

MARRIAGES

HEFFERNAN—HEFFERNAN.—On September 8, 1909, at St. Patrick's Church, Macraes, by the Rev. Father Lynch, Thomas, only son of the late Philip Heffernan, Gore, to Bridget Mary, eldest daughter of William Heffernan, Moonlight.

KINSELLA—MOLLOY.—On Sept. 1, 1909, at the Catholic Church, Blackball, by Rev. Father Nouyoux, M.S.H., Thomas Kinsella, Blackball, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. James Molloy, Reefton.

IN MEMORIAM

QUINN.—Of your charity pray for the soul of Katie Quinn, who died at Wanganui Convent on September 13, 1901, on whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.
—Inserted by A. Quinn and family, Wellington.

NAZARETH HOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH

HOME FOR AGED POOR AND ORPHAN AND INCURABLE CHILDREN.

This Institution is a Branch of the well-known Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London, which has 29 Branch Houses in the United Kingdom, Africa, and Australia; affords a permanent home to aged and infirm poor of both sexes, also to Orphan and Incurable Girls (those entirely idiotic or suffering from fits excepted). The Home has no funds, and depends entirely for the support of the poor on the alms collected daily by the Sisters in money, food, and clothes. The aged poor are received without distinction as to creed or country, and left perfectly free to attend their own place of worship. A number of applications had to be refused for want of space, and the Sisters were obliged to build, and thus incur a very heavy debt; but they rely entirely upon Divine providence and the generosity of their many kind benefactors (which has never yet failed them) to enable them to pay off this debt. The House may be visited daily between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. Cheques and p.o. orders may be made payable to the Superior, Mother M. Felix.

THE LATEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE WORK OF
REV. HENRY W. CLEARY, D. D.,
Editor of the New Zealand Tablet.

An Impeached Nation
BEING
A Study of Irish Outrages

The scope of the book is set forth in the following words from the Preface:—'The object of the present writer is to set forth the real facts and figures of crime in Ireland; to compare these with the statistics of crime in such admittedly law-abiding countries as England and Wales, Scotland, etc.; to examine into the motives and the methods of both the official and the unofficial exaggeration of the delinquencies of the Irish people; to present to the reader detailed evidence of this curjous phase of political agitation; and to advance large and outstanding facts and features of Irish life which go to show that the wrongs perpetrated by the law, by the ministers of the law, and by the ruling caste, against the Irish people, have been far graver, more studied, and more systematic than the offences committed by the people (oftentimes by starving peasants in defence of their last scanty meals of potatoes) against the law. The reader will judge whether or no he has succeeded.'

Price; 4s 6d. Apply

Manager, N.Z. Tablet, Dunedin; and of all Booksellers.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. Stale reports will not be inserted.

Communications should reach this Office BY TUESDAY MORNING. Only the briefest paragraphs have a chance of insertion if received by Tuesday night's mails.

ADDRESS matter intended for publication 'Editor, TABLET Dunedin,' and not by name to any member of the Staff.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Write legibly, ESPECIALLY NAMES of persons and places

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitie 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.



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909.

THE DIVORCE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND



Use the word 'movement' advisedly, for in addition to the ordinary sporadic exertions of interested parties and individual disgruntled couples to influence public opinion in the direction of making it easier to slip the conjugal leash, there is in England to-day a definite, determined, organised effort to push on agitation and leave no stone unturned until the Government shall be induced to bring in legislation almost indefinitely multiplying the facilities for undoing the marriage bond. The first step in the movement was the establishment of 'The Divorce Society,' which has been formed for the express purpose of promoting 'the amendment of the marriage and divorce laws by extending the grounds upon which a dissolution of marriage may be obtained.' The membership embraces a number of both men and women who are unmarried, and the executive committee consists of Lord Haldon, Mr. E. S. Haines, Miss Margaret Dick, Mrs. W. Venables, and Mr. W. Johnson, with a woman—Mrs. Marion Latham, of Goschen Chambers, Henrietta street, Strand—as hon. secretary. The professed objects of the society are—(1) To make the law as to marital misconduct the same for both sexes; (2) to make desertion for one year, cruelty, neglect, or incapacity to maintain a wife, or conviction for crime or infamous conduct a sufficient ground for divorce; (3) that out of London jurisdiction in divorce suits should be conferred on county courts, appeals being reserved for the existing court; (4) that all children of divorced persons should be wards of Chancery. Among other 'reforms' advocated is one by which, where there are no children, husbands and wives should be enabled to petition jointly for a dissolution of marriage 'upon such grounds as the court may approve.'

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In pursuance of this objective, on July 14, in the House of Lords, Lord Gorell moved—'That it is expedient that jurisdiction to a limited extent in divorce and matrimonial cases should be conferred upon County Courts in order that the poorer classes may have their cases of that nature heard and determined in such courts.' Throughout his speech he took for granted that the nation was agreed as to the advantage and desirableness of the divorce laws, and the main grounds upon which he based his motion were that poor people should not be prevented by cost from asserting rights which other people were by law permitted to assert. After considerable debate, the motion was withdrawn; but as a result of the discussion the Government have granted a Commission to go into the whole question, and specially to inquire into the need for facilitating the process of divorce by the creation of fresh Courts or by the extension of divorce jurisdiction to certain of the existing Courts. If these further facilities demanded by Lord Gorell are conceded by the Commission it is easy to see what the effect will be. To begin with, there will be an enormous and immediate increase in the number of divorces. An English Act passed in 1895 gave magistrates power on a variety of grounds to issue permanent separation orders. In 1907 623 divorces (for which application had to be made to the Supreme Court) were granted, but the average number of these permanent