

but to make up for the want of patriotism in a section of the English people. It was the old story over again. Ireland was to be sacrificed, her trade to be crushed under the heavy wheel of English interests.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Nothing could better illustrate the marvellously beneficial results of the magnificent work done for Ireland by the Irish Party than a letter published in the *Chicago Citizen* by Father James Corbett, P.P., Partry, Ballinrobe, and which had been addressed to a friend in New Orleans. This friend has been for years sending Father Corbett a remittance at Christmas to help some poor persons to have a cheerful time on the occasion of the great Christmas festival. Father Corbett recalls how he used to dread a Christmas—the poverty was so great, the means of alleviating it relatively so small. But what a change to-day! 'Here I am now,' writes Father Corbett, 'and looking all over this extensive parish, I do not know a single family that had a bad Christmas for the want of an American dollar. It is a glorious change, and may the Lord be praised that I have lived to see it, and am sure it will delight the hearts of both of you to hear of it. Outside the providence of God the great secret of it all was the sweeping away of landlordism.' What a convincing testimony to the wonderful transformation wrought through the instrumentality of the Irish Party.

WAR TAX PROPOSALS.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons, opposing the extra tax on beer and spirits, as outlined in the Budget, Mr. John Redmond said he had received communications not merely from the licensed trade, from brewers and distillers, but from every conceivable public body in Ireland—from County Councils, District Councils, Chambers of Commerce, and public bodies everywhere. Some of the strongest protests received came from teetotalers, and only that day the Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, Dr. Fogarty, in a speech reported in the Dublin papers, spoke of the dismay and bewilderment with which he read the proposals of the Chancellor; and he added that, jealous as he was for the total abstinence cause, that was not the way to make people sober; and he was afraid it was the old story of crushing Ireland's trade under the wheel of English interests. That was the kind of feeling these proposals were arousing in Ireland amongst all classes and kinds of men. As he had said, so far as the Bill was concerned, he and his friends were willing to give the most complete powers to right hon. gentlemen; but so far as the taxes were concerned, they contended that they were absolutely ineffective as a remedy, and that they differentiated unjustly against Ireland.

In Ireland, as the right hon. gentleman was aware, they had very little of the manufacture of the munitions at all; but he would be the first to admit that the workmen in Belfast were doing their work well. There was no excessive drinking there, and no necessity whatever to impose any penalty upon them. The same thing applied so far as the transport trade was concerned in the City of Dublin and elsewhere. The same thing also applied in Arklow, where they were manufacturing explosives. If these places were left out, and admittedly there was no case, there was no spot in the whole of Ireland where they were making munitions of war at all; and to tell him that the Government could go to the Irish people down in Tipperary or Limerick, or any where else where they were flocking to the recruiting sergeant and filling up the requirements, and say to them: 'We admit you are doing your duty; we admit that you are temperate; we admit that there is no excesses in drinking, and that you are not standing in the way of the output of the munitions of war; but there are a few men in the Clyde and elsewhere who are doing it; therefore, you must be punished'—to say that that was either just or wise, or that it was a reasonable and patriotic thing to do, passed his comprehension. Ireland to-day, and from the day war was declared, had done, and was doing, her duty in sobriety, hard work, recruiting, and in gallantry on the field.

People We Hear About

The Empress Eugenie celebrated her eighty-ninth birthday on May 5. Since 1882 her chief home has been at Farnborough, Hants.

The name of Second-Lieutenant Harold Marion Crawford is on the list of officers who fell in action. He was a son of the late Marion Crawford, the novelist, and went to England from Sorrento, Italy, at the outbreak of the war. He was commissioned in the Irish Guards. His father was a convert to the Church as is also his aunt, Mrs. Hugh Fraser.

Notwithstanding his nearly three score years, Lord Denbigh is accompanying the Hon. Artillery Company to the Dardanelles. As a young man he joined the Royal Artillery, and was in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. He has been in command of the H.A.C. since 1893, and is also a colonel of the Territorial Forces and A.D.C. to King George. He has always been a favorite at Court, and for eight years acted as Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria and King Edward. His daughter, Lady Dorothy Feilding, has made herself famous by her devotion to the wounded in Belgium, and his eldest son and heir, Viscount Feilding, is at the front with the Coldstream Guards, and has been mentioned in recent dispatches.

Speaking at the Bank of New Zealand meeting the other day, Mr. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G., mentioned that this year he completed his 'majority' as a director of the bank. 'On 26th September next,' said Mr. Kennedy, 'it will be twenty-one years since I was first elected to the position, and during the whole of the intervening time you have maintained me uninterruptedly in office, always re-electing me unopposed. I confess that when I look back over those years, and contrast the position of the bank to-day with that in which it unfortunately stood twenty-one years ago, I feel a pardonable pride in the change that has been effected. The march of time is fast carrying me on to the point at which I must of necessity retire from some of my directorships, but the bond that has been forged by my twenty-one years' association with this institution is a strong one, and while I continue to be honored with the confidence of my fellow shareholders, I shall endeavor to hold my services at their disposal as long as I feel myself capable of discharging satisfactorily the trust which they commit to my keeping.'

Mr. Charles Napier Hemy, R.A., whose pictures at the Royal Academy exhibition this year have attracted much attention, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1841, being the son of Henri Hemy, a musician of note, who was a convert to Catholicity. He was educated at Newcastle Grammar School and at Ushaw. Having tried a religious vocation with the Dominican Order at Lyons, Mr. Hemy, at the age of 22, discovered that he had not a vocation and returned to the world, where he took up art. Two years later his first work was exhibited at the Royal Academy. Then he went to Antwerp to study, and finally to London, where he settled for a time. That fine picture of his, 'The Pilchards,' was acquired by the Chantrey Bequest in 1898, and again in 1901 another of his pictures was bought for the nation. In the year of the purchase of 'The Pilchards' he became an Associate of the Royal Academy, and five years ago he was made a full Royal Academician. His marriage took place in 1880 to a daughter of W. G. Freeman, who was a convert from the ranks of the Anglican clergy. Mr. Hemy has two sons, both of whom he has given to the Church, and his two daughters are also in religion. Therefore, none of his family has followed in the artist's footsteps. What he himself wished to be, when a young man, his children have become.

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