

the clearest mark of its truth, and the very quintessence of its truth, must be the unchangeableness of its doctrine, whereas science must be ever changing, and full of countless theories which are either confirmed or rejected by new discoveries. Hence a Catholic should be extremely careful in accepting as true any scientific theory which, for the time being, may seem to be opposed to his Faith, for he can rest assured that the works of God cannot contradict the words of God, or, as Bishop Hedley puts it, 'If the theories of modern science seem to contradict the science of Catholic dogma, then it is the former that must be altered, and will be altered, by fresh discoveries, not the latter.' If I might attempt to paraphrase the beautiful and inspiring words of the 'Laudate,' the Roger Bacons, the Copernicuses, the Valentines, the Linacres, the Stensens, the Pasteurs, and the Mendels of the future, will not only praise the Lord in His holy places and in His mighty acts and the multitude of His greatness, with the sound of the trumpet, the psalter and harp, with the timbrel and choir, and with strings and organ, and with cymbals of joy, but they will likewise praise the Lord with the telescope and microscope, with the test-tube and balance, with forceps and scalpel, and with magnet and electrode, by revealing to His children the unity and harmony and beauty of the Design in the work of 'the world's great Author, the universal Lord'

BISHOP LENIHAN IN LIVERPOOL

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET

The Irish Nationalists of Liverpool on Tuesday evening, September 29, entertained the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland, at a banquet in the State Restaurant in recognition of his services to the cause of Irish Nationalism. Additional interest was given to the occasion by the presence of Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill, K.C., M.P., who for so many years has been a prominent figure in the movement.

Mr. Austin Harford, J.P., (chairman), in proposing the toast 'Ireland a Nation' said they were pleased to welcome such a fearless supporter of the Irish cause as the Bishop of Auckland. They also extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Swift MacNeill, a Protestant member of Parliament returned by one of the most Catholic constituencies in Ireland.

Alderman Purcell, J.P., proposed the toast of the evening 'Our Guest.' They had entertained in Liverpool, he said, distinguished Irish clerics and literary men, but they had never before had the privilege of entertaining an Irish Nationalist Bishop. Whilst disavowing any desire to speak fulsomely, he yet felt bound to give expression to their appreciation of his Lordship's many good qualities.

The toast was received with cheers, and his Lordship in acknowledging the heartiness of his reception said he came from the most democratic country in the world. They had government of the people by the people, and they could fully understand, therefore, that the people of Ireland would never be contented until they had the same system of government as New Zealand so happily enjoyed. Prejudice was a nasty word, but he feared England was full of it; even some English Catholics joined with the Orangemen in the cry that Home Rule would mean Rome Rule. He could not understand this attitude of mind. In New Zealand they knew nothing of it. He repudiated the charge of disloyalty. He had yet to learn they had cut off a king's head, yet from time to time some of the highest in England had given their aid to treason. His Lordship could not believe that the Imperial Parliament would much longer consent to be concerned with petty details. The time was coming when Home Rule would be granted necessarily to Ireland, Scotland, and Wales also. But who would be the authors of it? Those members of the Irish Nationalist Party who will never rest until they see that their country attains its ambition, namely, Home Rule. After eulogising the Irish Party his Lordship spoke of the large Irish Catholic population of New Zealand, whose sympathies were entirely with them. If the need arose let them send out their envoys, and their fellow-countrymen would help them, as they had helped them before.

Mr. T. Burke, J.P., C.C., proposing the toast of the 'Irish Parliamentary Party,' said that rightly or wrongly they represented the majority of his countrymen, and although he might not agree with all they said or did, yet he supported them because he wanted to see Ireland govern itself. He agreed with Edmund Burke that a country never yet was wrong in its expression of Nationalist feeling. In asking them to drink to the Irish Party,

he coupled the toast with the name of that distinguished professor of constitutional law and able representative of Ireland, Mr. Swift MacNeill.

In acknowledging the toast, Mr. Swift MacNeill, who was accorded an ovation, said it gave him great pleasure to assist at a festival in honor of a Catholic Bishop, although he knelt at another altar. They had differences of creed in Ireland, but there was no difference of nationality. He, though a non-Catholic, felt perhaps as keenly as any Catholic in the land the slight which had been put upon the Catholic religion in connection with the procession at the recent Congress. If that procession had been held in Ireland there would have been no such insult. They heard sometimes charges of intolerance brought against Irish Protestants. These charges were true, but the incentive had come from English Government sources whose desire had been to set the Irish against each other for the purpose of their common subjugation. What was the attitude of the Irish Parliament? This Parliament, of which no Catholic was permitted to be a member, extended the franchise to the Catholic population, they admitted Catholics to the Grand Jury and to the Bar—they passed a full and complete Catholic Emancipation Act, with no reservations. That Act was rendered inoperative through English influence, and O'Connell, who was a barrister of two years' standing at the passing of the Union, said in his first speech he ever made that he would sooner trust his own Protestant countrymen to give full rights to the Catholics than he would trust the Union; and thirty years afterwards he accused that Union of having retarded Catholic Emancipation for a generation. He (the speaker) was not of a sanguine disposition, but he was as certain as he was of his own existence of the near establishment of the Parliament in College Green in all its pristine glory. Everything was making for it. Those who read the signs of the times could see that it would be a race between the Tory and the Radical Parties which should give it them. He believed at the present time the House of Commons would vote for Home Rule by a majority of two hundred. It was being held back by two or three gentlemen who, in their anxiety to get within the Cabinet, had given pledges, which were not asked for, that there should be 'no Home Rule this time.' Mr. MacNeill resumed his seat amidst general cheering.

After the toast of 'The Visitors,' proposed by Councillor John Geraghty (Bootle), and responded to by the Rev. T. G. Rathe, O.S.B., an enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

St. Patrick's College Sports

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The St. Patrick's College sports were held on the Basin Reserve on Monday, November 2. The weather was perfect and the ground in good order. The finishes were very close, and in some cases extremely difficult to judge. This was especially the case in the 100 yards open, when Cullen, Ryan, and Fitzgerald came in practically in a line, the two first named just gaining first places on the tape. In this race Cullen equalled the college record of 10 two-fifth seconds. The 440 yards open was a well contested race, Cullen from scratch winning from J. Ryan in good style. The performance of the day, however, was undoubtedly J. W. Stewart's in the 120 hurdles. His time was 16sec, which is 1-5sec below standard time. The final of the 50 yards dash was a splendid race, Coakley just catching the judge's eye by inches. The mile was eagerly looked forward to, as promising some excitement. Rochford from scratch was expected to win, and he fulfilled expectations, winning comfortably from Mulgan in good time. During the afternoon Mr. McLaughlin's band supplied a good programme of music. Among those present were Lady Ward, Miss Eileen Ward, Miss Ruby Seddon, Colonel Robin, Major Hughes, and his Grace Archbishop Redwood. The officials were—Starter, Mr. J. E. Henrys; referee, Mr. T. S. Ronaldson; timekeepers, Messrs. W. B. Missen and T. C. Colman. The other officers were: Revs. C. T. Graham, D. Hurley, F. S. Bartley, and Messrs. W. E. Butler, T. Collerton, and N. Crombie. The handicapping was done by Messrs. M. Devoy, J. W. Stewart, J. Rochford, A. J. Cullen, and R. C. Cameron.

The following were the results:—

100 yards flat handicap.—First heat—W. Maher, 1; Fitzgerald, 2. Second heat—Cullen, 1; Lynch, 2. Third heat—M. Maher, 1; J. Ryan, 2.
100 yards (under 15).—M Kay, 1; Brown, 2. Second heat—Kelly, 1; E. Simpson, 2. Third heat—Dufou, 1; Yourelle, 2.