

of the exhumed bodies still remain without sepulture, while the twenty-one coffins are ranged in the refectory of the former convent. The population of the town, exasperated at this ghastly war against corpses—this odious profanation of the dead—asssembled in great force. More than two thousand persons flocked to the convent, where M. Legrand, Cure of St. Pierre, delivered an address and invited the crowd to chant with him the "De Profundis." During this M. Souron, the liquidator, entered the convent and barred the door behind him, when cries of "A bas Souron!" and "Vive la liberte!" were heard. His Lordship the Bishop of Bayeux has addressed the following letter, dated Caen, April 6, to the Prefet of Calvados:—"M. le Prefet,—It is with profound regret that I have received the news of your order of yesterday

#### Forbidding the Religious Ceremony

that was to have taken place to-day at the transferring of the remains of the twenty-one Ursuline Nuns exhumed from their private cemetery. As a reason for this interdiction, M. le Prefet, you allege that the letters de faire part inviting friends and relatives to the ceremony constitute a menace to the public peace. Against this allegation I feel it my duty to protest. It was in my name that the clergy and faithful of the town of Caen were invited to follow the funeral cortege of the exhumed Ursuline Nuns. In default of their families, the greater number of whom have disappeared, and of their Community, which has been dissolved, and its members dispersed and exiled, it appertained to me, the Bishop of the Diocese, as father and

#### Protector of the Community,

to take care that the remains of these holy women, expelled from the graves in which they had hoped to repose in peace, should not be transported to a new place of sepulture without the religious honors prescribed by the Church. The letters of invitation simply expressed my desire to see the mournful ceremony accomplished with the respect due to the beloved and revered Ursulines of Caen, and as a last mark of sympathy and affection. In it there was nothing that in any way resembled provocation to sedition. The public order was in no way menaced. The arrangements had been made by the Mayor, with as much wisdom as benevolence, and the population of Caen have too high a sense of propriety and of respect for the dead to give cause for uneasiness. The ceremony would have maintained its character as exclusively funereal and religious. Far from exciting public resentment, it would have allayed it. And now the twenty-one coffins of our beloved Ursuline Sisters, placed in a chamber of their deserted convent, await burial. You do not, I hope, M. le Prefet, desire to inflict upon them the posthumous insult of a civil funeral, or to prevent their venerated remains from receiving the last benediction of the Church before being consigned to their new tomb. Receive, M. le Prefet, the assurance of my high consideration. Leon Adolphe, Bishop of Bayeux." As

#### A Suggestive Commentary

on the tyrannical action of the Prefet of Calvados and his scandalous infringement of Catholic rights come lurid accounts of the late serious riots in Limoges, and especially of the funeral—civil, of course—of the victim of the strike shot down by the military during the emote. The coffin of the deceased was borne through the streets of the town attended by a tumultuous concourse of over 20,000 strikers and their friends, all the trades unions being represented. Far from the demonstration being discouraged as calculated to disturb the public peace, the Mayor himself headed the cortege, followed by the Socialist Deputies who had come from Paris for the purpose. From this it will be seen that though a valiant Prefet may intervene to prohibit a Catholic funeral headed by a cross-bearer and followed by decent mourners, the powers that be think twice about interfering with the proceedings of an incendiary mob flaunting the red flag of anarchy, and bawling such revolutionary songs as the 'Carmagnole' and the 'Internationale.' Only a day or two before he was buried with civic honors under the personal auspices of the Mayor of Limoges the man had been

#### Helping to Sack Factories

and tear up the paving stones to erect barriers. The military had been called out, when 197 officers and men had been wounded—some severely—by the rioters. Commenting on the incident, the 'Journal des Debats' says: 'During several years the situation of Limoges has been quasi-revolutionary, and our only wonder is that serious disorders have not taken place before. A long series of weaknesses and of pusillanimous complaisance on the part of the Government have led to the inevitable denouement. The authorities have been warned, but have

systematically disregarded the warnings. It was necessary to humor the Socialists, and allow them full licence, in order to secure their votes in the Chamber. The Government has done all in its power to encourage and develop anarchy, and the infallible result is lawlessness and violence.'

## Dunedin Winter Show

The Dunedin Winter Show, which was opened on Wednesday of last week, was the best illustration of the resources of the province that has ever been held in Dunedin. This was noticeable in almost every department of the exhibits, and although in some there was a falling-off in numbers, an improvement in quality made up for such deficiency.

As usual the exhibitors of agricultural implements, dairy utensils, ranges, household requisites and necessities, local manufactures, etc., were well to the fore.

One of the most attractive stands was that of Messrs. R. Wilson and Co., whose exhibit of 'Stand Out' tea was greatly admired by visitors, and will no doubt tend to further popularise a brand which has already become a great favorite with all who appreciate a good article.

Messrs. R. B. Denniston and Co., the well known importers of all kinds of engines, lubricating oils, belting, etc., made a special display of 'Campbell' oil engines, which are noted for their durability, simplicity of construction, and economy in the use of fuel. These engines are especially adapted for such industries as saw-milling, dairying, flour-milling, and farm-work.

As usual Messrs. Brinsley and Co. had a representative display of their well known ranges, the excellent qualities of which have been acknowledged by every housewife who has used them. These ranges have all the latest improvements, can be used for either wood or coal, are easily cleaned, and very economical in the consumption of fuel. Cold rolled steel is used in the construction of the internal parts, whilst the oven is strengthened on the top by having an extra plate riveted on to it. Good workmanship, first-class materials, and construction on scientific principles are among the main features of this firm's ranges.

One of the most attractive exhibits at the Show was that of the Dunedin Pork and Poultry Company, the goods shown consisting of hams, bacon, dressed poultry, and small goods of all descriptions. In addition to which there was a special display of goods which they manufacture to order, such as boned turkey, larded poultry, pigeon and chicken pie, oysters in aspic jelly, sweet and savoury jellies, potted meats, etc., all of which made a very creditable display.

The stand occupied by Messrs. A. and T. Burt had an imposing display of the firm's many mechanical and other specialties. Among these were milk coolers and aerators, factory scales, patent skylights and ventilators, bath heaters, machinery oils, cotton waste, belting, blocks, shaftings, pulleys, valves, taps, and other things too numerous to mention. It was a very fine and comprehensive display, and attracted the special attention of all visitors.

An exhibit of general interest was that of the Milbrun Lime and Cement Company, the largest portion of whose space was devoted to a display of Kielberg patent cement pipes, Monier pipes, and building blocks. The Company holds the patent rights in the Colony for the manufacture of the Kielberg cement pipes, which are being manufactured at present in Dunedin, Masterton, and Waikiki (Southland). Two beautifully finished Monier pipes, similar to those used by the Dunedin Drainage Board, were on exhibition, and were highly creditable specimens of local enterprise. There were also on exhibition cement building blocks, in various styles to represent buildings of stone. These, for many reasons, should come into general use. In addition there were shown ground lime, phosphate fertiliser, cement, hydraulic lime, etc.

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair, in addition to showing various agricultural implements, had an attractive display of their well known Standard seeds and manures. The Neptune separator, which works on a new and novel principle, attracted the attention of dairy farmers, who expressed themselves highly pleased with it. A feature of the stand was the display of Thorley's food, which has a great vogue in the United Kingdom for fattening horses, cattle, pigs, etc. Although the firm has had the agency only for a short time the valuable properties of this condiment are already recognised here, and a large sale has been the result.

Messrs. G. and T. Young, the well known jewellers of Princes street, had a fine exhibit of up-to-date goods, which were much admired by visitors.