ambrose Considine; duet, 'Gipsy Jane,' Misses M. O'Sullivan and V. Atkins; dance, 'The butterfly,' Misses McCabe; duet, 'Gathering flowers,' Misses McCafferty and Eva Hogan; choruses, 'Queen Anne song' and 'Home again,' the children. The National Anthem concluded the proceedings. The Bishop, in replying to the address presented by the children, spoke of his early days as a priest in Parnell as days of joy and happiness in working for them, and how glad he would be to be again

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amongst them. This being impossible, he must obtain glimpses of pleasure by visiting them from time to time. He spoke of the excellent music provided, judging from this work of the excellence of the teaching. He paid a tribute to the good work of the Sisters of Mercy, who were ever constant in their labors. On behalf of the children the Bishop congratulated Monsignor O'Reilly on the dignity granted him by the Pope. Monsignor O'Reilly, in replying, spoke of his early associations with Parnell, and how, as a young man, 40 years ago, he was engaged in teaching in the Catholic school there. The priests accompanying the Bishop on his visit were Monsignor O'Reilly, Fathers Patterson, Purton, Corcoran, and O'Carroll. The party were hospitably entertained by the Sisters of Mercy and Father Kehoe, the priest in charge of Parnell.

## THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

### BITS OF CHINA, OLD AND NEW.

UNTIL the third century before the Christian era China was split up into a number of small states, the weaker being tributary to the stronger. The ruler of Tshin succeeded in uniting the various states into one kingdom, and it was at that time the Chinese Empire properly so called began. Hence the name Tshina or China.

#### THE NEW YEAR.

The Chinese New Year begins 15 days after the rising of the February moon, and at this fête the Celestials, who are generally so devoted to business, throw aside all occupation and give themselves up completely to amusement. There is no Sabbath or weekly day of rest in the Empire, which perhaps accounts for the intense zest with which rich and poor enjoy the annual fortnight of repose. On the eve of the holiday the Chinese merchant puts his business affairs in scrupulous order, balances his accounts, and invariably pays all his debts. His work done, he locks up his books and hastens off to don his best clothes; and then, holding fast the indispensable fan, he betakes himself to the theatres or other places of amusement.

#### THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

Agriculture is the favourite occupation of the Chinese, and they consider the tilling of the ground almost a religious duty. It has been customary for many years for the Emperor to turn over a few furrows at the beginning of the agricultural year, and in all the provinces a similar ceremony is performed by his delegate. Flowers are everywhere cultivated, though generally in pots, with an enthusiasm amounting to passion, and marvellous skill is shown in the growing of dwarf trees, which produce quantities of fruit. In a word, vegetation in China is stamped with an originality setting it apart from that of any other country. In irrigation and the use of manure Chinese gardeners were long far in advance of Western nations. We know what they can do in New Zealand as growers of vegetables.

#### HONGKONG.

In 1851, when the English took possession of the island of Hongkong, it was but a rugged conical-shaped rock, dreary and forbidden in appearance. The Chinese living there were enraged at the intrusion of the foreigners, and one of them, the only baker on the island, resolved to dispose of all the intruders at one blow. He put arsenic in their bread, but he overdid the business, and those who tasted the bread were seized with violent sickness, which accounted for their escape. Hongkong is now a maritime port of the first rank, and its harbor is one of the finest in the world. The town has many first-class hotels, and pretty villas dot the hills in all directions. The benefit to British trade since that time has been enormous, and it is now one of the chief naval stations of the East. It is not a pleasant town to live in, and from a moral standpoint has an evil reputation.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE BOXERS.

Speaking to a newspaper representative recently, Mr. Quong Tart, the well-known Sydney merchant, said that the origin of the secret society now known as the Boxers is peculiarly Oriental. So far as can be learned, it is the outcome of the troubles which have beset China during the last few years. The Chinese are conservative to the backbone. Their reverence for their parents is proverbial, but their regard for old-time institutions and observances goes to a very much greater extent, for they revere not only their religious traditions, but the state of things existing with them. Mr. Tart points out that if a man were to build a particularly high house or construct a new bridge, or indeed alter the features of the landscape in any marked degree, that act might be regarded by the ignorant and superstitious peasants as a *casus belli*. To us it seems incredible, but alterations which to our minds would be regarded as improvements to them would appear as impious interferences with 'nature' as they know it. It is more than likely that the Boxer Society had its origin in this wise. The people have been discontented and generally unhappy. They have seen, in certain of the foreign concessions, new works going on, the object of which they could not understand. Railways have been constructed, and hills, which were landmarks from time immemorial, have been cut through, whilst valleys, equally prized as mementos of their forefathers, are now traversed by ungainly embankments. All these innovations strike the minds of the uneducated Chinese as objectionable, and they also regard them as of ill-omen. To suggest that anything is unlucky to a Chinaman is sufficient to arouse his indignation, if not his wrath. They are superstitious to a degree which we can hardly understand, and all these new enterprises have been viewed with reprobation and alarm. They believe them to be unlucky. In this state of public feeling it was only necessary for a

few agitators to come along. Perhaps the opportunities produced the men. At all events, a number of mob orators quickly made their appearance, and by unmeasured condemnation of the foreigner whose immigration they said was hastening the ruin of the country, at once enlisted the sympathies of the people, and the whole country-side was in a blaze. Furthermore, these prophets of evil declared that such was the righteousness of their cause that the missiles of the 'foreign devil' could by no chance injure the Chinese 'patriots.'

#### WHAT THE CHINESE EAT.

The Rev. Father Maurice Watson, O.P., in the course of an article in an American contemporary on Chinese customs, gives the following account of their system of dietary:—"In the matter of eating there is really no accounting for tastes. I remember very well that while at Xsi-ho-ying a large black dog used to frequent the narrow road in front of my house. He seemed to be nobody's dog and lived on what he could find. Eventually he died, and then everybody laid claim to the carcass. A. had often given him food; B. had often taken him into his house; while he was continually seen at C.'s doorstep. The dispute reached me, and I asked my oldest servant, a good, fervent, and devoted old man, named Shun, why they wanted the dog now he was dead, whereas no one claimed him when alive. "They are going to eat it," said Shun. So the dog was divided and eaten, and Shun had his share. Now to show how there is no accounting for tastes, I will tell my patient readers that a long time after this, poor old Shun caught a very bad cold and was obliged to wrap himself up and keep to his bed. I like this pious old man, and set to work to make him something for his cold. With my own hands I made him some arrowroot, using condensed milk and European sugar. And stirring it up, I sent it round to Shun by another servant. It looked so tempting that I almost felt sorry I had not a cold myself; but to my great surprise, back came the servant with the arrowroot, and the message that Shun did not like foreign food and could not eat it. Feeling rather annoyed, I ate it myself. My Chinese curate then came to explain matters, and this is what he said: "I hope you are not annoyed, Father, because old Shun did not eat your arrowroot; but I must tell you, the Chinese are very particular what they eat." That silenced me.

The Chinese are not great meat-eaters; grain and vegetable form their staple food. Perhaps it is owing to this circumstance that most of them have good teeth, white and regular, and generally free from aches. We wear out our teeth tearing up pieces of meat; and behold how dentists multiply and thrive amongst us! In my Chinese parishes there was not much work for dentists, and I always then, as now, attributed the immunity from toothache to the easily masticated food. Much meat overheats the Chinese blood, and a very wealthy mandarin once told me that even the well-to-do amongst them could not eat meat as we did without getting ill. But whereas we have a difficulty in finding substitutes for flesh meat, the Chinese seem to have discovered hundreds of palatable dishes unknown to us.'

#### THE BRITISH LEGATION.

The following description of the British Legation at Peking will be of interest at the present time:—"From the time we passed the huge Gate Tower and entered the Tartar city (writes Miss Gordon-Cumming), about one hour of severe jolting brought us to the British Legation, a fine old palace (of the bungalow type), once an imperial residence, which about 200 years ago was bestowed by the Emperor on one of his 33 sons, whose descendants bear a title equivalent to Dukes of Leang, and their palace was called Leang-koong-foo. This palace and another happened to lie so conveniently near to the quarters assigned to the envoys of 'the tribute-bearing nations,' that when troublesome foreigners insisted on sending ambassadors to the Emperor of China, it occurred to the authorities that if they established the foreign legations here it would appear to the ignorant public as if these great nations were simply new vassals of the Celestial Empire. So the Leang-koong-foo was made over to Britain in perpetuity at an annual rent of 1500 taels (\$500), and is now known as the Ta-Ying-koong-foo, or Great England Country Palace. Sites in the same quarter were assigned to the French, Russian, German, and American Embassies, so they have the great advantage of being near together and forming a pleasant little society of their own—a real privilege in this exile, and one which fully compensates for being apparently classed as tribute-bearers. The grounds of the British Legation, which cover about three acres, are enclosed by a high wall, agreeably to Chinese ideas of seclusion, and greatly to the comfort of the inmates. Part of this is laid out as a garden, and the buildings are in separate blocks and courts. The state rooms are distinguished by being roofed with green-glazed tiles. They are supported by heavy wooden columns, and the windows and doors are panelled with lattice work of carved wood. Unfortunately, both inside and out there has been lavish decoration of gaudy paint and gilding, as Chinese taste delights in the very crudest and most uncompromising colors—pure scarlet pillars jarring with the brightest green and Albert blue, lavishly laid on. To eyes that have recently rejoiced in the delicate tints and touches of harmonious Japanese decorations, these Chinese crudities are a positive pain.'

#### THE CAPITAL OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

We take the following description of Peking from a work of travel by Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming.—"In truth, when standing on the south wall which divides the Tartar city from the Chinese, it is scarcely possible to realise that one is looking down on the dwellings of about 1,300,000 human beings. Of these, 900,000 inhabit the Tartar city, which seen from the walls is apparently a beautiful park, richly wooded, and now clothed in densest midsummer foliage. And yet so effectually do high walls enclose these numerous shady gardens that an enormous majority of the toiling crowd never see a tree—probably scarcely know that such exist, as

the people never dream of coming on to the walls, from which alone these are visible.

Looking over the wall on the other side into the Chinese city is certainly more suggestive of the presence of human beings, as there are fewer trees. For in Peking the luxurious folk who dwell in palaces with shady courts are all Tartars, whereas the Chinese are the working bees, and their poor mud huts are densely packed all along the Grain Tribute Canal, which is led quite round the Tartar city, and almost round the Chinese city. Happily for our illusive impressions of Peking, as seen from the wall, we cannot at this distance discern the unutterable filth of its stagnant waters.

Now, turning to the opposite direction, and looking into the Tartar city from this elevation of about 50 feet, the brilliant, yellow-tiled roofs of the Imperial Palace are most conspicuous and very beautiful, as they rise above the dark green foliage. A considerable number of ornamental buildings, all yellow-roofed, and gleaming like burnished gold, are scattered in every direction through the Imperial pleasure grounds, and with the aid of good opera glasses one can distinguish objects very fairly, but, of course, when winter has stripped the trees the view must be far more distinct.

The green-tiled roofs of the British Embassy are also conspicuous, and some important grey roofs also tower above the trees, and far away on the horizon lie a range of distant hills on whose slopes nestle beautifully-situated temples and Buddhist monasteries.

Of course, as you travel right round the walls the view changes considerably, one lot of roofs giving place to another, so that you obtain a bird's-eye view of the situation of most of the points of interest in the city. It would, however, take a really good walker to go the whole round of the walls, as the Tartar city forms a square four miles in every direction, adjoining the Chinese city, which is an oblong 13 miles in circumference. It does not, however, follow that there are 29 miles of outer wall, as three and a half of the south Tartar wall do double duty.

It is only when thus looking down from the walls that you see the actual width of any of the main streets. For, as I said at first, these being about 90 feet wide, the people establish rows of booths facing the permanent shops, consequently no one on the street ever sees more than one side of it at a time. The booths are just a framework of wood covered with matting, in which are sold ready-made clothes, food, candles, fans, birds in cages, and all manner of cheap goods. The true street has a moderately ornamental wooden frontage, some of the shops being decorated with very elaborate designs, but though these were once resplendent with gold and scarlet, they are now so dingy and dirty as scarcely to look out of keeping with the rag-fair opposite. From these carved fronts project gigantic poles, with dangling signs, representing the trade of the owner, and gilded dragons uphold very varied signboards. Of course, the shops are all entirely open to the dusty street, glass windows being unknown luxuries.

## THE BOER WAR.

### NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

#### A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

The Queen has sent £4 to Patrick Emmett, of Knowles, near Birmingham, who has five sons at the war and a sixth enrolled in the Royal Reserve.

#### CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS FOR HOSPITAL SHIPS.

In answer to a question in Parliament the other day, Mr. Wyndham informed Count Moore that the matter of providing Catholic chaplains on hospital ships or transports returning to England with sick or wounded was not lost sight of, and arrangements had been made if the number of Catholics invalidated home on any transport were sufficiently large the military authorities at Cape Town had authority to engage a priest for the voyage.

#### FALLEN IN THE WAR.

On a plain wooden cross which marks where Maj.-General Hart's Irish Brigade fell thickest at Colenso, South Africa, is the following inscription:—

'Sacred to the memory of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Border Regiment, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Connaught Rangers, and Royal Dublin Fusiliers killed in action at Colenso on the 15th December, 1899.—R.I.P. "Theirs but to do and die."'

#### THE IRISH YEOMANRY.

The following were the officers in command of the Irish Yeomanry who were taken prisoners at Lindley in the early part of June:—

The battalion is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel B. E. Spragge, D.S.O., the second in command being Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Holland, the adjutant, Captain E. R. Robinson; the quartermaster, H. E. Dickinson; medical officer, F. A. Hadley, M.B.; and the veterinary surgeon, E. A. E. Fennerly.

The battalion comprised:—

The 46th Irish (Belfast) Company, under Captain R. A. Maude, Lieutenants Sir J. Power, J. Craig, C. D. Rutledge, and H. H. Montgomery.

The 54th Irish (Belfast) Company, under Captain J. F. Humby, Lieutenants F. J. Montgomery, J. R. Mitchell, C. S. Donnelly, and the Earl of Leitrim.

The 45th Irish (Dublin) Company, under Captain Lord Longford, Lieutenants Lord Ennismore, H. Villiers Stuart, T. R. Stannus, and J. G. Blackburn.

The 47th (Lord Donoughmore's Corps), under Captain C. L. Keith, Lieutenant R. Alexander, with Lieutenant H. J. Smyth as machine-gun commander.

The above was the formation of the corps, each company consisting of 123 men, or over 500 men.

#### THE NEWCASTLE CONVENT AND CHURCH.

The bad news which the nuns from Newcastle heard some time ago (says the South African *Catholic Magazine*) proved to be only too true. Their church is a complete ruin. The sacrilegious details are too revolting to dwell upon. The most rabid Continental sectaries could not have exhibited greater hatred of Catholicity than the 'pious Puritans' who invaded Natal. Whilst sympathising with the hardy-trying Sisters on the destruction of a home hallowed by so many sacred associations—a loss for which nothing can compensate—all their friends will congratulate them on the fact that the British Government will see that ample pecuniary indemnification will be made.

#### SIR JOHN E. C. POWER.

It was Sir John E. C. Power, not Sir John Talbot Power, who was killed when the Irish Yeomanry were taken prisoners by the Boers in the early part of June. He was a lieutenant in the 46th Company of the Irish Yeomanry, which left Dublin on March 2 for South Africa. He held the rank of captain in the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment. Sir John, who was the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Crampton Power, and was born in 1870, was a J.P. and D.L. for County Kilkenny, of which he was High Sheriff last year.

#### BUSHMEN WHO WOULD NOT BE MISSED.

The Rev. Father Timoney, chaplain to the New South Wales Bushmen, writing from Matabilland, on May 19, does not think much of some of the members of that contingent. Here is what he says:—

The majority of our troopers are good, honest fellows, but there is a small number of worthless adventurers, who, as far as I can learn, stand at the head of civilised nations for indecent language dishonesty, and even blasphemy. They could give points to the most vile soldiers of any European army in every word and action that tend to degrade humanity. They have no reverence for God or man. They would corrupt the Reds of Paris or the Carbonari of Italy. I am aware that I am using strong language. It but very feebly expresses my convictions on this subject, convictions formed after daily contact with such men. Every officer with eyes to see and ears to hear will confirm my statement, and it is only fair that the truth should be known to the public, who subscribed so generously to equip these ruffians. I repeat that these *mauvais sujets* are a small minority of the contingent.

The committee, which attributed to themselves so much honor in choosing the troopers, seemed to allow every man recommended by one of their friends to pass muster. A professional thief, known to the police on three Continents, and recognised by the police at Hobart, was a favorite with that renowned committee. Another man is in Salisbury Gaol awaiting the assizes. I could continue to give proof after proof of my statements, but it is a painful subject to pursue, and I shall not refer to it again.

#### LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT TUBMAN.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received by a friend in Dunedin from Lieutenant Tubman of the Fourth Contingent:—

Beira, East Africa, Monday, May 14.

'Here we are still marking time at Beira. We all thought we would have left here at least 10 days ago, but so much stores and ammunition, etc., arrived before us that the place became congested. However the line is clear now and we leave for the headquarters camp at Marandella on Wednesday morning. We are delighted to get away from here. I think Beira is one of the most unhealthy spots in Africa. For miles around the town there is nothing but swamp covered with mangrove, and it is on a clearing that we have our camp. The heat is intense, being at the moment I write about 100deg. in the shade. The atmosphere is very muggy which makes us all feel like "wet hens." The flies torment us in the day time, and at night the mosquitoes must needs have their turn. They have nearly devoured me. A lively place isn't it? We have a lot of sickness in camp. To-day there are over 30 in the hospital with fever, dysentery, colic, and prickly heat. I had a visitation from the flatter and the "itch," it causes nearly drove me frantic. I have been in bed for a week or so, but am now on a fair way to recovery. The troops landing here are composed of the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand Contingents, and the Imperial Yeomanry; and when all have arrived there will be close on 10,000 men all mounted.

We hear no war news here, as the only communication we have with Delagoa Bay is by steamer. All sorts of rumors of course reach us, but we have become very sceptical as to war intelligence. Yesterday we heard that Mafeking had fallen, and that a great battle had been fought in which the British lost 1200 men and the Boers 1000, but the news brought by a steamer which arrived from the south to-day contradicts these stories. Our horses feel the heat greatly and find the flies very troublesome. At a camp a few miles from us horse sickness broke out and 100 horses died. We have been more fortunate, having lost only two since we came ashore. One of them dropped dead yesterday, presumably with the heat. We have had no mail from New Zealand yet, and are all anxiously waiting letters from home. There goes the call for "stables," so I must look round to my division.'

One of the most popular hotels in Dunedin is the Shamrock, Rattray street, conducted by Messrs Coughlan Bros. No effort has been spared to ensure the comfort of boarders and the travelling public, and patrons of the Shamrock will find the proprietors the most obliging of hosts.—\*.\*

# Friends at Court.

## GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- August 5, Sunday.—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. Our Lady and Nives.
- " 6, Monday.—Transfiguration of Our Lord Jesus Christ.
- " 7, Tuesday.—St. Cajetan, Confessor.
- " 8, Wednesday.—St. Cyriacus and Companions, Martyrs.
- " 9, Thursday.—St. Emidius, Bishop and Martyr.
- " 10, Friday.—St. Lawrence, Martyr.
- " 11, Saturday.—St. Nystus, H., Pope and Martyr.

### THE TRANSFIGURATION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

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

### ST. LAWRENCE, DEACON AND MARTYR.

There are few martyrs whose names are so famous throughout the Church as that of St. Lawrence. His praises have been celebrated by St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, and other illustrious writers; innumerable churches have been erected in his honor, and his Feast has everywhere been kept as one of special devotion. The following is the history of his glorious combat and victory:— Brought up in Rome under the care of St. Sixtus, Lawrence received from his hands the sacred order of the Diaconate, and was appointed to the first place among the seven deacons who served the Roman Church. In this office he was entrusted with the charge of the sacred treasures and the distribution of alms, while at the same time he assisted the Pontiff in the solemn functions of the altar. When St. Sixtus was condemned to death under the Emperor Valerian, and was led forth to execution, Lawrence followed him, weeping. 'Father,' he cried, 'whither art thou going without thy son? O holy priest, whither art thou going without thy deacon? You were never wont to offer sacrifice without me your minister. In what have I displeased you? Have you found me wanting in my duty? Try me now, and see whether you have made choice of an unfit minister to dispense the Blood of the Lord.' Moved to compassion at the sight of his grief, St. Sixtus replied, 'I do not abandon you, my son; but a greater trial and more glorious victory are reserved for you, who are strong and in the vigor of youth. I am spared on account of my weakness and old age. In three days you shall follow me.' He then charged him to distribute at once the treasures of the Church amongst the poor. At these words the grief of Lawrence was converted into joy, and he lost no time in carrying into execution the last wishes of the Pontiff. Passing from house to house he sought out with care the poorest and most destitute of the faithful, and distributed amongst them the sacred treasures, not sparing even the gold and silver vessels used for the Holy Sacrifice. While thus employed he was summoned before the Prefect, who demanded the surrender of all the rich and precious ornaments which were reported to be placed under his care. To this Lawrence made answer: 'It is true indeed, O Prefect, that the Church possesses a treasure greater than any that the Emperor can boast of. Give but three days to put it in order and make an inventory; you can then come and take possession.' The day appointed having arrived, Lawrence collected together in front of the church a great crowd composed of the most pitiable objects of charity, among whom were to be seen the lame, the blind, the leper, and the infirm. He then went to the Prefect and invited him to come and see the treasures of the Church. Having brought him to the spot he thus addressed him: 'Behold, O Prefect, the treasures of which I spoke. The gold which you so eagerly desire is a vile and worthless metal, which too often leads mankind to sin. The heavenly light which these poor creatures enjoy is the only true gold. To this I will add pearls and precious stones—namely, the widows and consecrated virgins, who are the crown of the Church. Make use of them far the advantage of Rome, the Emperor, and yourself.' At these words the tyrant, transported with rage, declared that Lawrence should die, but only by inches, and amid new and unheard-of torments. Accordingly, having prepared a large gridiron, he ordered the saint to be stretched upon it and secured with chains. It was then suspended over a bed of burning coals, partly extinguished, so that the martyr's agony might be prolonged. While his flesh was being slowly consumed and the fire had begun to penetrate his very bones, the face of Lawrence shone with a heavenly light and a sweet fragrance was exhaled from his burning flesh. At length, looking towards the judge with a cheerful and smiling countenance, he exclaimed: 'Let my body be now turned; one side is sufficiently broiled.' When this had been done by the tyrant's orders, after a time he exclaimed: 'It is now dressed and it is time to eat.' Then praying with much fervor for the conversion of Rome, watered by the blood of so many martyrs, he gave up his soul to God, A.D. 258.

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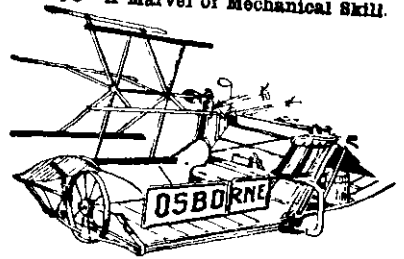
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Established 1871.

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Specialties in Hunting, Race, and  
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Ladies' and Children's Saddles in variety.  
Every description of HARNESS made on the  
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No piecework.

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Noted for well-fitting & durable Collars.

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(Late R. J. B. Yule).

SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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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Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and  
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RAILWAY HOTEL  
THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity  
to both Railway Stations, thereby offering  
great facility to the travelling public of  
being able to leave by the early trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in  
time, a porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably  
furnished, and the Fittings and Accommoda-  
tion throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the  
Choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX  
Beer always on tap.

Table d'Hotel daily from 12 to 2, and Meals  
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Established 1880.

Full particulars supplied to Bona Fide  
Purchasers only.

Hotel, Rangitikei, Rent £4 per week, price  
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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.

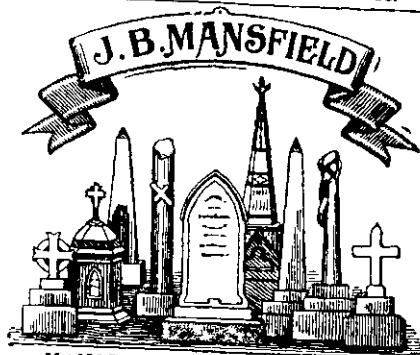
Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the  
Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.



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Near Railway Station,  
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RODERICK MACKENZIE,

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

The Hotel is newly built, has excellent  
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The position is central to post office, rail-  
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The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky  
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All the Liquors kept are of the best  
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THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE of the  
REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA  
COAL for every purpose is so universally  
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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  
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The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be  
delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,

General Manager

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

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A. SMITH PROPRIETOR  
(Late of Alexandra South).

Having purchased the above popular and  
centrally-situated Hotel, and having con-  
siderably added to and improved the accom-  
modation, the Proprietor hopes, by strict  
attention to the requirements of his cus-  
tomers, to obtain a fair share of support.  
Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find  
all the comforts of a home. Suites of Rooms  
for Families. Charges strictly Moderate.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—

Is LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.  
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best  
of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.  
A Night Porter in attendance.

A. SMITH PROPRIETOR.  
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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JOHN COLLINS (late of the Al Hotel,  
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Having leased the above centrally situated  
Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer  
First-Class Accommodation to the general  
public. The building has undergone a  
thorough renovation from floor to ceiling.  
The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well  
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Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find  
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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.  
A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON  
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The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits  
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CHARGES MODERATE.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

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Are worthy of our Support.



## Irish News.

**ANTRIM.—More Orange Rowdism in Belfast.**—That the Orange Jingoist out on a celebrating tour is no respecter of person or property has recently been amply verified. On Friday evening (says the Belfast *Examiner*, June 9.) the loyalists of Whitehouse districts manifested their gaiety and their zeal for the Empire in their customary manner, that is to say by attacking and wrecking the houses of their Catholic neighbors, where, in isolated localities, the same could be done with safety. In the direction of the White-well Road the house of a most respectable Catholic widow named Moran was assailed with stones, and seven panes of glass were smashed, several of the missiles passing into the dwelling. We understand that in at least two cases the near relatives of the parties attacked are either at the front in South Africa or awaiting orders to proceed there. No doubt there have been other instances of a similar kind elsewhere in Ulster. It is surely a pretty commentary upon the present state of political topey-turvydom that gangs of cowardly Orange stay-at-homes should find pastime in the wrecking of the dwellings of Catholics, whose sons are at the front fighting the battles of the British Empire. This may truthfully be described as the irony of fate.

**ARMAGH.—Tenants' Grievances.**—The tenant farmers of Ulster are waking up to the many disabilities under which they labor. At a meeting of the County Armagh Tenants Defence Association held at Lisadian, under the presidency of Mr. John Mills, the following resolutions were passed:—"That we can have no confidence in the Land Courts owing to their method of fixing fair rents, and the great expense entailed by the tenants in long and tedious litigation; we call on the Government to end dual ownership by passing into law a Compulsory Land Purchase Act, and have it administered by men in whom the tenants can have some confidence; and we call upon our representatives in Parliament to redeem the pledge they made at their election to urge upon the Government to do so. That, as Ulstermen and farmers, we condemn in the most emphatic manner the action of the Chief Commissioners, whose sole duty (to our mind) seems to be at the recent sittings in the North of Ireland to snatch from us the inadequate reductions made on our rents by the Sub-Commissioners—reductions which of themselves are worthless owing to the depressed state of agriculture and the ever-increasing cost of labor. That farming in Ulster can be only properly understood by men who have been accustomed to live in the North of Ireland, and who are practical farmers themselves, and we further object to the very objectionable course of the Government in sending men as sub-commissioners, who have no adequate knowledge of the Ulster Customs, and the vast improvements made by the tenants."

**CLARE.—Lord O'Brien of Kilfenora.**—Sir Peter O'Brien has taken the title of Lord O'Brien of Kilfenora. Kilfenora is a small hamlet in West Clare, where the new lord has some property. It was formerly the seat of an ancient bishopric; the Bishop of Galway now administers the See. The village contains in the local churchyard one of the most perfect specimens of the Celtic Cross in existence.

**CORK.—Death of a Priest.**—The death of Rev. Martin Nolan, C.M., of St. Vincent's, Cork, which took place on May 18, is widely regretted. A native of County Tipperary, where he was born 40 years ago, he studied first in the Diocesan College, Ennis, and afterwards in Maynooth. On being ordained he joined the Congregation of the Mission, in which body he labored assiduously until death. His remains were interred at St. Joseph's Blackrock.

**DOWN.—Death of a Venerable Lady.**—Another link in the chain which binds the present to the past has been severed (says the *Irish Weekly*) by the death of Mrs. Lowry, which took place at her residence, Ballykeel, Hilltown, County Down. Mrs. Lowry was perhaps one of the best known ladies in the County Down, and her superior character and connections earned for her the highest opinions and supreme respect, not alone of her large circle of personal acquaintances, but of those to whom she was known only by repute. Mrs. Lowry was daughter to Mr. James Conalty, a well-known merchant who resided at Decamote, Leitrim, and was born upwards of 90 years ago at that place. At an early age she and her two sisters—the late Mrs. Barns, wife to Dr. Barns, Glasgow, and the late Mrs. O'Neill, Kilcoo—were sent to the school of Miss Whitley, then a high-class educational establishment which flourished in Belfast. Here she made the acquaintance of Lord O'Hagan and his sister, Lady O'Hagan, who was afterwards Abbess of the celebrated Convent of Kenmare, County Kerry. The friendship lasted throughout their school days, and was strengthened when the more stern realities of life were encountered after their education had finished. During their lifetime the warm bonds of friendship were never broken, and when the inevitable parting came Mrs. Lowry's grief was very great. In 1831 deceased was married to Mr. John Lowry, of Ballykeel, who died half a century ago, leaving behind him a young and helpless family. Mrs. Lowry had the glorious satisfaction of seeing three of her sons called to the priesthood, and four daughters to a conventual life. Of her sons only three survive her, the Rev. James Lowry having died seven years ago. The surviving sons are Rev. John Lowry, P.P., Lisburn; Rev. A. Lowry, C.C., Mayobridge; and Mr. Edward Lowry, J.P., Ballykeel. Her eldest daughter succeeded Lady O'Hagan as Abbess of Kenmare Convent, and for over 22 years the poor of County Kerry had the benefit of her endeavors and charity. Six years ago this estimable lady was called to her reward. Sister Raphael and Sister Stanislaus are members of the Order of the Poor Clares, Newry, and a fourth daughter, Agnes, died in Armagh Convent during her novitiate. The most convincing proof, if such were wanted, of the estimation in which deceased and her family were

held was afforded at the funeral. From far and near mourners came to pay a last sad tribute to the deceased, and the *cortège* which followed the remains to Cabra Churchyard was the largest seen in the district for many years.

**DUBLIN.—Charitable Bequests.**—The late Mr. Edmund Murray, of the *Irish Times*, left £750 for Dublin Catholic charities and £1800 for Masses to be said for the repose of his soul and the souls of his parents. One thousand pounds of this latter sum was left to his cousin, the Rev. Edmond Hogan, S.J., who is one of the three executors.

**A New Training College for the Christian Brothers.**—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin laid the foundation stone of a new novitiate and training college for the Christian Brothers at Marino, Clontarf, on Sunday, 10th June. The house at present occupied by the Brothers is wholly inadequate for the demands made upon it by the large body of novices and the training staff. The new building must necessarily be very extensive. It is to be the head house and general novitiate of the institute, from which will be governed the various branches, and teachers sent to them, not only in Ireland, but also in India, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, Newfoundland, and Gibraltar.

**Death of a Member of the Passionist Order.**—A zealous Passionist priest has passed away in the person of the Rev. Norbert McGettigan, who died at Mount Argus, near Dublin, aged 57. He was nephew of the late Dr. McGettigan, Primate of All Ireland, and was Rector in Belfast, London, and St. Mungo's Retreat, Glasgow. He was a most saintly priest, and expressed to the last his gratitude that he was allowed to die with the penitential garb of the Passion about him.

**KERRY.—A Terrific Thunderstorm.**—A Cahirciveen, County Kerry, correspondent reports that a terrific thunderstorm broke over Waterville and district on Sunday evening, June 3, partly destroying the spire of the Protestant church and setting fire to the out-offices of the residence of Mr. Fitzgerald, J.P. Mrs. Sullivan, a farmer's wife, of Murreigh, was killed, and her husband and children rendered insensible; whilst four miles distant the sister of John Hayes, a farmer, was instantly killed and his wife injured. Some children in remote districts are reported killed.

**Death of a Franciscan.**—Deep regret was felt in Killarney on the announcement of the death of the Very Rev. Father Jarlath Prendergast, Superior of the Franciscan Friary. Born on 17th September, 1840, he early evinced a vocation for the priesthood, and chose the Order of St. Francis. When he had finished his course of studies he was ordained a priest at Liège in 1868, and returned home to Ireland. His superiors located him at Killarney, and since that time, with about an interval of eighteen months spent at Forest Gate, London, he was a familiar figure in and around the district.

**LEITRIM.—Death of a Centenarian.**—Mr. Patrick McAuley, who died recently at his residence, Altavra, Creevelea, County Leitrim, reached the ripe old age of 103 years. He was in full possession of all his faculties up to the morning of his death, and on the previous day was seen to take his customary walk over the farm, the fields of which he trod for so many years. The immense procession which followed his remains to the family burial ground of Aughalooby, Drumkeerin, testified to the esteem in which he was held by the people of the neighborhood.

**MEATH.—Golden Jubilee of a Priest.**—The golden jubilee of the Very Rev. P. Fagan, V.F., for 30 years the parish priest of Rochfort Bridge, County Meath, was marked by the presentation of addresses from priests born in the parish and those who had been curates there under Father Fagan; from the people of the parish (who presented a handsome carriage); from the boys of the Temperance Sodality, and the children of St. Joseph's Deaf and Dumb Institute. High Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney, Bishop of Meath, and a special discourse for the occasion was preached by Father Gavin, C.P., a native of the parish.

**MONAGHAN.—The Duke of Connaught's Residence.**—The Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, has rented for the summer season the castle and demesne of Castle Blayney, County Monaghan, the residence of Lord Francis Clinton-Hope. A five years' lease will be entered into should that period suit the requirements of his Royal Highness. The demesne is one of the most charming estates in Ireland.

**TIPPERARY.—Beatification of a Sister of Charity.**—Amongst the Chinese martyrs recently beatified was Miss Alice O'Sullivan, sister of the Rev. D. O'Sullivan, who is one of the Vincentian Fathers. Miss O'Sullivan joined the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and was with the Sisters in China when in an outbreak somewhat like the present disturbance in China she and her companions were cruelly put to death. She received her early education from the Presentation Sisters, Clonmel, where the announcement of her beatification was received with gratification by the Catholic population. The martyrs suffered in China, Tonquin, and Cochin China. Sixty-three of the number were natives; the remaining 14 were missionary bishops, priests, and nuns belonging to the Vincentian Fathers, the Foreign Missions, and the Dominican and Franciscan Orders.

**TYRONE.—Golden Jubilee of a Priest.**—On Pentecost Sunday there was celebrated in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Omagh, the golden jubilee in the priesthood of the Right Rev. Monsignor M'Namee, P.P., V.F. The public celebration came rather as a surprise upon the venerable pastor. It should not, however, for notwithstanding his well-known aversion to anything in the nature of display, still fifty years a priest, forty-eight of which he spent amongst a people remarkable for their Catholic spirit, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The curates of the parish entertained

Monsignor M'Namee and the other clergy to a sumptuous dinner on the following Monday evening, and afterwards the clergy met in the Loretto Convent, where the nuns held a reception in honor of the event, and made a beautiful presentation to the Right Rev. Parish Priest, after which a grand repast was served, and a sacred play and concert by the boarders brought the day's celebrations to a joyful close. On Tuesday and Wednesday the children of the Convent and Christian Brothers' schools presented addresses, and the people of Omagh held a supper and made a presentation.

#### GENERAL.

**The Queen and the Railway Benevolent Society.**—The Queen has forwarded to the Irish branch of the Railway Benevolent Society a cheque for £50 as a donation towards the funds.

**A Fine Old Irish Name.**—It is stated that the first to get a commission in the Irish Guards is a gentleman rejoicing in the fine old Hibernian name of Oppenheim—a cognomen evidently 'made in Germany.'

**Stocking Irish Rivers with American Fish.**—The White Star Liner Oceanic on May 16 brought to Ireland a novel consignment in the shape of 700,000 eggs of America's famous fish, the shad. The eggs were consigned to Mr. Moreton Flewen, who purposes to turn them loose in the river Shannon, with the object of ascertaining whether the fish can be acclimatised in Ireland. The general opinion amongst experts is that the experiment will prove successful, and lead to others upon a more extended and systematic scale. The shad is a fish of the herring kind, and is highly prized for food in the United States.

**Irish Pipes and Regimental Bands.**—An officer of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, replying to a statement in the Press that Irish pipes were unsuitable for regimental bands, states that for many years the 4th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (the Tyrone Regiment) has had a band of Irish war pipes, and better marching music there could not be. The Tyrone Regiment was the first to revive the old Irish war pipe, the officers taking a great deal of trouble and care in obtaining the very best information to enable them to resuscitate this most ancient form of martial music of Ireland, dating back, at any rate, according to the best authority, to the year A.D. 506.

#### GERMAN CATHOLIC PRINCES.

At the time of the so-called Reformation (says the *Catholic Times*) all the reigning princely houses of Germany left the Church, except the two houses of Habsburg and Bavaria, not for the sake of the 'beschränkte und hartnäckige Monch' of Wittenberg, as a Protestant member of the Berlin University lately called him before his hearers, but for the sake of the rich German princely bishoprics, abbeys, etc., which then covered the third part of the area of Germany. But soon after the so-called Reformation many members of the reigning German dynasties returned to the Church, among them the Queen of Sweden, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, besides one reigning branch of the Bavarian Palatine line. The return of Protestant German princes and princesses to the Catholic Church has gone on ever since the 'Reformation' to our days, when the Queen of Bavaria, a Prussian Prince, a Prince of Mecklenburg, have become Catholics.

To-day the reigning families of Germany have a great many Catholic members, amongst them 52 Catholic Princes. Saxony-Wettin has 24 Catholic Princes, Hohenzollern eight, Württemberg nine, Lippe eight, Mecklenburg three. Only Baden, Nassau, Schwarzburg, and Reuss have no Catholic Princes. In Baden the Catholic line of Hohenzollern, and in Württemberg the Catholic line of the Dukes of Württemberg, will soon ascend the throne. To the Catholic houses of Habsburg and Witterbach, Bavaria, the 20 million German Catholics are indebted for being Catholics to-day. They kept faithfully to the Church and to the German Empire, whilst the Protestant German Princes allied themselves with France, Sweden and the Sultan, the chief of Islam. At no distant time, as indicated, the whole of Southern Germany, i.e., Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden, and in Northern Germany, Saxony, will be ruled by Catholic dynasties. Protestant papers often speak of a Protestant German Empire. But the 'Reichsverfassung' does not know a Protestant Empire; and in case of the German Emperor becoming a Catholic, he is quite free to do so just as every German subject. The German Protestants count 32 millions against the 20 million Catholics. But putting aside the millions of modern Protestant pagans and Social Democrats, there are more Catholic than Protestant Christians in Germany.

Tussicura, Wild Cherry Pectoral Balm, the famous remedy for coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, has the largest sale of any throat and lung medicine in New Zealand. Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of bronchitis, cough, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, experience delightful and immediate relief, and to those who are subject to colds on the chest it is invaluable, as it effects a complete cure. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the throat and giving strength to the voice, and it neither allows a cough or asthma to become chronic nor consumption to develop. Consumption has never been known to exist where coughs have been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain. Beware of coughs. Remember every disease has its commencement, and consumption is no exception to this rule. Obtainable from Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Limited, and all merchants throughout the Colony. Price, 2s 6d.—\*.\*

#### THE AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

SPEAKING recently at a meeting of the committee of the Australian Catholic Congress his Eminence Cardinal Moran explained what arrangements had been made with regard to ensuring the success of the Congress. His Eminence said it was not proposed to bring the Congress into the controversial arena, and it was intended to be very different indeed from a mere literary tournament. It was intended to lay before the public what Catholic teaching is, not what it is misrepresented to be, and to present to the public correctly the tenets of the Church, the teachings and maxims of the Church. Considering the many prejudices which had beset the Catholic Church during the past centuries it was no wonder that there should be some misrepresentations and misunderstandings. They only desired that those tenets and maxims which guided the Church should be presented in their true aspect. Sometimes, for instance, people said that the Catholic people were intent on pursuing their Protestant fellow-citizens with hatred and enmity. There was nothing more remote from Catholic wishes or from the teachings of the Catholic Church, because while it impugned all error it did not pursue the persons who had imbibed those errors, many of whom acted conscientiously. The errors of many who acted in good faith were of the mind and not of the heart. It was no part of the duty of a Catholic to sit in judgment on the conscience of another. He hoped that those who had been led into the paths of error would thereafter be united in the one true fold. So far from wounding the sensibilities of their non-Catholic fellow-citizens, they invited them to the Congress. He thought he could promise that not a single sentence would be uttered at the Congress that would give offence to their most delicate Protestant friends. The latter would be quite free to join in all the discussions, and he hoped they would be able to learn a great deal.

#### IN THE SOCIAL QUESTIONS

which were every day cropping up it was necessary that Catholic doctrine and teaching should not be misunderstood. The Catholic Church had always upheld liberty, equality, and fraternity in the true sense, but not as proclaimed by revolutionists. The Australasian Congress would bring them into line with master-minds of the old world. Papers would be received from leading writers in science and religion in different parts of the world, which would help to break the barrier of comparative isolation in which Australia stood to the older countries. Every day attacks are made on the Church, attacks which vary just as we have seen lately in the military arena. We must equip ourselves, so to speak, with up-to-date arms, so that on the battle-field the victory will rest with truth.

Already he had received a number of promises of papers which would be contributed, some of them by the ablest writers in the United States and in England and Ireland, in addition to writers in our own colonies, and some very important papers would be contributed from Rome. During the past few days the Hon. Dr. Grace of New Zealand had sent in a most interesting paper. It was expected that there would be a large influx of visitors from Victoria, Queensland, and the other colonies, even from Western Australia and New Zealand.

#### AS TO THE PROCEDURE,

some of the details which were at first tentatively fixed had had to be altered. The Congress would open on September 10, and would continue through the week. On Thursday, September 13, for instance, it was at first intended that there should be a harbor excursion at noon, followed by a conversation in the Town Hall in the evening. The expansion of the number of subjects that would come up for discussion had caused that to be altered. In the morning there would be a 'school day' at the Cardinal's Hall, the excursion would take place at noon, and in the evening his Excellency the Governor would entertain the members of the Congress at an evening party at Government House, thus showing that his Excellency entertained the most friendly feelings toward them. The range of subjects for discussion was so large that they would have to take place in different buildings. On Tuesday evening, September 11, there was to be a musical evening in the Town Hall, which promised to be a great success. A choir of 1000 voices from our Catholic schools was already in training and Signor Hazon would act as conductor.

#### THE SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

were divided for convenience into six sections—Catholic apologetics, education, history and missions, social questions, science and sacred art, and ethnology and statistics, and it was likely that each of these sections would be further subdivided—the four colleges—St. John's College, Manly College, St. Ignatius's College, and St. Joseph's, Hunter's Hill—had intimated their intention of making arrangements in connection with the Congress, and the presidents had been requested to name two secretaries who would intimate the wishes of the Superiors of the colleges to the Congress. Besides the Schools Day, it was proposed to have a Catholic Young Men's Society Day. This special sitting would probably be in the Guild Hall. The Catholic Young Men's Societies in Victoria and Queensland had expressed a desire to take part. To encourage this feature of the Congress, the Archbishop of Melbourne gave a prize of 10 guineas for the best paper to be competed for in Melbourne.

At the close of the meeting the following subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of the Congress were announced:—The Archbishop of Melbourne, £100; Bishop Moore (Ballarat), £100; the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney, £100; the Hon. J. T. Toohy, £25; the Hon. T. Dalton, £25; Dr. Joseph Beattie, £25; Major Froehill, £5 5s; Mr. John Donelan, £2 2s; Mr. O'Farrell, £2; Dean Slattery, £5 5s; the Marist Fathers, £5 5s; Mr. T. J. Purcell, £2 2s; Mr. D. O'Connor, £2 2s; Mr. J. F. Hennessey, £2 2s.

**Important**

TO HOUSEWIVES. Prices **HONDAI-LANKA** Ceylon Packed and Sealed Teas in packets and boxes. **DIAMOND JUBILEE BRAND**—X 1/10, XX 2/1, XXX 2/2, XXXX 2/6. **MAHARAJAH BRAND**—Souchong 1/9, Pekoe Souchong 1/11. Finest or Flowery Pekoe 2/7, Broken Orange Pekoe 2/4.

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Is day by day adding more victories to its already large list.

The DUNEDIN CHAMPIONSHIPS resulted—  
STERLINGS, first, second and third.

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They are the most beautiful, the strongest, the best built and the easiest running machines in the market

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Christchurch, Ashburton, Dunedin.

The **BEST**  
Is none too good for you!  
Ride  
**MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLES**

SUPREME IN  
SWIFTNESS, SYMMETRY, STRENGTH.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Ltd.**  
New Zealand Headquarters: **DUNEDIN.**

**FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,**  
WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

Also Importers of

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

WAREHOUSE AND BONDED STORES:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE,

**CHRISTCHURCH.**

**W A V E R L E H O T E L**,  
QUEEN STREET,  
A U C K L A N D.

MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to  
notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to  
Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

**C O S S E N S A N D B L A C K, L T D.,**  
ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS AND  
IRON FOUNDERS  
CRAWFORD STREET DUNEDIN.

Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic  
Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator  
Castings, Iron and Steel Fluming, Dredge Machinery Tumblers,  
Buckets, Links, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearing.

We have just added to our Plant a Wheel Moulding Machine  
capable of making wheels up to 12ft. diameter, with any number of  
teeth, or width of face, shrouded or unshrouded.

Having greatly enlarged our premises and plant, we are in a  
position second to none to execute all orders entrusted to us.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Repairs of Every Description of Engineering and  
Blacksmith Work Promptly Executed.

**T H O M S O N, B R I D G E R A N D C O.,**  
DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER  
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Fencing Wire (plain and galvanised),  
Barbed Wire, Sheep and Rabbit Netting, Fencing  
Standard in, 'Kiwi' and 'Reliance.'  
Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all  
kinds of Farmers' requirements  
in Hardware.

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, and all Building Requisites, also  
of Churns, Butter Workers, Printers, Milk Vats, and all  
Dairy Implements.

General, Builders', and Furnishing Ironmongery, Electro-Plated  
Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., in great variety.

PRICES LOW.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when  
required.

Totara and Black Pine, to any description, from our own mills at  
OWAKA.

**T H O M S O N, B R I D G E R A N D C O.,**

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

For **STYLISH,**  
**RELIABLE** Boots and Shoes

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95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly  
coming to hand. SEE WINDOWS.

**A.T.A.**

W. J. FRASER, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Art Tailor, OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE  
WELLESLEY STREET, AUCKLAND.



**FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS**

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| <p><b>FIRST.</b><br/>Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.</p> | <p><b>SECOND.</b><br/>On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.</p> | <p><b>THIRD.</b><br/>Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.</p> | <p><b>FOURTH.</b><br/>Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.</p> | <p><b>FIFTH.</b><br/>The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.</p> |
|---|---|---|---|--|

**Commercial.**

(For week ending August 1.)

**MR. J. A. CHAPMAN**, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows:  
**BANKS.**—National, from 3/3/6 to 3/4/6; New South Wales, from 39/0/0 to 40/0/0; Union of Australia, Ltd., 35/0/0 to 36/0/0 Bank of Australasia, 65/0/0 to 65/10/0.  
**INSURANCE.**—National, from 17/9 to 18/6; New Zealand, 3/1/0 to 3/2/0; South British, 3/2/0 to 3/3/0; Standard, 16/6 to 17/0.  
**SHIPPING.**—New Zealand Shipping, from 4/15/0 to 4/17/6; Union Steam, 10/5/0 to 10/7/6.  
**COAL.**—Westport from 4/1/0 to 4/2/0.  
**LOAN AND AGENCY.**—Commercial Property and Finance Company, from 5/0 to 5/6; National Mortgage, 28/0 to 29/0; Perpetual Trustees, 12/6 to 13/0; Trustees and Executors, 29/6 to 30/6.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Kaiapoi Woollen Co., from 6/5/0 to 6/6/0; Mornington Tramway, 16/0 to 16/6; Mosgiel Woollen, 43/0 to 4/4/0; New Zealand Drug, 2/12/0 to 2/13/0; New Zealand Drug, new issue, 1/18/6 to 1/19/0; Milburn Lime and Cement, 2/0/0 to 2/1/0; do., new issue, 19/6 to 20/6; Otago Daily Times, 13/12/0 to 13/14/0; Emu Bay Railway, 7/6 to 8/6; Wellington Woollen, 5/0/0 to 5/5/0; Silverton Tram, 4/11/0 to 4/16/0; New Zealand Refrigerating, 1/5/0 to 1/7/0; Roslyn Tramway, 5/3 to 5/9.  
**GOLDFIELDS.**—Reefton: Big River Extended, from 7/0 to 8/0; Keep-it-Dark, 23/0 to 24/6; Alpine Extended, 1/5 to 2/0; Croesus Paparoa, 3/6 to 4/0.  
**BREEDING COMPANIES.**—Chatto Creek, 21/0 to 22/6; Clyde 86/0 to 88/0; Dunedin, 11/0 to 12/0; Empire, 5/10/0 to 5/12/6; Enterprise, 113/0 to 118/0; Evan's Flat, 22/0 to 24/0; Etrick, 2/6 to 3/0; Golden Gate, 112/6 to 151/0; Golden Beach, 41/0 to 43/6; Golden Point, 23/0 to 24/0; Tuapeka, 23/0 to 24/0; Vincent, 65/0 to 67/0; Hartley and Riley, 10/19/0 to 11/2/0; Jutland Flat, 2/3 to 2/6 (contrib.); Macraes Flat, 4/0 to 5/0; Golden Run, 51/0 to 53/0; Golden Terrace, 8/0 to 9/0; Magnetic, 58/0 to 59/0; Matau, 4/15/0 to 4/18/0; Molyneux Hydraulic (B), 28/0 to 29/0; Nevis, 23/0 to 27/0; Otago, 18/6 to 20/0; Upper Waipori, 3/0 to 3/6; Waimumu, 26/0 to 27/6; Sunlight, 21/0 to 22/0; Cromwell, 93/6; to 98/0 (prem); Riverbank, 4/8 to 5/0; Nil Desperandum, 14/0 to 15/0 Klondyke, 12/0 to 16/0; Waikaka Forks, 6d to 1/0; Dunstan Leads, 28/6 to 30/0; Ophir, 3/6 to 4/0; Golden Gravel, 1/1 to 1/3; Dunstan Pioneer, 1/6 dis; Golden Reward, 6d to 1/0; Halfway House, 31/0 to 36/0; Central Electric, 76/0 to 77/6; Gold King, 5/0 to 6/0, Vincent Extended, 41/6 to 44/0; Electric, 53/0 to 54/0.  
**SLICING COMPANIES.**—Moonlight (contrib.), 13/0 to 14/0; Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), 6/9 to 7/0; Deep Stream, 18/0 to 19/0

**PRODUCE.**

**Napier, July 26.**—Messrs Nelson received the following cable from the C.C. and D Company to-day:—Frozen meat market—Today's quotations: Best Canterbury, 4d; Dunedin, Southland, not quoted; Napier, North Island, 3½d. Lamb, first quality, 4½d; second, 4½d.  
**London, July 26.**—The wheat market is slow, tending downwards. The excessive heat in Europe is improving the crop reports. Australian cargoes afloat are quoted at 39s; parcels, 29s 6d.  
**London, July 28.**—Frozen Meat—Mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 3½d; Dunedin and Southland, 3½d; North Island, 3 9-16d. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 1½d; fair average quality (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4 1-16d. River Plate crossbred and merino wethers, 3 7-16d. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality): Ox forequarters, 2½d; hindquarters, 1½d.

**SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.**

**Invercargill prices current:**—  
 Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 10d, factory, 1s 1d; bulk, 1s; eggs, 10d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L2 10s per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s; flour, L6 10s to L7 5s; oatmeal, L9 10s to L10; pollard, L1; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail—Fresh butter, 1s, factory, 1s 3d; bulk, 1s 2d; eggs, 1s per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt; flour, 200lbs, 14s; 50lb, 4s; oatmeal, 50lb, 6s; 25lb, 3s 6d; pollard, 6s 6d per bag; bran, 3s 6d per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.  
**MR. F. MEENAN**, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: Medium to good feed 1s 6d to 1s 7d; milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d. Good demand. Wheat: milling, 2s 6d; fowls' 1s 6d to 2s. Potatoes: Market full: Best Northern, L2 to L2 2s 6d; Southern, 3s; Kidneys, for seed, 10s. Chaff: Medium to good, L2 to L2 10s. Hay: Ryegrass L2 5s, to L2 15s. Straw: loose, 28s; pressed, 27s. Flour: Sacks, L6, 50lbs, L6 10s. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d, factory, 11d to 1s 0½d. Cheese: Dairy 5½d; factory, 5½d

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:—  
**OATS**—We submitted a catalogue of medium feed, for which there was no competition. The bulk was therefore passed-in. Good to prime feed, suitable for shipment, is in fair demand at late quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6d p r bushel (sacks extra).  
**WHEAT**—The market for prime milling is quiet at late quotations. Good whole fowl wheat meets fair demand at 2s to 2s 1d; broken and damaged, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).  
**POTATOES**—The market is over-supplied, and values have again receded. We quote: Best Derwents, L2, others, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d per ton (sacks in).  
**CHAFF**—We offered a quantity of medium to good oaten sheaf. Good to prime quality is the only class meeting any demand, and is saleable at L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; medium to good, L2 to L2 5s per ton (bags extra).  
**STRAW**—Full supplies to hand, which are difficult to quit at reduced prices.  
**TRIMPS**—The market is glutted. We offered about 35 tons, most of which was held over for private sale owing to lack of competition.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—  
**WHEAT**—No change to report. Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks in).  
**OATS**—Market quiet and prices unaltered. Milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6½d per bushel (sacks extra).  
**CHAFF**—Market slightly easier. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 5s to L2 10s; medium, L1 17s 6d to L2 3s 6d per ton (bags extra).  
**POTATOES**—Demand dull and prices lower. Best Derwents, 37s 6d to 40s per ton (bags in).

**WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.**

**London, July 25.**—At the tallow sales 1550 casks were offered and 825 sold. Mutton: Fine, 27s 6d; medium, 26s; Beef: Fine, 27s; medium, 25s 6d.  
**London, July 26.**—The Bradford wool market is steady. Common sixties, 20½d; super, 21½d.  
 New Zealand basins, average strained, 9½d.  
 Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—  
**RABBITSKINS**—Not many offering. Prices firm. Winter greys

# J. G. WARD & CO. WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, AND MANURE MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS,

Full Stocks of Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Manures, Seeds, etc., kept, and Farmers are asked to call upon us before purchasing their requirements.

## Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

AGENTS FOR—Massey-Harris Implements. Huddart, Parker Steamers. Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures.  
MANAGING AGENTS FOR—Ocean Beach Freezing Works, (Birt & Co., Limited, Proprietors).

## BOUSKILL AND McNAB

THREE FIRST AWARDS AND SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AT THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1899.

These Awards were gained by work manufactured on our premises, Symonds street, and distanced all competing work, both local and imported. We invite inspection of our large stock of

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

The Largest Stock of Designs of IRON TOMB RAILINGS in the Colony. Designs and Prices forwarded Free on Application.

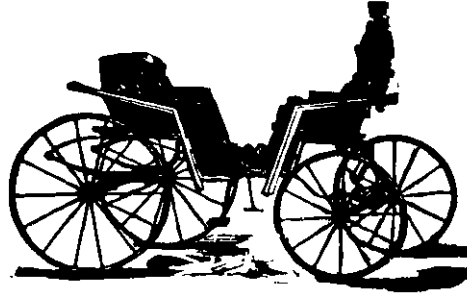
Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

BOUSKILL AND McNAB,  
SYMONDS STREET,  
AUCKLAND.

## DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Princes street South, Dunedin.

HORDERN & WHITE



Have now on hand Single and Double Buggies, Station Waggonettes, Spring Carts, etc. First award for Carriages at New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 1889-90.

## The CLEVELAND.

A BICYCLE of HONEST VALUE.

Perfection is attained simply by not resting on Past Achievements as Final.

## The ROVER.

The PIONEER of the PRESENT DAY CYCLE.

Write for Catalogues to the Sole Agents—

MASON, STRUTHERS AND CO.,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

## UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Flora	Fri., Aug., 3	3 p.m. D'din
Talune	Aug., 5	2 30 p.m. Tr'n
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Flora	Fri., Aug., 3	3 p.m. D'din
Moura	Fri., Aug., 10	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Talune	Aug., 5	2 30 p.m. Tr'n
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—		
Waikare	Thurs., Aug., 9	2 p.m. D'din
WESTPORT Direct		

Cargo only.

Kini	Sat., Aug., 4	3 p.m. D'din
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\* Calls at Nelson if required.

And via New Plymouth and Greymouth. Calls at Oamaru.

GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU  
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and  
NAPIER  
Cargo only.

Janet Nicoll	Thurs., Aug., 2	3 p.m. D'din
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SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.

TONGA, SAMOA and FIJI—

Ovalau	(From Auckland)
	Wed., Sept., 5
TONGA, FIJI and SYDNEY.	(From Auckland.)

Hauroto	Thurs., Aug., 9
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TAHITI and RARATONGA.

Taviuni	(From Auckland.)
	Tues., Aug., 28

## J. AND W. GRANT

Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and Coachbuilders, Temuka.

J. and W. G., in thanking the public for their support in the past, beg to solicit a continuance of the same. As we have now a very complete stock for carrying on our several branches, and having secured the services of one of the best painters in the Colony, we have now a very strong staff of men in their different lines.

Shoeing, as usual, a speciality.

## SCOTIA HOTEL

Corner of  
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the Police Force, Dunedin and Ashburton), Proprietor.

Having leased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now prepared to offer first-class accommodation to families, boarders, and the general public.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

## JAMES SHAND AND CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND  
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

Offices: 209 Hereford Street.

Bond and Warehouse: Oxford Terrace.  
CHRISTCHURCH. N.Z.

## MOFFATT AND CO.,

WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
Aerated Water & Cordial Manufacturers,

ESK STREET,  
INVERCARGILL.

## HITCHINGS AND MILSOM,

ASHBURTON

For Aerated Waters and Cordials

Best Value in the Colony.

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN NOTIFYING our numerous Customers and the Public generally that the COAL BUSINESS of the DUNEDIN AND SUBURBAN COAL COMPANY and that of Messrs. JAMES GIBSON AND CO., LIMITED, have been amalgamated as from the 1st JUNE, 1900, and will in future be carried on under the style of the DUNEDIN AND SUBURBAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, in Vogel Street, under the management of Mr. F. J. GUNN.

The Combined Firms have now a large plant at their disposal, and customers favoring them with their orders may rely on receiving prompt attention.

For the convenience of our customers orders will continue to be received at our Office in Castle Street, as well as at our Head Office in Vogel Street.

The Company hope by careful attention to the requirements of customers to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage accorded to both Companies in the past.

THE DUNEDIN AND SUBURBAN  
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAMES GIBSON AND CO., LIMITED.

"DEAR ME! I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest Store you pass; they All Keep it."

14d to 11½d; early do, 13d to 13½d; autumns, 9d to 12d; summers 6d to 9d; blacks, up to 26d per lb.

**SHEEPSKINS**—Market unchanged.

**HIDES**—Demand steady. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 1½d; medium and cow hides, 3½d to 3½d; light, 2d to 3d per lb.

**TALLOW**—Market firm. Best rendered mutton, 17s 6d to 20s; medium, 15s to 17s; rough fat, 12s 6d to 11s per cwt.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**DUNEDIN HORSE SALE YARDS.**

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

We had a very small entry of horses for Saturday's sale—some half-dozen draughts and 12 or 15 medium hacks and harness horses. The draughts, which were useful horses, sold at L13, L39, L31, L30, L25, and L23. The light horses were an inferior lot, and very few of them changed hands. The demand for good horses of all classes continues very satisfactory, and sales of fresh, sound young horses are not difficult to effect. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L50; extra, good, prize horses, L52 to L57; medium draught mares and geldings, L35 to L42; aged do, L22 to L32; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L50 to L70; strong spring van horses, L25 to L30; milk cart and butchers' order cart horses, L15 to L20; tram horses, L9 to L11; light hacks, L6 to L8; extra good do, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

**THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.**

During the week ended Monday, July 30 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 35 dredges, the total yield being 1031oz 16dwt 2gr, or an average of over 29oz per dredge:—

Junction Electric No. 2 (Cromwell), 89oz 5dwt; Cromwell (Cromwell), 130 hours, 77oz 10dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 117 hours, 63oz 13dwt; Alexandra Eureka (Alexandra), 61oz; Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 50 hours, 60oz 12dwt; Golden Gate (Miller's Flat), 6 days, 55oz 17dwt; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra), 52oz 10dwt; Vincent (Clyde), 46oz 10dwt; Junction Electric No. 1 (Cromwell), 4½ days, 45oz; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 10oz 11dwt; Enterprise (Alexandra), 39oz 4dwt; Earnsclough No. 1 (Alexandra), 36oz 1dwt; Success (Waipori), 136 hours, 25oz 3dwt 18gr; Chatto Creek (Manuherikia), 25oz 1dwt; Golden Point (Alexandra), 21oz 4dwt; Empire (Waipori), one dredge, 22oz 3dwt; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 129 hours, 22oz 3dwt; Perseverance (Alexandra), 2 days, 22oz; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat), 21oz 12dwt; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 122 hours, 21oz 1dwt; Magnetic (Cromwell), 92 hours, 20oz; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 19oz 4dwt; Clyde (Alexandra), 17oz; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 126 hours, 17oz; Chicago (Alexandra), 15oz 7dwt 12gr; Otago (Miller's Flat), 12oz; Nil Desperandum (Manuherikia), 11oz 7dwt 12gr; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 111 hours, 10oz 13dwt; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 100 hours, 9oz 11dwt; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 9oz 7dwt 15gr; New Alexandra (Alexandra), 9oz 3dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 118 hours, 9oz 1dwt; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 102 hours, 7oz 10dwt; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 76 hours, 7oz 7dwt 17gr. Shotover (Shotover River), 6oz 3dwt. Total, 1031oz 16dwt 2gr.

**LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.**

(Per special favour Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris.)

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

**FAT CATTLE**—151 yarded, prices showing an advance of 10s per head on last week's rates. Best bullocks, L8 10s to L10 10s; medium, L7 to L8 7s; best cows and heifers, L6 to L7 15s; medium, L5 to L5 15s.

**SHEEP**—2162 penned. Prices showed a slight advance on last week's rates. Best crossbred wethers, 18s to 20s; medium, 17s 6d to 17s 6d; best ewes, 16s to 18s; medium, 11s to 15s.

**LAMBS**—None forward.

**PIGS**—162 forward, all classes meeting with a good demand. Suckers, 6s to 11s, slips, 13s to 16s; stores, 17s to 20s; porkers, 22s to 31s; baconers, 36s to 41s; heavy pigs up to 65s.

Tussicura, the wonderful cough remedy—sold by all chemists and grocers.—\*.\*

Visitors to Christchurch will note that Mr James Murphy has altered the name of his hotel in Manchester street from 'Burke's' to the 'Shamrock.' The Shamrock Hotel has always been a favorite with the travelling public, as the proprietor has left nothing undone to merit the most generous patronage.—\*.\*

For those who have tried Hondai-Lanka tea no commendation is necessary, its excellence makes it a prime favorite. But there might be some housewives who have not tried it, and therefore have no idea of what a high class article it is. This tea is grown in one of the best districts in the sunny isle of Ceylon, and is picked, fired and packed by experts who thoroughly understand their business. It is placed on the New Zealand market just as it left the factory, and consequently users can rely on having a pure article.—\*.\*

*Dunstan Times* says:—'Messrs. W. Gawne and Co. have forwarded us a bottle of their Worcestershire Sauce. The sauce is quite equal in quality to Lea and Perrin's, and is only half the cost of the imported article. It has also a delicate piquancy all its own, which must make it an epicurean's delight and a joy for ever. We asked a number of people to sample the Sauce sent us, and they were charmed with it. Our readers should ask for the Sauce and try it for themselves.'—\*.\*

A'derman Robert J. McConnell, J.P., Lord Mayor of Belfast, who was recently created a baronet by her Majesty, is not unlike Mr. Rudyard Kipling in appearance. He is one of Ireland's best-known public men outside the political ranks, and has done much to develop Belfast. He is by profession an auctioneer, valuer, and estate agent, and commenced his business career when he was 16 years of age. He is now 46, but looks considerably younger. Energy is one of his most pronounced traits, and he was clearly born to succeed.

The Speaker of the Queensland Parliament, Mr. Morgan (says the *Catholic Press*), and the Speaker of the Parliament of New South Wales, Mr. M'Court, are printers by trade. Mr. O'Sullivan (Minister for Works) is a compositor, so is Mr. Ashton (who has refused two portfolios), Mr. Hogue (ex-Minister for Education), Mr. Millen, M.L.C. (ex-member for Bourke, one of our foremost politicians), Mr. Watson (of the Labor party), and others. In fact no profession is so well represented in politics as the printers.

The author of *My New Curate* is the scholarly Irish priest, the Rev. P. A. Sheehan, of Doneraile. He was born in the town of Mallow, St. Patrick's Day, 1852. Here he spent his younger years sitting side by side with William O'Brien in the quiet National school. Father Sheehan was educated at Maynooth, and spent the first two years of his priesthood in Plymouth, England. Recalled to his native diocese, Father Sheehan labored for four years in his home parish of Mallow. Here he made his first essay into literature; and it is characteristic of him that Father Sheehan's initial contributions should be children's tales. His love for little children amounts to almost a passion. He has since produced several successful books, notably *Geoffrey Austin, Student*, and *The Triumph of Failure*.

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

**DUNEDIN PAWN OFFICE,**  
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(Late A. Solomon.)

W. G. ROSSITER (for the last 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon) having bought the old-established and well-known pawnbroking business of the late Mr. A. Solomon, begs to announce to the public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he will carry on the business with the same attention and fidelity as formerly.

Note Address:

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MEN'S ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS, 7s 9d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d.

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## NOTICE.

MR. JAMES WALL, Karangahake, is appointed Agent for the N.Z. TABLET for the districts of Karangahake, Waikino, Waitakauri, and Paeroa, in place of Mr. M. D. Regan, resigned.

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(Brief of Pope Pius IX., April 17th, 1877.)

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N.B.—This Magazine has an enormous circulation in Europe and in Australia. No Catholic family in New Zealand should be without it.

Specially blessed and recommended (26th November, 1897) by the Right Rev. John J. Grimes, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch.

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### THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

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Candidates for admission must be at least 12 years old, and must present satisfactory testimonials from the Parochial Clergy and from the Superiors of Schools where they have last studied.

The Pension is £35 a year. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding, and House Linen.

The only Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

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.

The Professors are: Rev. JOHN RYAN (Vice-Rector), Rev. M. RYAN, and Rev. M. HEADEN, B.A.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. J. Ryan, Vice-Rector Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, Dunedin.

J. M. J.

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Further information may be obtained by writing to the Director,

BROTHER BASIL.

## THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

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N.B.—A large assortment of the Songs and Literature of Old Ireland.

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### PROSPECTUS

A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.

(Sectare Fidem.)

## ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

RE-OPENS ON 1st FEBRUARY.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS

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President: THE MOST REV. DR. REDWOOD, S.M.

Rector: THE VERY REV. T. BOWER, S.M., B.A.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE is intended to afford the youth of New Zealand a sound liberal education, whilst furnishing all those safeguards of religion, without which education ceases to be an advantage. The course of education, classical, scientific, and mercantile, is traced in the programme of studies. A special course is provided in which students are taught everything needful for mercantile pursuits. Students are prepared for Civil Service, Law, University and Musical Examinations. A large and well-appointed Gymnasium has been added to the College, giving the students facility for developing muscular power. A Select Library is at the disposal of students during the hours set apart for reading. Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December. One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student. The religious education of students will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance. Non-Catholic Students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College.

### OUTFIT FOR BOARDERS.

Each Intern Student requires the following Outfit:—Two ordinary suits of clothing for weekdays, one dark suit for Sundays, six day shirts, three night shirts, six pairs of socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, three table napkins, two pairs boots, one pair slippers, three pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, six towels, combs, brushes, and other dressing articles, one silver spoon, knife, fork, and napkin ring.

### TERMS.

Boarders.—All Intern Pupils, 40 guineas per annum; Entrance Fee (payable once only), 3 guineas.

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Extras.—Music, 8 guineas per annum; Drawing, 3 guineas per annum; Shorthand, 3 guineas per annum; Washing, 1 guinea per annum; Stationery, comprising use of copybooks, letter paper, etc., 1 guinea per annum.

A charge of 9 guineas per annum extra is made for day scholars who dine at the College.

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made in favour of brothers, whether boarders or day scholars.

No reduction may be expected in the case of absence or withdrawal before the end of a term.

For further particulars application may be made to the President, the Rector of the College, the Marist Fathers, and the Local Clergy.

N.B.—Payments are required in ADVANCE at the beginning of each term: 1st February, middle of May, and 1st September.

T. BOWER, S.M., B.A., Rector.

### NOTICE.

Copies of "THE ORANGE SOCIETY," by the REV. FATHER CLEARY, can be had from the TABLET Office. Price, 1s 3d; per post, 1s 8d.



**TENDERS** are requested for the CONSTRUCTION (in Stone) of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL in Barbadoes street, Christchurch.

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**NOTICE.**

**THE BAZAAR IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, QUEENSTOWN, WILL OPEN ON THE 15TH AUGUST.**

The ART UNION and DRAWING in connection with the above will take place on the 18th of August.

Holders of Tickets are respectfully requested to send Blocks and Remittances to Rev. Father O'Donnell, Queenstown.

List of Remittances will appear in our next issue.

**GARRISON HALL,**  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900.

A grand entertainment on above date will be given in aid of St. Joseph's Hall fund by St. Joseph's Club. All the Catholic schools of the district will contribute items. St. Joseph's Gymnastic Club will perform on the horizontal and parallel bars. Miss R. Blaney and Messrs. J. Jago and E. Eagar will be responsible for the vocal part of the programme and their presence ensures its excellence. Tickets can be obtained from members of Clubs and all school children. Price, 2s and 1s.

**NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.**  
TIME-TABLE ALTERATIONS.

The following Alterations will come into force on WEDNESDAY, 1st August:—

The 7.40 a.m. train from Dunedin will run through to Oamaru daily, returning from Oamaru at 2.20 p.m.

The train leaving Dunedin for Mosgiel at 1 p.m. daily (except Saturdays) will be accelerated, arriving at Mosgiel at 1.50 p.m., and the 1.15 p.m. train from Dunedin to Mosgiel on Saturdays will arrive Mosgiel at 2 p.m. The 12.40 p.m. train from Mosgiel to Dunedin will NOT run. A train will leave Mosgiel for Dunedin at 1.10 p.m. daily (except Saturdays), arriving Dunedin 1.55 p.m. On Saturdays a train will leave Mosgiel at 1.20 p.m., arriving Dunedin 2.5 p.m.

The Otago Central train will leave Dunedin at 8 a.m., Wingatui 8.45 a.m., Hindon 10.5 a.m., Middlemarch 11.27 a.m., Hyde 12.30 p.m., Ranfurly 1.47 p.m., arriving Wedderburn 2.30 p.m. Train will leave Wedderburn for Dunedin at 11.45 a.m., Ranfurly 12.23 p.m., Hyde 1.55 p.m., Middlemarch 2.38 p.m., Hindon 1 p.m., arriving Dunedin 6.5 p.m.

By Order.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

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

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

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

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

**NOTICE.**

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.

All communications connected with the literary department, reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., should be addressed to the Editor.

Correspondents forwarding obituary and marriage notices are particularly requested to be as concise as possible.

**ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.**

**KILLARNEY.**—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles William de la Poer Beresford was born at Philpottown, Ireland, on February 10, 1846. He belongs, nominally at least, to the Church of England. Colonel Baden-Powell was born in Kent, England. As far as we know, he is also an adherent of the Church of England.

**DEATH.**

**JAMES.**—Of your charity pray for the soul of Charles, dearly beloved husband of Alice James, and brother of Mrs. W. J. Hall. Roslyn, Dunedin, who died in his 49th year on 10th July, at his residence, 'Rosemont,' Angus street, Adelaide.—*Requiescat in Pace.*



*To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.*  
LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

**A ROYAL ASSASSINATION.**

**T**HE phrase, 'As happy as a king,' finds little to support it in the hard world of facts of our day. For the regal diadem is too often a crown of thorns, and the mantles of Kings PRIAM and LAR seem to have fallen in shreds on most of the royal houses of Europe in our day. Domestic bickerings form the canker-worm of the royalties of Russia, Wurtemberg, and Prussia. Scrofula has set its mark deep in the royal family of Madrid; lung troubles in that of Savoy. Insanity of a hopeless type is the woful appanage of the royal stock of Bavaria, and, to some extent, of that of Denmark. The Emperor of Germany is the victim of hereditary disease. The late King of Holland died by inches of an inherited scourge. The domestic trials of the royal families of England and Austria are well known. And if the King and Queen of Sweden have also their private skeleton in the closet, the door is double-locked and the key-hole plugged against the gimlet eye of public inquisition. The domestic blisters of European royalty are aggravated by the perennial and growing fear of the anarchist, lunatic, or fanatic, whose dagger, revolver, rifle, and bomb have made the lives of crowned rulers worth shorter purchase than those of plain WHANG the miller or the ploughman HODGE.

Within the past two years two crowned heads have fallen at the hand of the anarchist assassin. The later of these was King HUMBERT of Italy, who was shot through the heart near the royal residence at Monza on Monday last by an anarchist named ANGELO BRESSI. Two previous attempts had been made—the one in 1878, the other in 1897—to take his life with daggers. They happily failed, and the unfortunate monarch—who for 22 years possessed the frightened look, the quick and suspicious movement, and the nervous sense of a hunted animal—escaped death by treacherous steel only to meet it from the assassin's lead in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He had taken part in the spoliation of the States of the Church and in the treacherous occupation of Rome in 1870, which was effected

**THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE.** EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN, EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

by the Piedmontese Government in direct defiance of the 'September Convention,' by which it had guaranteed the inviolability of the Papal frontier. The long revolutionary movement for the ruinous and so-called 'unification of Italy' had throughout the active aid and sympathy of the House of Savoy, from the days of the luckless CHARLES ALBERT down till the hour in which a breach was battered in the walls of Rome on September 20, 1870. Among its leading instruments were 'anarchy, red and black'; the murderers of Pope PIUS IX.'s chief minister, Count PELLEGRINO ROSSI; the would-be regicide, FELICE ORSINI; and the apostle of political assassination, GIUSEPPE MAZZINI. The 'gilded misery of ambition' has ever followed the House of Savoy. In its early days—as in the time of 'AMADEUS with the Tail'—it sought to rise to power by studiously marrying into the great houses of Europe. In the later and more degenerate days of VICTOR EMMANUEL it strove for a higher throne and a wider rule through infringements of international law and usage, violations of treaty-rights, and the secret machinations of dark-lantern associations, which it fomented, subsidised, armed, and led within the boundaries of every free State in Italy. It petted anarchy. It courted the political assassin. And today King HUMBERT is himself the victim of the evil spirits that his father and his father's conscienceless counsellor, Count CAVOUR, evoked but could not lay. The saddest feature in this melancholy affair—and one that will probably add the sharpest pang to the grief of HUMBERT's estimable and pious Queen—is this: that this latest royal victim of the anarchist assassin died under the ban of the Church. But brief as was the time given to the murdered monarch by BRESSI's deadly ball, we, however, venture the heartfelt hope that an all-merciful Providence may have extended a crowning grace and pardon to the hapless king in the moments of final consciousness that followed the impact of the leaden messenger of death, and that it may have been with him in the precious parting seconds of life as it is said to have been with the reckless old fox-hunting squire of whom it is written:—

Between the stirrup and the ground  
He mercy sought and mercy found.

In the depths of her great sorrow it will be a comfort to the devout Queen MARGARET to remember that the first message of condolence came from the aged and venerable Pontiff, LEO XIII., and that he offered up the Holy Sacrifice for the repose of the soul of the departed King.

The late King HUMBERT makes at least the sixth European crowned victim whose murdered blood has 'mounted upward' in the course of the present century. Czar PAUL was foully slain by his nobles in 1801; the Prince of Montenegro was assassinated in 1860: MICHAEL, Prince of Servia, in 1868; Czar ALEXANDER II. in 1881; and the Empress ELIZABETH of Austria in 1898. To this list we might, perhaps, add the name of a scion of the imperial House of Hapsburg, Archduke FERDINAND, the ill-starred Emperor of Mexico, who was executed in 1867. Among the uncrowned heads of States that fell victims to private hate or political passion during the century were Presidents Lincoln (1865) and GARFIELD (1881), of the United States, and M. CARNOT, President of the French Republic (1894). It is difficult to keep count of the numerous efforts made to 'remove' European crowned heads. The first NAPOLEON had a narrow escape from an infernal machine in 1800. In 1898 seven shots were fired—happily by very nervous hands—at the King of Greece. As already stated, two fruitless attempts were made on the life of King HUMBERT. His brother AMADEO was attacked, when King of Spain, in 1872. Two attempts were made on the life of Czar ALEXANDER III.; two on that of Napoleon III.; two on that of ALFONSO XII., King of Spain; three on the lives of the Emperor of Austria and of Queen ISABELLA of Spain; as many as six efforts were made to 'take off' LOUIS PHILIPPE; Czar ALEXANDER II. was attacked six times before he was finally killed in 1881 by a bomb thrown by an assassin who was also himself slain by its explosion; and no fewer than seven attempts were made to assassinate, or do bodily injury to, her Majesty Queen VICTORIA. And so recently as April 4 an abortive attempt was made at Brussels by a youth named SIPIDO to take the life of the Prince of Wales.

The later attempts to murder the heads of States have been almost exclusively the work of anarchists, and chiefly of Italian anarchists, to whom a long succession of Piedmontese kings and statesmen have taught the dread power of uncompromising destruction that lies in underground plotting and the bomb and dagger and ball of the political assassin. But if Piedmont had hired the services of the anarchist, England, France, and Switzerland have given them asylum, and, on occasion, aid and counsel. Many of our readers will recall the enthusiasm with which those countries welcomed MAZZINI, even after he had openly and notoriously belauded HARTMANN, and declared that 'political assassination is the secret of successful revolutionary action.' Even ORSINI found many sympathisers in London after his escape from Hungary, where sentence of death had been recorded against him. London was long the headquarters of the International—a chiefly foreign anarchist association which ranked among its affiliated societies the Communards, who made Paris a city of blood-stained and smoking ruins in 1871. But Switzerland has long been, and still is, the chief hatching-ground of political plots. Within its boundaries was completed the conspiracy which resulted in the foul murders of the Empress of Austria and King HUMBERT. Other crimes of a like nature are promised us. All this is well known to British and Continental statesmen. And the sleuth-hound pertinacity and fanatical zeal of those sectaries should, now, at least, convince them that the time has arrived for combined, simultaneous, energetic, and unceasing action by the several States—in BISMARCK's words—to 'hunt down like rats' and stamp out those criminal associations whose purpose it is to destroy that social order which it is the first function of every Government to maintain.

#### DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

An entertainment in aid of St. Joseph's Hall Improvement Fund will be given by St. Joseph's Club, assisted by the Catholic school children and the best local talent, in the Garrison Hall on Friday evening, August 10. The arrangements already made go to show that this will be one of the best entertainments given here for some time.

There was a very large attendance at the meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society in St. Joseph's Hall, on Monday night, when Mr. Hamilton, Registrar of the University, gave a most interesting lecture on 'Maoris and their Customs.' The subject was treated in a very able manner. The lecturer dealt mainly with those phases of Maori life such as mat making, the procuring of food and its cooking, superstitions, influence of the *tuhungas*, manufacturing weapons, and the power of *tapu*. Mr. Hamilton is an ideal lecturer, eloquent and yet concise, consequently he held the attention of the large audience from beginning to end. To illustrate certain portions of the lecture he exhibited some specimens of native work in the form of mats, thread, dyes, etc. The Rev. Father Murphy, in moving a vote of thanks, said he voiced the opinion of the whole meeting in stating that he had seldom listened to a lecture that had given him greater pleasure than the one delivered that evening, and hoped that it would be the precursor of others by Mr. Hamilton. The committee are pleased to know that their effort in providing a good programme for each evening has earned the approval of the members of the congregation, as their attendance in such large numbers proves, and desire to state that they have prepared another excellent programme for next Monday evening, consisting of essays, recitations, and an Irish reading.

There was quite a considerable attendance of spectators at Bishops Court on Saturday morning (says the *Otago Daily Times*) to witness the match for the schools' trophy between the Christian Brothers' School team and that of the Boys' High School. Great interest was evinced in the contest, as the result practically decided which club would have the honor of being premiers in the competition held under the auspices of the Schools' Football Association. The match was very keenly contested, and terminated in a draw, each side scoring 8 points, though towards the close of the game the High School had much the best of the game, and almost scored on two or three occasions. Collins, who is a fast and strong runner, scored two tries for the Christian Brothers' School, and O'Sullivan converted one of them. Bathgate did all the scoring for the High School, securing two tries and converting one of them. The best players on the Christian Brothers' side were Collins, Shain, O'Leary (backs), and Delargy, Skinner, O'Sullivan, and Pound (forwards); while for the High School Duncan, Bathgate, R. Patterson, H. and G. Thomson (backs), Brent, Fletcher, and Scott (forwards) were the pick. Mr. W. Gibson controlled the game impartially. The records of these two schools for the season are: Christian Brothers' School—Played 10 matches, won 9, lost 0, drawn 1. High School—Played 10 matches, won 8, lost 0, drawn 2. The Christian Brothers' School have thus a lead of one point for the trophy, and are not likely to be displaced, as there are only two more matches to be played, the results of which are foregone conclusions.

The members of the Catholic Men's Social Club are to be warmly congratulated on the success which attended their concert in St.

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Joseph's Hall, on Friday night. All the items, which were of a high order of merit, were enthusiastically encored, and the audience was commensurate with the excellence of the programme. The concert opened with a pianoforte solo played in her usual finished manner by Miss K. Moloney. Mr. Arthur G. Murphy, lately of Auckland where he occupied a front place as a vocalist, gave a finished rendering of 'For all eternity,' and as an encore number, 'Only once more.' Mrs. R. Hudson, jr., sang with taste and feeling 'My dearest heart,' and in response to an imperative recall, 'Love was once.' A very fine cornet solo was contributed by Mr. E. Phillips, and an instrumental trio (piano, mandoline and flute) was faultlessly played by Mrs. J. Griffen, and Messrs. McIlroy and T. Deehan, both items having to be repeated. The first part of the programme concluded with a recitation by Mr. L. Morris, a gentleman who has a fine delivery and considerable dramatic ability. It is needless to say that he had to respond to the inevitable encore. An exquisitely played mandoline solo by Mr. J. A. McIlroy opened the second part of the entertainment. Mr. T. Hussey gave a splendid rendering of the 'Charmed cup,' his encore number being 'Vanity.' It is unnecessary to say that Miss Rose Blaney gave an artistic rendering of 'Tell me the love,' as nothing else would be expected, and although at first she bowed her acknowledgments to the call for an encore, the audience would not be satisfied until she had complied by singing, in a charming manner, the 'Slumber song.' Miss Bush showed the range of her abilities as a reciter by her two contributions, a pathetic, and a humorous piece. In the first, 'Around the bivouac,' she took her audience with her to the battlefield and showed them with much dramatic skill the soldier as a father reading a letter from his child, and in the other entitled 'Miss Edith helps things along,' she gave them an insight into the lighter side of things in her delineation of the part of a candid child who enlightens a visitor with regard to family matters. Messrs. Eagar and B. Stevens were very warmly applauded for their singing of 'Excelsior,' and another instrumental trio by Mrs. J. Griffen, and Messrs. J. A. McIlroy and T. Deehan brought one of the best and most enjoyable entertainments ever given in the hall to a close. The accompanists during the evening were Mrs. J. Griffen and Misses Moloney and Bush. It may be here mentioned that the stage was furnished as a drawing room, this being the work of Misses Martin (2) and Purton, who also presided over the refreshment table. The energetic secretary, Mr. Pavletich, deserves a word of praise for the manner in which the concert was carried out. During the interval the Rev. Father Murphy took the opportunity of heartily thanking the performers for their services, and also the audience for their attendance.

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE Hon. John McKenzie, ex-Minister of Lands, is not pro gressing as rapidly as his many friends would wish.

THE Wellington Law Society have received a cable stating that Mr. Jellicoe's appeal against the decision of the Appeal Court was dismissed.

MR. O. MEWHINNEY, who has acted for some years as private secretary to the Hon. John McKenzie, ex-Minister of Lands, takes up the same position with the new Minister, the Hon. T. Y. Duncan.

THE address which was presented to Captain Hayhurst by the tenants of the Green Hayes estate was illuminated on opal by the Sisters of St. Joseph, Temuka. The work was done with much taste and skill.

A VERY large demand exists for Crown land in the Auckland province just now. The *Star* learns that in February next a big area is to be thrown open in the King Country on the other side of Kawhia. This land is said to be of splendid quality.

THE *New Zealand Times* states that Mr. J. Grattan Grey, the late chief of the *Hansard* reporting staff, intends leaving the Colony by the San Francisco mail steamer Moana on August 27th. *en route* for London, where he will engage in journalistic work.

THE Nelson *Colonist* states that recently Mr. Beck, who has a station some distance inland from Tupara, found on his property a splendid opal. The stone is highly colored and of good quality, and the discoverer intends making further exploration in the locality.

EDWARD COLLEY, a cabinetmaker, was fined £2, with £4 6s costs, by the Arbitration Court, Wellington, at the instance of the Furniture Trade Union, for having employed an incompetent journeyman without a permit, this constituting a breach of the award.

THE Melbourne *Age* says: 'New Zealand's recent development of military enthusiasm is another evidence that the tendency to exaggeration is extreme, and is unlikely to be approved by New Zealand in her cooler moments, nor be imitated by the Commonwealth.'

THE Royal Commission, appointed by the Government, is now engaged in hearing evidence with regard to certain charges against the management of St. Mary's Orphanage, Stoke Nelson. Later on, when we have the whole of the evidence before us, we will deal with the matter.

MISS JANE ANNE MOLLOY, who has been appointed to a position in the Nelson State school (says the *Inangahua Times*), was entertained at the convent prior to her departure. Many expressions of regret at Miss Molloy's departure were indulged in by some of her friends present, and numerous good wishes expressed for her future success and happiness.

THE Austrians who arrived in Auckland last week from Sydney were permitted to land, a bond having been entered into

that they would not become dependent upon the State for their support. Forty have since arrived, and 100 are on their way from Dalmatia, while 200 are expected next September. In reply to local protests, the Premier points out that the emigration is against the wishes of the Austrian Government, and an evasion of the Kauri Gum Industry Act. If the Austrians attempt to come here decided action will be taken.

ADVICE has been received in Wellington of the death in England of Lieutenant-colonel Russell, father of Captain Russell, M.H.R.; aged 89 years. The deceased gentleman was formerly lieutenant-colonel in the 58th Regiment. Having taken part in the Maori wars, he purchased land in the Hawke's Bay district of New Zealand, and for some years resided in the Colony, being for several years a member of the Legislative Council, and from October, 1865, to August, 1866, Minister of Native Affairs in the Stafford Ministry.

THE London correspondent of the *Dunedin Evening Star*, writing under date June 8, says: Dr. and Mrs. Mackin, of Wellington, are in London again for a long stay. They had some idea of visiting Egypt and the Holy Land on their way over, but found that they would have been so fully and frequently quarantined that they came straight on to Marseilles in the 'Australia.' After a trip to Monte Carlo, where they were fortunate enough to see the Princess's Palace, they 'did' the Exhibition in Paris. 'Too much to see and too much to pay' was the verdict Dr. Mackin pronounced upon its attractions. After a week in London Dr. Mackin purposes crossing to the Emerald Isle to spend a couple of months with his mother at Rostrevor. After a sufficient holiday he is going in for post-graduate course at the leading hospitals, and intends to devote some time to a study of the methods of the Pasteur Institute.

*Hansard* of July 20 gives the following instance of a peculiarly harassing mode of persecution that has been lately put into force in Napier under theegis of the law: Mr. Field (for Mr. A. L. D. Fraser, Napier) asked the Minister of Education whether he had seen a report in the *Napier Daily Telegraph* of the 16th instant of a prosecution in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court at Napier, of a number of persons for allowing their children to attend the Catholic schools without exemption by the Public School Committee, and whether he approves of the action; and also whether such prosecutions were laid with his cognisance and approval? He had been asked by the Member for Napier to put this question on his behalf. It had been that honorable member's intention to introduce the question at some length—at much greater length than he (Mr. Field) was able to do; but he had a note of two or three facts connected with the case which he desired to bring under the notice of the Minister. The facts, he understood, were already fully before the Minister. It appeared that under 'The Education Act, 1877,' and 'The School Attendance Act, 1894,' parents may apply for an exemption certificate from the local School Committee when their children are attending any school outside a public school. This meant that where children were attending colleges, private schools, or Catholic schools, they were open to prosecution unless they had that certificate. The children referred to in this question, it was admitted, were attending a Catholic school or schools, in common with thousands of other children in the Colony who were attending schools outside the State schools, and in respect of whom no certificates were obtained. It was understood that this law had been much more honored in the breach than in the observance, and it was quite unusual to see a prosecution in such a case. In this case a prosecution had been instituted, and it was done under such circumstances that it had caused much indignation throughout the district.—Mr. Hall-Jones (Minister for Public Works) stated that the Minister of Education was not aware of these proceedings, nor had he the power to interfere, the whole matter being entirely under the control of the Board of Education. It did, however, seem to be a most extraordinary thing that where children were attending school, and it was known that they were attending school, their parents should have summonses served upon them and brought into Court. This was not the case in one or two instances, he believed, but in from twenty to twenty-five. The position, he believed, had since changed. The Hawke's Bay Education Board had held a meeting during the week, and the truancy officer who had initiated these proceedings had had his services dispensed with—he had been retired or dismissed. He (Mr. Hall-Jones) doubted very much if there was any other Board of Education in the Colony that would have taken such proceedings, and the chairman, he believed, had since resigned. The chairman, when the matter came before the Board of Education, judging from the newspaper report, was the only member of the Board who supported the officer in what he had done.

## THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

No definite news with regard to the fate of the Legations at Peking has come to hand as yet. One day we are informed that all the foreigners in the capital had been massacred, and the next the report is contradicted—the contradiction generally coming from a Chinese source.

A message from Hongkong, on July 29, states the Chinese representing the Russian Bank at Peking confirm the news of the massacre of the Legations. They assert that the Ministers killed their families when the Legations were stormed rather than allow them fall into the hands of the Chinese.

Reports of massacres of missionaries in various provinces have been circulated. Nine members of the China Inland Mission were massacred at Chekiang. The Boxers on July 8 attacked the missions at Paoingfu, killing a foreign physician and 2000 converts.

Sheng, the Director of Telegraphs, announces that all the foreign missionaries at Paoingfu were massacred. Converts report a week's massacre of foreigners at Honan and Shanghai. General Litokei, marching to Peking, ordered the troops to kill all Christians met with on the journey. They killed a French Father and 2500 converts.

A Hongkong message of Friday last states that details of the outrages on the Christians at Mukden are to hand. The Chinese troops pretended to protect those who were holding service at the Cathedral. At a given signal, however, they surrounded the building and set fire to it, when all within, with the exception of the bishops, were burned to death. The bishops were subsequently taken before the Viceroy's Council, and, after being tortured, were decapitated. An Italian priest has arrived at Hongkong from Huan. He escaped in a coffin, which some friendly natives carried to the ship.

The latest news is that the secretary of the German Legation reported that the members of the Legations were all safe on July 21, and that the attacks on the foreign quarter had ceased on July 16.

Acting Admiral Bruce telegraphs a message from Sir Claude MacDonald, dated Peking, 21st:—The Chinese troops from June 20 to July 16 repeatedly attacked the Legation from all sides with rifles and artillery. Since the 16th there has been an armistice. A strict cordon is maintained by both sides. The position of the Chinese barricade is near ours. All the women and children are in the Legation. Casualties: 62 killed, including Captain Strouts; a number in the hospital, including Captain Halliday. The Legation all well, except David Oliphant Warren, killed.

### ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF ITALY.

The King of Italy was assassinated at Monza, near Milan, by an Anarchist named Angelo Bressi, on Monday. The assassin fired three shots from a revolver at the King, who had just entered his carriage. A bullet pierced his heart, and he died in a few minutes. Bressi was immediately seized and almost lynched by the bystanders.

It appears King Humbert was returning from a gymnastic competition when he was shot. At the time of the awful deed crowds of people were cheering his Majesty.

The first message of condolence was from his Holiness the Pope, who celebrated Mass for the repose of the soul of the murdered King. The Queen and the Prince of Wales also sent messages of condolence.

The King was in his fifty-seventh year, being the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel, whom he succeeded on the throne in 1878. He married his cousin, Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa, in 1868. Prince Victor Emmanuel, the heir to the throne, is their only child.

This was the third attempt on his life. The first was in 1878 during a visit to Naples, and the second in 1897.

The Prince of Naples, heir to the throne, is 31 years of age, and was married about four years ago to Princess Helen of Montenegro.

### WEDDING BELLS.

(From our Wellington correspondent).

#### CHAPMAN—LEAHY.

The marriage of Miss May Leahy to Mr. A. G. Chapman took place at St. Mary of the Angels' on Tuesday morning, the Rev. Father Goggan performing the ceremony. The bride wore a dress of white duchesse satin with pearl trimmings and the usual wreath and veil. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Leahy (sister of the bride) and Miss Madge Bolton, the former wearing an electric blue costume with white velvet picture hat and the latter a cream costume with a white satin bonnet. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Morrison as best man. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at Mrs. Leahy's residence. The happy couple left by the afternoon train via Auckland for Sydney, where the honeymoon will be spent. On their return they take up their residence at the Lower Hutt.

#### PERRIN—SANDBROOK.

On Monday, July 23, at St. Joseph's Church the marriage of Miss Sandbrook, eldest daughter of Mr. Sandbrook, of this city, to Mr. Leonard Clement Perrin, was celebrated by Rev. Father O'Shea. The bride was attired in a light fawn coat and skirt with a toque of electric blue. She was attended by her two sisters as bridesmaids, who wore electric blue costumes with white velvet hats, each carrying a beautiful bouquet. Mr. G. Sandbrook acted as best man, and Mr. A. Eiler as groomsman. Gold brooches were the presents of the bridegroom to the bride and bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin left for their future home in Westport on the following day.

#### SMALL—DONOVAN.

An event which occasioned considerable local interest was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Lane at St. Mary's Church, Petone, on Wednesday, when Mr. P. J. Small, eldest son of Mr. John Small, of Palmerston North, and Miss Annie Donovan, of Petone, were joined in Matrimony. The dress of the bride was of cream silk lustre, trimmed with brocade and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, Misses Mary and Rose Donovan (sisters of the bride), Miss Dora Small (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss Lily Airus were dressed in white silk, and wore gold brooches, the presents of the bridegroom. Mr. T. Small was the best man. The bridal party left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March.' The newly-wedded couple left for Plimmerton in the evening.

#### MATHESON—MIRRIELES.

An interesting event took place on Tuesday of last week (writes the Orepuki correspondent of the *Southland Daily News*), the occasion being the marriage of Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. P. Mirrieles, with Mr. E. Matheson, of Otautau. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Sheehan at the residence of the bride's parents, in the presence of some 60 or 70 guests who had been invited to witness the happy union. The bride, who wore a very handsome dress of cream figured cashmere, trimmed with pearls and cream silk, with train, coronet wreath and veil of orange blossoms and shamrocks, looked very charming. The bridesmaids, Miss Eliza Mirrieles, sister of the bride, and Miss Matheson, sister of the groom, wore dresses of the same material as the bride, trimmed with cream silk and lace. Mr. John Mirrieles acted as groomsman. After the ceremony, the whole of the guests partook of the wedding breakfast, which was a most sumptuous one laid out under a large marquee, which had been erected for the occasion. The bridal pair, who left on their honeymoon, were met at the railway station by a large concourse of well-wishing friends who gave them a good send-off. The wedding presents are far too numerous to particularise; suffice it to say that the many different articles were both useful and costly and chiefly of massive silver.

### OBITUARY.

#### MR. DANIEL CULLEN, THREE MILE, WESTLAND.

Yet another well-known and respected West Coaster (writes a Hokitika correspondent) has passed away in the person of Mr. Daniel Cullen, of the Three Mile Hotel, Westland, who breathed his last on July 25. For many years in the early days Mr. Cullen carried on an extensive grocery business in Hokitika, but vicissitudes of fortune and dull times compelled him to relinquish his business in town and seek rest and quiet living as hotel and store keeper at Three Mile, where he resided until his death. He leaves a wife and family to mourn their loss.—*R.I.P.*

#### DEATH OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Just as we were going to Press news was received of the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

The deceased Prince was born at Windsor on August 6, 1844. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster in the peerage of the United Kingdom, on May 24, 1866.

He visited these colonies in 1867. He was Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He succeeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on August 22, 1893. The late Duke resided a portion of each year in England, and kept an establishment at Clarence House, and retained an annuity of £10,000 voted him by the British Parliament in 1873.

### INTERCOLONIAL.

An interesting and unique ceremony took place in the St. Kilda Presbyterian Cemetery, Melbourne, recently, the occasion being the unveiling of a monument erected by Catholic Irishmen and Irish-Australians to the memory of the late Hon. Francis Longmore. The monument had been erected to the memory of Mr. Longmore in recognition of his work as an uncompromising Irish Protestant Nationalist who had always supported the claim of Ireland to self-government. Mr. Longmore had been twice Minister of Lands and Minister of Railways and Mines in Victoria. Among the speakers were Dr. K. O'Donnell, Rev. J. B. Knapald (Presbyterian), the Hon. G. Graham, M.L.A., and Rev. Professor Rentoul, the last-named delivering a telling speech.

We (*Southern Cross*) regret to chronicle the death of Mr. C. W. James, which occurred at his residence in Angus street, Adelaide, on July 10. The immediate cause of death was consumption of the throat with which complaint the deceased was afflicted for the last few years. The late Mr. James was born at Hindley street 49 years ago, his parents having arrived in the colony in the pioneer days. He married the widow of the late Mr. Alex. Primrose, and Miss Primrose, the talented young lady, whose skill as a musician is frequently displayed at the Dominican Convent Christmas entertainments, and whose poetry and stories have found prominence in the press, is a step-daughter. That deceased gave a lifelong service to the Church is well known to every one who has attended St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral. For 20 years he was a familiar figure in the choir, and by his courtesy and good example was its mainstay for several years. In the various young men's and literary societies which have come and gone during the past quarter of a century he was an active worker, and encouraged the members in many tangible ways. He was for many years chairman of directors of the South Australian Building Society, a position he relinquished through ill-health. He leaves a widow, three children, and three step-children, for whom the greatest sympathy will be felt in the comparatively early demise of a loving and devoted husband and father. The funeral, which took place at the West-terrace Cemetery was largely attended by all classes of the community, and was eloquent testimony of the worth and popularity of the deceased. Mr. Frank James, of Edwardstown, is a brother, Miss Philomena James, of College Park, and Mrs. W. J. Hall, of Dunedin, N.Z. are sisters of the deceased.—*R.I.P.*

The Railway authorities notify that certain alterations in the running of trains have come into force since the 1st inst. A list of the changes will be found elsewhere in this issue.—\*.\*

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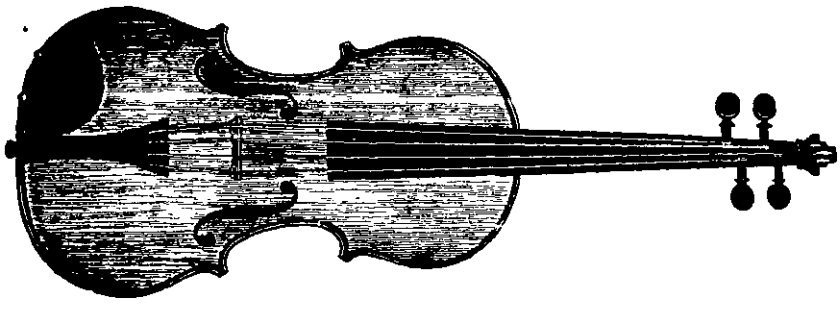
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# The Storyteller.

## THE POOR MAN'S DOCTOR.

### I.

We never thought much of him when we were all fellow-students together at St. Chad's Hospital. Poor old Parkes he was generally called, and by those who knew him best, poor old Tom. He was such a funny, original sort of fellow—a queer mingling of the casual and the hard-working. His figure was familiar to more than one set of St. Chad's students, for he spent an abnormal time in getting through his exams., and, as he used to say ruefully:

'I'm such a fool of a fellow, things seem to go in at one of my ears and out at the other. I can't for the life of me remember the names of them.'

An examination drove every scrap of knowledge he possessed straight out of his head. It paralysed him, and he was the despair of his teachers and examiners. Indeed, it was several times more than hinted to him that he might be wiser in adopting some other than the medical profession, but he always shook his head over such a proposition.

'I just won't give it up. It's the finest profession in the world, and I'm going to stick to it.'

When I left the hospital he was still plodding on patiently and hopefully. He came sometimes to my rooms in the days before I left and poured out his aims and ideals to me. I don't exactly know why he chose me for his confidant, except that I had tried to be friendly now and then to the poor fellow. It seemed hard lines that he should be so universally looked down upon and laughed at.

He had some awfully lofty notion about a doctor's work. I can see him now as he stood on my hearth rug talking fast and eagerly about the moral influence a doctor ought to have over his patients, and I couldn't help wondering what sort of influence poor old Tom would have over his patients if he ever got any.

He did not look a very impressive object in those days. He was always rather an untidy sort of chap. His clothes hung upon his loose, shambling figure a little as if he were a clothes prop; his hair—it was red—had a way of falling loosely over his forehead, which gave him a habit of tossing back his head to shake a straying lock from his eyes. He had no beauty to recommend him. His eyes were green and they were not handsome, though their prevailing expression was one of good temper and kindness. His smile was wide and kindly, but somehow his whole countenance bordered closely on the grotesque, and the more he talked of ideals and lofty aspirations, the more acutely did he tickle one's inward sense of humor.

Tom's talk and his personality did not fit well.

I left him behind me at St. Chad's, as I say, when my hospital days were over. I carried away with me a vivid recollection of the grip of his big red hand as he said

'Good-bye, Marlow. I say, I wish you weren't going, you know. You've—you've been jolly good to me.' There was a queer look of wistfulness in his eyes. It reminded me of the look in the eyes of my Irish terrier when I left him behind me.

'Poor old Tom,' I said to myself; 'I'll come back and look him up now and then. He's such a lonely sort of chap.'

I'm sorry now that I didn't stick to my resolution, but other interests soon filled my life, and I forgot to look Tom Parkes up, or even to ask him to come and see me. Then I left town, and shortly afterwards England, and for eight years or so I did not set foot in London.

### II.

Shortly after my return I went down to St. Chad's, and as I strolled around the old hospital, feeling a terrible Rip Van Winkle among all the 'new men, new faces, other minds,' I all at once bethought me of old Parkes. A stab of remorse smote me. What a beast I had been never to think of the poor chap in all these years! Was he perhaps still at St. Chad's toiling at exams, which he never passed? Later on I called upon the dean of the medical school, and asked him if he could give me any news of Parkes.

'Poor old Parkes!' Dr. Thursby said, smiling. 'Oh, yes. I can tell you where he is. He has a sort of surgery in Paradise street, in the borough. He is not making his fortune, I gather.'

He gave me the address of a street about half an hour's walk from St. Chad's, and thither I repaired on the following evening with a laudable determination to find Tom Parkes and cheer him up a bit.

'For it must be precious dull living in these slums,' I thought as I walked down a forlorn little street, the face of others of its type, which all present an appearance of having been forgotten when the dustman went his rounds. Bits of things of all kinds littered not only the gutters, but even the roadway and pavement. The dwellers in Paradise street evidently used the road as their dustbin, paper basket, and general rubbish heap. It belied its name. It bore no resemblance to any paradise. Each house exactly resembled its neighbor's in greyness and dreariness, but over one door was a red lamp, and upon the same door a small brass plate bearing the words 'Tom Parkes, Surgeon.'

Poor old Tom. There flashed before my mind his wistful ideals of a possible house in Harley street in some dim future. This depressing street in the borough must have choked his ideals considerably. As I knocked at the door I noticed how the paint was peeling off, how dilapidated was the bell-pull, how rickety the knocker. It was plain that times were not good for the dwellers in Paradise street.

The door was opened almost at once, and Tom himself stood before me. In the dim light I thought he looked much the same Tom as I had last seen eight years before, except that his face seemed to be older and thinner and whiter. He flushed when he caught sight of me and his eyes grew bright.

'Why, Marlow!' he exclaimed, grasping my hand; 'I say, I am jolly glad to see you. It's awfully good of you to come down here, and—and——' I saw his eyes running over my clothes, which were perfectly ordinary; but—well, the poor chap was so woefully shabby himself it made my heart ache. 'I say,' he went on, hesitatingly, still holding the door wide open, 'I've got poor sort of diggings. Do you mind coming in? My landlady is out to-day, and we're in a bit of a muddle.'

'Mind!' My dear chap, of course not. I want to have a chat if you can spare time.'

'I'm free just this minute,' he said; 'but I expect some patients will drop in presently, and I may be sent for, too. I'm rather busy just now, that's the truth. There's such a lot of influenza and typhoid about.'

'Making your fortune, eh, Parkes?' I asked, as I followed him down a grimy passage into a small, dingy room.

He smiled, but the look in his eyes gave me a queer lump in my throat.

'Not much,' he said; 'you see, you can't—well, you can't take fees much from people who—well, who are starving themselves.'

I glanced sharply at him. In the better light I could see that his own face was terribly thin and his eyes had a curious sunken look. His chest seemed to have sunk in, and he had acquired a stoop which I could associate with the red-faced, hearty student of eight years before.

The room into which he ushered me was bare of everything but the merest necessities, and those of the cheapest and commonest kind.

'This is my consulting room,' he said, with a little smile; 'the patients wait next door,' and he pointed through half-open folding doors into a second and even barer room, that was furnished only with a few chairs.

He pushed me into the only armchair his room possessed—an uncompromising and ancient horsehair chair, stuffed, judging by the sensation it produced, with stones!

He seemed pleased to see me, but he talked very little, it was hard to think that he could be the same being who had stood beside my fireplace in the old days talking so volubly of all his hopes and plans. I had not been with him more than a quarter of an hour when a knock came at the outer door. Tom answered it in person, and returned accompanied by an old woman.

'That's another doctor, Grannie,' he said, nodding towards me; 'you don't mind him, do you?'

The old lady, having signified that she had no objection to my presence, proceeded to give a lengthy and graphic account of her various ailments.

Parkes listened to it with a patient interest which I could not but admire. Something in his tone as he spoke to the old woman struck me particularly—an indescribable ring of sympathy, of gentleness, which I cannot put into words. Having taken up a good half-hour of his time, the old lady rose to depart, drawing her miserable shawl around her.

'Oh, doctor dear,' she whispered, as he told her to send up in the morning for some fresh medicine, 'and I ain't got nothin' to give yer for yer kindness. Will yer let it go till next time? Jem 'e've 'eard of a job, and if 'e was to get it——'

A faint smile showed in Tom's eyes.

'All right, Grannie,' he said gently; 'times are hard just now, aren't they?'

'So they be, doctor, so they be. What with the cold and the strikes and the influenza there ain't much doin' for pore folks.'

He opened the door for her as if she had been a duchess, and before admitting the next patient (several had arrived in the waiting-room by this time), he said to me wistfully, almost apologetically:

'They're awfully poor just now. One can't make them pay. I know philanthropic people call it pauperising, and all that, but——' He broke off lamely.

'Why don't you send them up as out-patients to St. Chad's?' I asked.

'It's a long way from here, isn't it? A good half-hour's walk, and then it means a lot of waiting about and losing work perhaps. It doesn't seem fair to send them so far, and we've no hospital nearer here.'

He said no more, and I stayed on, fascinated in spite of myself.

The same thing happened over and over again that evening. Half-starved looking men and women shamefacedly asked to be let off any payment, and the same answer met them in a cheery voice, which somehow did not seem at all to go with Tom's thin, bent form.

'Oh, that'll be all right. We'll settle up when times are better, won't we?'

When the last patient had gone, he turned to me, his face flushing.

'I say, Marlow,' he said, 'I'm awfully sorry I can't offer you supper, but the truth is my landlady is out, and—and so I shan't have my supper at home.' He tried to speak jocosely, but my impression was that he did not expect to have supper anywhere.

'Look here, old fellow,' I said, 'I'm going to have something somewhere. Come with me for auld lang syne.'

I could hardly bear to see the look that came into his eyes. It reminded me of a starved dog I had once fed.

'Thanks,' he answered, 'but my old working clothes aren't decent to go out in, and—and——'

Oh, I could guess well enough where his other clothes were, but of course I only laughed, and replied:

'Nonsense, old fellow, never mind the working clothes; I'm certainly too hungry to wait whilst you make yourself smart. Let's go to a quiet restaurant. I shall be offended if you don't come.'

'I'd like to come,' he said, and the eagerness in his tones made my heart ache again. 'I've got a lot of patients to go and see later, influenza and so on, and I'd be glad of a snack of something first.' He tried to speak carelessly, but it was a failure.

I felt ashamed, downright ashamed of myself, for being well-nourished and well-clad as I sat opposite poor old Parkes in that restaurant. It made me choky over and over again I can tell you, to see the man put away that meal.

Before we parted I tried to persuade him to let me lend him a little spare cash. I put it as nicely as I could, saying I knew doctoring in a poor neighborhood was very uphill work. But he shook his head.

'It's awfully good of you,' he said, 'but I haven't ever borrowed, and I don't know when I could pay back. I shouldn't like a debt.'

And I could not move his resolution.

'You'll look me up again some day?' he asked.

'Rather, as soon as possible.'

### III.

But a summons to a distant part of England on important family business kept me out of town for three weeks, and when I went next to the house in Paradise street poor old Parkes did not open the door to me.

A frowzy landlady confronted me.

'The doctor, sir! 'E's awfully bad. 'E've a got up, as I persuaded him not to, with such a cough. But 'e says, "I must see to my patients," and so 'es a sittin' in 'is room as ought to be in bed. 'E was took on Saturday, and to-day is Wednesday,' she ended.

I pushed past her into the consulting room, and there sat Tom in the armchair beside an apology for a fire, coughing and gasping for breath. A wonderful relief came into his face as he saw me.

'I'm—I'm awfully glad to see you,' he whispered; 'got—a touch of the flu—I think.'

He spoke gaspingly, as though speech were painful.

'I'll tackle this patient for you, old man,' I said, glancing at an old woman who sat before him. Look here, let me help you on to the couch.'

He could hardly stand, and I almost lifted him on to the horse-hair sofa of unprepossessing appearance, and after getting rid of the old patient, turned all my attention to making Tom comfortable.

'It's nothing much, he gasped. 'I've just got—a touch—of—infl—such—a—lot—about,' he muttered, wearily; such bad nights—so many sick—and dying—and dying—'

He rambled on whilst the landlady and I brought his bed into the consulting room, and I lifted him upon it and undressed him. It was pitiful to see his thinness.

'Pore gentleman' the landlady exclaimed, 'e's been and starved 'isself, that's what it is, and many's the time I've brought 'im a bite of somethin' we've bin 'avin, and 'e says, always so cheery, "Now, that's kind of you, Mrs. Jones," and I never missed payin' the rent, neither, though Lord knows 'ow 'e got it. 'E's a put away 'most everythin', she whispered, whilst I stood looking down at the flushed face and bright, unseeing eyes, and listened to his rambling, disconnected talk.

We did our best for him, poor fellow. I fetched one of the leading physicians of the day, but he only shook his head significantly.

'Absolutely helpless, he said, 'absolutely hopeless, poor fellow.

And in always 'a slavin', sobbed Mrs. Jones. 'E was always out day and night in the streets, and in 'is thin coat and starvin' 'isself, 'tain't no wonder 'e got the pneumony, or whatever they calls it; 'e never thought of 'isself, never once.'

I sat by him that same night. Towards morning his restlessness ceased, and he turned clear eyes upon me and whispered:

'I've made a poor thing of it, and I—meant—to—do—big—things.'

I don't know what I said, but he went on.

'I say—what's that—about—about—an—unprofitable—servant? I—meant to do—a lot. I've—done—nothing—an unprofitable—servant.'

I'm not a very religious sort of chap, but somehow when he said those words some others came into my head, and I whispered:

'Not unprofitable, old fellow, there's something else in the same Book, isn't there, about a "good and faithful servant?" That's nearer the mark for you.'

A queer smile crept over his face, a curious light stole into his eyes.

'Unprofitable—or faithful? Which?' he murmured. They were the last words I heard from poor old Parkes' lips.

### IV.

I was obliged to go out of town again for the three days after his death, but made all arrangements that the funeral should be a decent one, and I determined to be present at it myself, for I couldn't bear to think of the poor old chap going lonely to his last long home.

There was a gleam of wintry sun upon London as I walked quickly through the borough on the morning of Tom's funeral, a bunch of white flowers in my hand. I didn't like to think that no one would put a flower on his coffin, and I knew he had no relations.

As I entered the thoroughfare out of which Paradise street opens I was surprised to find myself upon the outskirts of a dense crowd of people. The traffic was at a standstill; the few policemen

visible were absolutely powerless to do anything with the mass of human beings that stretched as far down the street as I could see and blocked every corner; in fact, the police had given up attempting to do anything but keep order, which was not difficult, for a more silent, well-behaved crowd I never saw. I looked in vain for its cause.

I touched a policeman's arm.

'What is it all about?' I asked. 'Can I get through?'

'Don't look much like it, sir; 'tis a funeral.'

'A funeral! But I never saw such a crowd even at the funerals of very distinguished people. Who in the world is grand enough in these parts to have a following like this?'

''Tis a—' he began, then turned hastily to cry: 'Pass on, there; pass on, please—a sheer impossibility, by the way, for no one could move an inch.'

'What does it all mean?' I said to a man beside me, a rough cotermonger, who, like myself, held a bunch of flowers in his hand.

''Tis the doctor's funeral,' he replied.

'What doctor?' I asked, mystified.

'Why, I'm going to a doctor's funeral, too, but my poor friend wasn't well known; he won't have crowds to follow him. He lived in Paradise street, poor chap.'

'So did our doctor,' the man answered, and he drew his grimy hand across his eyes; 'maybe 'tis the same. 'Tis Dr. Parkes as we've come to see laid in 'is grave. 'E was good to us, and 'tis the last thing we will ever do for 'im.'

'Do you mean to tell me that this enormous crowd—' I stammered.

''Tis the followin' for Dr. Parkes, yes, sir; 'tis a sight you don't see but once in a lifetime, neither. Most of us chaps 'as 'ad to give up a day's work to come, but bless you, we don't grudge it to he; no, that we don't,' and the man gave a little gulp.

This was Tom Parkes' following. And I had thought that I should be his only follower. I was but one among hundreds.

When they knew I was the dead man's friend, they at once somehow made a way through the crowd, which grew denser and denser as I walked down Paradise street—a strange, reverent, silent crowd.

Just as I reached the door they were carrying the coffin out; it was one mass of flowers, and I, poor fool, had thought, pityingly, that my insignificant bunch would be the only ones upon it. They told me afterwards that men and women had spent their hard-won earnings to buy these wreaths for the doctor they loved—men and women who could with difficulty spare their money, who were having a hand-to-hand struggle themselves for existence.

I have never seen such a sight as that funeral, never in my life. All the way to the far-off cemetery these thousands of men and women, aye, and even children, followed their doctor, and it seemed as though the great silent crowd would never cease filing past his grave afterwards when all was over.

'E said as 'ow 'e 'ad failed, sir,' his landlady sobbed that evening when I went around to see after poor old Tom's few little things; 'e said 'is life was all a mistake, but lor' it don't look much like a mistake, sir. Why, the good 'e 've a done and the influence 'e 've 'ad in these courts no one wouldn't believe as hadn't seen 'is funeral. 'Twas a wonderful buryin', sir.'

Truly a wonderful burying.

I wrote to a lot of his fellow-students to try and raise enough money to put a stone over the poor old fellow. But we were forestalled in this by the people amongst whom he had worked—for whom he had died. They collected the money—those folk in the back streets of the Boro—in farthings and half-pence and pence, and upon the cross they engraved his name and these words:

'The Beloved Physician.'

—Exchange

## The Catholic World.

**BELGIUM.**—The General Election.—A Brussels correspondent, writing on the day after the general election in Belgium, says:—The result of the election to the Chamber of Representatives has been announced as follows: Catholics, 85; Christian Democrats, 1; Liberals and Radicals, 33; Socialists, 33. Brussels has returned five Socialists, two Progressists, eight Catholics, and three Liberals to the Chamber, and two Liberals, two Progressists, and five Catholics to the Senate. The Socialists have carried all the large towns, but the Clericals have kept their hold on the country districts with few exceptions. Brussels, Charleroi, and Liege all returned Socialists at the head of the poll, but Antwerp, Tournai, and Bruges remained faithful to the Catholic Liberals. The voting passed off with comparative quietness throughout the country, but at Anderlacht, a suburb of Brussels, the Socialists paraded the streets shouting 'No-Popery,' and daubed the doors of prominent Ministerialists with tar. As regards the Senate there are 47 Catholics elected as against 29 members of the Opposition. The principal Catholics elected are M. de Beernerts, President of the Chamber, and the following Ministers:—De Trooz, Liebert, De Faverean, and Baran den Buggen.

**ENGLAND.**—Official Recognition of Stonyhurst College.—Stonyhurst has been officially recognised by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons as one of the institutions for special scientific instruction.

**ROME.**—Influx of Pilgrims. During past weeks (says a Rome correspondent writing about the middle of May) the pilgrims in Rome from various countries attained to an enormous number. On a recent Sunday it was estimated that 150,000 were contained within the papal city. The four great Basilicas of St. Peter, St. John



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Lateran, St. Mary Major, and St. Paul were thronged with pilgrims making the visits to which the Jubilee Indulgences are attached. The countries which figured most prominently were Belgium, Austria, Hungary, and North Italy. The Belgian pilgrims numbered 25,000, and were received in audience twice, the chief members being granted a particular audience. On this occasion the deputation from the Belgian Association of Catholic Journalists was received, and elicited from the Holy Father an address of thanks and an earnest exhortation to maintain union amongst the Catholics of Belgium in view of the approaching elections under the new electoral laws. The Catholic ministry has now held power in Belgium for 16 years, to the great advantage of both material and religious interests in that country, and by unity and organization at the coming elections the same state of things may be maintained. It is stated the Pope was asked to intervene in the approaching electoral contest, but declined to interfere. At the head of the Belgian pilgrimage was Cardinal Goussens and several bishops.

**SCOTLAND.—The See of St. Andrews and Edinburgh.** The Scotsman of a recent date contained the following with regard to the vacant See of St. Andrews and Edinburgh:—'In Catholic circles the question as to the probable successor of the late Archbishop Macdonald of Edinburgh and St. Andrews is being at the present time greatly discussed. Three dignitaries have been mentioned, one of whom is likely to be chosen. They are Bishop Chisholm, of Aberdeen; Bishop Maguire, of Glasgow; and Bishop Smith, of Dunkeld. It is believed that the new Archbishop of Edinburgh and St. Andrews will be made a Cardinal.'

**The Archbishop of Glasgow and the Jewish Community.**—The members of the Jewish community in Glasgow are organizing a bazaar in aid of funds of a proposed Jewish place of worship and schools on the South Side, and his Grace Archbishop Eyre has kindly given a donation. In a letter to the secretary, his Grace expresses his pleasure in contributing to the objects of the bazaar, and says it is his earnest hope that the bazaar will meet with success. Mr. Pinto, the secretary, has replied saying that the community highly appreciate his Grace's handsome donation, not so much on account of its intrinsic value as on its manifestation of wide tolerance and Catholic spirit. In thanking his Grace they trusted he would be long spared to enjoy the blessings of good health.

**The St. Vincent de Paul Society.**—The report of the Councils and Conferences affiliated to the Superior Council of Edinburgh of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Scotland for the year 1899 has been issued. The report of the Superior Council states that the work of the society, as indicated by the reports from the several Conferences, continued to show increasing progress and efficiency, meeting the demands constantly made upon them, and showing an advance of income to £1408 for the year, or against £1375 in 1898. It is also stated that the Working Boys' Home, Edinburgh, 'an important work under the administration of the society,' continued to make progress. Ends had been met, and the deficit of £64 5s 2d reduced to £61 19s 4d.

**An American Visitor.**—Mr. Drexel, the American Catholic millionaire, has taken a marine residence at Wemyss Bay for the summer.

**Silver Jubilee of a Priest.**—A committee has been formed and arrangements practically completed for the public commemoration of the sacerdotal silver jubilee of the Rev. Father Cornelius, C.P., St. Mungo's Glasgow. In view of the noble work accomplished by Father Cornelius—a work extending over 13 years in St. Mungo's, involving the highest exercise of self-sacrifice and unshrinking devotedness, and resulting in incalculable educational, moral and spiritual blessings to the congregation—there is no doubt such commemoration will be of a kind alike worthy of its reverend recipient and reflecting great credit upon St. Mungo's parish.

**SOUTH AFRICA.—Reception Ceremony.**—In the chapel of Holy Rosary Convent, Port Elizabeth, on 1st May, took place the ceremony of the reception of four young ladies—Miss Rita Wilmot, daughter of the well-known and highly-esteemed member of the Legislative Council, the Hon. A. Wilmot, Knight of St. Gregory; Miss Agnes Mulcahy, of Limerick; Miss Norah Hogan, of Tipperary; and Miss Susan Lawler, who had only recently arrived from Ireland. The Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. M'Sherry, officiated, and preached a most impressive sermon on the Evangelical Councils.

**Leaving for Europe.**—The Very Rev. Father de Lacy recently passed through Capetown (says the *South African Catholic Magazine*) on his way to Europe. He had many interesting stories to tell of affairs in the Transvaal, which for the present, for obvious reasons, must remain unpublished. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mother of Pretoria Convent, and the Rev. Mother of Potchefstroom Convent, sisters of an officer well remembered in South Africa, Surgeon-Colonel Colahan.

**SWITZERLAND.—An Address to the Holy Father.**—Very Rev. Father Cuttat, a Swiss priest, recently presented to the Pope an album containing the signatures of 2000 old men, all born in the same year as his Holiness, 1810.

**UNITED STATES.—A Catholic Truth Society.** An association has filed its certificate of incorporation in the State of New York under the title of the International Catholic Truth Society. The objects in view are to disseminate the truths of the Catholic Church through an organisation largely composed of Catholic laymen; to refute and correct erroneous statements regarding Catholic morals and dogma through the Press; to distribute Catholic literature; to secure a fair representation of Catholic views and books in public libraries, and to present Catholic doctrines and ideals to the general public in an impartial and philosophical light.

**WEST INDIES.—Died at Her Post.**—Sister Maria Angela, for years ministering to the needs of leper patients on the Isle of Trinidad, West Indies, died of the disease at La Trinada some weeks ago, a martyr in the cause of charity.

**ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, DUNEDIN.**

THE annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Dunedin, was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance. The Rev. Father Murphy presided.

The report and balance sheet, which were read by the Rev. Father Murphy, and adopted by the meeting, were as follows:—

Your committee, in presenting their fifteenth annual report and balance sheet, take the opportunity to publicly recognise the valued help and assistance so generously rendered by his Lordship the Bishop, the clergy, the Nuns of the Good Shepherd (Mount Magdala), Sisters of Mercy (Dunedin), U.S.S. Co., Messrs. Callan and Gallaway, N.Z. TABLET Co., and all subscribing members. The year just ended has not been as satisfactory as the committee would wish, there being so many calls and so few to do the active work. People sometimes say there are no poor at the present time, but if they would only devote some of their spare hours to assist the members in their visits to a few of the homes of the poor and sick, they would have ample proof that there is still a great work for the society to do. We mention this in hope that the membership will this year be considerably increased, and unless such assistance is forthcoming to those who are willing to continue the good work, the society, that has existed for so long and has done such good service, must come to an end. We might also mention that a small legacy was left by a deceased friend to the society, for which we are very grateful. Out of this the committee thought well to donate £3 3s to the South African Nurses' Fund.

During the year a sale of work was held, which might have been a greater success had the members of the congregation extended their sympathy and support to it. The annual concert proved successful. The committee desire to thank those ladies and gentlemen who contributed so materially to the successful result.

During the last five years the society has sent 29 women to Mount Magdala, 40 children to St. Mary's (Nelson), 21 children to St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage (South Dunedin), and had about 40 children baptised.

The following ladies have been elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Mrs. A. J. Fergusson, president (re-elected); Mrs. Callan, vice-president; Mrs. Cantwell, treasurer (re-elected); Miss Purton, secretary (re-elected); Mrs. Jackson, wardrobe-keeper and buyer.

List of articles sent out by wardrobe-keeper:—Four iron bedsteads and stretchers, six pairs of blankets, three sheets, pillows, chairs, fender, crockery, 23 pairs of boots and shoes (new), 10 pairs (s.h.), 22 pairs stockings and socks (new), 12 (s.h.), 11 cloaks and shawls, seven jackets, 17 bodices, seven boys' suits (new), six women's dresses, 12 children's dresses, 27 pinafores and overalls, 43 underskirts, 16 children's skirts, 17 pairs of trousers (s.h.), one pair (new), 13 coats (s.h.), one overcoat (new), five vests (s.h.), 12 men's shirts, 10 boys' shirts, 40 sets of women's underwear (new), seven do (s.h.), 26 sets of children's underwear (new), 10 do (s.h.), eight hats (s.h.), two do (new), six yards shirting, 40 yards dress material, 23 yards flannel, nine yards calico, 24 yards print, 75 yards flannellette, cotton, hooks, tapes, rosary beads, prayer books, and soups and medicine to invalids.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To balance in bank,		Groceries	30 7 3
July, 1899.	20 9 4	Boots	18 13 0
Subscriptions	59 11 6	Drapery	31 9 8
Donations	29 10 8	Coals	19 18 0
Receipts of concert	21 14 0	Urgent board	0 5 0
Sale of work	17 0 0	U.S.S. Co.	3 11 0
Legacy	10 0 0	Sundries (telegrams, etc.)	16 16 0
St. Vincent de Paul's poor box	1 2 0	Mount Magdala	5 0 6
		Offerings	2 0 0
		Nurses' fund	3 3 0
		St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage	3 3 0
		Concert expenses	4 10 6
		Balance in bank	23 11 1
	£162 8 0		£162 8 0

Meetings held during the year, 44; visits made to the poor, 580; penitents sent to Mount Magdala, 2; children to St. Mary's (Nelson), 3; children to St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage (Dunedin), 6; baptisms, 3; grocery orders, 111; coal orders, 69; honorary members on the roll, 362; active members, 11.

Warner's Safe Cure is recommended in cases of acid in the blood through failure of the kidneys to perform their natural functions. It is claimed that Safe Cure will put the kidneys in proper working order, and so they will be able to keep the blood pure.—\*.\*

Hundreds of attempts have been made to produce and market 'puncture-proof' tyres, the idea prevailing that the perfect tyre is one which is impervious to puncture. It is impossible, however, to produce a tyre that is proof against puncture without sacrificing the resiliency or spring which is the all-important feature of a pneumatic tyre, and in fact the present perfected Dunlop tyre so seldom punctures that cyclists only waste time in seeking for patent puncture proof device.—\*.\*

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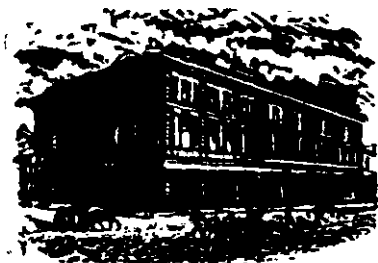
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CONNOR and J. T.  
HARRIS, I have to  
THANK the PATRONS  
of the 'City' for their  
LIBERAL PATRONAGE;  
and in bespeaking a Con-  
tinuance of the same for  
my successors I feel quite  
satisfied that the reputa-  
tion the Hotel has enjoyed  
will be fully maintained  
under their Management.

J. F. NIXON



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bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.

J. J. CONNOR } Proprietors.  
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MEN and TRAVELLERS.

IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR  
AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am com-  
pelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest  
in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal  
support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak  
continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel  
sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best homes in  
the Colony.

JAMES LISTON.

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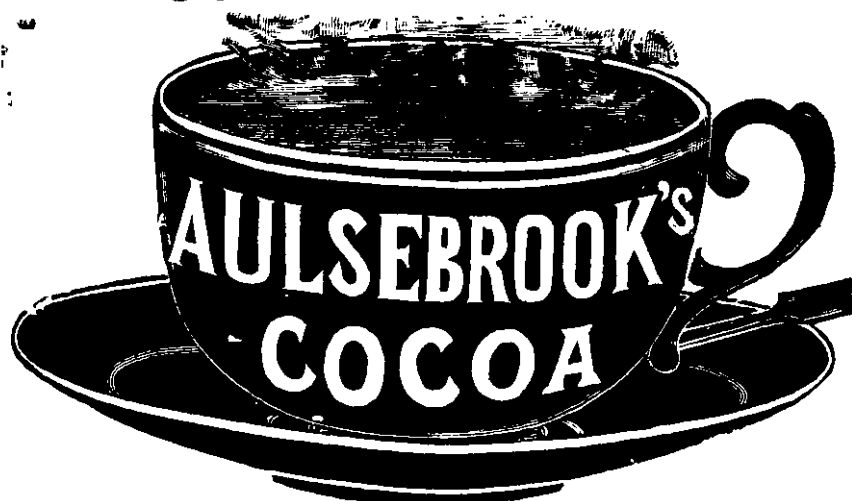
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