

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- May 30, Sunday.—Trinity Sunday.
 „ 31, Monday.—St. Angela Mericia, Virgin.
 June 1, Tuesday.—Of the Feria.
 „ 2, Wednesday.—SS. Marcellinus and Companions, Martyrs.
 „ 3, Thursday.—Feast of Corpus Christi.
 „ 4, Friday.—Of the Octave.
 „ 5, Saturday.—Of the Octave.

Trinity Sunday.

To-day we are not asked to imitate the virtues of some saint, or to contemplate the merciful dealings of God with man. We are taken up, as it were, into the Holy of Holies, and invited to gaze on the radiant perfection of God as the Blessed see Him—one God in Three Divine Persons. Until the fourteenth century this feast was not generally celebrated in the Church, for the reason that all festivals in the Christian religion are truly festivals of the Holy Trinity, since they are only means to honor the Blessed Trinity, and steps to raise us to it as the true and only term of our worship. As Pope Alexander writes in the eleventh century: 'The Roman Church has no particular festival of the Trinity, because she honors it every day, and every hour of the day, all her offices containing its praises, and concluding with a tribute of glory to it.'

St. Angela Mericia, Virgin.

St. Angela was born near Brescia, in the north of Italy. Living a very austere life, she devoted herself to the work of instructing the ignorant, relieving the needy, and visiting the sick and imprisoned. She is recognised as the foundress of the well-known Order of Ursuline nuns, though the Order did not receive Papal approval until four years after her death, which occurred in 1540.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

LITANY OF PEACE.

God the Father, God the Son,
 God the Spirit, Three in One;
 That Thy will on earth be done
 We beseech Thee, hear us!

God of mercy, Thee we pray
 Turn not from our plea away;
 That Thou list to us to-day,
 We beseech Thee, hear us!

Heart of Jesus, Heart of Peace,
 From all discord send release;
 That War's havoc soon may cease,
 We beseech Thee, hear us!

Heart of Jesus, pity those
 Suffering from hatred's woes;
 Breathe Thy love o'er friends and foes,
 We beseech Thee, hear us!

Jesus, Whom we all adore,
 End the nations' battle sore;
 Grant them peace for evermore,
 We beseech Thee, hear us!

Through the Father and the Son,
 Through the Spirit, Three in One;
 That Thy Will on earth be done
 We beseech Thee, hear us!

—AMADEUS, O.S.F.

What the world calls heroism and sacrifice in the lives of Catholic Sisterhoods is with them simply corresponding to the grace of vocation. It is God's will manifested in their lives.

It is useless to subdue the flesh by abstinence, unless one gives up his irregular life, and abandons vices which defile his soul.—St. Benedict.

The Storyteller

THE IMPOSSIBLE MANNERS OF COUSIN BECKY

One mild, hazy morning in May the postman worked slowly back and forth across Stuyvesant place—the shady street, only a block long, that is tucked away in a corner of Washington. Presently, arriving at the front door of Billy Keenan's house, he delivered into the hands of Mrs. Billy a letter postmarked 'Haverly, Pa.'

'Oh!' cried Mrs. Billy Keenan, with a smile flashing across her flushed face. 'It's from Cousin Becky. Whatever can she be up to?'

The postman had no information to give on that subject, and departed with a genial grin. Mrs. Billy carried the letter into the kitchen, where for some time she had been wrestling with a refractory peach cobbler for dinner. When she had read the brief letter she laughed, and exclaimed aloud, 'The very thing! I wish Billy would come right away to hear it!'

But it so happened that at the moment Billy was standing in a group of Mrs. Billy's 'in-laws,' in their sumptuous house in Dupont Circle, he was listening to a plot against Mrs. Billy.

'There's no reason under the sun,' Billy's mother declared energetically, 'why your wife shouldn't come with us this year to the coast of Maine, instead of staying in this hot, hot city.'

Billy, a rising and enthusiastic member of the Forest Service, stared uneasily at his mother. 'No reason under the sun,' he murmured, 'except the 40 dollars a week for her board, when our house isn't paid for yet.'

Thereupon, Billy's sister Belle, who had married 20,000 dollars a year, entered the argument with a broadside. Belle never missed an opportunity to deliver an adverse opinion in Billy's presence or a complimentary one behind his back. 'What if you do miss one payment on that little cooped-up house of yours! The very idea, anyway, of buying a house off there in such a very commonplace neighborhood! If you insist on your wife's coming with us she'll meet some of the best people in Washington.'

Billy stuck out his chest and said, 'Shucks!' And then he democratically added, 'The very best people live in our neighborhood!'

'When Senator Brown's wife met her here last week,' said Mrs. Keenan, 'she said that your wife was one of the dearest girls she had ever met. And the Senator and his wife are to occupy rooms on the same floor with us.'

Billy's chest fell and his chin dropped meditatively. Half an hour later he walked away from the neighborhood of Dupont Circle, where dwelt the other members of the Keenan family, toward Stuyvesant Place, in which children played noisily and real neighbors sat out in their little dooryards and called cheerily to each other. And as he walked, his jaw was set for an argument with Mrs. Billy.

From their front steps she saw him coming, and hastened to meet him with an open letter in her hand. Billy, being engaged in mustering the points of his argument, did not see that her eyes were glowing with joyful news. He even failed to notice the open letter.

The moment they met he launched forth upon his argument. 'Well, your fate for the summer has been decided,' he began, with an effort to be jocular. 'It's you for the hotel piazza and the cool surf and association with the first families of the land, while I'm grubbing round among the pines of Wyoming.'

By the time he was ready to make the telling points of his argument, they had reached the tiny living-room of the house on which a payment was almost due.

'You know, dear,' he went on, 'that when the matter of the year's appropriations comes up in Congress, Senator Brown always tries to cut down on the Forest Service. He shows that he has never given our work the study it deserves.' Billy always became en-

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Here Billy smote his broad chest vigorously.

Mrs. Billy sat still, with the open letter in her hands, and listened attentively. As she looked at Billy a curious little smile hovered about her red, curved lips; in her big dark eyes was an expression of love, and Mrs. Brown there's every likelihood knew well that her in-laws, in asking her to come with them, were not thinking particularly of the good of the Forest Service. Her in-laws were fond of Mrs. Billy, and were determined to draw her socially nearer to Dupont Circle.

'Where Billy's salary would never support us,' Mrs. Billy said to herself. 'And live within that salary we shall! Nor shall I pay 40 dollars a week for the doubtful chance of becoming a friend of the wife of a man who has a voice in congressional committees and miss a payment on this house! Not much!'

But of all that she said not a word aloud. Her news was a sufficient bomb in itself. 'Billy, Cousin Becky has invited herself to spend the summer with me here.' She held up the letter.

Billy sat down on the couch so hard that he bounced. 'The dickens she has! Cousin Becky! I thought she was wedded to Haverly, Pennsylvania, winter and summer. You write her that your summer is otherwise spoken for.'

Mrs. Billy looked straight at Billy. 'You know that I can't, dear. It's the first time she has ever asked anything of me in all my life—and, Billy, you know that I wouldn't be here if it were not for Cousin Becky.'

Billy knew, and his eyes wavered; then he rumbled his hair savagely; then he groaned. Cousin Becky had brought Mrs. Billy up as far as three feet and ten years. And it had been a struggle, for Mrs. Billy had been a frail child.

The next morning, however, Billy had a bright idea. 'Why not take her to Maine with you? She can afford it and she'd like to go. Tell her that Washington is insufferably hot in summer, and—'

Mrs. Billy shook her head. 'That wouldn't do, Billy. Cousin Becky would never fit into a 40 dollar-a-week hotel. Ask your mother.'

After an interview with his relatives, Billy saw clearly that Mrs. Billy was right.

'What!' his sister Belle ejaculated. 'Her Cousin Becky! She has the most impossible manners of any one I ever saw. Why must she appear and spoil our plans?'

But appear she did. She arrived in the middle of June, when the thermometer had shot up to a hundred in the shade. It hung there while the in-laws were languidly preparing to leave for the Maine coast. She arrived the day after Congress had adjourned, and Senator Brown had made a speech on the wastefulness of the management of the Forest Service. An hour before she arrived at the Union Station Billy left it, departing westward for his summer's work in the national forest preserves of Wyoming. She carried a telescope bag strapped together with wool twine; she at once asked Mrs. Billy to point out to her a real live chief justice!

Mrs. Billy, on whose cheeks were still glistening the tears caused by Billy's departure, laughed and clung half hysterically to her straight, sharp-eyed, tireless cousin. 'The Supreme Court has adjourned, Cousin Becky, and the justices have scattered.'

Cousin Becky set the bag down in the pathway of a stream of hurrying travellers. 'And Congress?' she demanded, with her bonnet hunched over one ear.

'Adjourned yesterday.'

'And the President?' Cousin Becky's voice soared.

Mrs. Billy tugged at the corded bag. 'He leaves to-morrow for his summer home, the papers say.'

Cousin Becky thumped her bonnet vindictively, and sent it over the other ear; then, as she swooped down on her bag, she hurled one last question: 'Do the stores have bargain days in summer?'

'Oh, any number of them!' cried Mrs. Billy eagerly. 'Friday is always bargain day, and to-morrow is Friday!'

'Then,' said Cousin Becky, setting out at a rapid pace, 'let's get home and rested as soon as we can. Next to seeing people who amount to something, I like bargain hunting. I haven't bought anything for a year, just looking forward to being here this summer.'

Mrs. Billy's heart sank as she thought of the heat and the crowded stores on bargain day; but she thought also of the first ten years of her life, and did not falter.

A hot June faded into July. The in-laws invaded Stuyvesant Place, and shook hands with the impossible-mannered Cousin Becky. They also kissed Mrs. Billy good-bye, and remarked with peculiar emphasis that Senator Thomas Brown and his wife were already on the Maine coast. Mrs. Billy looked guilty, and Cousin Becky abruptly asked whether Senator Brown had tow hair and was cross-eyed. The in-laws hastened to inform her that his hair was a mixture of brown and grey, and that his eyes were not crossed.

'I should admire to see a real live Senator,' she announced in a loud voice, Cousin Becky, being slightly deaf, was determined to hear at least one voice distinctly, and that was her own.

The in-laws departed, shuddering, 'Such awful manners!' murmured Belle, as they climbed into her automobile. 'It's a shame that Billy allowed such a person to interfere with our plans to promote his wife socially!'

The following day the in-laws departed with much baggage for Maine. As they travelled north in the intense heat, a cold wave hastened south to meet them. It struck the coast of Maine, and sent people shivering indoors. It reached New York, and millions breathed in relief. It continued south, and made bargain hunting delightful to Cousin Becky and tolerable to Mrs. Billy. And having come, the cold wave, to everyone's surprise, remained.

On July 20th Mrs. Billy received a letter from her in-laws, imploring her to go to their closed houses and send them their winter wraps. On August 1st the elder Mrs. Keenan sent a request for her furs, and on the first Friday in the month Cousin Becky decided to include a coat among her day's bargains.

'I declare,' she exclaimed from the bay window, where she sat scanning the advertisements in the daily papers, 'I never saw such weather in all my born days! It seems just made for us. I've got round this capital comfortably and seen all there is to see, I guess, except the men who do things. I should admire to see some real live—'

Here she came to a sudden stop, for her eye had caught a news item sandwiched between a notice of patent leather belts reduced in price to forty-nine cents, and another of shoes sold at a dollar less than the original price.

'Huh!' she commented as she read. 'Came back to Washington to get warm, did he? Can't stand the rigors of a Maine summer! Bathed once in the ocean, and hasn't been able to speak out loud since! Huh! Now I wonder did he ever have a tow head and squint eyes!'

She glanced thoughtfully at Mrs. Billy, who was clearing away the breakfast dishes. Once she opened her lips to ask a question, and closed them again with a chuckle. 'Some things are best done first and talked about afterward!' she muttered. 'But I should admire to see—' She rose, and set her straight, strong old figure down in front of the desk. The following afternoon Mrs. Billy invited her cousin to take a long electric car ride up the Potomac to the Cabin John Bridge, and to her surprise met with a refusal. Cousin Becky, it seemed, wished to stay at home that afternoon. She did not even want to read; instead, she sat silently in the bay window and watched the broad, short street.



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At four o'clock the purr of an automobile broke the quiet of the block, and Cousin Becky, leaning forward, exclaimed excitedly, 'Ha, of course I was right! It used to be tow, and the spectacles have taken out the squint!'

A moment later, to little Mrs. Billy's stupefaction, Cousin Becky was introducing her to a man with a hoarse voice, and spectacled eyes that for the time being had a tendency to water.

August and the cold wave passed out together, and September, warm and welcome, arrived. September brought Billy to Washington. He came home brown, healthy, and overjoyed to find Mrs. Billy well and contented. Shortly after his arrival, Cousin Becky returned to Haverly, Pennsylvania, happy in innumerable pleasant memories of her visit, and in a vast assortment of bargains. September also brought the in-laws back to Washington, and brought their automobile in the course of time to the door of the Billy Keenans.

'Where's Billy?' asked the elder Mrs. Keenan, as she kissed her daughter-in-law affectionately.

Mrs. Billy's eyes twinkled as she looked up at Mrs. Keenan. 'He's gone to Virginia for the day, to look into the habits of that new moth that's playing havoc with the trees in the South—and Senator Brown has gone with him.'

'What!' exclaimed Mrs. Keenan.

'Senator Brown!' cried Belle.

Mrs. Billy nodded, and her dimples threatened to appear. 'That's what I said. The Senator came and took Billy in his car this morning. I put up a lunch for them; they won't be home again till night. They have grown to be very great friends. The Senator is already immensely interested in tree culture and tree preservation and tree value, and tree effect on the climate, and—'

'Stop!' said Belle. 'Tell us how ever did that come about.'

Mrs. Billy's repressed dimples flashed forth then and her eyes sparkled. 'Through Cousin Becky,' she said, softly.

'Cousin Becky!' cried Mrs. Keenan the elder. 'Through Cousin—'

Mrs. Billy opened the desk and took out a sheet of paper. 'Here's a copy of the letter she wrote to him when he came back from Maine.' She held it out to her mother-in-law. 'He wouldn't give up the original.'

Mrs. Keenan took the sheet and read aloud, in a voice that was a succession of exclamations, a letter duly dated and properly headed and signed by Cousin Becky.

'If,' Mrs. Keenan read, 'you are the tow-haired, cross-eyed Tommy Brown who stayed in Haverly one summer, and put a mud turtle in my pail of cream to fatten, and got spanked for it, I want you to come and see me, for I want to know if your hair is still of the same color, and if you are as naughty as ever.'—Exchange.

THE STORY OF 'JINNY'

It was in the autumn of 1826, when my grandmother had been only a few months a bride, that there came to her house as cook a bright young colored girl, Jane Goldsmith, who was then, I think, about twenty-eight years old. In a few months she left to be married; but in less than a year she returned to my grandmother's house, her husband having been blown up in an accident to a small river steamboat plying the Hudson,—which occurrence led my father in later years to illustrate the story of Jane's short period of wedded bliss by telling of a colored man who said: 'If you got blowed on land, dar you are! But if you got blowed up on water, ware are you?' Be that as it may, Jane's husband disappeared forever; and henceforth she lived with my grandmother, spending over fifty years in our household. She was known to four generations of our large family as 'Jinny,' and I think she loved us as

much as we loved her. In her extreme old age she became totally blind.

When the Civil War broke out, my grandfather realised that Jinny would require extra care. At that time his house was on East Forty-Second Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, New York,—a block that both then and for years after was one of the most attractive in the city. My grandfather's house was the first one from Fifth Avenue, on the south side of the street; and running along the west side of it was a narrow alley, that gave entrance to the rear of a row of houses on Fifth Avenue extending from Forty-Second to Forty-First Streets, known as 'The Duke of Devonshire Row.' Externally they were built to look like a single house, and I well remember their quaint and charming appearance. The stone used was of buff color; the windows were long and narrow, having the appearance of lancet windows, and filled in with small panes of glass. On the second floor were bay windows of a rather unusual shape. The houses, English basement, stood back from the Avenue with grass-plots in front that were finished by a long iron railing which ran the length of the block. The whole row was said to represent his Grace's palace in London, hence the name. It is a pity that these and other quaint old houses in New York were ever pulled down.

My grandfather and his family, being Protestants, attended the Church of the Transfiguration on East Twenty-Ninth Street, later known as 'the little Church around the Corner.' The rector was the Rev. George H. Houghton; and as the manner in which his church got its nickname may not be known to my readers, I will recount it.

A certain actor had died, and his relatives called on the pastor of a church on the corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-Ninth Street to arrange for the funeral. The rector declined, saying he did not care to have a member of the theatrical profession buried from his church; 'but,' he added, 'there's a little church around the corner where they will do it.' Dr. Houghton, whose large-hearted love and generosity made no distinction of race or profession, at once agreed to have the funeral at his church. He was also a friend of the colored race, and many of them attended his church. Among others was Jinny, who was devoted to the Doctor.

I was particularly fond of her, and she of me. She never could or would pronounce my name, and she did not want to call me by my nickname. Instead, she always called me 'Missy George'; and regularly once a week Jinny, attired in the black silk dress she always wore on Sundays, would escort little 'Missy George' to church. If I became sleepy during the sermon—which frequently happened, as sermons in those days were no twenty-minute affair—Jinny's ample shoulder made a soft cushion to lean on. She was very short and fat, and, with the addition of the wide hoops that were worn at the time, she took up so much room in the pew, especially when she stood up to sing, that I, in the corner, was almost lost to sight. Like so many of the colored race, she possessed a sweet voice, and her singing was always an event for me.

It was on the 13th of July, 1863, that the greatest drama in Jinny's life occurred. There had been a call for 300,000 enlisted men for the war. New York was filled with Southern sympathisers and half-hearted adherents to the Federal cause; and my grandfather, although a Northerner, was accused of being in sympathy with the South because he kept a colored servant.

On the 3rd of March Congress had passed a Conscription Act, whereby men between the ages of twenty and forty-five years could be drafted for service. A man, however, could procure exemption from service by the payment of three hundred dollars. This led to the draft riots, which began Saturday, July 11, when an enrolment office was opened in the city. Not only the Governor of the State but also a number of prominent men in New York were very justly opposed to the three-hundred-dollar clause in the Conscription; and it did not take the lower classes long to find out

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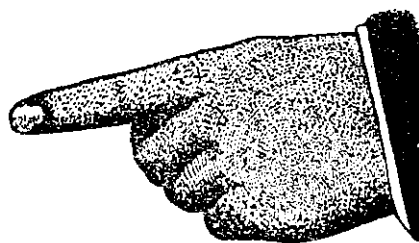
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that this clause enabled all the rich men to evade service, leaving the real drafting among the poor.

* * * * *

What was the cause of it all? Why, the Negro of course! So on Sunday, July 12, the working men, aided by a number of political agitators, addressed crowded meetings all over the city, and proceeded to organise an opposition to enrolment. Their slogan was, 'Kill the Niggers!' and they quickly acquired the name of 'The Left Wing of Lee's Army.' By Monday the anger of the population was extreme, and bands of rioters began to march through the city, fighting the police and committing numberless outrages. Their first act was to burn the colored orphan asylum, on the north-west corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-Third Street,—only a block from our house. The building stood on a green lawn shaded by fine old trees, and occupied about half the block. One of my cousins who saw what occurred has vividly described the burning and sacking of the asylum. Not only men, but half-grown boys, and women who equalled in fury the Madame Defarges of the French Revolution, pillaged and fired the building, carrying out mattresses, chairs, and anything they could lay hands on. Previously to this the poor little children had been hurried out through a rear entrance to places of temporary safety.

As soon as my grandfather learned the serious nature of the trouble, he called Jinny to him and gave her strict orders to keep away from the windows. It was thought that this would be precaution enough, but the next day a story reached us that every house where there was a Negro would be mobbed; and private information was conveyed to my grandfather that the rioters knew he was harboring a colored servant, and that hence his house was no longer a safe asylum for any one. The militia had been called out to aid the police. But, nevertheless, Negroes had been killed all over the city; and at any moment our house might be entered, poor Jinny dragged out and murdered, and the whole place wrecked. The fears of the family were augmented by the arrival at my grandfather's house of his sister-in-law and her family. That very morning (Tuesday) it was decided that for her own sake and ours, Jinny must be sent away until order was restored.

But where to? Fortunately, the answer to that question was close at hand. At the beginning of the trouble some of the frightened colored people had fled to Dr. Houghton for protection. He had locked them all in a loft in his church yard, and had stationed inside the gate a man with a gun, giving him orders to shoot the first rioter who tried to enter. Then for the five days that the reign of terror continued, Dr. Houghton himself attended to his charges. Not even his own servants knew he was harboring the Negroes, as he carried food to them at midnight when the household was asleep. The man at the gate was under the impression that he was there to protect the rector,—a service that Dr. Houghton would have scorned for himself.

Dreadful stories reached my grandfather of how the unfortunate Negroes who fell into the rioters' hands were tortured and killed; so all the family felt that no time was to be lost in getting our faithful Jinny to the safest place to which we were able to send her. She herself, although naturally a brave soul, was by that time thoroughly frightened and perfectly passive in the hands of my grandmother and aunts. The whole household gathered in my grandmother's room while Jinny was attired in a black taffeta silk dress, a Paisley shawl belonging to my grandmother, and also her bonnet—fortunately, one of the immense bonnets of the period, covering all the head and hair. Finally, she was enveloped in a thick green barege veil that completely concealed her features. A pair of my grandfather's kid gloves were brought into requisition to hide her hands, and then she was ready to go.

About dusk my grandfather opened the front door and Jinny passed out, my father on one side of her, my uncle on the other. My father gave Jinny his arm and called her 'auntie.' In fact, being of a lively disposition and scorning any danger to himself, he tried to make her think it was a very easy matter to get her safely transferred from one place to the other. It had been decided that to walk was safer than to drive; so they turned down Fifth Avenue, my uncle on Jinny's other side, carrying a carpet bag in which was my grandmother's silver tea set, a family heirloom which had been entrusted to Jinny's care. It was thirteen blocks from Forty-Second to Twenty-Ninth, but the trip was made in safety; although they met bands of shouting stragglers, and the noise of firing could be heard constantly. All three men were prepared to sell their lives, it need be, to protect their charge. But, through the mercy of God, the party at last reached Twenty-Ninth Street, and a few minutes later Jinny was locked in the church, under Dr. Houghton's sheltering care.

As soon as Jinny was safely started with my father and uncle, the rest of the family prepared to leave the house, as it was decided it would be much safer at the home of my great-uncle on Twenty-Third Street, at the foot of Madison Avenue: some of the available troops being gathered in Madison Square, directly opposite. So the family set off in two's and three's, in order not to attract attention. They took with them money and jewels. One boy of the family, then just grown up, was the proud possessor of three white duck waistcoats, and these he crowded into his bag to the exclusion of more valuable things. No one was sure the party would ever reach my great-uncle's house safely. But, fortunately, all arrived there unharmed; and for three days my uncle entertained practically all his relatives who were in the city, the younger ones being obliged to sleep on the floor.

* * * * *

On July 15 Archbishop Hughes, who lived on the north-west corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-Fifth Street, decided that something must be done to end the trouble. He was loved and revered by all and had unbounded influence over the workmen, whether they were of his religion or not. So he sent out a call for the rioters to come up to his house—a command that they obeyed almost to a man. From the balcony of his house the great Archbishop, whose fearlessness and love of justice were well known, addressed the men, calling upon them to stop rioting and return peaceably to their homes, and telling them that, unjust as the Conscription Act might be, their present lawless behaviour was no way to obtain redress. His impassioned appeal had a marked effect, and by one's and two's or in groups the men began quietly to disperse.

The Archbishop's timely intervention was reinforced that afternoon by another Catholic, the gallant General Kilpatrick, who had been hurriedly sent for from Virginia. At the head of several hundred cavalry, he took charge of the city, and his regiment was bivouacked in Madison Square. These were not dress parade soldiers, but the real thing, the horses skinny, worn, and muddy; the soldiers and officers travel-stained, shabby, and showing the effects of hard fighting with Lee's Army. But they could ride splendidly; and under their spirited leadership the disturbers of the peace, who had been deeply impressed by Archbishop Hughes' commands to cease rioting, were quickly overcome. This was on Wednesday, and by Friday the uprising was ended. During the five days that it lasted more than a thousand men were killed, and property valued at a million and a-half was destroyed.

* * * * *

The colored people were kept by Dr. Houghton, I think, a week longer, until it was deemed perfectly safe to let them return to their homes. For this and many other deed of kindness Dr. Houghton to the end

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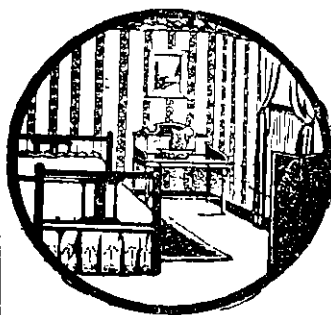


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of his life was beloved by the colored race in New York. He was as large hearted and as cosmopolitan in his sympathies as was the great Archbishop himself.

Our Jinny, faithfully guarding the family silver, was joyfully received when she came home again. She lived to a green old age, dying in 1878. As our lot in Trinity Cemetery was by that time rather crowded, she was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery, on Long Island, in a plot reserved by Dr. Houghton for his colored people. And here, after half a century of loving and faithful service given to us and our house, all that is mortal of her rests in peace.—*Ave Maria.*

VOLUNTEERING IN DUBLIN

Sir Maurice Dockrell is a well-known Dublin Unionist gentleman whose Toryism may be described as 'rampant,' but a fairly capable commercial 'magnate,' who is esteemed by all parties (says the *Irish Weekly*). He presided at a 'recruiting meeting' held in the Rathmines Town Hall, and, in the course of a speech, contradicted the statement, made by interested parties, that Ireland was not doing its duty in sending recruits to the front. He said:

'Now that Ireland has begun to roll up her sons for the fighting line, the Dresden *Auziger* sneers at the smallness of Ireland's contribution. They have by no means heard the last of the Irish, and we have given them a taste of our quality upon many a stricken field. Ours were the bayonets that helped to baulk them of their prey during the long and memorable retirement from Mons; and when the Germans are finally crushed, as crushed they will be, Irishmen will be in at the death. Let no one suppose that this war is over, and that we need no more men. . . . Speaking for the Recruiting Offices in Grafton street, with which I am connected, volunteers are coming forward each week in increasing numbers, and last week was a record recruiting week. Letters have appeared in the public press suggesting that there is great apathy among clerks and other young fellows engaged in business houses. That has not been my experience: and I bear willing testimony to the fact that many fine young fellows belonging to my staff have, without the smallest pressure from me, joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, South Irish Horse, and other regiments.'

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SOME THOUGHTS FROM PASCAL.

Pascal was born at Clermont-Ferrand, in Auvergne, France, on June 19, 1623. He was an intellectual giant, especially in mathematical studies; even at the age of fifteen his studies on conic sections were read before the most scientific men of Paris. In 1654, Pascal's life underwent a complete change; austerity, self-denial, boundless charity, took the place of what at most had been a moderate use of worldly pleasure. He fell under the influence of the severe school of Jansenism, and became one of their champions. In the last few years of his life he sketched the plan of a great work in defence of Christianity and jotted down the main heads of his arguments. This work was never finished, and the detached thoughts—remarkable for their lucidity and penetration—alone remain to show that the world has been deprived of a masterpiece. Pascal died in 1662. I quote almost at random some of the more striking passages and sayings:

If it be supernatural blindness to live without seeking to know what we are, it is a terrible blindness to live ill while believing in God.

Between us and hell and heaven there is nought but life, the frailest thing in the world.

It is not well to be too much at liberty. It is not well to have all we want.

When I consider the short duration of my life, swallowed up in the eternity before and after, the small space which I fill, or even can see, engulfed in the infinite immensity of spaces whereof I know nothing, and which know nothing of me, I am terrified, and wonder that I am here rather than there, for there is no reason why here rather than there, or now rather than then. Who has set me here? By whose order and design have this place and time been destined for me?

All things may prove fatal to us, even those made to serve us, as in nature walls may kill us and stairs may kill us, if we walk not aright. The slightest movement affects all nature, the whole sea changes because of a rock. Thus in grace, the most trifling action has effect on everything by its consequences: therefore everything is important.

The strength of a man's virtue must not be measured by his occasional efforts, but by his ordinary life.

Though we see all the miseries which close upon us and take us by the throat, we have an irrepressible instinct which raises us.

If man is not made for God, why is he happy only in God? If man is made for God, why is he so contrary to God?

The greatness of man is great in that he knows he is miserable. A tree does not know that it is miserable. It is therefore little to know ourselves little, and it is great to know ourselves little. Thus his very infirmities prove man's greatness. They are the infirmities of a great lord, of a disrowned king.

The knowledge of God is very far from the love of Him.

The conduct of God, Who disposes all things gently, is to put religion into the mind by reason, and into the heart by grace.

Men often mistake their imagination for their heart, and they believe they are converted as soon as they think of being converted.

The world exists for the exercise of mercy and judgment, not as if men were in it as they came from the hands of God, but as the enemies of God, to whom He gives by grace light enough to return, if they will seek Him and follow Him, and to punish them, if they refuse to seek Him and follow Him.

The last process of reason is to recognise that there is an infinity of things which transcends it: it is but weak if it does not go so far as to know that. And,

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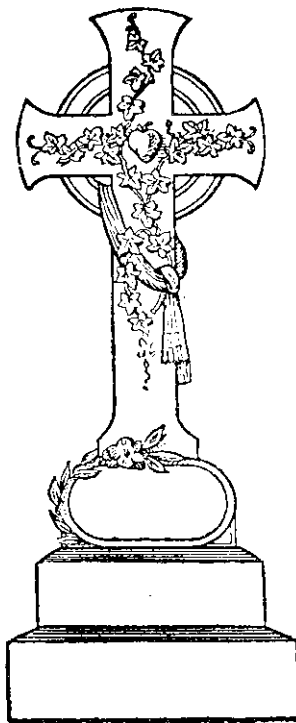
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if natural things transcend it, what shall we say of the supernatural?

None is so happy as a true Christian, none so reasonable, none so virtuous, none so amiable.

ST. PHILIP NERI

(By J. KELLY, Ph.D.)

(Concluded from last week.)

In 1551, the Council of Trent sat for the second period. The Church was 'growing' in vigor, more capable than ever, and more efficient for the conquests still before her. The middle of the sixteenth century was full of clamor and bloodshed all over Europe. Holland and France had their share of it. England, too, had her baptism of blood; and England's vain efforts to make Ireland Protestant drove the 'mere Irish' out of their own land in thousands to become apostles of the faith in other countries. Huguenots and Calvinists and gueux were making history vigorously. But so was the new Order of Jesuits, and so, too, was the Council of Trent.

In 1551, Philip Neri was ordained priest. He left the house of Caccia now and went to dwell at *San Girolamo della Carita* with some other priests. From the beginning of his sacerdotal life his guiding maxim was *Sacerdos alter Christus*. In faith, in charity, his new life became the reflex of the life of Christ. In the process of his canonisation we are told that he had to exercise special vigilance during the celebration of Holy Mass; for so vivid was his realisation of the great sacrifice that he was prone to fall into ecstasies and protract it for hours. On the altar his face shone with radiance, the consecration was a moment of rapture, and the whole Mass a miracle of fervor.

But it was as a confessor that the divine attributes were most manifest in Philip's life. All the love and compassion of Him, Who, in His last breath, prayed for his executioners, Who, by Jacob's Well, touched the heart of the Samaritan, Who taught in the case of Magdalene that love, which many waters can not quench, pardons all, Who received the dying thief, and Who confounded the hypocrites who had no pity for the sinful woman, was before Philip whenever he sat in the tribunal of Penance. Every morning he came to his confessional in the Church of San Girolamo, and remained there usually till noon. He never seemed to weary of it. Men and women, young and old, innocent boys and girls, and hardened sinners were attracted to him in large numbers. And slowly and surely by this means a great reformation was taking place in the lives of the people of Rome. Frequent confession and Communion had not been practised up to his time. The greatest work of his life was surely that, during forty-five years as a priest, he taught the people to know the height and the depth of the love of Christ as manifested in the great sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist.

As a layman, Philip began to preach the Gospel with a simplicity and a sweetness such as went with Christ's own words; the same qualities marked his preaching as a priest. Detachment from the world, the beauty of virtue, the happiness of the good were his favorite subjects. Imperceptibly his discourses administered a powerful antidote to the contemporary evils of society. His ministry was a burning centre radiating charity and fervor through all grades of Roman society, growing in intensity every year, and bearing almost incredible fruit.

Readers will recall how an illustrious son of St. Philip describes the peace and calm which flooded the soul of a convert on the day of his reception into the Church, how he seemed like a ship that, after long battling with the storms, had come to anchor in a tranquil harbor. The first year of Philip's priesthood was a period of great peace. But after its calm there came the storm. The heart of man is an inscrutable abyss; and now there were not wanting those to whom Philip's very goodness and winningness became an offence and a stumbling block. A certain Vincenzo Tuccosi and

two ex-religious began to spread evil reports about the Saint. All the mean resources of small minds were exhausted in their efforts to persecute him, and to impede him in his work. For two years this petty persecution went on. Philip bore it in patience, embracing it as a cross and welcoming the humiliation it entailed. No complaint escaped his lips, nor did he pray to be delivered from the trial from which he came forth with the added glory of perfect self-conquest.

Interior temptations beset him about this time with such fury, that he seemed to see the hosts of hell around him even on the altar. Nor were exterior attacks on his virtue spared him. By the way of arduous conflicts and glorious victories the virtue of purity, which had been conspicuous in his life as a layman, reached a degree almost angelic in his priesthood. 'His virginal candor,' says Bacci, 'shone in his countenance, particularly in his eyes, which even to the end of his life remained so clear and resplendent that no artist ever succeeded in portraying them.'

In 1555, Paul IV. succeeded the short-lived Marcellus II. on the Throne of Peter. In his first pronouncement he proclaimed himself a reformer: 'We promise and swear to do all in our power to bring about the reformation of the Universal Church and of the Court of Rome.' The same year saw an enlargement in Philip's field of action. The rooms at San Girolamo were now too small to hold his disciples who surrounded him as a family around a beloved father. They formed a sort of school in which all the scholars were penetrated with the spirit of the teacher, and all bound together by ties of strong love. In their lives they reflected the simple piety of the Apostles. Rich and poor, noble and plebeian, united in one grand Christian brotherhood, met on equal terms as followers of St. Philip. His fire warmed them; and each in his turn became a force for good in the Eternal City. Now they began to go about the city together, and to hold reunions in some of the larger churches, especially in the Minerva, dear to Philip on account of his old associations with the Dominicans of San Marco. In this way the good work being done became more and more manifest, and the number of disciples increased wonderfully. For a time he cherished the idea of going abroad and following in the footsteps of Francis Xavier, whose glorious death had just crowned a life of marvellous zeal. In his rooms he used to read the letters of St. Francis for his spiritual children, and gradually the desire to imitate the Apostle of the Indies became a fixed resolution. After long deliberation and fervent prayer he sought the advice of Augustine Ghetтини, a Cistercian monk, renowned for learning and sanctity. Ghetтини's answer was: 'Your Indies are in Rome.' The simple words were full of light for Philip. He recognised that his work was at the centre of Christianity; that his mission was to sow there seeds of virtue and sanctity which would bear harvest throughout the entire Catholic world.

He now obtained permission to build over the nave of San Girolamo, a little church which he called 'The Oratory.' There, dating from the year 1558, his disciples—Tarugi, Modio, Barenus, Bordini, and Fucci—began under his guidance to preach, though laymen. The virtues, the lives of the saints, the history of the Church gave them material for their discourses, which were modelled on the same simple lines as his own. Every evening they met at the Oratory, and soon to prayer and preaching they added mortification. Philip always put spiritual mortification first: for him corporal severity served merely as a means to maintain the supremacy of the will, and to keep the rebellious senses in order. I think the keynote of his ascetic school was the insistence of the importance of interior spirituality. His saying, that piety can be covered with three fingers, meant that its seal is in the brain: a right intention and a will schooled to absolute obedience.

Priests and laymen met at the Oratory, and there learned to serve God in gladness. A mutual love held them together under Philip's paternal direction. While Protestantism was striving to bring about the separation of priests and laity, Philip was welding them together

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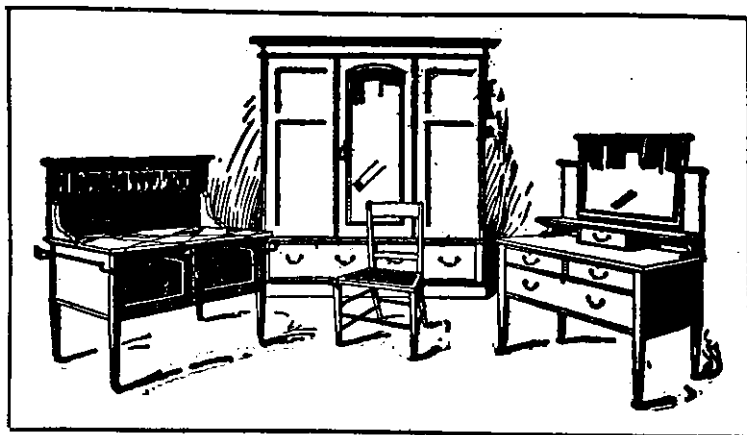
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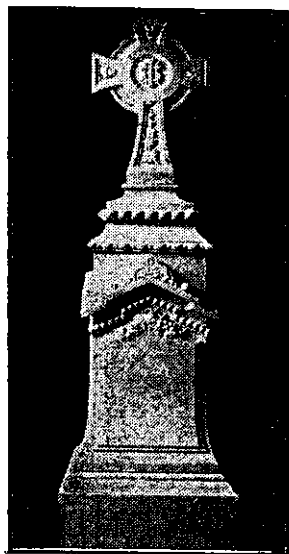
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in Rome in these little reunions which had in them much that was like the gatherings of the early Christians in the Roman Catacombs. Like St. Ambrose, Philip loved music and appreciated its influence. In time music and hymns were introduced before and after the discourses, and nothing was left undone to make the meetings attractive and delightful. A favorite devotion with the Saint was the visit to the Seven Churches. The children of the Oratory would meet at St. Paul's, and form a procession which soon became very large, being made up of clergy and laity and many members of religious Orders. Singing hymns and psalms, they walked to St. Sebastian's, where Mass was celebrated. From St. Sebastian's they often went to the beautiful Villa Matteo, where, in the open air, they had breakfast and a little recreation. From there they went on to the Lateran, to Santa Croce, San Lorenzo, and Santa Maria Maggiore. Philip insisted on virtue not narrowness, on modesty not prudery; for him religion was a thing of joy and sweetness, and had nothing in common with puritanical severity and lugubriousness. These processions largely helped to infuse into others the holy serenity and happiness which shone in his own countenance. No man ever caught the spirit of Christ so wholly as Philip: 'Unless ye become like little children you shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven.' Philip knew that to possess the kingdom on earth too, it was essential to cultivate the candor, the affection, the purity, the trustfulness of a child's heart. For him, as for Christ Himself, to put on the face of an official mourner, to affect a cast-down, crawling demeanour, to manifest great exterior show of humility and sanctimoniousness in no way made up for the vanity, the want of charity, the mean vices, the worship of self, that lurk in the inside of the cup in such cases. Philip's conception was nothing short of perfect Christian manhood; in the world and out of it; carrying oneself erect and upright as God made man to walk; if suffering, suffering patiently and in silence; diffusing light not gloom; with the love of God and the love of man in the heart not on the lips; truthful, not shifty; honest, not knavish; in a word, walking as near as man can do in the footsteps of Christ.

Christ's own life gave scandal to the Pharisees, and now the success of Philip's labors drew on him the attacks of jealous, malevolent men, who could not understand his greatness. They said he was ambitious and vainglorious, that he was a sower of dissension and of strange doctrines. The lies and calumnies increased till whispers became tempests, and jealousies persecutions. Cardinal Spoleto, the Vicar-General, was prejudiced and treated Philip harshly. This was the hardest blow of all, to be misjudged by his superiors, who held for him the place of the Divine Master for Whose sake he labored. But his obedience and his patience were perfect. To his followers he said: 'This persecution is for me and not for you. God wishes to make me humble and patient, and when I have reaped the fruit from it that God wishes it will cease.' He was prohibited from hearing confessions and preaching for some weeks, during which he went about with the same tranquil brave countenance as ever, finding in closer union with God all the strength he needed. Then he was brought before an ecclesiastical court, and his conduct completely justified. One of his judges, Cardinal Spoleto, had prohibited frequent public prayers and Communions. At the time of the trial he died suddenly of apoplexy, unshriven and without a prayer. The Pope was deeply moved by the injustice done to the Saint. He sent gifts to Philip with a message that he had full authority to resume his apostolate on the same lines as of old. And so the trial passed, and the day closed with prayers and hymns of joy in the little Oratory. All said that God was with Philip, and that Philip had given them all a grand example of humility and patience.

In 1559, Cardinal Angelo de Medici was elected Pope, taking the name of Pius IV. One of the first and most important acts of his reign was the elevation of his nephew, Charles Borromeo to the Cardinalate. The young Cardinal was a man of rare intellectual and spiritual gifts, and one of the grandest luminaries of

the Sacred College. He was drawn irresistibly to Philip. Charles lacked the sweetness and suavity of Philip, but both had in common a boundless charity and a burning desire for the restoration of all things in Christ. In 1562, the Florentines in Rome, who had long their own Church of St. John in the Eternal City, asked the Pope to send St. Philip to them. Philip obtained permission to remain at San Girolamo, taking over also, St. John of the Florentines, and, sending there three of his priests, one of whom was Baronius. Later he sent two others, and for the five he drew up a few rules of community life. The Fathers came and went daily between the two institutions; and from San Girolamo and San Giovanni grew the Congregation of the Oratory.

To the left of the colonnades in front of St. Peter's the Janiculum rises over the City of Rome. On the slope of the hill at this side stands the Church of St. Onofrio, looking down on the domes and towers of the city, on the winding waters of the Tiber, and the Campagna Romana, stretching far towards the Alban and the Sabina Hills. The view is magnificent and the scenes below throng with historic memories. The church, too, has a thrilling interest for the Christian sight-seer. It contains beautiful pictures by Domenichino, representing the life of St. Jerome: and in the adjoining monastery is the room where the great Italian poet, Tasso, died. St. Philip's soul felt all the beauty of this charming spot, and St. Onofrio soon became a favorite place for his reunions. He made piety attractive by introducing music and hymns, and with the same end he drew his flock to St. Onofrio that in the beauty of the locality he might find a means to draw them to the source of all beauty and perfection. Nothing could be more beautiful than the simplicity of the gatherings on the Janiculum. First a hymn of praise was sung. Then a boy recited an artless moral discourse; then another hymn or perhaps some music; then a familiar instruction from one of the Fathers, and then music again.

The sermon, preached by a boy, was a peculiarity of these festive gatherings. Contemporary writers tell us that the majority of those present at St. Onofrio on such occasions were youths. For the young people Philip had a great love. Genial hearted people like him are prone to love the young; but Philip had another motive besides this. He loved them because God's grace manifests itself in them with greater beauty and vigor; and also because the young are the heirs of the future, and in their hands is its destiny. He knew that these young hearts would bear fruit which would mould the coming ages, and that in them lay a great force for lasting and real reform. On their part they flocked to him readily. His winning manner, the unction of his words, his goodness of heart appealed to fresh young hearts and made them captive. And Philip himself never grew old. To the end he had a boy's heart, full of gaiety and wit—a perfume of youth, as one of his spiritual children so well puts it. The boys followed him everywhere, in the city, in the villas, and in his home. Once when some of the Fathers scolded them, Philip said: 'Let them complain! You go on and be joyful; all I want is that you avoid sin.' *State Allegri* (be joyful) was one of his great maxims. And the end of all this was clear. The young people around him learned to love virtue and to hate vice. They loved him so much that they would do anything rather than displease him. Three things especially he impressed on them: frequent confession and Communion, a love of purity, and a hatred of idleness. Thus he taught them the secret of preserving the youthfulness of their hearts and with it the fitness for the Kingdom of Heaven.

In December, 1563, the Council of Trent closed. It was a grand rally of Catholic forces which speedily had effect in the moral and religious life of the whole Church. It inculcated frequent instruction, frequent confession, and frequent Communion, laying down the plan of reform exactly on the lines along which Philip's energies had for years been directed. It wrought no change in his interior life: but from this time he was sought after by prelates and cardinals, and the Pope

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himself delighted to honor the man who had done such magnificent pioneer work in his own quiet, irresistible way.

Many priests sought out Philip and chose him for their guide and director. The number increased so quickly, that in the year 1572 fully a hundred acknowledged him as their Father in Christ. Gradually, the idea of forming a congregation of priests took root in his mind. His humility long kept him from fulfilling this impulse; but at length after much prayer and deliberation, and with the authority of the Pope, he founded the Congregation of the Oratory. In its name he perpetuated the memory of the old Oratory where his great mission had such humble beginnings; another reason for the name was his great desire that prayer should become the life and soul of his priests, and that the Oratory in reality as in name should be a house of prayer. The Congregation was founded in 1575, and by the end of the next century it had a hundred branch houses in Italy alone. It spread in France, and Spain, and Austria, and Poland, and finally was introduced into England by John Henry Newman, thus preserving and perpetuating in many lands the spirit of St. Philip.

Twenty years longer the Saint lived in a new Rome—renewed in piety and Christian morals, chiefly under God, by his own labors. These years were filled with heavenly joys, and in each of them there were new manifestations of his great sanctity. The account of his miracles, of his relations with the Popes, with St. Charles and St. Ignatius and St. Catharine would unduly prolong this sketch. He died calmly on the night of Corpus Christi, in 1595, and was canonised twenty-seven years later.

Christ said: 'In My Father's house are many mansions.' In the spiritual life, too, there are many different ways. Souls are as God made them, and the ways of one are not those of another. Ignatius and Charles and Philip all walked in Christ's footsteps, and yet how different was the spirit of each, though each so beautifully reflected the one source of light. Philip was born at the end of the Middle Ages, and on the threshold of modern times. He lived in the heart of a busy city, in contact with people of all classes, and for half his life as a layman. There was about his spirituality a certain youthful vigor and a certain aptness to modern life which may be said to be characteristic of his spirit. His nature was gentle and loving, like that of Francis of Assisi, and a great tenderness was the peculiar note of his love for all. It was specially manifest in his dealings with sinners. To his disciples he said: 'I don't like confessors to make the way of virtue too difficult for sinners. Let all our labor be to inflame them with the love of God, which alone can work great wonders.'

Unlike many saints, Philip did not insist strongly on corporal mortification. But on the question of spiritual mortification he was inexorable. Humility, self abasement, blind obedience, annihilation of selfishness was his real discipline. 'The whole importance of the Christian life consists in the mortification of the intellect'; 'Sanctity can be covered by three fingers'; 'Overcome yourselves in small things if you would succeed in greater,' were sayings constantly on his lips, and they luminously reveal to us how he comprehended the greatness of the universal evil of pride, the first and the last obstacle to spiritual progress. Pride and arrogance of intellect were begotten of the Protestant reformation. Humility and charity were the weapons by which Philip brought about the real reformation in Rome.

Philip's love for music, his friendship with Animuccia and Palestrina, and his influence in reforming Church music, in which he was assisted by St. Charles, are themes which I can do no more than mention here. They all help us to bring before our mind the beautiful character of the Florentine Saint, whose marvellous graces and gifts merited for him the glorious title of the Second Apostle of Rome, and who, more than any saint since the days of that John whom the Florentines loved, taught men how to find the yoke sweet and the burden light.

WITH OUR TROOPS IN EGYPT

LETTERS FROM A GORE MAN.

We take the following extracts from letters received by a relative in Gore from Sergeant P. Ford, of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces in Egypt. The letters were written at Zeitoun Camp, Cairo, and the first, which is in part as follows, is dated February 14:—

'I take advantage of a quiet Sunday in camp to write you a few lines. I say quiet, for quiet it really is. All the reinforcements have landed and have been drafted off into the regiments which required filling up. The trouble on the Canal has quietened down somewhat; the Turks are retreating, after having had a taste of our rifle and shell fire. Their losses—killed, wounded, and prisoners—were very heavy, but I am pleased to say ours were very light in comparison. Some of our men, about 4000, are still out, but are expected back in a few days. We are not allowed to write anything about our movements or doings in the military line, so, therefore, I cannot give any further particulars of the engagement. Before this reaches you I will be on my way to meet a sterner foe than the Turks. The date of our departure I cannot give at present, although I have no doubt it will be published in the New Zealand papers soon after our leaving. The boys are very anxious to move. The excitement of the last few weeks has made them keen to get to the front, and I am sure they will give a good account of themselves.

Enclosed you will find two small photos. The one with the native wood-choppers was taken in a corner of our depot. The wood is taken into camp in logs, and a large number of natives are employed in cutting it into suitable lengths for burning. They work from 6 in the morning till 6 at night for five piastres (about one shilling in English money). Can you imagine our men doing the same work for that wage. Labor is very cheap here, so cheap that it makes a white man lazy. When living in the main camp we never do any washing or boot-cleaning. Washing costs us 1½ piastres a week (about 2½d in English money). The same in New Zealand would cost at least 3s. Boot-cleaning costs half a piastre. Hundreds of blacks make their living by cleaning boots. The greatest curse of this country are the native hawkers. You find them everywhere—out in the desert, in the trains, and in the cities. In Cairo they are a source of great annoyance. You sit down to a meal, and before you get up at least a hundred will have tormented you. The other photo is of an every-day scene in the desert, or, in fact, anywhere round the camp. Away out in the sands you find native women guarding small flocks of donkeys, goats, and sheep. What they find to eat it is very difficult to understand. The women are clad from head to foot in a dirty black gown of any old shape; their faces are covered, with the exception of their eyes and forehead. Shoes and stockings, of course, they never wear. They carry their babies astride on their shoulders—dirty, filthy things they are too, their eyes covered with flies.

I must soon close this letter, as I have to take charge, as the rest of the non-coms are out. During the busiest of the work, three week ago, I was acting company sergeant-major, No. 1 Company. Our sergeant-major was in hospital, and I, as senior sergeant, had to take his place. I had quite a lively time of it. Strange are the happenings of a few short months. When I enlisted as a motor driver little did I think that within a few months I should take a sergeant-major's position in the divisional train, but such are the fortunes of war. We have a fine company here—the original company which left Auckland, and recognised to be the best in the divisional train in the New Zealand and Australian forces. The men are a really fine lot. All the 'wasters' were, on our landing in Egypt, either sent back to New Zealand or to other regiments, leaving us with only the best.

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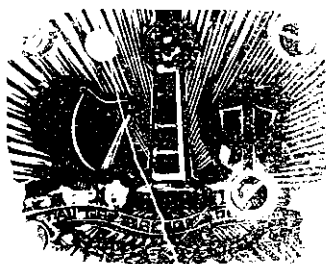
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'I shall send you a letter before we leave here, and perhaps by then I may be able to let you know where we are bound for. In closing, I sincerely hope you are all enjoying the same state of health as it is my good fortune to enjoy since coming here. I have never felt better in my life. Give my love to all at home, and ask them all to remember me in their prayers.'

The same correspondent, in a letter from Egypt, under date March 21, writes:—

'Your letter to hand last Sunday, and of course it is needless to say how it was received. If you only knew the pleasure felt by me on my receiving your letters, you would write every day. Letters are the one thing we look forward to, and we are continually chasing the post orderly, making inquiries about the mail. As you see by the heading, I am still in Egypt, our sailing orders having been put off for a short time, but yesterday the General informed our officers that inside three weeks we will be engaged side by side with our brothers-at-arms in the thickest of the fighting. We hope this will be the case, as all are getting tired of this waiting for sailing orders. News came to hand last night of the loss of three of our large battleships in the Dardanelles, a few hours' sail from here. Our forces are determined to make their way through at all costs, and once through thousands of troops are in readiness for a land attack on Turkey. This is Sunday night in camp, and everything is dull and quiet, most of our boys are out in Cairo, Heliopolis, and Zeitoun. As it is my night on duty, I am killing time writing for to-morrow's mail. Sunday is always a quiet day when we are in the main camp, and just for the sake of something to write, I will give you an account of my doings since 5.30 a.m. I turned out at the time mentioned, and, after detailing the men required for duty in my section, I went to Communion at the convent chapel at Zeitoun at 6 o'clock. I did not wait for Mass, as I had to be back on duty at 6.30. Breakfast at 7.30; after that the company had to be turned out for church parade at 9.30. The Church of England service is held on the sand, while our men are marched in a body to Mass and Benediction at the Basilica in Heliopolis, about a mile from the camp. It is a lovely sight to see the boys turning out—upwards of 1000 men attend. Of course it is our own priests who celebrate Mass. After Mass, I returned to camp for lunch. At 2 p.m. I took my back and went off for a ride round through the quaint old native town. Before returning I visited some of our boys in hospital, and found them all cheerful and doing well. Talking of hospitals, we are at present using four; two of them are field ones, for receiving the patients. If they are serious cases they are sent to the two general hospitals. One of these is the hospital used by the Egyptian Army, the other is the Palace Hotel in Heliopolis, the largest hotel of its kind in the world, containing over 800 suites of rooms. It would take you a whole day to look through it. Before the war it was used by the wealthy tourists visiting these parts, but since our coming it has been taken over by the New Zealand and Australian Forces, and turned into a hospital. Words cannot describe the beauty of the building. The interior is finished in alabaster, marble, and granite, and when lighted up at night, it is magnificent. The two hospitals are staffed by Servian, French, and Italian nurses, assisted by the Australian sisters, all of whom are worthy of the highest praise. It is certain that ere this letter reaches you, I shall be engaged with sterner fighters than those we met here, but I am ready and anxious to do my best for King and country, as are all our boys. The fight will be long and hard, and we only pray for strength and health to carry it through. I must close now as time is limited. I trust all are in as good health as I am in at present. Give my fondest love to all at home. Say a short prayer for my safety, and may God bless you all.'

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CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

IRISH BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I was very glad, indeed, to see in your issue of April 22 'a suggested list' of representative Irish works from which a suitable library selection might be made. May I venture to suggest two more? My apology for doing so is indicated in their titles. The books I refer to are: *A Reader's Guide to Irish Fiction* (1910) and *A Guide to Books on Ireland*, Part I. (1912). Both are edited by Rev. Stephen J. Brown, S.J. The editor tells us in the preface to Part I. of the latter work that in addition to Part I. (which deals with prose literature, poetry, music, and plays), material has been gathered for two further volumes. 'Volume II. will contain the following sections: Biography (including autobiography, memoirs, and family history), Tours and "State of Ireland," and ecclesiastical works, i.e., books relating to religion in Ireland. There will be descriptive notes on the majority of the works included, and it is hoped that the volume will be a useful supplement to the usual bibliographies of history. Volume III. will contain the remaining sections, classified by subjects, and indexed by the name of the author, and probably by titles.'

Father Brown's books should prove specially invaluable in the case of busy Catholic men who may be called on to decide whether a given book on Ireland or the Irish is praiseworthy or otherwise.—I am, etc.,

SAGART.

May 14.

Dannevirke

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Much sympathy is felt for the sorrowing parents, brothers, and sisters of the late Master Charles Parker, who passed away at their residence in Dannevirke on May 8. The deceased was an ex-pupil of the convent school, and did credit to it during his brief career. The interment took place on May 11, with full military honors, the deceased having been a sergeant in the senior cadets. A large procession, headed by the Municipal Band, followed the hearse, and consisted of a body of school children, the senior cadets, and many friends of the deceased. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Father Bowe.—R.I.P.

The *Commonwealth Gazette* just to hand contains the results of the Federal clerkships examination, held in March (says the *Launceston Monitor*). The first place, not only in Tasmania, but in the Commonwealth, was taken by Henry S. Warren, of St. Virgil's. This is the second time that the college has won the place of honor in these examinations. We notice, too, that the eighth place in the Commonwealth, and the fourth in the State, was taken by John G. Payne, of Launceston, and a pupil of St. Virgil's, while Sydney Kiernan secured fifth pass, also a pupil of the college. Two others from the same college secured places within the first ten in this State, Francis McGuinness and Frederick B. Armstrong.

I canna' leave the auld folks now,
I'd better 'bide a wee,
Dad's got a cold, and Mum's not well,
And pipes the ither e'e.
I'll gang doon to the corner store
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Current Topics

Joffre and His Generals

General Joffre, in a recent friendly chat with the Editor of *La Dépêche* of Toulouse, said some interesting things about his generals. There is a manly frankness about his utterance, and his remarks carry with them the emphasis of sincerity and the ring of truth. The disclosures are not altogether new, some hint of the facts having already leaked out, but the General's definite statement stamps them with the hall-mark of authenticity. Asked about the defeat at Charleroi, or Mons as the British call it, he said:

'We ought to have won the battle of Charleroi; we ought to have won ten times out of eleven. We lost it through our own faults. Faults of command. Before the war broke out I had already noted that among our generals many were worn out. Some had appeared to me to be incapable, not good enough for their work. Others inspired me with doubt. Some with disquietude. I had made up my mind to rejuvenate our chief commands, and I should have done so in spite of all the commentaries and against all malevolence. But the war came too soon. And, besides, there were other generals in whom I had faith and who have not responded to my hopes. The man of war reveals himself more in war than in studies, and the quickest intelligence and the most complete knowledge are of little avail if they are unaccompanied by qualities of action. The responsibilities of war are such that even in the men of merit they paralyse their best faculties. That is what happened to some of my chiefs. Their merit turned out to be below the mark. I had to remedy these defects. Some of these generals were my best comrades. But if I love my friends much, I love France more. I relieved them of their posts. I did this in the same way as I ought to be treated myself, if it is thought I am not good enough. I did not do this to punish them, but simply as a measure of public safety. I did it with a heavy heart. When I have been alone I have wept.'

The Coalition Ministry

The announcement of the proposed formation of a Coalition Cabinet in England has been received in this country without enthusiasm—as well it might be. Apart from the fact that the whole business looks bad, and is calculated to have anything but an inspiring effect either in the outlying portions of the Empire or amongst our Allies, there are no convincing indications that the proposed changes will be accompanied by any real access of strength to the Government. To pretend that such a reconstruction is necessary in order to obtain the best brains of the country for carrying on the present struggle is somewhat transparent humbug. The members of the Opposition Party who have been mentioned as likely to be given a place in the Coalition Cabinet are Messrs. Balfour, Bonar Law, and A. Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour has, admittedly, intellectual ability of a very high order, but whether it is of the practical kind which would, presumably, be most pressing needed in time of war, is very much open to doubt. Messrs. Bonar Law and A. Chamberlain are the merest mediocrities—which would not matter so much, and which might, perhaps, even be a recommendation, if they themselves realised the fact. But both of these gentlemen have an altogether extravagant opinion of their own abilities; and a conceited mediocrity is always liable to be dangerous. There is probably more foundation in the explanation that some change is necessary in order to do away with the recurring friction between Lord Fisher and Mr. Winston Churchill; but surely a solution of that problem could be found by some less violent method than that of a suspension of Parliamentary government. So far as the management of the war is concerned, the Government has, on the whole, an excellent record, and one which, apart from mere party press and politicians, has given general satisfaction. If there were weak units in the Cabinet

they could have been replaced in the recognised constitutional way. We suspect that the *Daily News* is not very far from the truth when it declares that 'the reconstruction of the Ministry has no practical meaning except as a concession to the press,' and when it refers to Lord Northcliffe, owner of the *Times*, *Daily Mail*, and other newspapers, as "England's Dictator." The only thing that is calculated to reconcile the public to this generally-deprecated swapping of horses when crossing the stream is the fact that Mr. Asquith apparently approves and desires it. That being so, it must be judged to be in some sort a necessity—albeit a not very pleasant or reassuring necessity.

Germany and Her Prospects

Worse any day than a defeat in the field is internal dissension and domestic bickering; and the reconstruction of the Ministry—or, rather, the reasons which have given rise to such a proposal—and the attacks which are apparently being levelled against Lord Kitchener, are not exactly exhilarating reading. As a set-off against these somewhat disquieting items of our late news, it is interesting to note that German apologists are beginning seriously to discuss the possibility of Germany's defeat, and the nature of the losses which such an outcome might be expected to involve. Both aspects of the war situation are treated at length, from the purely German point of view, by Frank Koester in the *New York Tribune*; and the article is remarkable for the very unexpected admissions that are made. The two points of special interest in the contribution are the writer's comments on the probable duration of the war, and his anticipation as to the terms which will be imposed on Germany in the event of the Allies' success. He recognises the significance of the failure of the great drive against Paris, and of the fact that after so many months of fighting Warsaw is still unreached; and he admits also the theoretical reasonableness of the assumption that financial exhaustion, if not physical starvation, will force a cessation of hostilities and the capitulation of Germany and Austria. He contends, however, that the notion that such a result can be brought about in anything like a reasonably short period of time is fallacious. He points out that after more than half a year of war, German soil is practically untouched, while large areas of the enemies' territories are overrun. Assuming, even, that the fortunes of war go against the Germans, and that they are forced out of France, Belgium, and Russia, the most optimistic of the Allies' sympathisers can hardly expect it until after a year of war has passed. Relative (economic) conditions would then be more favorable to the Germans than at the beginning of the war, for the territory fought over would be ruined. It would then take at least a year, with Germany on the defensive, for the Allies to penetrate as far into Germany as Germany has driven into their territory. Thus, it will require at least two years of war for the Allies to overcome initial German successes and gain a parity with her, even assuming that the German military forces lose consistently, which even the most sanguine of the Allies cannot expect. Assuming that the German forces are gradually pushed back, with fluctuations in the tide of battle, the Allies cannot hope at most to gain a parity with her by the end of the third year of the war. The actual defeat of the Germans could not, therefore, be expected short of four years under the most favorable circumstances. Kitchener, who should be among the best informed of the Allies' leaders, does not promise the British public less than three years of war. Unless there should happen to be some unexpected break-down on the German side, that is not an unreasonable line of argument; and the indications are that—unless the entrance of Italy should materially expedite matters—Lord Kitchener was not very far wide of the mark when he made his preparations for a three years' war.*

As to the terms of peace, the writer's estimate is based on the expectation that Germany's defeat will not be absolute and complete, but that the war will end in what may be described as a draw in favor of the

Allies. He holds that Germany cannot possibly be defeated quickly and suddenly. 'If she is to lose, it will be by gradually being forced back at ever-increasing cost to her enemies, as on the offensive their losses will multiply. At terrific cost, bit by bit, they will push her back until the task of pushing her further back will appal the stoutest. Blood and treasure will finally cease to be worth the candle. The preponderance of moral stamina will remain with the Germans, and the hearts of the Allies will sicken and their purses grow thin to no good purpose.' Then will come the time for peace bargaining. 'Perceiving, however, that continued resistance can gain nothing more for Germany if she is to be defeated, a time will come when her leaders will realise that peace, even to the cost of territory and indemnity, will be in Germany's interest. And the Allies will be content with a slice of territory and the money rather than to continue their sacrifices. Thus, peace will be more desirable than war to both sides, and then and not until then will peace come. If Germany is to be defeated, it will in all probability be in such wise. The result will be, say the Rhine as a western boundary, the loss of Heligoland, Denmark down to the Kiel Canal, Russia biting off East Prussia and an indemnity to be paid. More than this, the most optimistic of the Allies can scarcely hope for.' That is very different from the smashing talk of Bernhardt and others at the beginning of the struggle; and the difference in tone, and in the line of thought, is deeply significant.

Through German Eyes

It is always interesting to get disinterested and reliable information as to the state of public feeling in the enemy countries, and particularly in Germany, which, of course, still dominates the war theatre. So far as this information is now available it goes to show that, while the German people are beginning to realise that absolute victory, as they had at first so confidently expected it, is now out of the question, there is no slackening of the war spirit or of readiness to continue the enormous sacrifices necessary to obtain what is termed an honorable peace. Mr. Ernest Poole, an American journalist, the author of a novel, *The Harbor*, who has just returned from a two months' stay in Germany, thus gives his impressions, in the columns of the *Nation*, of the effect of the war upon the German soldier and German people: 'Although himself an ardent pacifist, he fails to discover any signs of a more pacific sentiment among the German people. He believes that Americans fail to appreciate sufficiently the ethical effect of the war on the workers from mines, factories, and workshops. The men have no sense of the horror of the war: they have, most of them, for the first time in their life, been taken out of the humdrum life and drudgery of the ordinary worker, and made to feel that they are making a sacrifice for an idea. This sentiment of sacrifice permeates the whole nation: even among the women there is no complaint.'

While that is so, the more thoughtful section of the German people have ceased to look forward to the glorious triumph of which they had once dreamed. The distinguished neutral, who on a previous occasion provided readers of the London *Times* with a very accurate account of German opinion and feeling, now makes the following important statement of the changes visible during a visit to Germany from which he has just returned: 'The truth as to the dangerous position in which the German Empire stands at present is slowly, but very slowly, finding its way into the minds of the Great General Staff, the captains of industry, the higher officials, and, generally, the leading men in almost every great centre. Just as the facts were speedily grasped months ago by men like Herr Ballin, Herr von Gwinner, and Walther Rathenau, so they are now being assimilated by men of lesser degree. The idea of anything approaching absolute victory has passed entirely from the minds of many with whom I came in contact.' But the writer quite confirms the statement of Mr. Poole, quoted above, as to the confident and determined spirit still prevailing in the Fatherland. 'To imagine,'

he says, 'that there is in Germany any idea whatever of defeat would be to arouse hopes in the minds of the Allies and lull them into a sense of false security. It is true that Germans now say, *Wir müssen siegen* (We must win) instead of *Wir werden siegen* (We shall win) as formerly.' It is somewhat consoling to note that Germany, like Britain, has her internal troubles and domestic differences. Her generals and diplomatists are coming in for severe and open criticism, and even Von Hindenburg is no longer a national hero. Says the *Times* contributor: 'If only we had a Joffre (or Shoffer),' as he is called, was a remark made to me more than once. Von Hindenburg is no longer a national hero. Indeed, if there be any hero at all in Germany to-day, it is the Kaiser, who is regarded throughout the land with an esteem and affection not hitherto accorded to him. Criticism of German generals and of German diplomatists has risen to a height unknown in my recollection of the German Empire. The approaching centenary of Bismarck has caused much heart-searching—even among those who are inclined to swallow the stimulating syrup administered by the German Press Bureau. Von Bethmann-Hollweg is the subject of universal animadversion. He is considered not to have been sufficiently cunning in his treatment of Sir Edward Grey. Prince Lichnowsky is bitterly cursed for misleading the German Government, as are several well-known English politicians and financiers.' Can it be possible that Sir Edward Carson is amongst those who are now receiving the Kaiser's curses?

It is interesting also to hear something of the attitude now adopted in Germany towards the other belligerents and towards hitherto neutral countries such as Italy and America. Taking the last first, the *Times* writer tells us that 'Animosity to Americans, owing to export of ammunition to the Allies, and the attitude of such men as Colonel Roosevelt, Dr. Eliot, the present head of Harvard, and the American newspapers, has reached such lengths during the past few weeks that many Americans no longer think it wise to use the English language. As for the Allies, England is regarded with increasing loathing, and Russia is no longer despised: the French, on the other hand, are comparatively popular, strange as it may seem. But the Germans believe they will have to withdraw from France and cede Alsace-Lorraine, with pecuniary indemnity for damage, in order to bring about a separate peace with the Republic. Germans' attitude towards the Austrians is one of contempt. 'We should do better without these . . . using an unprintable expression—was a remark I often heard with a hint that the defeat of Austria by no means ensures the submission of Germany. As to Rumania and Italy, the average German believes that they can be bought off and will be bought off.' The recently cabled news of Italy's decision to intervene in the war shows that in this last respect Germany has once again miscalculated.

How to Read the War News

To the average reader the daily page of so-called war news is more or less of a jumble. Taken at its face value, it would compel the conclusion, as somebody has cynically put it, that 'everybody's gaining victories everywhere'; and it requires the exercise of a good deal of discrimination and intelligence to winnow out the few grains of truth and fact from the bushels and bushels of chaff. The lines along which this discrimination is to be applied have been indicated for us by that very competent authority, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who, in an illuminating article in *Pearson's Magazine*, explains his method of reading the war news, and of arriving at at least an approximate estimate of the facts.

First of all he describes, in an interesting way, the peculiarities of the different Governments in their communiqués:—'The British Government publishes short notes of advances made or of positions maintained, but very rarely refers to the losing of ground. It publishes

casualty lists, which are, of course, not complete till very long after the events wherein the casualties were incurred. It supplements the short communiqués, and this by a more or less expanded narrative, written by an official deputed for that purpose, and giving accounts often graphic, but necessarily of no military value; of no value, that is, for following the campaign. For if these narratives were of that kind the object of the censorship would be defeated. The French Government is by far the most reticent. It occasionally mentions the capture of a color, but it publishes no casualty lists, no account of the field guns taken by French troops, and only now and then hints at the number of prisoners. It is, however, minutely accurate and even detailed in helping us to locate the fluctuations of the front, and by the aid of the French communiqués we can follow the war upon the map better than by the aid of any other. The Russian Government is accurate, and, if anything, a little too terse in what it communicates to the public, but its censorship is far less strict than that of the French or even the English. Thus, during the fighting round Lodz in defence of Warsaw at the beginning of December, correspondents from Petrograd were allowed to telegraph the most flamboyant descriptions of an immediately approaching German retreat which never took place. But, I repeat, the official Russian news is sober and restrained, and accurate to a fault.

*

So far as the enemy reports are concerned, the German communiqués, Mr. Belloc thinks, are almost always accurate, except when they have a special object or very marked interest in lying, and then they lie like troopers, and on what he somewhat mildly describes as 'an effective scale.' 'When we turn to the enemy's communiqués,' he says, 'we note first that the Austro-Hungarians are rare, insufficient, and confused. They are of little service, and may almost be neglected. But the German ones are numerous, extended, and precise, and it is our particular business to judge them accurately if we are to understand the war, for when or if they tell the truth it is from them that we learn what would otherwise be hidden. Well, in my judgment, these official German communiqués are in the main remarkably exact, and I believe it is possible to say why they are so exact. The German General Staff makes war in a purely mechanical fashion. It gravely exaggerates, as do all modern North Germans, the calculable element in human affairs. It is what used to be called "scientific." It is obvious that if you get a reputation for exactitude your falsehood, where it pays you to tell the falsehood, will be the more likely to work. The remarkable general accuracy of the official German communiqués cannot be due to any other object. It cannot be due to a mere love of truth, for the same government deliberately circulates to its own provincial press, and to certain neutrals, stories which cannot in the nature of things be true. Nor is this inaccuracy the result either of haste or of stupidity, it is very intelligent and obviously deliberate.'

*

In one respect all the official reports are defective and misleading: and that is in regard to any defeats or reverses that may be sustained. The censor stops all definite reference to losses, to missing, to regiments engaged, and the like, because such information would be useful to the enemy, and it is wise and necessary to suppress it. With regard to false news, he is not so particular, and will let any old tale through so long as it is not calculated to assist the enemy. We have already had almost countless instances of this. Yet these reports can in no way be distinguished from others which are quite true. 'How?' asks Mr. Belloc. 'are we to counter this danger? How is the plain man to distinguish in his news of the war what is true from what is false, and so arrive at a sound opinion?' He then proceeds to give some suggestions which will be found of real use to those who have time to read their war news in a careful and, so to speak, judicial manner. 'In the first place, the bases of all sound opinion are the communiqués, read with the aid of a map. When

I say the "official communiqués," I do not mean those of the British Government alone, nor even of the Allies alone, but of all the belligerents. You must read impartially the communiqués of the Austro-Hungarian and of the German Governments together with those of the British Government and its Allies, or you will certainly miss the truth. By which statement I do not mean that each government is equally accurate, still less equally full in its relation; but that, unless you compare all the statements of this sort, you will have most imperfect evidence; just as you would have very imperfect evidence in a court of law if you only listened to the prosecution and refused to listen to the defence. Now, these official communiqués have certain things in common by whatever government they are issued. There are certain features in them which you will always find, although they come from natures as different as those of a Prussian staff officer and a Serbian patriot. These common features we may tabulate thus: (a) Places named as occupied by the forces of the Government in question are really occupied. To invent the occupation of a town or point not in one's own hands would serve no purpose. It would not deceive the enemy, and it would not long support opinion at home. Thus, when Lodz was reported occupied by the Germans in the middle of December, all careful students of the war knew perfectly well that the news was true. (b) Numbers, when they are quoted in connection with a really ascertainable fact, and with regard to a precise and concrete circumstance, are nearly always reliable; though their significance differs, as I shall show in a moment, very greatly according to the way they are treated. Thus, if a Government says, "in such-and-such a place or on such-and-such a day we took 3000 prisoners," it is presumably telling the truth, for the enemy who has lost those prisoners knows it as well as they do. But estimates of what has happened in the way of numbers, where the Government issuing the estimate can have no direct knowledge, are quite another matter. These are only gathered from prisoners or from spies, and are often ridiculously wrong. (c) All official communiqués of whatever Government conceal reverses, save in minor points. They are wise to do this, because there is no need to tell the enemy more than he may know of his own success. Reverses are not actually denied. They are omitted. Those are the three points which all the official communiqués have in common, and by bearing them well in mind we can often frame an accurate picture, in spite of the apparent contradiction and confusion which the reading of several communiqués one after the other produces. For instance, the Germans are trying to cross the Bzura River, according to the Russian communiqué of Saturday. Next Wednesday the Russian communiqué says, "Two attempts to cross the Bzura at such and such places were repelled"; while the German communication says, "Our troops succeeded in crossing the Bzura River at such and such a village, and established themselves upon the right bank." In such a case the reader will be wise to believe the German communiqué, and to take it for granted that while the Russians have repelled certain other attempts of the enemy to cross, this attempt has succeeded. But if the Germans go on to say, "The Russians retired after suffering losses which cannot have been less than 20,000," that is no news at all. It is obviously conjecture.

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It only remains to add the somewhat obvious caution that not all reports dated from London, Paris, or Petrograd are official. Petrograd in particular has been specially prodigal in the matter of unauthorised reports, and it has suffered in reputation in consequence. When the cables reach New Zealand, it is usually impossible to tell whether they are official communiqués from Petrograd, or from correspondents there; and the careless reader is apt unjustly to fasten on the truthful Government some of the wild and fantastic reports, for which the authorities are actually in no way responsible.

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HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD

EXPECTS TO ARRIVE IN NEW ZEALAND
NEXT MONTH.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.

The following interesting letter, addressed to the editor of this paper by his Grace Archbishop Redwood, has just come to hand:—

Marist College, Washington, D.C.,

April 16, 1915.

To avoid the dangerous war zone, I came to New York, some days ago, direct from Genoa, *via* Naples, on board the fine Italian liner, Duca d' Aosta. I am on my way, by easy stages, to San Francisco, where I intend to embark on the Willochra for New Zealand on the 26th of May, and I shall arrive, please God, at Wellington on the 17th of June. I reached Washington the day before yesterday, and had the good fortune to drop into what interested me exceedingly—the solemn celebration of the 25th year after the foundation of the Catholic University of America. I feel sure that an early and brief account of the whole proceedings will interest your readers and all friends of Catholic education.

With the active participation of three American Cardinals, of Baltimore, New York, and Boston, and the large attendance of Catholic hierarchy, distinguished by a long, cordial letter from Pope Benedict XV., and encouraged by representatives of sixty of the leading universities and colleges of the United States, the Catholic University of America observed, on Thursday, 15th of April, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening. Twelve laymen, who have rendered distinguished services for the advancement of society and the benediction of their fellow men in various callings, received honorary degrees as follows:—The degree of Doctor of Laws was granted to nine gentlemen, and the doctorate in Letters to three others. The principal events of the day were Solemn Pontifical Mass of thanksgiving, in St. Patrick's Church at 10 a.m.; luncheon to invited guests at 1 p.m. in the New Willard Hotel, academic exercises at 3 p.m. in the New National Theatre, and the alumni banquet at night in the New Willard. The master of ceremonies for the entire celebration was Dr. Thomas Carrigan, of Worcester, Mass., dean of the University Law School.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Cardinal Farley of New York, and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, Most Rev. John Bouzano (the Papal Delegate) nine Archbishops, thirty Bishops, thirty-one Monsignors, eight heads of religious Orders, more than 300 priests, and hundreds of distinguished Catholic laymen and women from all over the United States, assisted at the service in St. Patrick's. The academic procession marched from Carroll Hall around the corner into St. Patrick's Church, marshalled by Very Rev. George A. Dougherty, vice-rector of the University, and Professor James A. Connor, of Northampton, Mass., instructor in mathematics. The sanctuary was tastefully and lavishly decorated, with the Papal colors and those of the University.

Cardinal Farley was celebrant. The singing of the choir was appropriate and excellent. After the Gospel Cardinal Gibbons spoke from the pulpit in part as follows:—

'For the growth of the University we are indebted above all to the God of Wisdom for Whose glory the work was begun. To the great Pontiffs, Leo XIII. and Pius X., and to their successor, Pope Benedict XV., we make public acknowledgment of our gratitude. To the Catholics of the United States we return our thanks for their generous support.

'The experience of these twenty-five years emphasises the needs which the University aims to supply—the need of Divine truth to complete our human knowledge, of Divine justice as the highest sanction of law, of the spirit of Christ in our ministrations of mercy and love. There is no real liberty without law, and there is no meaning of validity of law unless it be

observed. The growth of democracy does not imply that each man shall become a law unto himself, but that he shall feel in himself the obligation to obey. If the enacting power has been transferred from the will of the ruler to the will of the people the binding coercive power has been laid with greater stress of responsibility than ever before upon the individual conscience. Unless men be taught that obedience is right and honorable and necessary alike for private interest and public weal, legislation will avail but little, the law-making power will become a mockery and the people themselves will complain that legislation has been carried to excess. But conscience has need of a higher sanction than any merely human sense of justice. To meet the requirements of our religious, social, and political situation is a duty that we owe to the Church and to our country. To fulfil it, we must combine our efforts, and I rejoice that in the Catholic University a centre of thought and action has been provided.'

Following the luncheon, at which 641 guests were seated, the academic procession proceeded to the New National Theatre. The invocation or prayer was pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons, and Bishop Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University, made introductory remarks. A letter of benediction from Pope Benedict XV. was read. Then Cardinal O'Connell spoke on the office and responsibility of the University in American life, saying in part:—

'We stand to-day at the beginning of a new era in the history of higher Catholic education in America. We rejoice in the goodly heritage of these twenty-five years; but we also look with much solemn thought to the future.

'The University is, first of all, a home of culture. It trains men of learning, of noble ideals and high standards, and through them it determines the culture of the nation. But it also trains the leaders, explaining the functions of the State, the rights and duties of citizenship; the vital problems of society, its ills and their remedies. In the school of pedagogy it provides the future educators with ideals, with the principles and the methods to be applied to the nation's schools. In the classes of philosophy it imparts fundamental notions regarding the nature and the destiny of man and the relation of human institutions to both. The University must be practical. The worth of every university is measured by the closeness of its contact with the body politic and by the success with which it meets the nation's needs. It must be conservative, revering and transmitting the heritage of the past; but it must also be progressive, dealing prudently with new needs and problems. We Catholics are deeply interested in university education because, as loyal American citizens, we have at heart whatever is of vital concern to the Church and the nation. The existence of this Catholic University is an evidence quite as much of our interest in our country as of our interest in our Church. Both Catholic and American, the University will gain force through its service to the country, while its Catholicity will keep it in constant and unerring touch with that tremendous spiritual world power which has maintained the whole truth in all ages—the Chair of Blessed Peter.'

Mr. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., in speaking as representative of the Association of American Universities, gave high praise to the Catholic Church as being the faithful mother of universities. He said in part:—

'The medieval universities were not *fiat* institutions, created by Church, State, or millionaires, but they grew inevitably out of the inmost needs of the time, and the bulls and edicts usually confirmed a status already attained. Their close relations to the Church gave to learning a consecration that it never had in antiquity, and which it may never have again. The subject matter has, of course, changed much with the times, but nearly every feature of student life, method of teaching and learning, item of organisation, academic custom, and even costume, was already developed in the thirty-five universities established in Europe before the discovery of America. They and their work and its

results constitute perhaps the greatest achievement of the Middle Ages, and their effects upon the progress of Europe and the world has been without precedent or parallel. They made Roman law the instrument by which Europe was reorganised after the successive waves of barbarian invasion. Canon law evolved from and established the policy of the Church at the acme of its power. Philosophy unified not only the old and the new culture, but the human mind itself. Medicine represented not only the healing art, but made Salerno and Montpellier the cradle of science, and not only the second but the first renaissance was largely their work. The institutions and the very idea of curriculum, of examinations, of degrees, and of all the organisations of learning into one institution—these four were unknown in antiquity, and were the foundation of their achievements. The spectacle of large bodies of young men, that had assembled from all parts of Europe, fired with the love of learning, appealed profoundly to the world and attracted the first benefactions. These came first in the form of halls in which students could live, and be slowly subjected to wholesome control in an age not without lawlessness, and then in the form of stipends and scholarships under various names, the proceeds of which were devoted to the individual students under special conditions. Of these there are now thousands in Europe, some of them going back to the twelfth century. Popes, princes, and towns lavished privileges and immunities of many kinds upon universities, which sometimes seceded. At Bologna students, mostly of law, who were older and richer than elsewhere for a long time, governed and elected the professors annually, paid them, determined their duties, and insisted them for a long list of shortcomings. The Church stood for freedom, not only of teaching, and learning, but for university autonomy, and it often did so against its own local authorities. In conclusion, the speaker urged that in no ways had universities rendered such measureless services to the community and to the world, or been in closer touch with all vital interests about them than the typical institutions of these days, and urged that the study of their development should always be made not only a part of culture history, but of the study of education, and that the main features of their work should be included in the modern studies of theology, law, and medicine.

Very Rev. John Cavanagh, President of Notre Dame University, Ind., represented the Catholic Colleges and Universities. Speaking on the 'Mission of the University,' he said in part:

'This is the mission of the Catholic University of America: To restore and perpetuate the ancient friendship between science and religion and their Heavenly Father. It is the mission, in greater or less measure,

according to means and opportunity, of every Catholic school. To-day, by none commissioned and wearing no authority, I venture to lay at the feet of this noble school, a tribute of admiration from all Catholic teachers of America. The Catholic University, like every other great spiritual enterprise, has passed through vicissitudes, but it has never lacked a marvellous loyalty and devotion—from the illustrious Cardinal of Baltimore, from the Hierarchy of America, from officers and faculty and students, sometimes the service has been heroic; always it has been an inspiring example to us who watched it from afar. In a spirit of loftiest conservation her professors have wrought unsparingly to fulfil her mission, with results that make the world her debtor. Twenty-five years is a brief space in the life of a university when one thinks of the centurial schools of the old world, but these twenty-five years have been rich in achievement, and they have left the University immeasurably richer in promise. That God may abundantly reward the achievement and bless and fructify the promise is the prayer which, out of our heart of hearts, we send up for you to-day.'

The response for recipients of the honorary degrees was ably and eloquently made by Walter George Smith, in which he said, *inter alia*—'To all who have received the gift of faith it must be a cause of rejoicing that the Catholic University has come into being, and after twenty-five years of trial has established herself on foundations so broad and deep that a mighty superstructure may be predicted in the not distant future. To her, as to a pure fountain of truth, the millions of the Church in America will look with confident hope. To those who realise the mighty experiment in democratic government to America, even though they are separated from the communion of the Church, her existence must be a satisfaction, for it is the pledge that self-government and constant pursuit of ever-increasing moral excellence are the guiding principles she impresses on her students. Here, at the capital of the nation, where the lessons of patriotism may be taught in plain view of the inner working of our marvellous political constitution, the just relations of the government to the governed are readily impressed upon the receptive minds of youth. The many and flourishing institutions already in existence when the University was called into being will not find their usefulness impeded or their work duplicated, but the higher education for which their own facilities were not intended, and for which they are inadequate, will be the cap-stone of a system that will meet the ideal in a perfect curriculum. The American people have a just pride in their capital city, and gather inspiration from its growing beauty. With a broad wisdom that is yearly fulfilling the designs of the illustrious Washington, whose name it bears, the

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The academic exercises closed with the Benediction by Cardinal Farley, and thus, for the American Catholic body at large closed a great and memorable day.

Yours faithfully,

* FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M.,
Archbishop of Wellington.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

May 22.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea has been advised that his Grace Archbishop Redwood has booked his passage by the Willochra from San Francisco. Archbishop Redwood will celebrate the golden jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood on June 6. On that day, of course, he will be aboard the Willochra on his return to New Zealand.

The St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society held a social evening at the conclusion of the branch meeting on last Monday. Bro. J. P. McGowan presided, and the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M. (chaplain) was among those present. Musical and elocutionary items were given by the following: Sisters McMahon, Butler, and Gregory, Brothers Oakley, Walsh, McGowan, Sherlock, and Ray.

The accommodation provided for the Catholic troops by the Catholic Federation at Trentham Camp, under the direction of the Rev. Father Daly, is greatly appreciated by the men, especially for the purpose of reading and writing. Note-paper, envelopes, pens, ink, and literature are provided for the men out of the Federation funds. Judging by the quantity of stationery used the facilities afforded are taken full advantage of.

Last Sunday evening members of the choir of St. Anne's Church, Newtown, gave a sacred concert in the church in aid of the organ fund. There was a very large congregation, and the programme submitted was well chosen and well sung. Mr. E. B. L. Reade was the conductor, and Miss Henderson the organist. The choruses by the full choir were tuneful and nicely balanced. They consisted of 'Magnificat' (Dauby), 'Nato Christo' (Bridge), 'Salve Regina' (Webbe), and 'The heavens are telling' (Haydn), the soloists in the last-named being Miss Murray and Messrs. G. and O. Foote. Miss Nellie Strickland sang with much taste the solo 'There is a green hill far away,' and Miss Rose Segrief's sweet voice was heard to advantage in 'Ave Maria' (Millard). Mr. Reade sang with excellent expression a solo from 'The Creation.' Misses A. and R. Segrief and Messrs. O. Foote and Read supplied one of the most pleasing items of the evening, the quartet 'Ave Verum' (Guilmant). After the concert there was Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

St. Patrick's Hall has just been renovated, structural alterations being made for the convenience of the Catholic organisations, which use it. It has been the

Very Rev. Father O'Connell's ambition, since he assumed charge of St. Mary's parish, to provide rooms for the various Catholic societies. The alterations not only provide for the organisations at present using the hall, but also accommodation for the head office of the Catholic Federation, whose free occupancy of the offices in the Brunner Buildings is about to expire. A comfortable office and board room have been provided for that body free of charge, whilst the Catholic Club have now two comfortable rooms for their exclusive use. A meeting room will be at the service of the St. Patrick's and St. Mary's branches of the Hibernian Society. The Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Seamen's Conference, and St. Bride's Club have been specially catered for. The whole of the building is being painted, and when completed will look exceedingly well. A social evening at which his Grace Archbishop O'Shea has signified his intention of attending, will be held to mark the re-opening of the hall. Much credit is due Father O'Connell for the excellent arrangements he has made.

The final meeting of the St. Patrick's Day celebration committee took place last Friday evening, under the presidency of Mr. J. P. McGowan. The balance sheets presented showed very successful results. The general balance sheet was as follows:—Receipts—Balance forward from 1914, £119 15s 9d; interest, £3 19s 6d; gross proceeds from concert, £178 2s; gross proceeds from sports, £105 6s 4d; sundries, £6; total, £413 3s 7d. Payments—Expenditure, concert £74 13s 5d, sports £80 9s 3d; sundry expenses, £6 18s 10d; paid Catholic Education Board, £134 10s; balance for payment to the Catholic Education Board, £16 12s 1d; reserve balance, £100; total, £413 3s 7d. The report showed that a sum of £315 had been paid over to the Catholic Education Board since the inauguration of that body three years ago, of which a sum of £150 was the result of this year's celebration. Votes of thanks were accorded the chairman and secretaries, and a special motion was carried by acclamation thanking the Marist Brothers for their strenuous work, which materially helped the committee to bring about such successful results. The children of the schools also worked hard, as the results of their sale of concert tickets (£47 13s 11d) show. An executive committee, consisting of Miss Craig, and Messrs. J. J. L. Burke, P. D. Hoskins, A. Cassie, J. P. McGowan, J. A. Humphrey, and H. McKeown, was set up to arrange for next year's celebration.

In giving an account of the gift tea at the Home of Compassion, the *N.Z. Times* says:—Thursday was an ideal day for a trip to Island Bay and the Sisters at the Home of Compassion are to be congratulated on securing such fine weather for their afternoon 'At home.' Since the opening there have not been so many visitors in one day at the home. Friends came continuously during the afternoon, and all brought some small gift for the babies. These gifts were all collected in one room, and they made a fine show, with much that had been sent before, so that the little ones will be made warm and comfortable this winter. There were numbers of little frocks and knitted booties, which the Sisters were glad to see, and warm woolly petticoats. Sister Mary Claver, who is in charge during Mother Mary Aubert's absence, received the guests, and with the other Sisters took them round to see the home. She pointed out with evident pride how these hard-working Sisters had made the babies' clothes out of the merest scraps of material. Everywhere the wards were scrupulously clean, and were gay with flowers, while bright rugs, even these, in many cases, made out of patches, were on the floors. Everywhere were vases of beautiful chrysanthemums, and the tea was served by the Sisters, assisted by the Misses Kennedy. It is a truly noble work the Sisters of Compassion are doing, the more so as it is done so quietly and unostentatiously.

Hay Rakes and Pitch Forks should be light but strong, then good work can be done with much less labor. Smith and Laing's, Invercargill, is the place to get these things....

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 24.

The Catholic Club syllabus for the month of June is arranged as follows:—June 1, short readings from popular authors; June 15, billiard tournament; June 29, mock banquet, pound social, and social evening.

Under the auspices of the Cathedral schools' committee, an event is being promoted for the night of June 23 in the Alexandra Hall, which, although common enough elsewhere in the interests of education and charity, is entirely new so far as local Catholics are concerned. It is anticipated that both the novelty of the enterprise, and the object will contribute to a successful result.

On Sunday last (the Feast of Pentecost) there was Solemn High Mass in the Cathedral at 11 o'clock. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., was celebrant, Rev. Father Murphy, B.A., deacon, and Rev. Father Long subdeacon. A sermon on the day's festival was preached by Very Rev. Father Price. After Vespers a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Father Seward, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Sunday penny collecting scheme, recently inaugurated by the Cathedral schools' committee, is proving very successful, the amount realised averaging about £7 weekly. Being supplied thus with a regular income, aided by other means, the committee are sanguine of doing good work in the interests of Catholic education, and assisting the teachers to a necessary, and a far greater extent than was possible under the previous circumstances.

Mr. Girling-Butcher, organiser and general secretary of the Catholic Federation, will address a meeting of the Cathedral congregation in the Hibernian Hall on next Sunday evening. A special notification on the subject was made at all the Masses and at Vespers in the Cathedral on Sunday. The Very Rev. Administrator stated that instead of Vespers, there would be only the Rosary, short sermon, and Benediction on the evening of the organiser's address, so as to give him all the time possible to deal with his subject. The hall committee of the Hibernian Society were cordially thanked for giving the use of the hall and arranging it for the purpose.

There was a large gathering of members of the police force at the Police Station on last Friday evening, to make a presentation to Constable E. F. O'Brien, who has volunteered for service with the Special Expeditionary Force. On behalf of the Christchurch members of the force he was presented by Detective T. Gibson with a gold wristlet watch, a wallet, and a razor strop. Detective Gibson, in making the presentation, spoke of the esteem in which Constable O'Brien was held by the members of the force, and wished him every good luck. Toasts, speeches, and songs were given, and the gathering broke up with cheers for the guest.

On last Wednesday evening the Christchurch Catholic Club entertained Mr. P. Kennedy, one of its members, prior to his leaving to join the Expeditionary Force for the front. Dr. A. B. O'Brien (president) presided, and spoke in appropriate terms of the spirit of patriotism and sense of duty which prompted the guest of the evening, as others had so bravely and willingly done, to make the sacrifice for King and country. On behalf of the club members, the president presented Mr. Kennedy with a useful shaving outfit. As a prelude to the proceedings there was progressive euchre, the lady's prize being won by Miss Cotter, and the gentleman's by Mr. Wetherspoon. Before the gathering dispersed, 'For he's a jolly good fellow' and 'Auld lang syne' were heartily sung.

Temuka

(From our own correspondent.)

The ordinary meeting of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on Monday last, the president (Mr. J. Scott) being in the chair. Twelve new members were initiated, and three candidates proposed for membership. The president and Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., congratulated the new members on joining the society, and urged them to become really active, and to use their best efforts to further increase the membership of the branch.

A meeting of the Catholic Club, which has been inactive for some time pending the erection of the new school and the old building being made available for use, was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. J. Scott presiding. The advisability of continuing the old club or forming a new one was discussed at length, and eventually it was decided to start a club to be known as the Temuka Hibernian Catholic Club, open to members of the Hibernian Society only. This move is to encourage intending members to join the latter society. The subscription was fixed at 1s per month, during the time the club is in session. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, Rev. Father Kerley, S.M.; spiritual director, Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M.; president, Mr. W. Spillane; vice-presidents—Messrs. J. Fitzgerald and J. Sullivan; secretary, Mr. T. Knight; treasurer, Mr. F. Twomey; committee—Messrs. W. Hally, W. Lawlor, and J. Scott. The executive met on Friday evening, and drew up a set of rules for the management of the club, and discussed the initial stages of the session. The programme for the opening night will take the form of an address by Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Hally, Sullivan, Twomey, and Knight was appointed to supervise the billiard table. The meeting, which was very satisfactory, closed with the usual compliment to the chairman.

Lyttelton

(From a correspondent.)

On Sunday, the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration began at St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton. The celebrant of the Missa Cantata, preceding the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, was the pastor (Rev. Father Cooney). The sermon on Sunday evening was preached by Rev. Father Long, of Christchurch Cathedral, and that on Monday night by Rev. Father Bridgwood, M.S.H., Lincoln. The devotion concluded on Tuesday morning after a Missa Cantata by Rev. Father Bridgwood, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The parishioners approached the Sacraments in large numbers, during those days of grace, the members of the archconfraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, about thirty in number, being conspicuous among them.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

May 21.

Rev. Brother Clement, who for the past six years has been Superior of the Sacred Heart College, Auckland, has been promoted to the position of Provincial of the Marist Brothers in Australasia. No better selection could have been made. The college, its students past and present, and our Catholic community in this and other dioceses of New Zealand can never adequately repay the many obligations which they owe Brother Clement. Into their spiritual, temporal, and social life he unostentatiously entered, and upon all three he has left his mark. His sterling work shall ever remain with us. While heartily congratulating him on his

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promotion, we part with him regretfully. Brother Clement leaves for Sydney on May 31.

The 11 o'clock Mass on next Sunday at St. Benedict's will be celebrated for the repose of the souls of Catholics killed during the present war.

Rev. Father O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., is at present conducting missions at Northcote and Takapau. He will afterwards give a mission at Te Awamutu.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament took place at the Sacred Heart Church on Sunday from the last Mass until after Vespers. Many of the parishioners visited the church throughout the day.

A bazaar in aid of the Ellerslie parish funds will be opened on Thursday, June 3, by the Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G. Great preparations have been made for the undertaking, and everything points to its success.

The annual diocesan collections in aid of the Maori Mission were inaugurated as far as the city and suburbs are concerned, at Remuera last Sunday. Very Rev. Dean Van Dyk, Superior, made a powerful appeal to the congregations at the Masses. The people responded liberally. Collections for the same purpose were taken up at St. Benedict's and in Grey Lynn. Dean Van Dyk will appeal next Sunday at Parnell.

OBITUARY

MOTHER MARY DI RICCI KIRBY, O.S.D.

The death occurred at St. Dominic's Priory on Wednesday, 19th inst., of Mother Mary di Ricci Kirby, one of the foundresses of the Order in New Zealand. Deceased, who was born at Limerick 78 years ago, was the niece of Archbishop Kirby, a school-fellow and personal friend of Pope Leo XIII. After having completed her education at the Carmelite Convent, Dublin, Mother Mary di Ricci entered the Dominican Order at Sion Hill, where, in 1858, she was admitted to holy profession. When Dr. Moran, on the eve of setting out for his new diocese in far-off New Zealand, asked for a band of Religious to accompany him, Mother di Ricci offered herself, and was one of the ten pioneers who established the Dominican Order in the diocese of Dunedin. After some years of labor in the schools in Dunedin, deceased founded a branch house of the Order at Invercargill, where she is still most affectionately remembered. Later on, she had entrusted to her the training of the novices, and in this work she was eminently successful. In 1899, Mother di Ricci went to West Australia to assist in the foundation of a convent there, and, her share of the undertaking accomplished, she returned to New Zealand the following year. Seven years ago deceased celebrated the golden jubilee of her profession, marking the close of fifty years of religious life, during which she had so nobly borne 'the burden and the heat of the day,' and had merited to hear from the lips of our Divine Lord Himself those words which, fifty years before, had sounded in her ears: *Ecce sponsa Christi, accipe coronam quam tibi Dominus preparavit in aeternum.*

On Friday morning at 9 o'clock in St. Joseph's Cathedral a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Verdon. Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary being assistant priest, Rev. Father McMullan deacon, Rev. Father Buckley subdeacon, and Very Rev. Father Coffey master of ceremonies. There were also present—Rev. Fathers Delany, Corcoran, Kavanagh, Falconer, Tobin, and Foley. The music was feelingly rendered by the nuns' choir. Later on, the school children were formed into rank and led the funeral procession to the Southern Cemetery, where Monsignor O'Leary officiated at the grave. May she rest in peace.

MISS NORA FITZGERALD, TE AROHA.

It is with feelings of sincere regret (writes a correspondent) that I have to report the death, at the age of twenty-four years, of Miss Nora Fitzgerald, third daughter of Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, of Mangaiti, Te Aroha, who passed away, after a protracted illness, on

April 9, fortified by all the rites of the Church. It is only four years ago that Mr. Fitzgerald came to this district, having lived for twenty-eight years previously at Kaponga, Taranaki. The remains were interred in the Te Aroha cemetery. The burial service was read by the Rev. Father McGuinness, who paid a tribute to the many virtues of the deceased, and expressed his own deep sympathy and that of those present with the bereaved parents and family. They have also the sympathy of a large circle of friends in Taranaki.—R.I.P.

MRS. W. J. COUGHLAN, DUNEDIN.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Coughlan, wife of Mr. W. J. Coughlan, Rattray street, Dunedin, who passed away after a brief illness on May 19 at the age of 59 years. The late Mrs. Coughlan, who was of a most kind and amiable disposition, and greatly esteemed by all who knew her, was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Michael Lawton, of Woodstock, Carrigtwolhill, Cork. She came out to New Zealand in 1880, and twenty-three years ago was married to Mr. Coughlan. The deceased leaves two sisters resident in the North Island (Mrs. Maurice Coughlan, of Puni, and Mrs. Hackworth, of Wellington), and one brother (Mr. William K. Lawton, of Pukeoware, Waiuku). The remains were taken to St. Joseph's Cathedral, and the funeral, which was private, left there on Saturday for the Southern Cemetery. Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., officiated at the graveside. Mr. Coughlan and family have the sincere sympathy of their many friends throughout the Dominion in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

MASTER BERNARD JAMES FLANNERY, OMAKAU.

We regret to record the death of Master Bernard James Flannery, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Flannery, Omakau, Central Otago. The deceased was a student of Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, but twelve months ago was compelled to give up studies on account of ill-health. It was hoped that a rest at home would bring about a cure and enable the young student to continue his studies for the priesthood; but God willed otherwise and called him to his reward on May 19. Endowed with talents of a very high order, of a singularly innocent and noble disposition and gifted with a lovable personality, the youthful aspirant to the priesthood enjoyed the high esteem of his professors and was beloved by his fellow-students. May God rest his soul.

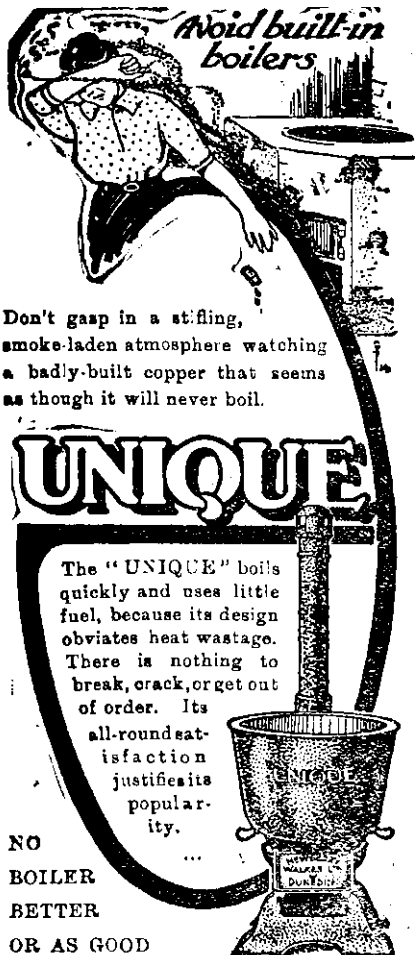
MR. J. R. McDONALD, HEATHERLEA, LEVIN.

(From a correspondent.)

The funeral of the late Mr. J. R. McDonald, of Heatherlea, Levin, took place on Saturday, May 22. Rev. Father Melu, an old friend of the family, officiated in the church, and spoke feelingly of the deceased, who, he said, was a kind friend, a good husband, a devoted father, a useful citizen, and above all a practical Catholic. It was a consolation to his family and his friends to know that, although his end was sudden, he was not unprepared for it. The funeral, the largest ever witnessed in the district, proceeded to the private burial ground of the McDonald family, near the Horowhenua Lake. There it was met by the Natives, who desired to show in their Maori way their respect for their departed friend. An impressive 'haka' was performed, and Rere Nicholson, the local chief, on behalf of the Natives, told of their great sorrow, and of their deep appreciation of the friendship that deceased had always entertained for them. He was like a link with the early days, and often had smoothed relations between Europeans and Natives. Eight stalwart Maoris in their Native dress placed the bier on their shoulders and carried it the rest of the way to the grave. Father Melu read the burial service, and was assisted by Rev. Fathers Henry, Schaeffer, and Doolaghty. After the ceremony the Maoris entertained the visitors.

The late Mr. McDonald was born at Horowhenua. His father, Hector McDonald, was one of the first

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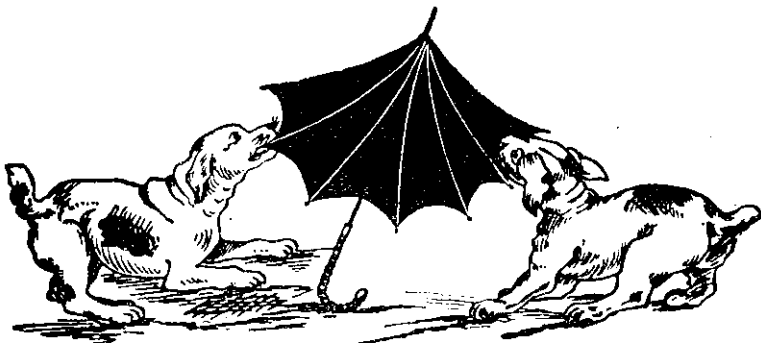
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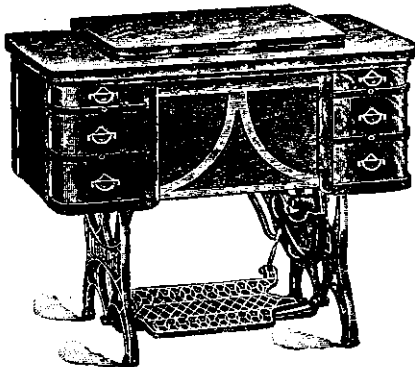
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settlers in the district, and in the whaling days was well known as a daring harpooner. The deceased was the largest landowner in the district. He was one of the first members of the Manawatu County Council, belonged to most of the local societies, and also to several racing clubs. He took part in every movement for the uplifting of the Maori race. The Natives considered him as one of their own, and in their meetings he often impressed them by his eloquence. He was a great friend and supporter of the Maori Mission, and contributed to the success of the Maori meetings held in Otaki by Father Delach. For some time past he had not been in the best of health, yet there was nothing in his condition to lead his family and friends to believe that his end was so near. On Thursday, May 19, he left his home to attend the Wanganui races, and on the same evening, when on his way to visit one of his friends, his hour came. Deceased, who was 56 years of age, leaves a widow and a family of six—four sons and two daughters—and also many sincere friends to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

MR. PATRICK TRAYNOR, INVERCARGILL.

By the death of Mr. Patrick Traynor, which occurred at his home in Invercargill on Wednesday, May 19, one of the earliest settlers of the Wyndham township has been removed from our midst. Death came rather suddenly, but deceased had the consolation of receiving the last rites of the Church before he expired. The late Mr. Traynor was a native of County Mayo, and, in company with his wife in the latter part of 1873 crossed over to Glasgow, where he resided for over a year. On New Year's Day, 1875, with their infant son (the late Mr. Andrew Traynor), they sailed from Glasgow in the ship *Timaru* on her maiden voyage, landing at Bluff on April 25, 1875, the voyage taking 121 days. After working at his trade as a wheelwright for two years in Invercargill, he went to Wyndham 39 years ago, and remained until 12 months ago, when, having retired from business some time previous, he decided to spend his declining years in Invercargill. While in Wyndham he was successful in building up a business as general builder and wheelwright, and in this was succeeded by his two sons, Messrs Andrew (since dead) and Edward Traynor, under the designation of Traynor Bros. The deceased was of a retiring disposition; he had very many friends, and no enemies. He was an ardent angler, and was always a familiar figure on the banks of the Mimihaui during the trout season. He was a member of the Wyndham Racing Club for many years, and was a constant subscriber to the *N.Z. Tablet* since almost its first issue. The deceased is survived by his widow, four sons, and three daughters—Mrs. M. Woods (Invercargill), Mrs. W. Baird (Invercargill), Mrs. F. Delany (Christchurch), Messrs. E. J. Traynor (Wyndham), James Traynor (who is fighting in the Dardanelles), Thomas Traynor (Invercargill, who has offered for the front), and Joseph Traynor (Wyndham),—and eleven grandchildren. The funeral took place at Wyndham on Friday afternoon, and was largely attended. Very Rev. Father O'Donnell (Gore) conducted the burial service.—R.I.P.

Thames

From our own correspondent.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Mr. E. J. Columb on last Tuesday, when a few of his many friends called to bid him farewell, prior to his departure for Gore. Rev. Father Dignan spoke of the many good qualities of Mr. and Mrs. Columb and of their good work during their two years' residence in Thames. Mr. Columb was president of the Hibernian Society, a member of the church and school committees, and a most energetic member of the local working bee which has done much good work in the parish. He wished them a very pleasant voyage south, and hoped that the future would have great things in store for them. Father Dignan then asked Mr. Columb and Mrs. Columb to accept a silver cruet from a few of their

many friends in Thames, who would always have pleasant memories of them. Several of those present also spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. and Mrs. Columb, and wished them every happiness in the future. During the evening musical selections were given by Mrs. John Connolly, Mrs. G. Collins, and Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Mullins. The function terminated with the singing of 'Auld lang syne.'

COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, May 25, 1915, as follows:—**Rabbitskins.**—We held our fortnightly sale yesterday and offered a medium catalogue to a full attendance of buyers. Competition was good and late prices were fully maintained. Quotations: Best winter does, 13d to 14d; bucks, 12d to 12½d; incoming winters, 10½d to 11½d; autumns, 9½d to 10½d; racks, 6d to 7d; runners and suckers, 2d to 2½d; prime winter blacks, 24d to 26d; autumn blacks, 12d to 15d; fawns, to 12d; hare-skins, to 5½d; horsehair, 17d to 20d per lb; catskins, 1d to 3d each. **Sheepskins.**—Our next sale will be held on Tuesday, June 1. **Hides.**—We held our fortnightly sale on Thursday and offered a medium catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was good but prices were a shade easier than last sale. Quotations: Best ox hides, 9½d to 10d; medium, 8½d to 9½d; light, 8d to 9d; best cow hides, to 8½d; light to medium, 8d to 8½d; cut and sloppy, 6d to 7½d; calfskins, 6d to 7½d; calfskins, 6d to 10½d; medium, 8d to 9½d; yearlings, 8d to 8½d per lb. **Tallow and Fat.**—We held our weekly sale on Saturday, and offered a full catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Best rendered tallow, 22s 6d to 24s; medium, 18s 6d to 21s; best rough fat, 18s 6d to 20s; medium, 14s to 16s. **Oats.**—During the last week the market has improved considerably and prices show a decided advance. Prime milling, 3s 10½d to 4s; good to best feed, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; inferior to medium, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per bushel (sacks extra). **Wheat.**—The market is quiet and there is very little business to report. Prime milling velvet, 6s 10d to 6s 11d; Tuscan, 6s 8d to 6s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; medium, 6s 3d to 6s 4d per bushel (sacks extra). **Chaff.**—There is a strong demand, more especially for prime samples, which meet with ready sale on arrival. Choice black oaten, £6 10s to £6 15s; good white oaten, £6 to £6 7s 6d; medium to good, £5 10s to £6 per ton (sacks extra). **Potatoes.**—The market is fully supplied, and prices are a shade easier. Best tables, £4 12s 6d to £4 15s; medium, £4 to £4 10s per ton (sacks included).

ST. JOSEPH'S HARRIERS, DUNEDIN

St. Joseph's Harriers held their annual one mile and a-half novice race at Forbury Park. In the absence of Mr. H. Burke, Mr. C. Collins acted as time-keeper and starter, and had little difficulty in getting away a field of 18 starters. All retained their positions until the second lap, when A. Nelson and T. O'Brien let F. Mullin take the lead. A. J. Tourell, however, soon forced his way to the front, with T. Roughan, who had by this time passed the rest of the field, close on his heels. Coming up the straight the positions were: T. Roughan first, A. J. Tourell second, and J. O'Farrell third. These positions were maintained to the finish. Result—T. Roughan (10sec)—8min 32sec; actual time, 8min 2sec, 1; A. J. Tourell (20sec)—8min 33sec; actual time, 8min 13sec, 2; J. O'Farrell (5sec)—9min; actual time, 8min 25sec, 3. The next four men finished in the following order—L. Marlow (25sec), F. Mullin (30sec), P. Walsh (18sec), C. Whelan (20sec). T. Roughan (the winner) is only a young member, and should improve during the season. A. J. Tourell, who finished one second behind the winner, is also a young member, having joined only this year, and should also be heard of again.

J. M. J.

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KING'S BIRTHDAY, 3rd JUNE.

DUNEDIN WINTER SHOW AND RACES, 1st to 5th JUNE.

Holiday Excursion Tickets will be issued as under from Any Station to Any Station, South Island Main Line and Branches, 1st to 3rd June; also to Dunedin, from Any Station South Island Main Line and Branches, on 31st May and 4th June, and from Oamaru, Invercargill, and intermediate stations (including stations on Branches between these points) by trains arriving Dunedin up to 1.13 p.m. on 5th June. All available for return up to Saturday, 19th June, 1915.

BY ORDER.

DEATHS

COUGHLAN.—On May 19, 1915, at her residence, Rattray street, Dunedin, Ellen, beloved wife of W. J. Coughlan; aged 59 years.—R.I.P.

TRAYNOR.—On Wednesday, May 19, 1915, at his residence, Lindisfarne road, Invercargill East, Patrick Traynor (late of Wyndham), beloved husband of Jane Traynor; aged 72 years.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

DUNCAN.—In loving memory of Margaret, dearly beloved wife of John Jamieson Duncan, of Dorie, who died on May 22, 1913. May her soul rest in peace.

—Inserted by her loving husband and family.

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MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.

THE NEW BELLIGERENT



HE long-expected has come at last, and Italy has made the final and fateful decision to throw in her lot with the Triple Entente. The decision must have been a matter of anxious thought to those in whose hands the destiny of the nation has been placed at this eventful moment of her history. It is no small matter for a country deliberately to take its place in the welter of blood with which eastern and western Europe is being drenched; and her statesmen may well be forgiven for standing out until the last possible moment. The hour had come, however, when a choice must be made: and taking all the circumstances into consideration it is difficult to see how the Government could have taken any other path than that on which they have entered. Both moral and material considerations pointed to the inevitableness of Italy's stand being taken against her late partners in the Triple Alliance. As regards the former, the violation and devastation of Belgium, and Germany's general method of conducting the war, inspired not terror but horror in the Italian mind. 'The shelling of Reims Cathedral,' wrote a representative Italian more than six months ago, 'and details transmitted by Italian correspondents of the inhuman nature of the German terror in Belgium have so revolted the national conscience that, for the time being, resentment against Germany has overshadowed even the traditional aversion for Austria, and Republican leaders such as Signor

Barzilai have vigorously protested against the shame of remaining indifferent in the face of a colossal conflict where the liberties and the civilisation of Europe are at stake.' As regards the material considerations, they have been fully discussed for months past in the daily press, and every schoolboy is now familiar with the facts. Everyone knows that there are parts of Austria, for example, Trieste and Trentino, that are regarded as the 'unredeemed' parts of Italy—that is to say, as parts of the territory of Italy that are still in the grip of foreigners,—and the Italian people have never given up the hope of adding these districts to the existing Kingdom of Italy. Moreover, Italy desires and needs a commanding position in the Adriatic; and the victory of Austria would mean a death-blow to these very natural and reasonable aspirations.

*

The terms of the Triple Alliance have never been published, but it is generally known that the agreement only bound Italy to come to the assistance of her partners in the event of an aggressive war being waged against them. Italy's neutrality during all these months is clear proof that that Power, at least, regarded Austria and Germany, and not Britain, as the aggressor in the war; and it happens that Austria and Germany have themselves justified Italy's attitude in that respect. It is true that a report was current at Rome, shortly after the outbreak of the war, that the Kaiser had despatched a telegram to the King of Italy couched in the following terms: 'Victor or vanquished, I will never forget thy perfidy.' But in an inspired article in the official *Fremdenblatt* of August 27, Austria asserted that 'if the Italian Government, after carefully weighing the reasons for and against, has arrived at the conclusion that it would be more opportune for her to remain neutral, such decision by no means implies the end of the Triplice, whatever may have been whispered in Italy and elsewhere. The bond between the three Powers exists, and will continue to exist even after the war, since it corresponds to their interests, and an Austro-German defeat—if indeed, anyone is credulous enough to believe in that possibility—would be a national disaster for Italy, whereas a victory would mean the victory of an orderly and modern element of culture in Europe, and would be therefore to Italy's interest.' A similar attitude was taken by the Austrian *Reichspost*, and also by the *Kölnische Zeitung* and other officially inspired German papers. In the face of such utterances, implying that the two Powers regarded the Alliance as intact, notwithstanding Italy's refusal to come to their aid, it is difficult to see how Germany and Austria can still attempt, with the slightest pretence at consistency, to ask the world to believe that they are engaged in a defensive war, which has been 'forced' upon them. For Italy, the significant and momentous aspect of her present decision is the fact that the Triple Alliance is now gone forever. It was always heartily detested by the Italian people; and the enthusiasm and tumultuous demonstrations in favor of the war are the measure of the popular rejoicing at its final collapse.

*

As to the probable military consequences of the entrance of this new belligerent into the arena, it would be futile to attempt to prophesy: all that can be said is that it remains to be seen how Italy will comport herself. Her men are fresh, brave, and determined; and the nation is now reasonably well prepared for the struggle. Her intervention will at least cause a diversion of Austrian and German troops from the eastern and western fronts, and must necessarily make the task of the Allies appreciably easier. There are good grounds for believing that the entrance of Italy into the contest will be followed at no distant date by the appearance of Roumania as a belligerent—also on the side of the Allies. That country has an army six hundred thousand strong absolutely intact, and, like Italy, has been making large military preparations. If Russia, Roumania, and Serbia joined hands, a half circle would be formed round Hungary. The strain on the latter

country would be enormous, and the results would probably be seen very soon. It is not to be expected that Italy can take her place in this titanic struggle without suffering, perhaps severely; and as Catholics our satisfaction at the appearance of a new ally is tempered by regret that the calamity of warfare should have overtaken the land which cradled the infancy of our holy Faith, and in which dwells the earthly Vicar of our Lord. But because her action is calculated to shorten hostilities, and therefore materially to lessen the sum total of bloodshed, her intervention cannot be other than welcomed by those who desire to see the hateful and hellish struggle brought to a close.

Notes

The Social Study Scheme

We are now in a position to state that the Federated Catholic Clubs of New Zealand have decided to take up officially the work of carrying on the social study scheme in New Zealand, and of conducting, in conjunction with ourselves, the Catholic Social Guild examinations in connection therewith. Full particulars as to applications, course of study, and entrance fees will appear in our next issue.

The Pope and the Cables

During the last few days cables have been sent out from Rome and Paris intimating that the Pope had made a handsome contribution to the Italian war fund, and that he was on the point of issuing a manifesto expressing his sympathy with the Allies. It is easy to guess where the Pope's sympathies are likely to be at the present juncture, but whether he will consider it his duty to publish manifestoes, and to make precipitate and princely donations, is quite another matter. Readers will do well to hold their judgment in suspense in regard to all such cables until the messages have been definitely confirmed.

'I am a Country; Not a Road'

Here is the full text of a young Chinaman's witty summary of events which led up to the war, the best line of which—'I am a country, I am not a road'—has already been much quoted. The summary appeared in *L'Echo de Chine*.

'Now there is a great battle in Europe. This began because the Prince of Austria went to Serbia with his wife. One man of Serbia killed him.

'Austria was angry, and so wrote Serbia.

'Germany write a letter to Austria, "I will help you."

'Russia write a letter to Serbia, "I will help you."

'France did not want to fight, but they got ready their soldiers.

'Germany write a letter to France, "You don't get ready, or I will fight you in nine hours."

'Germany to fight them, pass Belgium.

'Belgium say, "I am a Country: I am not a road." And Belgium write a letter to England about Germany, to help them.

'So England help Belgium.'

What They Say

Here is a fresh instalment of pungent American comment on the war situation:—

Evidently Sir Edward Grey's family-tree doesn't bear olive-branches.—*Columbia State*.

The Turks seem to be in danger of having company at their back door and front door at the same time.—*Louisville Post*.

The Turks who proclaimed this a Holy War are apt to change their opinion as they get the nearer view of the Allied fleet in action.—*Duluth News Tribune*.

Krupp subscriptions to war loans look suspiciously like rebates.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Considering the reported scarcity of food in Germany, we question the judgment of the Germans in

taking those 500,000 Russian prisoners.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

If those five million non-combatants who are to leave Germany to escape the high cost of living are wise they will avoid coming to one neutral country that might be mentioned.—*New York Herald.*

The Sultan might point out in a dignified manner that the correct way of carving a turkey is not to go after the wish-bone right at the beginning.—*Chicago Herald.*

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

On Sunday, the Feast of Pentecost, Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock in St. Joseph's Cathedral by his Lordship Bishop Verdon, Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., being assistant priest, Rev. Father Buckley deacon, and Rev. Father Kavanagh subdeacon. The sermon on the day's festival was preached by the Very Rev. Father Coffey.

CATHOLIC SEWING GUILD.

The Catholic Sewing Guild for Belgian relief met on Wednesday, when the following donations were received:—Mrs. Shiel, £2; 'Helper,' 10s; Mrs. Durning, 10s; 'A Friend,' 2s. Goods were received from Holy Cross College, Police Station (Dunedin), Mrs. Burn, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Fraher, Miss Feenev, Miss Hegarty, Mrs. Layburn, Mrs. Malloy, 'A Friend' (1), 'A Friend' (2), Anonymous, Mrs. Smith, sen. (Portobello), 'A Friend' (3), Mrs. Munroe.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

CHRISTCHURCH DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

(From our own correspondent.)

The executive committee of the Christchurch Diocesan Council met on last Monday evening in the Federation rooms, Wiltshire Buildings. The president (Mr. W. Hayward, jun.) presided, and there were present the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., Messrs J. R. Hayward (vice-president), M. Garty, T. H. C. Williamson, J. E. Doolan, and the secretary. Most satisfactory reports were received from a number of branches, with returns for the quarter ended March 31.

The secretary reported that up to the present thirty-three branches are in full operation in the diocese, some of the most recently established showing much zeal and activity. Reports from the organising secretary showed that he was accomplishing much solid work during his present tour. A further remittance on account was voted to the Trentham Catholic institute fund. It was decided to fix Wednesday, July 7, as the date of the second annual meeting. The executive committee met again on last Saturday evening to transact important business.

CATHEDRAL PARISH COMMITTEE.

The final meeting of the present year was held on last Saturday evening in the Federation rooms, Wiltshire Buildings (writes our Christchurch correspondent). The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., presided, and there was a good attendance of members. Arrangements were made for a public meeting to be held on the following Sunday evening week, at which the organising secretary will address the parishioners. The Very Rev. chairman spoke strongly on the necessity of making this meeting an outstanding success, and to make every preparation for enrolling members. Mr. J. R. Hayward (vice-president) spoke in a similar strain.

The Very Rev. chairman warmly commended the committee on the fine result of the year's work, and cordially thanked the members who had so well attended the meetings and devoted so much time and industry to the cause of Catholic Federation. He expressed the hope that all would be re-elected at the annual meeting next month.

The secretary reported that the returns for new members and renewals were coming in satisfactorily.

SALE OF WORK AND ART UNION, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

The sale of work, to raise funds in aid of St. Patrick's new school, South Dunedin, will commence in the South Dunedin Town Hall on next Wednesday evening, June 2, and will continue for seven nights. It should have been held last year, but the original dates were just after the outbreak of hostilities, when the warfare was greatest and the depression heaviest, and the committee decided upon a postponement. They would like to wait even longer, but the need for the new school is too urgent. The education authorities cannot be expected to tolerate the old building any longer, besides it is due to both the teachers and the children that the place, in which they spend so many hours every day, should be decent and healthy, and that they should have the necessary room and all the up-to-date educational appliances required to render their work comfortable and fruitful. The extra months gained by the postponement have not been wasted by the stall-holders. They have got together a display of goods that for quantity and quality is more than equal to anything that has been offered before. A varied programme of spectacular dancing, Pierrot items, etc., has been prepared for each evening during the carnival. This alone is worth the price of admission, but the same shilling also gives a chance in the art union, in which there are prizes to the value of £76, the first being a gold nugget valued at £20, and the second another nugget valued at £15. These attractions, taken in conjunction with the well-known generosity of the people of Dunedin, should be a guarantee of success.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

JULIA, Ataahua.—Rich as the country is in flowers, Belgium has not adopted any one flower as the distinctively national flower. We make this statement on the authority of Belgian refugees now resident in this country.

CHRISTOPHER O'NEILL.—A glance at any New Zealand directory will suffice to show you that the name is freely spelt in both ways, but you are doubtless quite right in your contention as to the correct spelling. The name was given in our columns as it appeared in the official list issued from Rome and published in the English, Irish, and American papers. We did not feel justified in taking liberties with an official list.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER PATTERSON, PARNELL.

(By telegraph, from our Auckland correspondent.)

May 24.

The Rev. Father Patterson, who has been compelled by ill-health to relinquish his parochial duties in connection with St. John's Church, Parnell, was entertained by his parishioners at Bona Ventura Hall, Parnell, on Wednesday night. Mr. M. C. Tully presided, and during an interval in an enjoyable musical programme, Father Patterson was presented with an address and a purse of sovereigns. The address, which was presented by Mr. J. L. Sullivan on behalf of the parishioners, was as follows:—

'Dear Father Patterson,—We, the parishioners of St. John's Church, wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the good work done by you during the term of your administration of this parish, and to convey to you our sympathy with you in your ill-health, which has made it necessary for you to relinquish your parochial duties in this district. We are deeply grateful to you for your whole-hearted

energy and zeal in your work of the past five years. Your prompt attention to sick calls, your careful teaching and training of the altar-boys, your readiness to hear confessions at any time, thus facilitating and encouraging the beautiful practice of frequent Communion, your indefatigable efforts on behalf of the Catholic Federation,—all these duties so faithfully discharged will help us to gratefully remember the years of your administration of the parish of Parnell. We ask you to accept the accompanying gift as a souvenir of your association with the people of Parnell, and a mark of their esteem and respect.

'On behalf of the congregation, we sincerely express the hope that the rest you are enjoying will soon restore you to health and strength, and that God may spare you for many years to labor with continued success in the exercise of your priestly duties.

'We beg to remain, yours in grateful appreciation—
(Signed on behalf of the parishioners) T. M. TAYLOR,
M. C. TULLY, J. O'SULLIVAN.'

The Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, V.G., who has succeeded Father Patterson at Parnell, said he had already seen evidence of the priestly zeal that Father Patterson had displayed during the five years he had spent in the parish. His Lordship the Bishop had reluctantly accepted Father Patterson's resignation on the understanding that he would, after a rest, resume some duty in the diocese. Father Patterson, he added, was first associated with the diocese thirty years ago, and he deserved their gratitude for having been, in a great measure, instrumental in introducing the noble band of missionaries—the Fathers of St. Joseph. Father Patterson spent some years in Wellington, and returned sixteen years ago to Auckland, where he hoped he would be spared to labor for many years more.

Rev. Father Patterson heartily thanked his parishioners for the many kindnesses that they had shown him.

WEDDING BELLS

KENNEDY—GOODE.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Hastings, on May 5, at which the Rev. Father McDonnell officiated. The contracting parties were Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Wiamarama, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, County Kerry, Ireland, and Miss Helen Elizabeth Goode (Bessie), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Goode, Napier. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in ivory silk, heavily embroidered, and finished with lace and pearl trimmings. She wore the usual veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet. She was attended by Miss Mary Downing as bridesmaid, who wore a cream dress with satin facings, black velvet hat with white ostrich plume, and a gold wristlet watch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by his brother (Mr. P. Kennedy) as best man. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at the residence of the bride's parents, Napier. The breakfast was presided over by the Rev. Father McDonnell, Rev. Father Mahoney being also present. The usual toasts were honored. The bride's travelling dress was a navy tailored costume. She wore a black velvet hat, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and a set of handsome black furs, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a gold tie pin. The happy couple left for Wellington, where the honeymoon was spent.

O'CONNELL—CALLERY.

On Wednesday, May 19, a very pretty wedding was solemnised at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, the contracting parties being Mr. Michael O'Connell, second youngest son of Mr. E. O'Connell, Ngapuna, and Miss Margaret Callery, youngest daughter of Mrs. Callery, North-East Valley. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. O'Connell (brother of the bridegroom), who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The bride, who was given away by her brother (Mr. M. Callery), was charmingly attired in a dress of pietro silk, with over-

dress of lace. She wore the customary veil with mob cap, and carried a handsome shower bouquet of carnations and chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids, Miss M. O'Connell (sister of the bridegroom) and Miss J. Cowan, were attired in cream serge costumes, and Miss Eileen Shand (niece of the bride) acted as train bearer. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Mulcare as best man, and Mr. Jas. Callery as groomsmen. At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests were entertained at the Waratah Tea Rooms, Father O'Connell presiding. A lengthy toast list was duly honored, the speeches bearing ample testimony to the esteem in which the young couple are held and to the popularity and respect enjoyed by their parents. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a silver-mounted umbrella, and the bridegroom's to the bride a handbag, and to the bridesmaids an opal ring, a bangle, and a string of pearls. The happy couple left for the north in the afternoon on their honeymoon trip. The bride's travelling costume was of navy blue serge, with black velvet hat, relieved with mauve and white plumes. The wedding presents were both numerous and costly.

Waipawa

(From a correspondent.)

The missions which were held in the Waipawa parish terminated at St. Patrick's, Waipawa, on Sunday, May 9. The earnestness and fervor of the people were marked features of all the devotions. On the last Sunday crowded congregations were the order of the day, and the missionary (Rev. Father Grogan, C.S.S.R.) delivered impressive sermons. The total number of those who approached the altar rails is certainly a record for the parish.

Mr. J. Duggan, parish secretary of the Catholic Federation, followed up his address at Waipukurau by speaking on the same topic to the congregations at Onga Onga, Takapau, and Waipawa. Mr. Duggan is leaving the district at the end of the month to take up a responsible position under the Wellington Education Board at the Brittomart Street School, Wellington.

Huntly

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

May 24.

At the 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday an appeal was made by the Rev. Father O'Doherty for subscriptions for the foreign mission fund. The congregation generously responded, and at a collection taken at the church door after Mass a substantial sum was realised.

Owing to the recent arrival of several Catholic families in Huntly, the attendance at the convent school has been greatly increased, and the capacity of the buildings is being severely taxed.

An amicable settlement of the claims for compensation by the widows and orphans, caused by the recent mining disaster, has been arrived at, and costly litigation will thus be avoided.

A class is being formed by the Rev. Father O'Doherty for the instruction of converts to the Church, several of whom have recently been received.

At the last meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society one new member was initiated. The local branch is making excellent progress, and the finance of the parish has been greatly benefited by the assistance of the members. The energetic secretary (Bro. F. J. Farrelly, jun.) is untiring in his efforts on behalf of the society.

The late Private Arthur McQuillan, who died from wounds received at the Dardanelles, was a Huntly boy, and was highly esteemed by the residents. About seventy of our young men have offered their services for the front, and they are to be entertained at a send-off social on May 27.

POLISH RELIEF FUND

We have received the following subscriptions for the Polish Relief Fund:—

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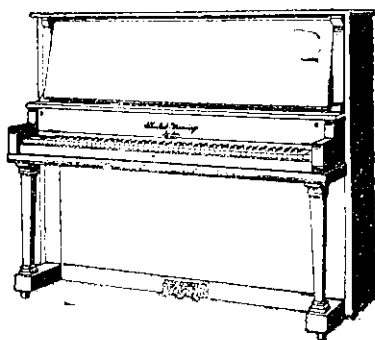
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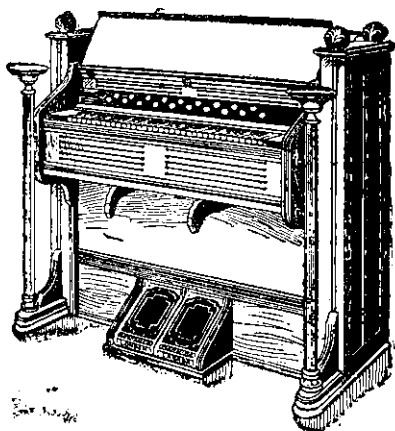
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Irish News

GENERAL.

The work of the Irish judges at many of the spring quarter sessions consisted of receiving white gloves owing to the absence of crime in the districts. This was the case in Limerick City and County, at Boyle, Dundalk, and Enniscorthy.

Sincere regret was occasioned in Wexford when the news was circulated of the death of Captain John Kane, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was killed while flying at Brooklands. He was the third son of the late Mr. John Kane, formerly of Saunderscourt, Co. Wexford, and a nephew of the Rev. Robert Kane, S.J.

At the Waterford recruiting meeting a letter was read from the Bishop, Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, who wrote: 'The object of your gathering appeals, and appeals powerfully, to every man in the land. The war is not an English war alone or a French or a Belgian war. It is an Irish war to save our country and our people from ruin and misery.'

A supplement to the London *Gazette* notifies that the President of the French Republic has, with the approval of the King, bestowed the decoration Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor on Major-General Sir Archibald James Murray, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Colonel of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Deputy Chief of the Imperial Staff, in recognition of his distinguished service with the British Army in the field.

At Enniscorthy Quarter Sessions, before Judge Barry, Mrs. Dunne, an applicant for payment of an instalment of money out of court in a workman's compensation case, stated that she had four sons serving with the colors, two of whom were at the front. His Honor complimented Mrs. Dunne on rearing such a patriotic family, and added that if every family did as well as hers, the Allies would get on much faster than they were.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned officer in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force—Lieut. R. Egerton, 2nd Battalion Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, for gallantry, ability, and useful reconnaissance work on many occasions at great personal risk. By the gallant leading of his platoon at St. Eloi he prevented the advancing enemy from taking an important position, and later for rendering very material assistance in the reconnaissance prior to our counter-attack.

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES.

An interesting ceremony, unique in the history of the National University, Dublin, took place on March 30. It consisted in the conferring for the first time of some of the highest honorary degrees in the power of the University to grant on a number of distinguished personages who had been students of the old Catholic University, but who refrained, for conscientious reasons, from attending institutions where they could have obtained University degrees. The gentlemen honored numbered several well-known citizens and distinguished members of the different professions in the metropolis and the county. Among those on whom the degree of LL.D. (Honoris Causa) was conferred was the Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., who had been for some years Rector of St. Patrick's College, Wellington.

RECRUITING IN WATERFORD.

On Friday, March 19, the Royal Irish Regiment Band visited Waterford. This was the commencement of a stirring recruiting week. Captain Jorgensen was in command of the military arrangements, and Mr. F. H. Le Bas, who is the War Office adviser on advertising, took charge of the publicity arrangements. On Saturday morning Waterford people must have

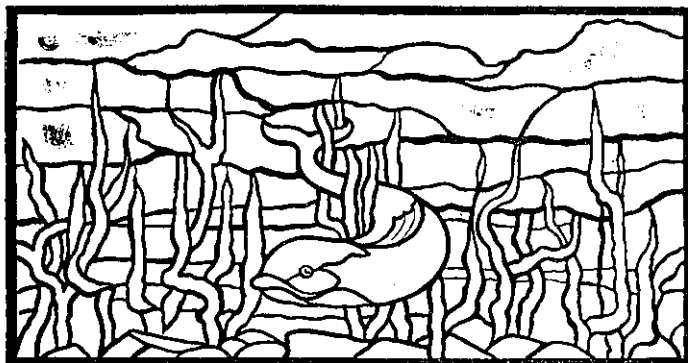
rubbed their eyes in surprise. Evidently the bill-posters had been at work all night, because in the early morning the town was covered with most attractive recruiting posters. Every day new localised posters appeared, and all the carmen had recruiting bills on their vehicles. There were appeals to the men of Waterford, women of Waterford, clerks and shop assistants of Waterford—in fact, practically all sections of the community were appealed to, and right well did Waterford respond. The recruiting 'fever' was in the air; practically it was the only subject discussed during the week. Nationalists and Unionists, Protestants and Catholics, all helped. From the very first day the scheme was a success. From the published figures it appears that on Saturday and Sunday 178 men presented themselves at the recruiting office. On Monday there were 105, and Captain Jorgensen and his staff were kept very busy. On Tuesday there was a great rally at the City Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity. The City High Sheriff presided. He was supported by the leading citizens of Waterford. On the platform were the Protestant Bishop and the Protestant Dean sitting side by side with parish priests, together with the leading Nationalists and Unionists of the district. Stirring speeches were delivered by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P.; Mr. M. J. Murphy, M.P.; Rev. W. B. O'Donnell, P.P.; Rev. Father O'Quigley, O.P., and Mr. J. e Bas, who in his speech said that Waterford had shown an example that might be followed with advantage not only by other towns in Ireland, but also by many districts in England. Mr. John Redmond may well be proud of what his constituency is doing on behalf of recruiting.

NATIONALISTS AND UNIONISTS FRATERNISE.

A recruiting party of Royal Irish Fusiliers, under Lieut. Parkinson-Cumine and Sec.-Lieut. Kingham, started on a parade from Newtownhamilton, County Armagh, on March 27. The parade proved a great success. It was fair day, and a large crowd had gathered. The local committee welcomed the soldiers and entertained them to luncheon in the Courthouse. A largely attended public meeting was subsequently held in the Square, Mr. F. Mackin, a prominent Nationalist, presiding, and the platform contained representatives of all political parties. The speakers included Rev. Mr. Tweed, Presbyterian minister; Mr. P. J. McGarvey, Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. Peter Rice, a native of the district, who has volunteered from Newry Post office; Lance-Corporal McCabe, Bessbrook; and Sergeant McCall, Newry, two Nationalist Volunteers home from the front wounded; Rev. Father Zimmerman, a Belgian refugee priest; Mr. Wm. Johnson, solicitor, Newry; and Lieut. Kettle. Lieut. Kettle, who was received with cheers, the audience standing and singing 'For he's a jolly good fellow,' addressed the Belgian refugees on the platform in their own language, and that they appreciated the words was evident by the applause they tendered. Continuing in English, he said they must realise from the persistency of their appeals there was a more than unusual urgency in the present situation. Make no mistake, there was no way to peace—that peace they all so much desired—save through the gates of victory. Did they know any reason why Ireland should keep sending men to the war? The reason was that England, Scotland, and Wales, with all their great qualities, could not get on without them. If they held back the war might still be wasting civilisation next August, and the next August, and the August ten years hence. He was talking to an American journalist only ten days ago, who had gone through Germany, and he said there was no shortage of bread in Germany, that living was practically normal. As for munitions of war he could not speak. They were not going to starve Germany out. More than lack of bread would count shortage of bayonets and men to carry them amongst the Allies. French warfare was nearly over, and the Allies were attacking. If the present armies were defeated they would have to start and create new armies, and should

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the summer campaign not result favorably for us, he saw no alternative whatever except the introduction into these countries of the Continental system of conscription. He appealed to the young men to come quickly, and to the women to make a special appeal to make it easy for the men to go. They would not win the war on statistics carefully compiled in the studios of party politicians. He himself thought the person who tried to weigh the blood and honor of Ulster against the rest of Ireland was a traitor and a fore-sworn traitor to the cause of Ireland. He wanted to see orange and green united on the field on which their bayonets had flashed and taken tribute—the field of the Allies and people of Europe.

IRELAND'S POSITION IN THE GREAT CONFLICT.

Speaking at a representative meeting of the United Irish League in Claremorris on March 25, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., said in the course of an eloquent speech: The Home Rule Act had received the King's signature, and is enrolled on the Statute Book of the Realm, and had it not been for the outbreak of the war the Irish Parliament would now be sitting in Dublin, and an Irish Government would be installed in power. But for the moment the war had overshadowed everything, and the ordinary work of politics must cease until the issue of this war is decided. Some people are foolish enough to say that Ireland had no interest in this war, and ought to remain neutral. It was impossible to imagine greater ignorance or folly than that which causes people to express such views. As a matter of fact there is no country in the world to-day more vitally interested in the result of this war than Ireland. Neutrality to us, said Mr. Dillon, is impossible. We must be for Great Britain or against her. He could understand the position of those in Ireland and in America who can never consent to forget the past, and whose whole politics consisted in the passion of revenge and the consuming desire to pay England back for all the injury she had inflicted upon Ireland. That was a logical position, though, to his mind, a stupid, narrow-minded, and un-Christian philosophy, and bound to end in ruin and disaster for this country. But those men who formed the overwhelming majority of the Irish race, not only here in Ireland, but in the United States of America and throughout the world, who have for thirty-five years supported the policy of the Irish Parliamentary Party, were bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of self-interest, to stand in with England in this hour of her desperate danger, and once they were convinced that Ireland was bound to take sides in this struggle he never had any doubt that Ireland would take a man's part and would be heard of in the forefront of battle. That was all he proposed to say as to the war, except this, that he desired once more to warn them against the false reports which had been constantly spread amongst the people for the purpose of creating panic and discontent. They all remembered the conscription scare and the sources from which it sprang. He told them at the time that it was false, and spread for a malignant purpose. They saw that his statement had been vindicated. There would be no conscription. No one would be forced to join the Army who did not choose to do so; but those who did choose to join should be honored by their countrymen, for they would be doing their duty by Ireland and fighting for her right. Dealing with the political situation, Mr. Dillon said that the call for a revival of the National forces was not in the least degree a measure of provocation or aggression against any section of Irishmen. The land question was not settled yet, and, above all, it was not settled in the province of Connaught. That year for the first time the Congested Districts Board had got its machinery thoroughly organised, and any proposal to tie up or stop the work of the Board under any pretext would be nothing short of an outrage.

Lampware is going to be very dear buying. Hadn't you better make a selection from Smith and Laing's stock, Invercargill, before they go up in price?

People We Hear About

Like his father and uncle, the late King Leopold, the King of the Belgians is a man of great stature. He is taller than the late King by half an inch.

Lady Nelson, whose horse, 'Ally Sloper,' won the Grand National this year, is a Catholic and an Irish-woman. The wife of Sir William Nelson, Bart, Lady Nelson is by birth a Westmeath woman. Like most of her countrywomen, especially in that part of Ireland, she has all the national fondness for horses.

Said to have been the oldest priest in the world, the Right Rev. Abbot Don Anacleto Salazar, C.R.L., died on March 18 at Onate, Spain. He was within four months of completing his 104th year. Abbot Salazar, who was born in July, 1811, was ordained in 1835, thus having spent eighty years in the priesthood. On his 100th birthday Don Salazar was raised to the abbatial dignity, and on that day he sang Pontifical High Mass.

A Manchester newspaper says that it was on a subject connected with soldiering that Hilaire Belloc made his first hit in Parliament. The House was discussing artillery training, and Belloc began to tell how the French artilleryman is taught to ride. 'While he was talking there could be seen and felt that lamb-like and teachable mood which comes over the House of Commons when a man is . . . not arguing, so to speak, but telling them.' As Belloc himself served as an artillery conscript in the French Army, he was quite able to 'tell them.' That indeed is the chief charm of his writing or speaking on military subjects—you feel that the man is talking of something he knows all about.

The London *Sketch* has a pleasant story to tell of Cardinal Bourne: General French's brief record of Cardinal Bourne's visit to France may be supplemented by the account of an officer who met the prelate near the British lines. The Cardinal was for going into the danger zone: the officer into whose care the Cardinal had been committed was against it. 'The shells are dropping all along that road,' the military man explained, 'and if we went on, the car would stand a very good chance of being hit and your Eminence of being killed.' 'I would not object to making a paragraph in the history of the war,' said the smiling Cardinal, still anxious to go forward. 'But what about me?' asked the other, with a laugh. 'If I neglected my duty and led you into danger I shouldn't deserve even a footnote.'

The outstanding figure among those who have kept the world informed of the events leading up to the war and are now depicting its background with Continental diplomacy, is the distinguished Dublin man, Dr. Emile J. Dillon, for over a quarter of a century special foreign correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. The late Mr. W. T. Stead believed Dr. Dillon to be the greatest living journalist. He is a wonderful linguist. At the age of eight he was a student of Hebrew. He is probably the only living journalist who has written leading articles in papers of England, Russia, France, and Germany. He has graduated at three European Universities, and has studied at seven. In St. Petersburg which was mainly Dr. Dillon's headquarters for some years prior to the war, he was the only private individual able to receive an uncensored British newspaper.

The news of the death of Daniel Harrington, proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, Tralee, will be received with deep regret by a wide circle of friends. The sad event occurred on April 5, after a very brief illness. The late Mr. Harrington, who was a native of Castletownbere, was a brother of the late Timothy Harrington, M.P., a former Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the late Edward Harrington, who had been a member of Parliament for many years. An able journalist and an uncompromising Nationalist, in his conduct of the *Kerry Sentinel*, he maintained the traditions of the esteemed founder of that journal, the late Mr. T. Harrington.

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APPEAL BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

THE NEED OF A HOSPITAL SHIP AND MORE NURSES.

We have been requested to publish the following appeal by his Excellency the Governor:—
TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND.

I feel that the time has arrived when I should place certain facts before you with a view to seeking both your help and co-operation.

During the past three weeks my thoughts have, like those of everyone else in these Islands, been centred on the operations which are being carried on in the Dardanelles by the men of this Dominion. Nor can I refrain from telling you how deeply both Lady Liverpool and I feel for those whose homes have been visited by sorrow, or who are in grave anxiety for the safety of those who are near and dear to them.

A HOSPITAL SHIP AND MORE NURSES.

I doubt if any of us were prepared for the very large number of casualties which have occurred, and, realising the strain on those responsible for the medical and hospital arrangements in the Mediterranean, the Prime Minister asked me to telegraph to the Secretary of State, asking whether there was any particular way in which New Zealand could further assist in the care of the sick and wounded. On May 16 I received a reply which, while assuring me that adequate arrangements had been made, stated that the provision of a fully-equipped hospital ship, primarily intended for the conveyance of New Zealanders from the front to base hospitals, which would also be available for such work as the Imperial Authorities considered necessary, would be most welcome at the present juncture. Mr. Harcourt also added that he would be glad if additional nurses could be sent to Malta and Egypt.

PEOPLE TO ASSIST TO EQUIP THE SHIP.

I feel that we should all like to have a share in this work, and while the cost of hiring, fitting out, and manning a hospital ship has been undertaken by the New Zealand Government, I am writing this letter with the object of asking the people of these Islands if they will assist me to equip her for the great service for which she is required.

As the Head of the Order of St. John in New Zealand, I have asked all the four centres to work solely now for our own men in the Mediterranean, but, in addition, I want to appeal to everyone to assist me, because much will be required not only for the ship, but for the station hospitals which are shortly leaving these shores, and for the base hospitals at Malta and in Egypt. Bedding, blankets, sheets, pillows, pillow cases, pyjamas, surgical instruments, bandages, medicines, drugs, etc., will all be necessary, some of which will have to be ordered in England, and in a few days' time I shall have to publish a complete list of what is required; in the meantime I have telegraphed Home for full information.

The Dominion has nobly subscribed to the relief of those who, like the Belgians, are in dire distress, and has up to now sent away upwards of £300,000 in money and kind, which averages out to over £30,000 a month since the beginning of the war, yet I am sure that any appeal for our own people will receive as ready a response as was given on behalf of our distressed Allies.

NEEDS OF THE MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINE.

While making this appeal on behalf of the sick and wounded, it must not be forgotten that the needs of those in the fighting line are equally pressing, and for this reason I trust that those who have so ably assisted her Excellency and her committees in the past will not slacken in their efforts to provide every comfort for our troops at present at the front, and those who will be leaving our shores from time to time.

I shall be glad if those who wish to assist me will pay any contributions in money into any branch of the Bank of New Zealand, and at the same time forward the bank receipt to Mr. J. Hislop, Under-Secretary,

Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, stating the object to which the money is to be devoted. Any gifts in kind should be sent to any of the secretaries of the four centres of the Order of St. John in New Zealand, whose names and addresses are as follow:—

WELLINGTON—Mr. H. B. Bainbridge, 25 Panama street.

AUCKLAND—Mr. W. Rattray, Ambulance Station, Rutland street.

CHRISTCHURCH—Mr. C. J. Treleaven, 119 Worcester street.

DUNEDIN—Mr. J. E. Bone, Glen avenue, Mornington,

or to

The Honorable Dr. Collins, 32 Hobson street, Wellington.

(Sgd.) LIVERPOOL,

Governor.

May 18, 1915.

Ngapuna

The residents of Ngapuna and friends from the adjoining districts of Hyde and Strath-Taieri gathered on the evening of May 14 to bid farewell to Mr. Edward O'Connell, who is retiring from farming and taking up his residence in Dunedin. Mr. O'Connell is one of the oldest pioneers, and has been identified with this part of the country for a period of 50 years. In the early days he was engaged in gold mining, but when the first large block of land was cut up in the Hyde district he became a settler. A few years later he removed to Rock and Pillar, where he has been a prosperous farmer for many years. Ten years ago he bought another farm at Ngapuna, where he has resided until his retirement. Mr. F. Moynihan, on behalf of Mr. O'Connell's many friends, presented him with a case of pipes and a tobacco pouch, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held in the district, and in a few well-chosen words referred to the keen interest he has taken in the social and general welfare of the community. Mr. O'Connell feelingly replied. Miss O'Connell, who will accompany her father to the city, was presented with a neat dressing-case. Musical items were rendered by the following:—Mrs. A. Carruthers, Miss E. Toms, Miss M. O'Connell, Mr. T. Pugh, Mr. M. O'Connell, Mr. M. Kenny, Mr. H. Moynihan, and Mr. P. McFadyen. A most enjoyable function was brought to a close by the singing of 'Auld lang syne.' The social took place at Mr. O'Connell's residence.



PRIVATE W. J. GRIFFITHS,

Of Wanganui, a member of the Wellington Infantry Battalion, who succumbed to wounds received during an action at the Dardanelles.



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For the housewife who wants to offer her household inexpensive cooking, out of the ordinary. This recipe tells how to make the lightest of tasty scones with an absolute delight, easier than to cooking with

HIGHLANDER Condensed MILK

Here is the recipe:

1 lb. flour 1 cup Highland milk (1 1/2)
2 eggs 1/2 level teaspoon salt 1/2 level
1/2 level teaspoon salt 1/2 level

METHOD: Sift flour, powder, and salt into the butter, and beat with a hand beater until the mixture is light and fluffy. Then add the milk and beat until the mixture is smooth and thick. Brush the scones with the milk. Place the scones on a greased baking sheet and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for 10 to 15 minutes. The scones should be golden brown and crisp.

The scones may be served with jam, or with the Highland milk and a little sugar.



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THE PRIEST ON THE BATTLEFIELD

THE APOSTOLATE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(Continued.)

Mass at the Front.

Who can read unmoved the following account of a Battle-Mass?—

'We came one night to the little village of Vassincourt. . . . As soon as we had finished eating, the orderly came and told me that a man wanted to speak to me. It was one of our stretcher-bearers, a brave lad, who had always previously kept in the background.

"Monsieur le Medecin-en-Chef," he said to me, "to-morrow is Sunday. I ask permission to go to Mass at the church here."

"You are, then—?" I said.

"Vicar in my own village," was the reply.

"Granted."

"Many thanks, M. le Medecin-en-Chef."

'As soon as he had gone, it was suggested that all the mess should go in a body to the Mass of the stretcher-bearer, and this proposition was carried by acclamation. The other two ambulance corps were advised, and they, too, jumped at the idea.

'Sunday morning came. As I was the senior officer, the place of honor was given to me, facing the choir. My brother officers sat on each side of me, and behind us were the nurses and stretcher-bearers, who came because we had come. The officiating soldier-priest, entered, and what struck me at first were the red trousers below the chasuble and the alb. But we were in the presence of the enemy, and it was not the time for taking off your uniform. I had not been to a Mass that I know of since my First Communion, except occasionally at marriages and funerals, but these did not count. And at the commencement I was very uneasy, for I could not remember when to rise, when to sit down, when to bow. But our soldier-priest made a sign to me with his hands what to do, and the others all followed my example.

'Then, suddenly, our soldier-priest began to speak to us. He told us that there were only soldiers in the church; that all who took part in the Mass were for their country; that many might have stayed comfortably at home, considering their age. And then he suggested that there were many among us who neglected a little the good God and His Church, but who were, at the same time, serving Him by our work. And he added that it was better not to invoke unceasingly the Spirit of the Lord; not to proclaim that He is with us on the buckles of our belts and on the plates of our helmets, but to respect His teachings more, the first of which was to be good to others and not to cut our brothers' throats. After that he started talking about our families, about our womenfolk at home, consumed with anxiety about us, and about our little ones, whom, perhaps, we should never see again; about the example which those of our corps had left us who had died in doing their duty.

'Then I began to feel something damp running down to the end of my nose. I looked to my right, and there I saw our dispenser—you know, the old pill-roller, who believes in nothing, not even medicine—making the most horrible grimaces in order to hide his emotion; while on my left the other Medecin-en-Chef was busy scrubbing his moustache with his handkerchief as hard as he could. I drew out my handkerchief, and this seemed to act as a signal. Soon other handkerchiefs were fluttering all over the little church. Then someone sobbed noisily; it was Sidi, an old soldier from Africa, who in civil life is the keeper of a stall in some part of Montmartre. And then, just at that moment, as if to enable us to hide our snufflings, the whole building began to vibrate, and we heard music of a kind which certainly did not come from the organ; it was cannon on all sides of us. We ran to the doors, and the last thing I saw was our soldier-priest giving us a hasty blessing, and then running to the sacristy to put

off his sacerdotal vestments, and become a soldier once more. This was the last Mass for some of those who were at Vassincourt on that beautiful autumn Sunday of 1914. It was also the last Mass at the poor little church in which we had mingled our tears. She also died a soldier's death—she was burnt by the Prussians.'

A Call to Australia.

Mass! Aye, such a Mass ranks with the Masses of the Roman Catacombs, or the Irish Caves. We have our churches here in Australia to-day, unshattered and unprofaned, thanks to the efforts of these very men. Let us in gratitude throng them, and when, at the call of the priest, Christ comes from His throne in Heaven and stands among us as of old He stood in Judean streets, let us kneel at that gate of Heaven—the Communion rail—and pray for those who die that we may live.

This shows that France has never ceased to be a Catholic nation. The folly of her Governments and the indifference of many of her children were surface blemishes, and did not touch her deep-rooted and abiding national life. Stirred to the depths, she rises in splendid greatness. Trampling these surface weaknesses beneath her feet, she strikes for home and honor, standing firmly by her Catholic traditions. Never has the Light of the Sanctuary lit the land as to-day, when often that Sanctuary is unroofed and desolate and in ruins.

Faith glows in all hearts, and keeps them in all times and dangers fixed steadfastly on God. 'I am a cavalryman,' cries one soldier. 'I am never without my Rosary; with that and my sword, what should I fear?' Another hero, mortally wounded, called for a priest, but could not get one. 'He steeped his finger in his wound, and wrote on the ground in his blood, "I believe in God," and died.'

This is the spirit that filled the pit of the Colosseum in the early ages of the Church, and the sulphur pits of the Japanese mountains in later days.

On sea or land, sailor or soldier, it matters not, this spirit is everywhere.

Heroism at Sea.

When shall men cease to speak of the bravery of the sailors of the Formidable, one of the links in the mighty chain of steel and flame that guards the heart of England? She took her place on the waters. Beneath the cold rush of icy seas, death, silent and unseen, crawled to them in the blackness of the sea depths, and smote heavily. On the sloping deck above the torn side those men stood, in their splendid manhood, towering above the world, and went to their God like heroes.

Here are the words of the chaplain, telling of his last visit to that vessel:—

'The men returned one by one for confession. Some came from the stokehold dressed only in flannel trousers and undershirt, so black with coal-dust that it was quite impossible to recognise their features. Others came from the engine-room covered with oil and dirt, often without boots and socks, clutching in each hand a piece of oily cotton waste. They were brave men, and died brave deaths, and the fact that they had made their peace with God surely contributed in no small degree to their bravery. May they rest in peace.'

Another observer writes that—

'It is all religion with all denominations, and the Catholics are simply grand. Of the Irish Fusiliers and Dublin here, I think, every one has absolution once a fortnight, often twice a week. Those who are not killed outright receive the ministrations of the priest very soon, or within a few hours.'

An Irish priest, writing of 'his boys,' says:—

'The faith of the old Crusaders was not in it, and while you remained with these excellent Catholic men, nothing else was anything to them. God bless them. It is true to say that the German Kaiser is fighting a community of saints—converted, if you will, but with scarcely a mortal sin to be found among them.'

As we look at our armies, we see that men march conscious of the presence of the mighty, towering Figure

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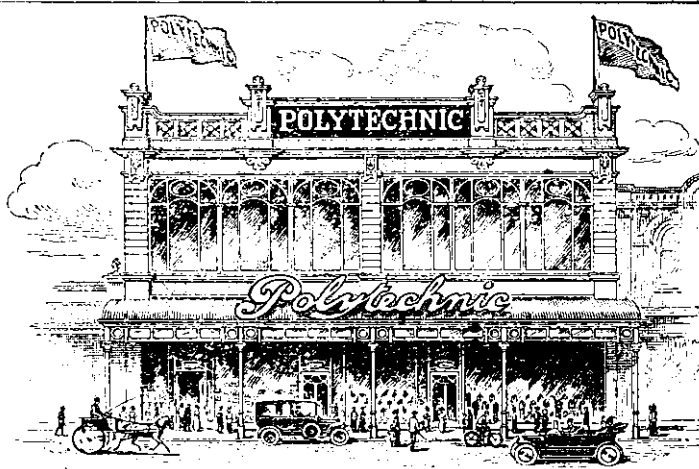
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of the Gospels, and strengthened by that knowledge, acquit themselves like Paladins.

CHAPTER III.—OUR PRIESTS.

While this glorious fearlessness animates the heart of the simple Catholic, what words can tell of the heights of heroism attained by the Catholic priest! From Cardinal Mercier to the humblest curate, each is ready to lay down his life for his friends, and, by exhortation and example, has kindled the flame of passionate patriotism that now defends civilisation and national honor. 'The man behind the gun' has ever been, through the ages, honored for his bravery, and decorated for his indomitable valor by an admiring country; and rightly so. To-day the world, lost in admiration, recognises another hero, and salutes him as the bravest man on the face of God's earth—'The man behind the Cross.'

Belgian Priests.

Here are the words of an Irishman, speaking of the great priests of Belgium. And let us not forget, when we are listening to the world-wide chorus of praise of this gallant country, that her high standard of national honor, that she has sacrificed so much to defend, is the result of the practical observance of the teachings of our Holy Mother the Church:—

'I never saw men like the Belgian priests. I could not imagine braver or better men. They were up to the firing line, and whether you were Protestant or Catholic did not matter. They never asked, but just set to work to save your life. I am an Irishman, and was a Protestant until Mons; but their religion is the religion for me, and I have put my name down to be a Catholic.'

Side by side they stand with those whom they guide to their Leader of Leaders, Jesus Christ, exhorting them, leading them, consoling and encouraging them. Laughing at death and torture, they press ever on, undaunted and indomitable.

The Last Absolution.

By the middle of September, eighty-two priests and one hundred and twenty-seven religious had been proposed by their chiefs for the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Can we wonder at this when we look at scenes such as the following:—

'In the hall of a great railway terminus at Paris, a number of wounded were laid out on the straw, waiting to be taken to a hospital. Eight of them were very badly hurt, and some of them were evidently not long for this world. One of them seemed to be very uneasy. A nurse went up to him and offered to rearrange his bandages. His reply was: "I want a confessor very badly." "Is there a priest here?" asked the nurse. Just then another wounded soldier lying mortally wounded plucked the nurse by the sleeve. "Madame," he said, "I am a priest. I can give him absolution. Carry me to him." The nurse hesitated; the soldier-priest was suffering from the effects of a horrible shell-wound, and the least movement gave him excruciating pain. But again the feeble voice quietly said: "You are of the faith, and you know the price of a soul. What is one more hour compared with that?" And the soldier raised himself by a supreme effort to go to the side of his comrade. But the effort was in vain—he had to be carried. The confession did not take long, and the strength of the soldier-priest was ebbing away. When the time came to give the absolution, he made a sign to the nurse. "Help me to make the Sign of the Cross," he said. The nurse held up his arm while this was being done. Death quickly followed for the soldier-priest and his penitent: they died hand in hand, while the nurse and the ambulance men fell on their knees on each side of them.'

Well might we, too, fall on our knees and pray for such champions. That priest, shattered by the shell, was dying in awful torture, yet even in his death agony his zeal for souls was as ardent as ever. Like his Master on the Cross, he turned, utterly heedless of himself, eagerly seized the opportunity of saving another soul for Christ, and brought it with him to Heaven. How those splendid words of the dying hero should

ring in our ears, and fill our hearts with a full knowledge of what a magnificent thing it is to be a Catholic: 'You are of the faith, and you know the price of a soul.'

'I Can Never Say Mass Again.'

Whether in the quiet of the seminary and the sacristy, or the riot and ruin of the battlefield, it matters not—heroes all, they ever press on, following the beckoning Hand of Christ. Nothing ruffles the infinite content of their hearts, unless it be the fear of not being able to continue working for the much-beloved Master. This fear it was that caused the moan of sorrow to break from the brave heart of the priest whose story is told in the following touching words:—

'The other day a wounded soldier was brought into hospital, and it was found necessary to amputate his right thumb. It was impossible to administer an anæsthetic, yet the wounded man bore the operation without uttering a groan. When all was over and the surgeon was about to pass on to the next case, the soldier burst out into sobs. "What!" said the surgeon, kindly, "you did not even wince under the knife, and now when it is all over you are crying." "That is not the reason," said the patient. "I am a priest, and amputation means that I can never say Mass again."'

The Secret of the Strength of France.

These are the men who, by their unrecognised valor, have, in spite of banishment and imprisonment, of punishment and poverty, held aloft the flag of Christ in France in the past. To-day, thanks to their teaching, France in her trouble is turning as a nation wholeheartedly to God and His Church. This is the secret of the strength of France. Even those alien to us in faith are now acknowledging this, as may be seen by these words from the pen of a French Protestant:—

'The psychological historian who shall undertake the task of analysing the deep causes of the unexpected strength of the resistance offered by France to the invader of 1914 will find himself compelled to note, amongst other new factors of the first importance, a strong revival of religious feeling. And one of the elements of this re-awakening is the presence in such large numbers, and the example, so often heroic, of the priests with the colors. And this is without reckoning the deaths of priests as priests, shot in the fulfilment of their sacred duties, and falling as martyrs in their "blood-stained" cassocks.'

We Catholics require no 'psychological historian' to find for us the cause of the strength of those lion-hearted Catholic soldiers and priests—our brothers and fathers in Christ. We know that it is because they possess that perfection of manhood promised by Christ to all who believe in Him and obey Him. Let us, as we pray for these brave fathers and brothers of ours, ask our Lord to fill our hearts with a share of the generous, enthusiastic, practical love of Him that raised them to a glorious immortality.

The world realises this to-day, but we have always known it, for it shines forth from every page of the history of the Church. Caring nothing for any notice or reward but the 'Well done' of Christ, they have ever been in the van of civilisation. On the Yukon, before the gold-seekers, for years they labored in icy Alaska of the awful silence: they were the pioneers of Canada and North America, the first whites to venture among the terrible Indians; we find them in the pathless forests of the Amazon, and on the rolling plains of South America, carrying their lives in their hands; centuries before our modern explorers they penetrated the fastnesses of Africa: they crossed Asia from Syria to China, on to Japan, and down the Pacific isles.

(To be continued.)

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ROME LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

April 3.

THE PROCESSION OF PENANCE.

A great deal might be written of Holy Week in Rome, but no detail of these touching ceremonies strikes the foreigner more strongly than the great Procession of Penance, held on Good Friday in the Basilica of St. Croce in which the greater Relics of the Passion are kept. During Holy Week multitudes of the faithful crowd to St. Peter's, to St. John Lateran's, and St. Croce, standing for three hours or so waiting to catch a glimpse of parts of the True Cross. Then comes the Procession of Penance in St. Croce, held by the confraternity of the Holy Cross—the laymen of the Eternal City. This is the same edifice (though often restored), which Empress Helena erected to hold the True Cross, that this saintly woman brought from Palestine in her old age. Marching two by two, the men of the confraternity follow the bearer of the crucifix, all chanting the Italian hymn, 'Viva la Croce,' their president, one of the Roman princes, bringing up the rear with a large cross of black wood on his shoulder. They do not go outside the vestibule of the church; the Italian Government forbids this, but the procession can be seen by the multitude on the square, so that the stirring hymn is, at their appearance, taken up by the people.

POPE BENEDICT XV. TO THE AMERICAN HIERARCHY.

As was expected, the Holy Father has not allowed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Catholic University of America to pass without joining in the joyful manifestations of America's 20,000,000 Catholics on such an auspicious occasion. The autograph letter, addressed by his Holiness to their Eminences the Cardinal Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Boston, and the other prelates of the United States, shows what deep interest the Pontiff takes in the progress of the great centre of learning, which Bishop Shahan so ably directs. In an autograph letter to the Most Rev. John Ireland, his Holiness manifests the lively personal regard which he bears for this great prelate, and conveys his congratulations on the completion of St. Paul's new Cathedral.

THE SOLDIERS' GRATITUDE TO THE POPE.

There is another letter worthy of mention, this time to the Holy Father, from a number of the French soldiers who, disabled by their wounds, have been liberated by Germany, and who now write as follows to express their gratitude for the exchange at the Pope's instance:—The undersigned soldiers, lying in the hospital in Lyons, present to your Holiness the homage of their liveliest gratitude for their unhopd-for return to their fatherland after long months of imprisonment

abroad, a return obtained through the powerful and benevolent intervention of your Holiness. They beg of you to be so kind as to accord them your paternal blessing; also to their families, country, and benefactors, and they renew, Holy Father, the homage of their filial respect and devotion.'

AUSTRALIA'S WELCOME TO THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

With feelings of extreme satisfaction the details of the welcome given by the ecclesiastical and civil authorities of Australia to his Excellency the Most Rev. Archbishop Cerretti, Apostolic Delegate, have been read in the Eternal City.

It is worthy of notice that the paternal lesson administered to a Roman daily paper last June by the Right Rev. Dr. Phelan, Bishop of Sale, has borne fruit. This paper was used in an attempt to fitch from the Irish emigrants the honor and merit of having built up the Church under the Southern Cross; but, I am glad to say, it instantly made reparation on receiving solid information on the point from this energetic Bishop. The paper in question, in its account of the welcome given to the Apostolic Delegate, takes care to bring into the limelight what it calls 'the merits of the Irish missionary spirit.'

ROME AT THE FOOT OF THE ALTAR OF REPOSE.

Before passing for the present from the subject of Holy Week in Rome, there is one other feature of its ceremonials which I ought to give in some detail. I refer to the old Roman custom of making a pilgrimage on Holy Thursday to a number of the basilicas and churches throughout the city to pray before the Altar of Repose. No sooner are the lengthy ceremonies of Holy Thursday morning brought to a termination than the Romans commence a round of a number of their favorite churches. In the early part of the day they enter in groups; but as the day advances and the people are able to leave their offices, a surging crowd keeps passing for hours through the more central edifices. In many cases the aid of the city guards have to be requisitioned to keep clear passages for ingress and egress. Some idea of this grand custom may be gathered from the calculation made by one of these officers last Thursday as to the numbers that visited the Altar of Repose in the church for English-speaking Catholics, St. Silvestro in Capite. When asked for a rough computation, he replied: 'From 70,000 to 100,000 people must have entered these portals yesterday.'

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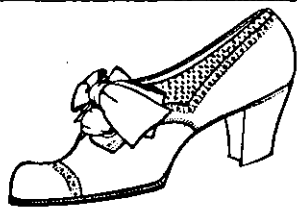
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Intercolonial

Preparations are being made in Brisbane to accord his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate a fitting reception on the occasion of his coming visit.

Latest reports concerning the condition of his Grace Archbishop O'Reilly, of Adelaide, and the Right Rev. Monsignor Byrne, state that both are still seriously ill.

The Rev. Father Briody, after carrying on work in connection with the Catholic Church in Western Australia for 17 years, and who has been in charge of the Albany district for the past four years, has obtained leave to make a trip to his home in Ireland. Prior to his departure he was entertained and presented with a purse of sovereigns.

There are many funds being raised here in connection with the war, the chief, of course, being the Belgian fund (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*). Up to date, his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has remitted to his Eminence Cardinal Logue £3275. This includes £3000 from the Archbishop's fund for the Belgian nuns, and £275 from the *Advocate* shilling fund for the same praiseworthy purpose.

Judge Murray, the Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, has a son, Lieutenant T. D. Murray, at the front in Flanders. Lieutenant Murray is in the first battalion of the Leinster Regiment, and was wounded in the arm. He was invalided, but expected to be at the front again very shortly. Lieutenant Murray, who is an Australian, has been in the British Army for several years, and for some time was stationed in India. Judge Murray has also seven nephews in the war.

Much regret was felt at Warrnambool and throughout the Western District generally when it became known that Monsignor O'Dowd had passed to his reward after many years of zealous labors (says the Melbourne *Tribune*). The deceased, who was universally beloved throughout the district, had been in ill-health for some time, and his death was therefore not unexpected. Monsignor O'Dowd was born near Castlemaine, County Kerry, Ireland, in 1841, and after pursuing his studies at All Hallows' College, Dublin, was ordained to the priesthood in 1867. He left for Australia almost immediately, and on arrival was appointed assistant priest at St. Francis' Church, subsequently being placed in charge of the Brighton mission. In 1870 he was appointed parish priest of Port Fairy and Koroit, and after 16 years of pioneering work, he was transferred to Warrnambool. Immediately after his appointment, Monsignor O'Dowd undertook the completion of the church, which is one of the most complete in the diocese. It was erected at a cost of £13,000.

There was a large congregation at Mass in St. Carthage's Cathedral a few Sundays ago, when his Lordship Bishop Carroll delivered an inaugural sermon in his campaign for the liquidation of the debt on the Cathedral. A short time ago, it will be remembered, Bishop Carroll on his return from Europe, presented to Monsignor McGuire, for the purpose of reducing the debt, a cheque for about £1200, which had been handed to him as a gift of welcome from the people of the diocese. This brought the debt down to about £9000. After his Lordship's sermon on Sunday donations and promises of donations were received, and the Bishop announced that the total amount of these was over £3602. He believed that the rest of the diocese would follow this splendid lead, and that by the help of God the Cathedral would be free from debt twelve months hence, and they would be able to have it consecrated next August twelve months, upon the anniversary of its completion. Twelve months was given for the fulfilment of the promises made that day, and those who wished to pay instalments could do so on the third Sunday of each month, but those who could do so he hoped would pay as soon as possible.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

AUCKLAND DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Auckland Diocesan Council was held in the Federation office on May 14, when there were present:—Messrs. B. McLaughlin (president), P. J. Nerheny, A. Rose, M. J. Sheahan, and F. G. J. Temm (secretary). Correspondence was received from the branches at Dargaville, Thames, Waihi, and Te Awamutu reporting on Federation matters. A letter was received from Ellerslie, requesting the officers of the executive to visit the district in order to resuscitate interest in the Federation there. It was unanimously decided that the whole of the committee visit Ellerslie on Sunday, May 30. Correspondence was also received from the Dominion Executive with regard to the erection of a social hall at the Trentham Military Camp. The committee decided to hold the annual meeting of the Diocesan Council on Friday, July 23.

Mr. Temm gave notice to the committee that he would not stand for re-election to the office of diocesan secretary next year. He said he had served two and a-half years in the office, and thought he had given his quota of service in that capacity. Members expressed regret at Mr. Temm's decision, but agreed he had merited a rest. Mr. Temm agreed, however, that he might, if elected, assist the Federation in some other capacity.

On the motion of Mr. M. J. Sheahan, seconded by Mr. A. Rose, the following resolution was passed—'That this diocesan executive of the Catholic Federation wishes to congratulate the Right Rev. Mgr. Hackett, of Paeroa, and Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, of Onehunga, on the recent dignity conferred upon them by his Holiness the Pope.'

Branches are reminded that the yearly returns are due next month, and are requested to give this matter their attention.

AUCKLAND LITERATURE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Auckland Literature Committee was held on the evening of May 12, when there were present—Rev. Father Doyle (president), and Messrs. O'Malley and Temm. An apology for absence was received from the Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie. A letter was received from Mr. J. A. Scott, editor of the *N.Z. Tablet*, in reply to one forwarded by the committee asking for advice as to the procedure that should be adopted in regard to a case under consideration. Mr. Scott placed several points of view before the committee, and suggested various ways of obtaining the desired effect in regard to the putting down of offensive and objectionable publications. It was eventually decided to adopt the suggestion outlined in the letter, and the committee anticipate it will be productive of good results. A letter was also received from Mr. J. T. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Ponsonby branch of the Federation, asking for action to be taken by the Federation in regard to another publication. This letter was referred to the literature committee by the diocesan executive for action. The committee decided to act in the matter in a discreet manner. The publication in question has since been dealt with by the police authorities in the courts here with the desired results.

It was the steamer *Hesperus*

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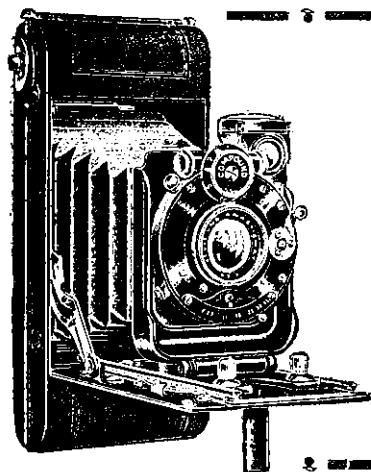
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GARDENING NOTES

(By MR. J. JOYCE, Landscape Gardener, Christchurch.)

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING TREES.

In dealing with deciduous flowering trees worthy of a place in the garden, I will begin with the old favorite, the yellow laburnum, which is a native of Switzerland. This, with its yellow trusses, which adorn plantations and shrubberies in the early days of spring is very much admired. There are a good many varieties, but the old yellow is the favorite. There is one with golden leaves, which looks well amongst other trees, but the leaves being a golden yellow, the flowers do not show up so conspicuously as the old kind. There is also a purple one. Another very old class of trees which should be in every garden of any dimensions is the crataegus family. They commonly go by the name of the May tree or hawthorn. There are a good many varieties, and all are worthy of a conspicuous place in shrubberies. The delicate perfume which they give out of a fine morning is most pleasing. When in bloom they make a very fine show among other trees. There are a good many kinds to choose from, but in a large garden, a place ought to be found for the best varieties, such as the single pink, double pink, double white, etc. There is an endless lot of varieties, natives of all parts of the world. Some bear large red berries, which look very pretty: whilst others have very fine foliage. Another very pretty tree, suitable for garden decoration is *cercis siliquastrum* (Judas tree). This tree bears clusters of pink flowers. It is not met with very often in our gardens. Perhaps its name is against it: anyhow, it is well worth giving it a prominent place. It is a native of the South of Europe, but there are also other varieties. Another very pretty tree is the spindle tree (*euonymus europaeus*). This tree has orange-colored capsules, which look very showy in the autumn. It is a very desirable addition to other trees in a shrubbery. There are several other kinds, but I believe this is the most conspicuous of them. Another tree with purple leaves is a plum called *prunus pissardi* (a native of Persia). This gives variety to the green foliage of the shrubberies. The purple beech must not be left out, especially in a large garden, as it grows to a very large size. The flowering Japanese cherries (double pink and double white), and the double peach, and almonds are a fine variety of trees to plant in a garden. They flower early in the spring, when flowers are scarce: on this account they are great favorites, and are now to be found in nearly all gardens of any dimensions. The rowan, or mountain ash, with its clusters of red berries, gives variety to the autumn hue of the shrubberies: so, too, does the service tree, which resembles it. The tamarix is another tree which should not be left out. Its feathery foliage and pink plume-like flowers are very pretty. There are two varieties. The horse chestnuts, pink and white, look very showy in the early spring, and are suitable for a large place. The tulip tree (*liriodendron*) bears flowers like a tulip, hence the name. It is a large growing tree, a native of North America. Another large growing tree is the paulownia imperialis, a native of Japan. This has clusters of purple flower, and should be planted where it will have room to grow. As it grows to a large size it does well planted out in a lawn. Clumps of the pretty Japanese maples are very effective, when planted in favorable positions. The tree of heaven (*ailanthus glandulosa*) makes a very fine specimen when allowed plenty of room. It is a native of China, and has very fine foliage. A tree with a lovely autumn foliage, called liquidambar, a native of North America, is well worth planting. There are several maples, which are very suitable for a conspicuous place in the garden, notably the silver and golden-leaved varieties. The rhus, or sumach, has very pretty foliage, which turns a red hue in the autumn, and is very effective among other trees at that time of the year. As specimens on a large lawn, the weeping and horizontal elm, the weeping ash, and a few others of the same habit must not be omitted from the list.

My next article will deal with evergreen flowering trees, to be followed by one on deciduous flowering shrubs.

Science Siftings

By 'VOLT.'

The Danger of Pack or Field Ice.

During the autumn and winter the extreme cold in the Arctic regions holds the ice fast, and so far as this particular peril is concerned, the winter is the safest part of the year in the Northern Atlantic. Indeed, so far as the great modern liners are concerned, ice, and the risk of collision with other vessels or derelicts, are almost the only ocean dangers they have reason to dread. They can disregard the wildest storm and keep their course and, except under most exceptional circumstances, their speed, in spite of the wind and waves. Besides the icebergs, there is another risk which besets vessels in the spring and early summer months. This is the pack or field ice, which is poured out in vast areas from the great sounds leading into Baffin's Bay, such as Lancaster, Jones, and Smith Sounds. The pack, which may be anything up to eight or ten feet in thickness, consists of the floe ice formed on the surface of the Arctic seas during the winter. When spring comes it breaks away in huge fields, sometimes thousands of square miles in area, and drifts south on the Labrador current at a rate of from ten to forty miles a day. Its speed is considerably accelerated by northerly or north-westerly gales along the American coast, due to the high-pressure atmospheric systems formed over North America, while, on the other hand, it may be entirely checked, or even driven some distance northwards again by strong south-easterly storms. The pack ice never drifts so far south as the bergs, as it melts and breaks up much more rapidly under the influence of the warmer water brought up by the Gulf Stream. The general effect of the prevailing winds and ocean currents tends to cause the ice, both berg and field, to accumulate in a vast horseshoe-shaped area, of which Newfoundland forms the heel and the southern edge of the Great Banks the toe. In this area bergs and pack ice of all sizes are to be met.

Wonders of Scent-Making.

Chemistry, which is the mother of all sciences, is peculiarly apt in its duplication of the perfume of flowers. It has even duplicated the odor of new-mown hay. In the Patent Office at Washington there are shelves of bottles containing odors that no one can tell from the perfumes of flowers, yet none of these were distilled from a blossom. One perfume, however,—that of attar of rose—has not been satisfactorily compounded: but even that, the experts aver, will come in time. The oil that gives to the rose its fragrance is called rhodoneol. It is found in the lemon-grass and also in some of the geraniums. Efforts are constantly being made to extract the oils from these plants, only a slight modification being required to transform such oil into the attar. The production of artificial musk from coal-tar has practically driven the real article out of the market. Though not the same thing as musk, chemically speaking, its scent is indistinguishable from it. Genuine musk is obtained from a gland of the musk deer that roams the forests of Central Asia. Ethereal oils give to fruits their delicious flavours. There are hundreds of these oils, and every one of them can be not only counterfeited, but actually duplicated, as they are chemical compounds. It no longer pays to use real fruit syrups for soda-water, as all of them can be made with ethers. The largest commercial success in the way of an artificial flavoring is vanillin. This product is responsible for the low price of the vanilla bean, and has threatened more than once to drive it from the market.

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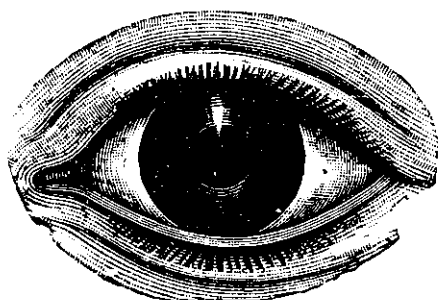
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FRANCE

CHARITABLE WORK IN PARIS.

An interesting meeting which took place the other day was presided over by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris (writes a Paris correspondent). Its object was to inform the public of the organisations that have been set on foot for the relief of our soldiers at the front and of our prisoners in the German camps. Paris has been called a city of pleasure; at present it is a city of charity, and the exertions of its workers have done wonders. M. Fernand Laudet, the director of *La Revue Hebdomadaire*, gave a spirited and picturesque description of a work organised by him in the autumn for providing warm clothing for our soldiers. He told how gifts poured in all the winter, not only from all parts of France, but also from Spain, Italy, China, America, and the American colonies. He also told of the soldiers' badly-spelt but grateful letters, and how the gift of a tiny bunch of violets, slipped in among useful articles, delighted its recipient. Many of our fighting men are peasants, and those who know France are aware how deeply their affections are rooted in the soil. Another report, by M. Couzet, informed the audience of the organisation of the military chaplains, whose numbers were considerably increased in August owing to the happy initiative of Count Albert de Mun. Their letters from the front prove that their presence and ministry are warmly prized. Then a professor of the University of Paris spoke of the 1562 hospitals, founded and provided for by the three sister branches of the French Red Cross Society, of which the Marquis de Vogue is president. Some of these hospitals are established in religious houses; others are served only by voluntary nurses, of whom from 17,000 to 18,000 are at this moment enrolled under the Red Cross. Another report touched on the efforts that have been made by the Paris Red Cross Society and by other Catholic associations to reach our prisoners.

GERMANY

THE ANTI-JESUIT LAW.

The question of annulling the anti-Jesuit law has again been before the Reichstag in Berlin, and the result of the discussion was to emphasise the undemocratic and unconstitutional manner in which the Germans are governed (remarks the *Catholic Times*). The Centre Party brought forward a resolution which proposed that not only the law against the Jesuits, but all exceptional laws against particular classes of the people should be done away with. The members of the Centre, the Poles, the representatives of Alsace, the Progressive People's Party, and the Social Democrats voted for it, and it was carried by a large majority. The National Liberals, the Free Conservatives, the members of the Social Union, and the German-Conservatives abstained from voting. No one spoke or voted against the proposal. Doubtless there were present men who would have opposed it at a time of peace, but their sense of patriotism and their dislike of discord whilst the nation is at war prevented them from making speeches hostile to the Centre's motion or pressing for a division. In the British House of Commons a similar motion would meet with support from the vast majority of the members, but it is questionable whether the minority would show such reserve as was displayed by the minority in the Reichstag. Dr. Delbruck, Secretary of State, had honeyed words for the Centre, but there is no real prospect of the anti-Jesuit law being abolished. In Germany legislation is shaped according to the wishes of the Prussian reactionaries rather than by the will of the people.

ITALY

SYMPATHY WITH BELGIUM.

'Reorganised Catholic Action' in Italy began by electing the Directing Committee of eleven, including the five presidents of the representative societies. What it then did was rather significant. After sending the telegram of dutiful loyalty to his Holiness, it passed two resolutions—the first expressing its recognition of 'the urgent duty of Catholics in face of the present conflict to direct public opinion to the affirmation and triumph of the principles and historic traditions of Christian civilisation'; the second to 'express the hope that at the conclusion of peace Belgium may rise again to the dignity of an independent nation under the rules and intangible guarantees of international Christian law.' No more plain condemnation of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium could surely be desired than this formal resolution of the official representation in Rome of organised Italian Catholicism. At the big meeting later on the same sentiment was expressed even more distinctly by a Catholic deputy, and was greeted with cries of 'Long live Belgium!' The same speaker referred to Italian Catholics as 'waiting while events matured, ready for the country's call.'

ROME

CHANGES IN THE CURIA.

The question of Cardinal Agliardi's successor as Dean of the Sacred College has been solved by his death (writes a Rome correspondent). Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli steps into this position *ipso facto*, so that we have the rare coincidence of two brothers being Dean and Sub-Dean of the College of Cardinals; for to Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli falls the latter position. Whom will Benedict XV. nominate to the high dignity of Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church? At this stage one can only say that Cardinal Casetta will be one of the names put forward. Who will become Bishop of Albano? Cardinal Gotti will, very likely, renounce his right as his Eminence did so on previous occasions. Cardinal Martinelli is excluded by illness. Cardinal Merry del Val may be appointed unless the fact that he is a foreigner impedes his nomination. Cardinal Lorenzelli and Cardinal Rinaldini are not in the best of health. Cardinal Gasparri and Cardinal Pompili are respectively Secretary of State and Vicar of his Holiness. Will the holding of one of these offices stand in the way of either accepting the Bishopric of Albano which, like the other five suburban dioceses, has a Bishop-Auxiliary who resides in the diocese, while the Cardinal-Bishop lives in Rome?

GENERAL

A DISTINGUISHED EDUCATIONIST.

The death is reported from Trichinopoly of Rev. Father J. D. W. Sewell, S.J., in his 80th year. He was famed throughout Southern India as an educationist, and was a valued adviser in the deliberations of the Madras University and the Educational Department of the Government of Madras. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, of which he was for over thirty years the responsible head, owes its great reputation as a centre of learning to his splendid abilities and unremitting zeal. The late Father Sewell was born in Madras in 1836, the son of General Sir William Sewell. Following his father's footsteps in the choice of a profession, when quite young, he joined the army, rapidly obtained his commission, and entered the Madras Staff Corps, from which he retired with the rank of Major, when about forty years of age. Having lost his wife about the same time, he retired from public life, and was received into the Catholic Church. He entered the Society of Jesus on September 28, 1876, and was ordained a priest.

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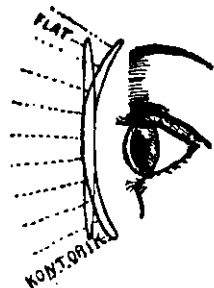
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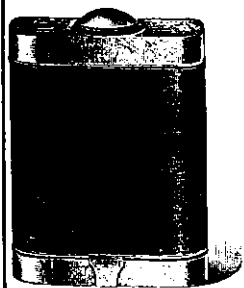
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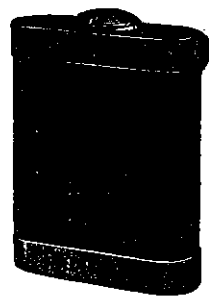
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Domestic

(By MAUREEN.)

The Useful Onion.

'An onion a day keeps the doctor away,' has been the proclaimed maxim of many a healthy laborer. Because of its disinfectant properties, the constant use of the onion has kept alive whole races of people through centuries of unhygienic living. It was the sole accompaniment of the black bread of the French peasant through hundreds of years. The onion is, without doubt, the most wholesome of all the vegetables cultivated. Its antiseptic qualities are great, and have been appreciated for 2000 years. A great number of virtues have been attributed to it because of its soothing and laxative qualities. It has been considered equal to a sleeping powder, and there is some entertaining history concerning its value to the one who must overcome intoxication. Children in some parts of the world have worn strings of onions around their necks to prevent convulsions and help teething.

Boiled Onions.

In peeling and preparing the onions for boiling, do not cut off the tops and tails too closely, for the onions will then go to pieces, but after peeling, all the base may be cut out in the shape of a little pyramid, and this should be done when onions have begun to sprout, as the central layer has become green and strong. Parboil ten minutes, if the onions are rather large. It is not necessary to pour off the water more than once. Old recipes say three times, but this procedure results in a loss of more of the soluble part than it is good to lose. Cook in plain boiling water or in half milk and half water, and for not less than an hour. Onions need to be more thoroughly cooked than many people cook them. Finish with milk and butter, pepper and salt, or with cream.

Cooking Parsnips in Different Ways.

Escalloped Parsnips.—Mash one pint of boiled parsnips. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of cream or milk. Mix thoroughly, place on the fire and bring to the boiling point, turn into a buttered baking dish, cover with breadcrumbs, dot with butter, and brown in the oven. This gives us a new way of utilising cold parsnips as well as a very appetising dish.

Parsnips Stewed in Milk.—Cut cold boiled parsnips in slices lengthwise, put into milk with a little butter, pepper, and salt, and stew a few minutes; then thicken with a little flour rubbed smoothly in a little water or milk.

Parsnip Stew.—Cut one pound of beef or veal into small pieces, add half a pound of pork cut in slices; place in a saucepan and cover with water; wash, scrape, and slice seven medium-sized parsnips, add to the meat, also half-a-dozen potatoes cut in halves. Cover close and cook for half an hour or until all are tender. Add a small bit of butter, pepper, and dredge in a little flour; cook a few minutes longer and serve hot.

Fried Parsnips.—Boil until tender, and slice them in long thin slices; dip into a batter made as for pancakes and fry in hot lard until brown, adding salt and pepper to suit the taste.

Baked Parsnips.—Served by this method an invalid may partake of this vegetable, when fried parsnips would be out of the question. Wash, scrape, and slice, drop into boiling water sufficient to just cover them. When tender, remove to a buttered baking dish, and pour over them a half-pint of the water in which they were cooked; baste often, until the liquid is absorbed and the parsnips delicately browned. Serve very hot.

Parsnip Croquettes.—Boil in water with a little salt until perfectly tender. When cold scrape off the skin and mash them, and to each cupful of the parsnip add a half cupful of breadcrumbs, a beaten egg, and salt and pepper to taste. Flour the hands and make in balls, brown in hot butter and lard, equal parts, and serve hot. These are nice as an entree or as a breakfast dish.

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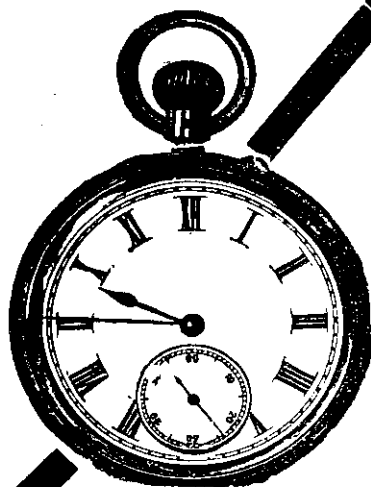
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On the Land

GENERAL.

That the war will not depress the price of land is evidenced by the fact that several farmers in the Eketahuna and Hawke's Bay districts, who acquired their farms comparatively recently, have been offered considerable advances by buyers. That there is a feeling of confidence is shown by the offers being refused in each instance.

The New Zealand export of meat for the Imperial Army up to last week was 70,184,460lb, and the Government paid for this meat £1,553,365. The totals of the various classes of meat were as follows:—Beef, 93,055 quarters; mutton, 530,313 carcasses; lamb, 827,420 carcasses. The cargoes have been despatched in 14 steamers, of which three have already arrived at Home. There are three steamers now on the berth in New Zealand ports.

From their first introduction dissolved bones have retained a high reputation, because from the results obtained from their use farmers have recognised that a well-made bone manure is one of the best forms in which money can be expended with a fair prospect of a remunerative return.

In some manurial tests on turnips conducted in Ireland it has again been demonstrated that dressings of farmyard manure at the rate of from ten to fifteen tons per statute acre, supplemented by superphosphate or basic slag, are better than a heavy dressing of manure alone.

In manurial tests on peaty soils in Ireland it has been found that by using what is known as a standard mixture of artificials the best results were obtained. The standard mixture was as follows:—1cwt sulphate of ammonia, 4cwt superphosphate, and 1cwt muriate of potash. Along with this was given a dressing of farmyard manure, the potato being experimented with.

There were large yardings of cattle, sheep, and lambs at Burnside last week, the better classes of sheep and lambs meeting with a ready sale at slightly improved rates. Fat Cattle.—220 yarded. This number proved in excess of butchers' requirements. At the beginning of the sale there was very little difference in prices, compared with previous week, but as the sale progressed there was an easing tendency, and values receded about £1 per head. Best bullocks, £13 10s to £15 2s 6d; medium, £12 to £13; light and unfinished, £8 10s to £9 10s; best heifers, to £11 10s; medium, to £8 10s. Fat Sheep.—3374 penned. There were very few good quality wethers forward, and any such met with spirited competition and sold at prices slightly in advance of those ruling lately. Good quality ewes were in fair demand, and sold well, but unfinished ewes and wethers were neglected and were very hard to place. Prime wethers brought from 26s to 29s; extra, to 31s; medium wethers, 21s to 23s; unfinished, 14s 6d to 17s 6d; best ewes, 22s to 25s; extra, to 26s 6d; medium, 16s to 18s. Lambs.—Butchers secured a few of the heaviest lambs, the balance being bought by graziers. Best lambs, 17s to 18s 6d; extra, to 23s 3d; medium, 15s to 16s 6d; unfinished, to 12s 6d. Pigs.—There was an average entry of pigs, and prices were on a par with those ruling lately.

At Addington last week the entries of fat sheep and fat lambs were much larger than of late, and there was a fairly large yarding of fat cattle and a more numerous entry of store sheep. Good store wethers sold well, but lambs were easier. The sale of fat lambs was dragging throughout, and prices showed a drop of about 2s per head as compared with previous week. Prime, 15s to 19s 4d; others, 7s 11d to 14s 6d. Fat Sheep.—Extra prime wethers, to 25s; prime, 19s 6d to 22s 2d; others, 14s 8d to 19s; merino wethers, 12s to 15s 7d; extra prime ewes, to 22s 3d; prime ewes, 15s 6d to 19s 6d; medium, 12s 6d to 15s; inferior, 7s 3d to 12s; merino ewes, 5s 5d to 10s 10d. Fat Cattle.—Extra steers, to £17 2s 6d; ordinary, £6 15s to £8; extra heifers, to £12 15s. Price of beef per 100lb, £1 6s to

£2. Vealers, 8s to £3 10s, according to size and quality. Pigs.—Choppers, £2 10s to £4; extra baconers, to £4; heavy baconers, £3 5s to £3 14s; light baconers, £2 10s to £3 2s 6d (price per lb, 5½d to 6d); heavy porkers, £1 18s to £2 5s; light porkers, £1 10s to £1 16s (price per lb, 5½d to 6d); medium stores, 14s to 17s 6d; small stores, 8s to 12s 6d; weaners, 2s to 5s 9d.

APPLICATIONS OF LIME TO MEADOWS.

Lime is a sweetener of herbage, and the absence from the soil of a sufficiency of this ameliorating substance leads to sourness and the growth of ill-nourishing grasses; but in consequence of the great differences in the proportions of lime in meadow soils, it is difficult, in fact impossible, to lay down any definite rules for its application. We know, however, what quantity of lime an average crop of hay extracts from the land, and, therefore, we can easily calculate how much should be applied to restore the balance, and prevent the impoverishment of the field.

Then we have to take into account the loss of lime by drainage; this loss added to the proportion carried off in the hay crop may be estimated at an average yearly loss of about 300lb.

To make this good a dressing of a ton and a-half of lime every three or four years will suffice, and probably the most suitable form for meadows is mild lime, such as dressings of marl or carbonate of lime.

Quicklime, except for very tenacious land, is too strong, and therefore when this form is used for meadows it should always be applied in small doses.

MANGELS IN COW FEEDING.

From the agricultural chemist's point of view more milk should be obtained from mangels than from turnips, but the fat percentage of the milk was usually lower on the mangel than on the turnip ration (says an exchange). When roots were replaced with their equivalent in dry matter of wheat bran, the yield of milk fat decreased, and more pounds of dry matter were required to make a pound of milk fat. With 40lb of mangels in the ration cows gave less milk and cream than when they were replaced with 30lb of ensilage, and it cost more to raise the mangels than to make ensilage; but these results were not comparable when figured on a dry matter basis. In one test 1lb of dry matter in mangels was found to be equal in feeding value to 1lb of dry matter in the grain, and a little more than equal to 1lb of dry matter in ensilage, but the cost of milk production was higher on the mangel than on the ensilage ration. The total dry matter required for the production of 1lb of milk fat on hay, grain, and ensilage was 22.34lb; on a hay, grain, and mangel ration, 20.93lb; and when mangels and ensilage were substituted for one-half of the grain ration, 22.02lb. It might be concluded that mangels may be used economically in the ration to replace one-half the grain ordinarily fed. In arriving at this conclusion, the average amount of dry matter in grain is considered to be 90 per cent., and in mangels to be 12 per cent.

SYMPATHY.

If there is one person who deserves sympathy it is surely he who suffers from chronic colds. A sudden change in the weather or going out into the night air from a heated room, is quite enough to bring on the trouble. Usually the tendency to catch cold is due to a generally run-down condition, and the treatment should take the form of a tonic like BAXTER'S LUNG PRESERVER. It is pleasant to take, gives sure results, and is quite harmless: for children and adults you cannot find a better cough or cold remedy. 1/10 a bottle from all chemists and stores, or by post direct.

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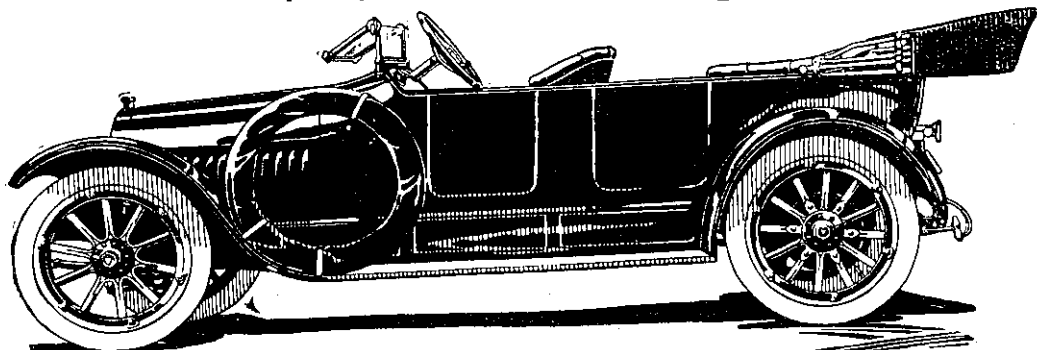
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The Family Circle

THE TRUE TEST.

You can laugh at the world—it's a funny old world—
You can laugh at the people you meet.
You can laugh at the antics you see on the street.
You can laugh at the one who is fussing about,
Or the the one who is taking a rest,
But with all of the topics that merriment make
Can you laugh at yourself? That's the test.

And why are you not, may I ask, if you please,
Legitimate subject for mirth?
You may be as funny in manner and speech
As any one else on the earth.
Give others a rest, for some people object
If over their failings you smile.
And here is a subject you need not offend,
So laugh at yourself for awhile.

MAGGIE'S 'SERMONS.'

'I went down to the station with Cousin Maggie this morning and had a whole sermon preached to me on the way,' remarked a young girl to her brother.

He gave her a low whistle.

'What a bore!' he exclaimed. 'But she never struck me as that kind at all.'

'What kind?'

'Oh, goody-goody, you know; the sort that talks and talks about what one ought to do and what one ought not to do.'

'But she never said a word about what I or any-one else should do. It was not that type of sermon at all. It was her kind and considerate deeds all along the way that I am referring to. Listen! First, she stopped at the little news-stand on the corner and left a post-card to pay for one the woman had let her have when she was in a great rush to catch the post and found she hadn't any change. She took pains to stamp it, although the one she had received had not been stamped. The woman said, "Oh, you are too kind," but she looked pleased. It was a graceful thing to do, wasn't it? I am sure she does not find too many who ever go any further than paying up to the letter.'

'Going a little farther, we met the washerwoman's boy, and nothing would do but she must give him an apple out of the bag of fruit she had for her luncheon. Then we stopped at her seamstress' to pay for a blouse. When the woman said it was a dollar, Cousin Maggie took out a dollar and a-half, saying that was little enough for such good work. The woman thanked her with tears streaming down her cheeks. "If more were like you," she told her, "it would not be so hard for honest, struggling workers to get along."

'But this was not all. Just as we were going up the steps to the station a baby's bonnet ahead of us fell off. The woman carrying it—tried to stoop and pick it up, but quick as a flash Cousin Maggie had it in her hand and was putting it on the child's head. She never let a single opportunity of doing a kindness pass during the whole walk. Of course, she was lovely to all of us during her visit—but then almost anyone is to the family that is entertaining her. The test comes when she meets humble outsiders, I think.'

The girl's conclusion was absolutely right. How many of us, who strive to be consistent in thought and deed, make it our habitual practice to preach such a 'sermon'?

ONE REASON.

'Farm products cost more than they used to.'

'Yes,' replied the farmer. 'When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raisin' an' the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay.'

THE THREE BOXES.

Here's another version of the old story of Rose-red and Snow-white—an Oriental version which may be the original of the more widely-known fairy-tale:

In the Far East there lived a wonderfully good man, who had much money and wanted the world to share it with him. He had three boxes made for three different classes of people who came to him for assistance. For the scholars he had one filled with gold. For the widows and orphans he used the second box, which he kept filled with silver, and the third box was overflowing with copper for the general poor.

But this man's wife was not so liberal, and when her husband was away, the poor came in vain to her door. One day the good man had to leave his town to remain over night, and, unaware of his departure, the beggars knocked as usual at his door. At first the wife refused them aid, but when a big crowd assembled in the street before her door, she grew terrified at what her husband would say were he to find out, so she reluctantly took the keys from the peg and went to open the three boxes. From out the gold box frogs leaped; the silver box she found full of ants, and when she opened the copper box, it was alive with vermin. Horrified, she ran to her chamber and locked herself in till her husband's return.

'Why did you give me keys to boxes of frogs, ants, and vermin?' she cried, when her husband seemed angry at the crowded street next day.

'I gave you the right keys. I do not know what you have done with them. Let me have your keys; I will try them.'

He took the keys and opened the boxes and found everything just as he had left it.

'Ah, dear wife,' said he, 'when you wished to give to the poor, your heart was not in the gift. It is the feeling that prompts us to aid, not the mere money, which is the chief thing.'

THE FOOLISH ROSE.

While I was walking in the garden one bright morning, a breeze came through and set all the flowers and leaves a-flutter. Now that is the way flowers talk, so I pricked up my ears and listened.

Presently an elder-tree said: 'Flowers, shake off your caterpillars.'

'Why?' said a dozen all together, for they were like some children who always say, 'Why?' when they are told to do anything.

The elder said: 'If you don't, they'll gobble you up.'

So the flowers set themselves a-shaking till the caterpillars were shaken off.

In one of the middle beds there was a beautiful rose who shook off all but one, and she said to herself: 'Oh, that's a beauty! I will keep that one.'

The elder overheard her and called: 'One caterpillar is enough to spoil you.'

'But,' said the rose, 'look at his brown and crimson fur, and his beautiful black eyes, and scores of little feet. I want to keep him. Surely one won't hurt me.'

A few mornings afterwards I passed the rose again. There was not a whole leaf on her. Her beauty was gone: she was all but killed, and had only life enough to weep over her folly, while the tears stood like dew-drops on the tattered leaves.

'Alas! I didn't think one caterpillar would ruin me.'

One sin indulged has ruined many a boy and girl. This is an old story, but a true lesson.

A STRAIGHT LINE.

Robbie was working away at his drawing lesson. Presently the teacher came around to see what progress he was making.

'Look here, Robbie,' she said, 'that line isn't

straight.'

'No, it isn't quite straight, I know,' answered Robbie, 'but I can fix that up later.'

'A straight line never needs straightening,' said the teacher quietly, as she turned away to look at the work of another scholar.

That simple remark which the teacher made set Robbie to thinking. 'A straight line never needs straightening.' How much better, then, to make the line straight rather than to draw a crooked line, which would have to be straightened afterward! Besides, a line that has been partly rubbed out and then made straight never looks quite so well as a line which is drawn perfectly true and straight the first time. So Robbie made up his mind that hereafter he would try to draw the straight lines straight the first time.

A thing that has been done right does not need to be done over again. When we speak the truth we do not have to stop to correct what we have said. Let us try to do and say things in the right way the first time, and we shall find that life is easier, and we shall make far better progress than when we do or say the wrong thing first. Let us always remember that a 'straight line never needs straightening.'

A DOUBTFUL TESTIMONIAL.

'How do you like your typewriter?' asked a salesman of one of his customers.

'It's most satisfactory!' was the reply. 'I wonder how I ever got along without it!'

'That's fine! Would you be willing to give me a little testimonial to that effect?'

'Why, certainly I will,' and according to *Everybody's Magazine*, he pounded out the following:

'After Using three automatic Back-action type writer for three emonths and Over. I unhesitatingly pronounce it pronounce it to be all ad even more than thee Manufacturs claim? for it. During the time been in our possessio e. i, th ree monthz! id has more th an paid for itSelf in the Saving of time and labrr?' John I Smith.'

TRAINING A COOK.

An Irish servant is, of all people in the world, the most anxious to please, and she even desires to do exactly as she is told, even when the commands laid on her are unreasonable. In *The Lighter Side of Irish Life*, Mr. G. A. Birmingham gives an amusing instance of this trait.

A young housekeeper once undertook to train a cook. One day, it happened that there were whiting for dinner. She explained carefully the proper way of cooking whiting, and, with a view to achieving elegance in the serving of the dish, added that these particular fish are usually sent up to table with their tails in their mouths.

The fish appeared on the dinner table, not seductively curled after the pleasant habit of whiting, but lying rigidly straight on the dish. Each of them, however, had its tail cut off and neatly inserted into its mouth. The inexperienced cook had most conscientiously obeyed what must have struck her as a merely vexatious order.

BRAVE AND TENDER.

Mrs. Jones bought a chicken at the family butcher shop, and after embellishing it with bread crumbs, celery, cranberry sauce, and other glad things, she proudly set it before the head of the family.

'What is the matter, John?' asked the young wife, with an anxious look, as hubby laboriously carved the bird and began to apply it to his appetite. 'Isn't the chicken all right?'

'Why, yes; I guess he is all right, dear,' was the hesitating response of father. 'But I fear he was a very great coward.'

'A great coward!' returned the perplexed wife. 'What do you mean?'

'Don't they say, Mary,' smilingly rejoined the old man, 'that the bravest are always the tenderest?'

CURRAN'S MISTAKE.

It was difficult to subdue the high spirits of John Philpot Curran, the Irish lawyer and wit. Indeed, many of his most brilliant witticisms were uttered in the staid and somewhat musty atmosphere of the courtroom.

On one occasion, when Curran was making an elaborate argument in chancery, Lord Clare brought a large Newfoundland dog upon the bench with him, and during the progress of the argument he paid much more attention to the dog than to the barrister. Gradually the Chancellor lost all regard for even ordinary courtesy; in the most important part of the case he turned himself quite aside, and began to fondle the animal. Curran stopped at once.

'Go on, Mr. Curran, go on,' said Lord Clare.

'I beg a thousand pardons, my Lord,' replied the wit, 'I took it for granted that your Lordship was employed in consultation.'

FORGOTTEN HER WINGS.

At a fancy-dress ball for children a policeman stationed at the door was instructed not to admit any adult. An excited woman came running up to the door and demanded admission.

'I'm sorry, mum,' replied the policeman, 'but I can't let any one in but children.'

'But my child is dressed as a butterfly,' exclaimed the woman, 'and has forgotten her wings.'

'Can't help it,' replied the policeman, 'orders is orders: you'll have to let her go as a caterpillar.'

THE THREE STAGES.

'Yes,' said the amateur tenor, 'I once received a high compliment from a very great musician. I was singing on board a New York liner, but without accompaniment, for accompanists can never keep time with me, you know.'

'What did the musician say?'

'He said—and these were his very words—"When I saw you begin to sing without accompaniment I was surprised; when I heard you I was amazed; but when you sat down I was delighted!"'

ODDITIES OF THE NUMBER NINE.

There are some curious facts and fancies connected with numbers. The number 9 is, perhaps, the first as regards such experiments, although number 7 is more prominent in literature and history. When you once use it you can't get rid of it. It will turn up again, no matter what you do to put it 'down and out' (says an exchange). All through the multiplication table the product of 9 comes to 9. No matter what you multiply with or how many times you repeat or change the figures, the result is always the same.

For instance, twice 9=18; add 8 and 1, and you have 9. Three times 9=27; 2 and 7 make 9 again. Go on until you try eleven times 9—99. This seems to bring an exception. But add the digits—9 and 9 make 18; and again, 1 and 8 make 9. Go on to an indefinite extent and the thing continues. Take any number at random. For example, 450 times 9=4050, and the digits, added, make 9 once more. Take 6000 times 9=54,000, and again you have 5 and 4 make 9.

Take any row of figures, reverse the order, and subtract the less from the greater—the total will certainly be always 9 or a multiple of 9. For example, take 5071—1705 plus 3366. Add these digits and you have 18, and 1 and 8 make the familiar 9. You have the same result, no matter how you raise the numbers by squares and cubes.