

to follow them. The comfort he thus received was all the more welcome because some had misconstrued his intentions without any real ground for doing so. And thus an attempt was made to mislead public opinion and the conscience of simple folk by drawing from his words, which were most clear in themselves, a meaning different from that which they contained. As formerly in the case of a letter of the great Apostle St. Paul, his Encyclical had been misinterpreted by certain persons, who held that he had said one thing and meant another, and that, in granting exemptions which were necessary in particular cases he desired to abandon the glorious traditions of the past and to renounce the sacred rights of the Church and the claims of the Apostolic See. 'We,' says his Holiness, 'Who always take care to speak to the Faithful in that simple style which Jesus Christ so strongly recommended to His Apostles, cannot permit that to be attributed to Us which is not to be found in the letter and which was never in Our intentions, nor can We allow what is still worse—Our words to be distorted into a meaning contrary to the meaning they actually bear.' His Holiness encourages the Catholics to proceed with the organisation of all the Catholic forces in Italy, and expresses the hope to see all working together unitedly and zealously, without envy or ill-will.

UNITED STATES—Italian Catholics in New York

Over 100,000 Catholic Italians gathered between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets in New York to take part in the celebration of the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. These boundaries mark the Italian settlement in the city. Throughout its confines altars were erected on the streets, and before them the kneeling multitude prayed, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass being offered on all at the same hour. It is estimated that more than seven tons of candles were used during the day upon the improvised altars by the participants in the celebration.

Italian Priests

The Archbishop of Palermo, in Sicily, at the direct request of the Pope, is organising a seminary for the training of Sicilian priests, who are to dedicate themselves to work among their own countrymen in the United States. A special course in the English language will form part of the curriculum of the new institution, together with the rules of Church discipline prevalent in America. It has been found that owing to the dialect spoken by the Sicilians, American priests who know the Italian language and even native Italian clergymen are not adapted for work among Southern Italians, and the new institution has been proposed.

A Catholic Encyclopædia

Mr. Martin Maloney, who was recently honored by the Pope, has come out in behalf of the project for a Catholic Encyclopædia. At a recent meeting in Philadelphia he undertook to furnish half the funds for the costly undertaking, and Jeremiah Sullivan agreed to do the same. This assures the issue of the greatly-needed work, which will contain fifteen volumes.

GENERAL

Archdiocese of Trinidad

On August 4, the Very Rev. J. T. Crotty, O.P., rector of San Clemente, was received in private audience by the Pope. He presented £2,305 Peter's Pence sent to Rome by the Archbishop of Trinidad, the Most Rev. Dr. Flood, O.P. The Port of Spain where Dr. Flood resides is almost entirely served by Dominicans, from Ireland, and Father Dowling, the predecessor of Father Crotty as Prior of San Clemente, is Vicar-General of the Archdiocese.

War Statistics

The conclusion of the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan has directed attention to the wars that have taken place during the last one hundred years, and the number of men engaged in the principal battles:—

At Austerlitz, December 2, 1805, 60,000 Frenchmen opposed 80,000 Russians and Austrians. The French, who were victorious, lost 7000 men, their opponents 20,000.

At Eylau, February 8, 1807, 70,000 Frenchmen opposed 80,000 Russians; the first lost 15,000; the second 25,000.

At Wagram, July 6, 1809, 150,000 Frenchmen opposed and defeated 120,000 Austrians; the first lost 16,000; the second 24,000 men.

At the battle of the Moskva river, September 7, 1812, 140,000 Frenchmen gained a victory over 140,000 Russians; losses, 30,000 men to the French, 60,000 to the Russians.

At Leipsic, October 15-19, 1813, 180,000 Frenchmen were defeated by 310,000 Prussians, Russians, Germans, and Swedes; losses to the French army, 40,000; to the Allies, 54,000.

In the American Civil War the Federals lost 360,000 men; the Confederates 300,000. At the close of the war there were about 1,000,000 men enlisted on each side.

At the battle of Sadowa, fought near Koniggratz, July 3, 1866, 220,000 Prussians, with 780 cannons, against 200,000 Austrians with 700 cannons; loss to the first 10,000 men, to the second, 40,000 men.

The battle of Gravelotte and St. Privat, sometimes called the battle of Rezonville, August 18, 1870, 120,000 Frenchmen with 450 cannons, against 200,000 Germans with 720 cannons; the first, who were defeated, lost 12,000 men; the second lost 20,000.

At Sedan, September 1, 1870, 84,000 Frenchmen, with 430 cannons opposed and were defeated by 250,000 Germans, with 550 cannons; loss to the first named 14,000 men; to the second 13,000. This battle led to the fall of the French Empire and the establishment of the Republic.

At Liao Yang it was estimated that the Russians had 220,000 men against 250,000 of the Japanese.

In the late war 46,100 Japanese were killed in battle, 10,970 died of wounds, and 13,300 of sickness, making a total of 70,450.

The most bloody war of the last century was that of the battle of the Moskva; while the greatest forces of opposing men were massed at Leipsig.

A French military writer contributes to 'La Revue' a study of the losses in men and money in the great wars of history, in order to come to some estimate of the probable destruction of life and property in the recent war.

The Crimean War, he says, cost Russia £140,000,000, or £5,000,000 per month; it cost the French about an equal sum, and the English somewhat less. England spent in the Boer War £240,000,000, or £7,600,000 per month; in the war with China Japan spent £17,000,000, or £2,000,000 per month; and the Chinese, in addition to the cost of conducting the war, paid an indemnity of nearly £30,000,000.

St. Vincent de Paul Society, Auckland

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Auckland, from July 1, 1904, to July 4, 1905:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance in Savings			By Groceries and firing	29	12 3
Bank, July 1, 1904	7	14 7	" Butcher	6	6 0
" Cash in hand	0	13 3	" Rent	6	10 6
" Poor box	14	7 7½	" Relief—Cash, etc.	1	14 8
" Easter cards	6	3 0½	" Drapery, blankets, and boots	7	0 7
" Collection boxes	7	9 7	" Milk	4	12 6
" Hon. members' subscriptions	13	7 6	" Four passages to Mt. Magdala	6	17 6
" Monthly subscriptions	6	0 6	" Board and lodging	2	4 0
" Donations	14	14 6½	" Cleaning hall	0	14 0
" Entrance Fees	0	7 6	" Stamps, stationery, and printing	2	5 9
" Refund passage	0	5 0	" Interest Ter. Building Society	3	0 0
" Concerts	6	14 0	" Cheffonier and sundries	2	12 2½
			" Concert expenses	1	7 0
			" Balance in Savings		
			Bank	1	10 4
			Cash in hand	1	9 10
	£77	17 1½		£77	17 1½

Number of orders given out—Groceries and firing, 383; board and lodging, 81; meat, 75; milk, 42; relief, 61. Clothing distributed—New articles, 65; ready-made, 401; new material, 40yds. Thirty parcels were received, 40 visits made, and 44 meetings held.—E. McCabe, president; E. Parish, hon. sec.; M. Lynch, hon. treas.

For Children's Hacking Cough at Night,
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.