

Bill. He assured our representative that every appeal made by the Irish Party would find a ready and generous response in New Zealand. Speaking of the St. Patrick's Day banquet in London, at which Mr. Kennedy was the guest of Mr. Redmond and the other Irish leaders, he said it was a magnificent function. The speeches of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin were of such a character that the most enthusiastic and ardent Imperialist could not take exception to. 'And in this connection, what surprised me very much,' said Mr. Kennedy, 'was the little space, if any at all, given to these proceedings by the Conservative press. I cannot understand the action of these papers, but I am quite satisfied notwithstanding that the Irish cause is bound to triumph. Mr. Kennedy also spoke of his visit to the House of Commons, where he was the guest of Mr. Devlin and other Irish members.'

THEN AND NOW.

Towards the end of December, 1792 (says the *Irish Weekly*), delegates from the Catholic Association of Dublin were proceeding to London to lay a petition in favor of Catholic Emancipation before the King. These delegates were Sir Thomas French, Messrs. John Keogh, Byrne, Bellew, and Devereaux. They chose to travel to England via Belfast; and when they reached the Donegal Arms Hotel on Sunday morning, they were waited upon by some of the principal citizens of all denominations. A little later on, when they were leaving, the people of Belfast—then Protestant in a greater proportion than at present—sembled, took the horses from the carriages in which the Catholic delegates were seated, and drew them through the town amidst the liveliest shouts of joy and wishes for their success. Commenting on this extraordinary demonstration, which, unfortunately, has never since been imitated, Wolfe Tone, then secretary of the Catholic organisation, wrote: 'Let our delegates, if they are refused, return by the same route. . . . To those who look beyond the surface it was an interesting spectacle, and pregnant with material consequences, to see the Dissenter of the North drawing with his own hands the Catholic of the South in triumph through what may be denominated the capital of Presbyterianism.' This remarkable and significant incident was one of the most notable of many notable incidents of the period which proved that tolerance and genuine Irish patriotism were the characteristics of the people of the town while Grattan's Irish Parliament existed. The Catholics repaid this measure of sympathy by striking the chains of Ascendancy from the limbs of the Presbyterians of Ulster. Many of the latter, we are glad to know, have never been ungrateful.

The border sat in his lonely room,
His heart was heavy as lead;
His eyes were watery with the 'fue,'
And throbbing was his head.
But soon a familiar voice he heard—
'Twas his old friend Mr. Jure;
Who, hearing he was very ill,
Brought Woods' Peppermint Cure.

T. BASTER

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People We Hear About

A grand-daughter of Dickens was married at the Brompton Oratory on April 24, when Miss Olive Nina Dickens, daughter of Mr. H. F. Dickens, K.C., was wedded to Mr. Robert Shirley Shuckburgh.

Sir Joseph Ward, Bart., visited Falmouth during the last week in April and opened the Spring Flower Show. Great interest was manifested in the visit of the distinguished colonial. Sir Joseph, Lady, and Miss Ward were entertained to luncheon at the King's Hotel. In addition to the Mayors and Mayoresses of Falmouth and Truro, there was a representative gathering. Sir Joseph was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Tremayne, the latter of whom is a Catholic.

The late Lord Ashbourne has been succeeded in the title by the Hon. W. Gibson, who is one of the strongest supporters of the Gaelic movement and Gaelic costume, having revived in person the wearing of the Irish kilt. He was received into the Catholic Church while at Oxford, and his wife (the daughter of an eminent French Protestant) and his sister (the Hon. Violet Gibson) are likewise converts. The new peer is also well known as the author of *The Abbe de Lamennais and the Catholic Movement in France*, and as a contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*.

His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney visited the rooms of the Catholic Mission for Seamen on the evening of May 22, and was given a great reception by a large number of seafaring men who were gathered in the assembly hall. His Grace is in thorough sympathy with the work which the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has been doing along the water-front for the past six or seven years, for, as he told those who met him the other night, he is the son of a seaman himself—his father was a ship's carpenter—and in his youth he went to sea a few times with his parent. 'Indeed,' said the Archbishop, 'if I were not a priest, I think I would have been a sailor,' amid the applause of his hearers.

On Sunday, April 26, the pulpit at St. Mary's Church, Carmarthen, was occupied by a Welsh Bard, who preached in the morning in English, and at night in Welsh. The Bard was an Irish Jesuit—the Rev. T. P. Kane, S.J. Father Kane has not only acquired a knowledge of the Welsh language, but has secured the distinction (which is so much coveted by Welsh litterateurs) of becoming a member of the 'Gorsedd' by examination. The 'Gorsedd,' which is the supreme authority in all matters relating to the National Eisteddfod, imposes a test on graduates, who are required to exhibit an acquaintance with the various 'measures' of Welsh poetry, and also to give practical proof of their skill by original composition in the language of the Eisteddfod. These tests have been successfully passed by Father Kane.

Sir Richard W. Scott, a member of the Canadian Senate, and prominent in the public life of Canada for more than half a century, died at Ottawa on April 23 after a brief illness following an operation. He was the Nestor of the Liberal party in Canada. During his whole life Senator Scott was a devoted, consistent and practical Catholic who never hesitated to proclaim his allegiance to the Church and to defend her teachings. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of his contemporaries, irrespective of political affiliations. He was called to the Senate in March, 1874, and was the leader of the Liberal Party in that body for over 30 years. When the Liberals came into power under the leadership of Sir Wilfred Laurier, in 1896, Senator Scott was appointed Secretary of State and continued in the Cabinet until a few years ago, when he retired and was succeeded by the Honorable Charles Murphy.

PILES.

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