

every sense of the word a tremendous success. There is no event of the year among the people of any nationality that is so inspiring as the celebration of the Irish National Festival. The grand banqueting hall of the Hotel Cecil, the largest room of its kind in Europe, was not equal to seating the whole of the guests. The scene was one of extraordinary brilliance, and the enthusiasm with which Mr. John Redmond, chairman of the Irish Party, was greeted when he rose to propose the toast of 'Ireland a Nation,' was unbounded. His speech was characterised by his usual great eloquence and lucidity, and his review of the events of the year was followed with intense interest.

A Pilgrimage to Rome

An Irish national pilgrimage to Rome, in connection with the Sacerdotal Golden Jubilee of his Holiness Pius X., is being organised with the approbation of his Eminence Cardinal Logue and the Bishops of Ireland. A provisional committee has come together, under the directorship of Very Rev. Canon Fricker, P.P. Though the Catholic Truth Society could not undertake the organisation of the pilgrimage, it is lending the project its patronage. It is at present intended that the pilgrimage should leave Dublin for Rome about the middle of October, travelling by easy stages. The cost of tickets, it is proposed, shall include full maintenance en route, to and fro, and during a full week in Rome. His Eminence the Cardinal, who has been informed of the steps taken, writes:—'I am delighted that steps are being taken to have an Irish pilgrimage on the occasion of the Holy Father's Jubilee. It would be a sad want if Ireland were not represented on the occasion.'

Marconi Entertained

The St. Patrick's night banquet of the Irish Club, London, was held in the Club's handsome premises, Charing Cross Road, the guest of the evening being Signor G. Marconi. The toast of 'Our Guest' was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Games in very felicitous terms. He declared this distinguished son of an Italian father and an Irish mother, the blood of old Rome and old Ireland, would prove himself to be the greatest scientist of the age. Mr. Marconi responded in very modest terms. He thanked the members of the Club for the great honor they had done him in inviting him to be their guest on St. Patrick's Night. His associations with Ireland were many. His mother was Irish, the station in which he performed his long-distance experiments was situated in Connemara, and most of his shareholders were Irish. The geographical position of Ireland had done much to facilitate his operations with America. It was a half-way house. Mr. Marconi further said that he must mention also that his wife was Irish. The first practical application of the science with which he was connected, continued Mr. Marconi, had been conducted some ten years ago from Kingstown. Since he had first conducted those wireless telegraphic messages from Kingstown many developments had taken place. He sincerely thought, however, that there was a great future for wireless telegraphy in spite of the pessimism of the cable companies. The least he could claim for his system was that it was a useful one for ships at sea. Mr. Marconi wound up a short and forceful speech with a graceful tribute to the Irish Club.

The University Question

In the course of a speech in Manchester on March 15 Mr. John Redmond, M.P., referred to the Irish University Question. He said:—'I believe that this session of Parliament will witness the creation of a National University for Ireland. I don't say a Catholic University. The University that we want will only be Catholic in atmosphere because the Irish nation are Catholics. We don't ask for a sectarian institution, we don't ask for any tests in our University in Ireland, but what we say is this—we want a national University, a cheap, democratic University which will be open to Protestants as well as to Catholics, but which will in practice, no doubt, be Catholic in atmosphere, because the great majority of those who come into it will be Catholics. But I would like to say this to Protestants in this country, and to Nonconformists especially, that we are not seeking for the endowment of a sectarian University, but for a University which by its frame-work would be a Protestant University if the Irish nation was Protestant, but which will be Catholic in atmosphere and reality because the Irish nation is Catholic.'

For Bronchial Coughs take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d and 2s 6d.

People We Hear About

A sister of Sir Robert Hart, who has retired from the post of Director-General of Chinese Customs, and a sketch of whose work in the East during the last fifty years appeared in a recent issue of this paper, resides in the North Island.

Mr. Justice Williams, of Dunedin, has a record for Australasia as a Judge of the Supreme Court, as he was appointed thirty-three years ago. Other New Zealand judges who served lengthy periods were the late Mr. Justice Richmond, who sat for nearly 33 years, and the late Mr. Justice Johnston, who sat for 29½ years.

Among those on whom the M.A. degree was conferred at the University Commencement in Melbourne was the Rev. Brother James Joseph Fitzgerald, of the Christian Brothers' College, Adelaide. Brother Fitzgerald, who took his B.A. degree two years ago, during his connection with the North Melbourne College, was present at the Commencement ceremonies.

Lord Dunraven, of 'Sweet Adare,' who might be called the originator of 'Devolution,' is in his 67th year. His father, the late Earl, was a convert to the Catholic Church, having been received into the fold about the same time as the late Lord Emly, Sir Stephen De Vere, and Aubrey De Vere. He is a popular landlord, and owns a big slice of the County Limerick. He is one of the few Irish peers who can boast a Celtic origin, and does not owe his title to corrupt purchase at the time of the so-called Union.

Col. Arthur Alfred Lynch, who fought with the Boers, was elected M.P. for Galway, sentenced to death for treason and released, has since been pursuing journalism, combined with his medical studies. News has been received by his brother, Captain Lynch, of Smythesdale (Vic.), that the soldier-journalist has passed his final examination in London as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Arthur Lynch, who is a brother of Drs. Peter and Maurice Lynch, of Melbourne, is also a Master of Arts and Civil Engineer of the Melbourne University. The Lynch family are natives of Smythesdale, and are sons of the late Mr. John Lynch, mining surveyor, who was one of the captains under Peter Lalor in the action with the British soldiers at the Eureka Stockade on December 3, 1854. Dr. Arthur Lynch has been Paris correspondent of the New York 'World,' and has done some brilliant work for other journals.

We opened the other day that Archbishop Colgan, of Madras, is perhaps the oldest Bishop in the British Empire. The 'perhaps' was superfluous (says the 'Tablet'). We thought it possible that Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, was his senior. We now learn from our excellent contemporary, the 'Casket' of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, that the Indian prelate holds the record. Archbishop Colgan was born at Donore, County Westmeath, on April 1, 1824; Bishop Cameron was born at St. Andrew's, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, on February 16, 1827. Archbishop Colgan landed in India in 1844, and Bishop Cameron entered the College of Propaganda, Rome, in the same year. Dr. Colgan exchanged his title of Bishop of Aureliopolis for that of Archbishop of Madras in 1886, the year in which Dr. Cameron exchanged his title of Bishop of Arichat for that of Bishop of Antigonish.

On Low Sunday was commenced the celebration of one of the most notable events in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States, when the one-hundredth anniversary of the erection of the diocese of New York was observed. The present Archbishop of New York is the Most Rev. J. M. Farley, who is now in his 67th year. He was ordained in Rome thirty-six years ago. Since then his advancement has been marked. At one time Archbishop Farley was assistant rector of the little church of St. Peter's, on Staten Island. Then he became secretary to Cardinal McCloskey for a period of twelve years. Pope Leo XIII. created him Chamberlain, with the title of Monsignore, Vicar-General of the archdiocese of New York, Domestic Prelate, Prothonotary Apostolic, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, Titular Bishop of Zengma, and—on the death of Archbishop Corrigan in May of 1902—he was first appointed Administrator, then later in the year the fourth Archbishop of New York. He is a kindly man, dignified and courteous, a great friend of the reporters, and a loyal New Yorker. He has never done much writing, though once he answered some 'ungenerous and unjust' remarks of Bishop Potter in the 'Catholic World.'

Many a pointed thing has been written with a blunt pen.

DOUGLAS RAMSAY, SOLICITOR, No. 7 Joel's Buildings, Crawford Street, Dunedin.

Money to Lend on Approved Security at Lowest Current Rates
Interest Telephone No. 54.