

deductive study would lead to a similar result in investigating the legal meaning of "a good moral character" in the certificate of a New York liquor-seller.

There are in New York of liquor shops	8,034
Of their proprietors who have "served their" time in State Prisons there are	2,004
Of their proprietors who have been confined in county prisons there are	2,665
Of their proprietors who have been confined in city prisons there are	1,769
	6,438

Leaving only 1,596 licensed dealers in intoxicating liquors who have never been in jail! Yet they have each and all, these 8,034, certificates of "good moral character!" "They are all honourable men!"

Judge Noah Davis, who for a full quarter of a century sat on the bench of New York, declares as the result of his judicial experience that he had found "three-fifths of all cases of violence to be directly traceable to strong drinks."

Ninety-three per cent. of the persons confined in the House of Industry were sent there for liquor-crimes. In the New York hospitals of the insane, out of 286 patients 139 were habitual drunkards, 95 moderate drinkers, and only three were total abstainers.

It is sometimes argued that we should leave the liquor-traffic alone; that education will cure all evils that may come from its unlicensed sale. But the statistics of education and crime do not warrant this hope or belief; for, as Mrs. Thompson has shown, "within the last 25 years our teachers have increased from 25 to 30 per cent., and pupils attending school more than 50 per cent., yet crime has increased 60 per cent., about keeping pace with the increase of the traffic in liquors." That's what the French call a reply "sans réplique."

A wider range gives the same or similar results. Federal statistics show that 20 per cent. of the insane in all insane asylums of the United States went mad as the direct result of the use of intoxicating drinks, and that 35 per cent. of the remaining number were made insane indirectly by the use of liquors.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane tabulated its records for 28 years. With what result? It was shown that 139.10 of the inmates had been made insane directly from the use of intoxicating drinks. Judge Allison estimates that four-fifths of the crimes committed in the United States are directly attributable "to the influence of rum. There is not one case in twenty," he says, "where a man is tried for his life, in which rum is not the direct or indirect cause of the murder."

Foreign countries tell the same story. Two insane asylums in Liverpool report—the first, that out of 83 cases admitted 50 were made insane by liquor; the second, that out of 495 patients "257 were known to have been made insane by drinking." In the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum exactly one-half were made insane by drinking. The tabulated reports of all the asylums of England and Scotland showed that "more than 20 per cent. of the patients were made insane by intemperance."

Dublin found that 115 out of 286 patients in her lunatic asylum were made insane by the use of liquor.

St. Petersburg, where brandy is the popular liquor, gives a terrible report. There is one brandy-shop in the Russian capital for every 293 persons. During five years the five chief hospitals in that city treated no less than 3,241 cases of delirium tremens!

Canada repeats the mournful story. "Out of 28,289 commitments to the goals for the three previous years," says an official report, "21,236 were committed either for drunkenness or for crimes perpetrated under the influence of drink."

I objected to the title before I read Mrs. Thompson's little book, from which I have selected my statistics, but a study of it shows that she was not far astray naming it as she did:—Figures of Hell.

To beard the lion in his den is a proverbially difficult and dangerous undertaking, but it has lately been performed with considerable success by a courageous Frenchman, M. Eugène Rendu who boldly entered the hall of the anti-Clerical Congress at Rome, while that body was holding one of its sittings and delivered to its members a telling speech. He spoke in Italian; but such was the eloquence of his words that he was listened to with but comparatively few interruptions. In answer to the first of these which took the form of the questions, "Who are you?" uttered by many voices at a time, he informed the free-thinking assembly that he was, or rather had been for 20 years the inspector-General of the University of France, and that he had come quite as much in the name of reason, philosophy and history, as of religion, to protest against their proceedings. He then went on to taunt them with the fact that none of their great countrymen, Cavour included, whom he had intimately known, would have countenanced their insane fashion of serving the cause of Italy by making that country ridiculous before the world. To the cry of "Victor Hugo!" M. Rendu had no difficulty in showing that even that poet would have disowned them too; for though made a god of in the new Pantheon, even he had stated in his will that he believed in the one true God. But the most eloquent part of his speech was devoted to the subject of the moral power enjoyed by the aged prisoner of the Vatican whose alliance ought to be courted by all true friends of Italy. To the cry that no such moral power existed he pointed to the spectacle of a Pope without fleets or armies treating with the great armed Powers of the world and sending and receiving ambassadors. Looking to the past, the speaker asked his hearers to tell him where all the barbarian invaders of Italy had been quelled and subdued. It was at Canossa and Legnano, and the victories there won were Pontifical victories. "Range yourselves," there ore, said M. Rendu, "on the side of the greatest moral Power which exists in the world, and you will find in it a bulwark against Italy's many enemies; but beware of making the spiritual Ruler of Christendom your enemy."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 17.

On Sunday, the 9th, an important ceremony took place here—namely, the consecration of a new Catholic church. For some years past cognizance had to be taken of the fact that an additional church was necessary for the Te Aro end of the city, as the Boulcatt street church was totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the large and fast-increasing Catholic population of the parish, and although from time to time additions were made and conveniences resorted to, the capacities of the church, it was found, were still insufficient for its purpose. As a Catholic community was forming in the Newtown district of the city, it became evident that soon a church would have to be provided in their midst. To relieve the Boulcatt street church, and meet the growing requirements of the Newtown district, it was decided to erect a new church at as convenient a distance as possible from the centre of the Te Aro parish, and which from its position would in time become the principal church of the parish. A very suitable site having been procured in Buckle street, abutting on the grounds of St. Patrick's College, the erection of a temporary church was proceeded with immediately the land was cleared of the materials employed in the building of the College. The work of the erection of the church was entrusted to Mr. J. H. Meyer, builder, who also prepared the plans, the contract price being £1000. In order that the view of the elevation of the College on the Buckle street side should be obstructed as little as possible, and at the same time to obtain the maximum sitting accommodation, an octagonal style of building was designed. This style of church architecture is somewhat unique, and is after the manner of the Rev. Rowland Hill's chapel, London. The building is of wood, with dome-shaped iron roof and lantern, in which is placed the bell. It has a concave-shaped gallery extending across the building, fronting the high altar, at the rear of which is a place fitted up for the choir. The church is fitted both in the gallery and on the floor with comfortable seats, and it is stated, can accommodate 1400 people. This building is intended but as a temporary edifice, as it is contemplated to erect a magnificent church in stone or brick on the site before many years have passed by. The services in connection with the opening and consecration of the church took place, as mentioned, on yesterday week. The interior of the church was tastefully decorated with nikau palms and evergreens, which contrasted well with the glittering sheen of the artistically framed Stations of the Cross, which adorned the sides, the workmanship of a gentleman of the congregation. The admission to the church was by ticket at five shillings and two shillings and sixpence. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the Very Rev. Father McNamara, administrator of the diocese, there being present besides the Reverend Fathers Kerrigan, Moore, Devoy, Carolan, Goggan, Kirk, Mahoney, and Dr. Watters. At 11 o'clock, solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Kirk, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Devoy and Mahoney, as deacon and sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Goggan as master of ceremonies. The choir rendered Farmer's Mass in B flat with the greatest success, the singers being selected from the joint choirs of St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Mary of the Angels, while the instrumentalists comprised some of the best musical talent in the city. Mr. Raymond acted as organist and Mr. Kearsley as conductor. At the conclusion of the Gospel, the dedication sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Ginaty, of Christchurch, the text being selected from the first Book of Kings—"I have sanctified the house thou hast built," etc. The sermon, which occupied an hour in delivery, was one deserving of the Rev. Father's reputation for eloquence, and was listened to with intense interest and evident pleasure. A collection in aid of the building fund was made afterwards, which, with the proceeds of sale of tickets, realised about £200. Solemn Veapers, another sermon by Father Ginaty, and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, were given in the evening, at 7 p.m.

A practical joke played upon a Croatian peasant has nearly caused the destruction of the chemical laboratory of the University of Agram. The peasant, who was coming with his wife into Agram, separated from her, agreeing to meet her a few hours later at a certain place. As she delayed her return, he expressed his anxiety to a bystander, who told him in jest, that his wife had probably been kidnapped by the university vivisectioners, who made it their business to cut up women and children. The wife came up soon afterwards and went home with her husband; but the latter repeated what he had heard, and the results have been most serious. On Whitsunday an infuriated mob of peasants attacked the laboratory, crying "Down with the hell kitchen!" and had to be beaten off by soldiers. The university has since been watched every day by evil-disposed crowds, and a telegram announces that there was another attack on Sunday. All the servants of the university have left their situations, and the professors have had to ask for police protection, being in terror for their lives.

Mr. Bright, Radical though he is, is very severe upon those who find fault with the allowance of £6,000 a year to be bestowed upon Princess Beatrice at her marriage. Writing to the Liberal Association of Birmingham, which had protested against the grant, he declares that he himself would have voted for it had he been present in the House of Commons when the vote was taken. It would, he remarks, be unjust on the part of the nation to show itself less generous towards the youngest daughter of the Queen than it has shown itself to the rest of her children. Besides, the expense to the nation is a mere trifle. There are seven million families in the United Kingdom, and the expense to each family on account of this grant does not amount to more than one farthing. Mr. Bright is further astonished that exception should be taken to the raising of so small a sum, while not a word is said against the vast sums spent upon useless wars which during the reign of Queen Victoria have cost the nation more than 3,000 millions of pounds sterling.—*Rombay Catholic Examiner.*