

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- June 20, Sunday.—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost
 „ 21, Monday.—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.
 „ 22, Tuesday.—St. Paulinus, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 23, Wednesday.—Vigil of the Feast of St. John the Baptist.
 „ 24, Thursday.—St. John the Baptist.
 „ 25, Friday.—St. William, Abbot.
 „ 26, Saturday.—SS John and Paul, Martyrs.

St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.

St. Aloysius belonged to a noble family of Lombardy. Through the tender care of his virtuous mother, he attained even in childhood a high degree of spiritual perfection. He has been designated by the Holy See as special patron of young persons, to whom he has left an example of all the virtues, but particularly of spotless purity, rigorous mortification, and profound humility. He died in Rome, in 1591, of an illness contracted while attending the sick during a malignant pestilence.

St. William, Abbot.

St. William, a native of northern Italy, inspired with the desire of leading a penitential life, retired to a lonely spot named Monte Vergine, near Benevento. Having been followed by many persons desirous of placing their souls under his guidance, he established a religious congregation, which was afterwards united to the Benedictine Order. St. William died in 1142.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

A VISIT TO THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

In this quiet evening hour

When the twilight shades appear,

When the Angel Gabriel's Ave

Fills the hearts of men with cheer:

Ere the last sweet tones forever

Fade away from mortal ear,

Come I to Thee, sweetest Jesus,

To Thy lowly dwelling here.

Here unto Thy presence holy,

Heart of Jesus, bring I Thee

All my little cares and troubles,

Knowing Thou wilt list to me.

For I have Thy promise sacred,

For I hear Thy words so blest:

'Come to Me all ye that labor,

And by burdens are oppressed.'

Then to pray for all my loved ones,

For the friends so dear to me,

And for those who, now unfaithful,

Walk in paths afar from Thee.

Sweetest Jesus, fast the moments

Pass into eternity,

'Bless us all' is my petition

As I say 'Good-night' to Thee.

It is a good rule to be deaf when a slanderer begins to talk.

Envy is blind, and can only disparage the virtues of others.

Every man's life is a visible expression of what he thinks about God.

Success is utter failure if achieved by the sacrifice of moral principles.

There is only one sort of shabbiness that matters—a shabbiness of the soul.

Happiness is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting a few drops on yourself.

Christianity has been too often in what seemed deadly peril that we should fear for any new trial now.

The Storyteller

HER ATONEMENT

It was not until Mrs. Bradley, dressing for dinner, discovered the five dollar bill in her jewel case that the first intimation of what she had done crept upon her with overwhelming force.

'Neva,' she gasped, turning to the maid, 'what—what did you give that woman who asked for the charity money?'

'The bills, madam, that were lying there,' pointing to the table.

'The—roll of bills?'

'Yes, madam. You said to get the money that was on your dressing-table and give it to the woman, and as there were only those bills—'

'Yes, yes, of course,' hastily interposed her mistress. 'I—I—' it would not do for even the maid to know of the mistake as yet. 'I—had forgotten. Yes, of course. You did quite right. And now you may go, Neva. I'll ring if I need you.'

'The—roll—of bills! All that money!' she cried when she was alone. 'How stupid of me to forget that I had left it there. I was so sure that only a five dollar bill was in sight that I felt perfectly safe in sending Neva up for the money. Rob will ask why I didn't look at it before it was given, but why should I when I was so sure about it—and how could I when we were playing bridge! As though one could think of bridge and anything else at the same time!'

She frowned as she recalled the incident of the afternoon.

'I was already disturbed enough at Mrs. Jeffrey's late arrival—hateful creature that she is, anyhow? She either comes here late or then she doesn't come at all. One never knows which she is going to do. And then coming as she did to-day—like as not to secure a more effective entrance in her new gown—just when we had commenced to play. To be obliged to rearrange the table was sufficiently annoying without that pesky individual, whoever she was, coming just then for that contribution for the orphan asylum. And men are apt to be so unreasonable,' she complained to herself, 'that Rob won't understand that we had just commenced to play for the second time when the woman came, and that I could not disturb or interrupt the game—it isn't done. And I'll have to explain that, believing I had only five dollars on the dressing table, I had sent Neva up for it, and had told her to give it to the young woman as I was too busy to see her. Indeed, as it was, some of the ladies were impatient enough while Neva announced the woman's errand. Mrs. Clarke is such a bore, anyhow. She appeared to think I was to blame even for that brief interruption. But oh, what foolish vanity that kept me from stating the amount that was to be given! And I wouldn't have done such a reckless thing either,' she cried in remorse, 'if Mrs. Jeffrey had not been here. That woman gets on my nerves. Little enough, though, does she ever give to any charity!'

She clasped her hands in despair. 'What will Rob say? I cannot ask him for more money—and I do so want that bit of tapestry!' and she rose from the low chair disconsolately. Then as the thought of meeting her husband at the dinner table came to her, she decided quickly. 'I have it! I shall not tell Rob at all. The mischief is done now, and I can't remedy it. The contribution is already recorded and I can't ask it back. Rob might not understand the extenuating circumstances as I think I do so he shall not know.' And removing all the traces of her recent agitation, she descended to dinner serene of face at least, whatever may have been the state of her mind.

A few days later as she entered Mrs. Clarke's drawing-room she was surprised to find that her donation to charity was the subject of discussion. Her blunder then was to pursue her even here.

'We are just speaking of you,' said the hostess.

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'Yes,' exclaimed another enthusiastic guest, 'and to think how hopelessly small our contributions look beside it. But I just simply can't afford it. Professor Bourget's dancing lessons, you know, are almost prohibitive in price, and I must have several new gowns before the end of the season, and I want to get'—

'Oh, Marian,' interrupted Mrs. Jeffrey, 'you tell that little fiction of your poverty so frequently that after a while you will believe it is true. It is the more amusing when one remembers that your name usually heads the lists of contributors to our pet charities. Although,' she added, with an almost imperceptible stiffening of manner as she addressed Mrs. Bradley, 'I understand, Helen, that you have set a new standard this year. In my own case I usually prefer to distribute the amount among several worthy charities. It seems less noticeable than when the entire amount is given to one institution. But of course each must follow her own ideas in the matter. You have certainly succeeded in making yourself the most talked about member of the club. Verily,' she laughed, 'you have already had your reward.'

'To be discussed was not my desire, Margaret, nor was I seeking any special reward,' responded Mrs. Bradley, without a trace of the resentment that was burning within her. 'Neither had I any intention of establishing a precedent even for myself. The fact that I gave more this year than usual'—

'Was just because you are a dear generous soul,' laughed the hostess.

'Or because the appeal was made at the psychological moment,' murmured Mrs. Jeffrey.

Mrs. Bradley winced. If they but knew how true the chance guess was! And she had just been on the point of explaining the mistake and renouncing the unmerited praise of her friends. But not now. Mrs. Jeffrey's remark discouraged such an admission.

'I won't tell the truth now,' she decided. 'The money was mine. I gave it away. It is right that I should get credit for it. Mrs. Jeffrey had not given any yet and will probably have some very good reason to offer as to why she should not.'

'And to think,' Marion Spencer was saying, 'to think that you made so light of it that day. I remember the cool tone in which you directed Neva to get the money. I wish I could dispose of sums of money as unconcernedly as you can. I am afraid I would want everyone right there to know how very generous I was, and to say nice things to me. You must have wonderful self-control, Helen.'

Mrs. Bradley could laugh and adroitly change the subject there, but it was not so simple a matter at dinner that evening when her husband said with evident approval: 'That was a generous thing to do, Helen. St. Joseph's are in special need of funds at present, I understand—some necessary improvements or something—and you do not know how pleased I was to-day and how proud of you when I learned what you had done. Sometimes I have been afraid of these card and dancing clubs, these tea dances and theatre parties, with this eternal question of dress, would destroy all of those finer qualities that were your best possession. So many women are becoming such frivolous, irresponsible creatures with not a thought beyond pleasure and dress. I am ashamed to remember that I thought you wanted that money for some useless bit of furniture, bric-a-brac, or gowns. It was especially generous of you because as I told you then, that new deal I am trying to put through will take every available dollar I can get for some time. So it will mean scraping along on your regular allowance, and you know that never seems to cover any extras. I should think you would have wanted to keep back some of it. It makes me feel quite unworthy of you, dear.'

'Don't say that, Rob. It was really your money, you see. And I didn't really'—

'None of that,' laughed he. 'You can't put the credit on my shoulders. I am only sorry that I cannot replace even a small part of it. But perhaps it is just as well since any help from me would detract

that much from the pleasure you derive in having given it.'

Well, she could not tell Rob either. That was clear. His praise was sweet, and after all, she had given the money. Yes, she was probably entitled to credit. And so for the remainder of the evening she felt quite satisfied with herself. She was beginning to long again for the things she would have bought with the money, however, and remorse and chagrin insisted upon disturbing her self-complacency. It was exasperating, too, that she could not shake off the conviction that she had not been strictly honest in the affair. Would she have explained that afternoon had Mrs. Jeffrey not thwarted her intention by premature assumptions? Would she have told the truth to her husband had he not introduced the subject by praising her and by refusing to accept credit for the money? She could not answer these satisfactorily, but over and above every other consideration, a voice seemed to be whispering:

'You are not honest. You really gave but five dollars. You are insincere. You are a Pharisee. There is no merit whatever attached to that gift. You did not give it with a good intention. Are you willing to remain a hypocrite and to receive the thanks of the Sisters and the prayers of the orphans? Can you be satisfied to receive these acknowledgments and benefits under the false pretences?'

She tried to tell herself that she had too tyrannical a conscience, too strict a sense of honor. And then she realised that it was not so much a question of conscience as one of loyalty to principles that had taken new values since she had been invested in them by her friends and her husband.

'I must,' she suddenly resolved, 'be worthy of all that has been attributed to me by others. I must be worthy of my own self-respect. It need not matter to me how other women would act under similar circumstances. Perhaps they would do better than I am doing. At any rate I am determined to take only the credit that is due me. But,' and she hesitated in sudden alarm, 'surely setting it right cannot mean that I am to confess my mistake and the causes that led to it! Oh, no, that humiliation is not demanded of me. There must be some alternative.'

She sat long, meditating, in her room that night. And finally she found one way one. She must give an equivalent sum anonymously. It would mean deprivations, self-denials, sacrifices—and these were not pleasant to contemplate. And no one must know—not even Rob. He had placed her on a pedestal. He had not known how unstable it was so she must strengthen and secure its permanency without his knowledge. And Mrs. Jeffrey and others need never know. For a few days perhaps there would be many conjectures as to the donor's identity, and then the matter would be forgotten. There were many public-spirited citizens who might give and then for personal reasons not want their names known. Yes, it was the safest and most satisfying solution of her disconcerting problem. Cost what it might in personal discomfort, she would at least have voluntarily given the credited donation, and her mind would be at peace.

It was several months before the amount was made up, and it was with a sigh of relief and a consciousness of an unpleasant duty well done that the money was sent anonymously to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

Public acknowledgment was made in the newspapers and editorial comment suggested that the donor was faithfully fulfilling the scriptural injunction of not letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth, and adding that the final reward of the benefactor would be the greater because there had been sought no personal recognition. Mrs. Bradley congratulated herself on having so successfully accomplished so difficult a task. She wished, however, that the newspaper had not so emphasised the merit of anonymous giving as it seemed to reflect on the prominence given to her first offering.

She admitted, however, in the secrecy of her own thoughts that since she had permitted the situation to disturb her so much, it would have been easier as well

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BEST & GOES FARTHEST

as more honest to have told the truth in the first place. The victory over herself would have been greater, she could have lightly accepted the amused sympathy of friends, the incident would have been forgotten by this time, and she would have been spared those months of aggressive and oppressive economy. But it was all settled now. And there was just a little vanity in the reflection that she had earned the right to have her name head the list. It was a sort of victory, after all, and it was also a pleasant little triumph over her social rival, Mrs. Jeffrey—a triumph she could now fully enjoy. So it was with a sense of elation that she dressed for Mrs. Spencer's reception, and with an unusual degree of self-confidence and self-congratulation that she greeted her hostess—but what was Marion Spencer saying. Surely she had not heard aright?

Mrs. Spencer had not noticed her confusion. And after the first shock, Mrs. Bradley realised the import of what her friend was telling:

'And wasn't it lovely of her to send it in that way? What vain creatures we were to tack our names on to ours! Indeed, it makes me quite ashamed of myself when I think of what Margaret Jeffrey has done,' added Marion.

'Does she did she say she sent it?' asked Mrs. Bradley whose broken tones were attributed to the general surprise felt by everybody present.

'No, indeed. And that is so splendid a trait, isn't it? But she is coming this way now,' as Mrs. Jeffrey made her way through chatting groups to where the two women stood.

'I was just telling Helen,' explained Mrs. Spencer, 'what a surprise you gave us all. To think that all the time that we were discussing our charity funds you never once hinted that you were going to do anything like that. I noticed that your name was not on the list, but I thought you had probably given more to some other cause this winter and so had deserted poor St. Joseph's.' As a matter of fact Marion Spencer had thought nothing of the kind, having early decided that Margaret Jeffrey intended to decline all appeals as she so often did under the pretence of giving to private charity which must remain unknown. But Marion was now reproaching herself for her rash judgment.

'Desert poor St. Joseph's?' laughed Mrs. Jeffrey easily. 'I would like to give to all the orphan asylums if I could.'

'But'—stammered poor Helen, 'do I understand that you admit that you are the anonymous donor?'

'Oh, dear, no,' exclaimed the jubilant lady, secretly pleased that Helen's honors were being divided, 'I admit nothing. That would not do, under the circumstances. It is true that my name does not often appear on a list of contributors who give large sums. I have special reasons for that, and then, too, I always believed that ideal alms giving should be done anonymously, but'

'Yes, yes,' interrupted Helen, almost irritably, 'but if you do not admit it, why do they say you gave it? Surely, you must have—'

'My dear Helen, don't look so perplexed about'—

'I confess I am perplexed,' replied Helen slowly. 'You say you did not admit it, yet everyone here seems to accept this version of the giver's identity. Do you, then, deny sending it?'

'Deny it?' queried Mrs. Jeffrey with rising color. 'Deny it? Why, no. You see, I can't very well do that. And isn't it strange that you should be the only one who has thus questioned me? Perhaps because the offerings of the others were smaller, and that it did not therefore affect them so much. Is that it?' and she smiled indulgently.

'Not at all,' answered Helen. 'I supposed that having been given anon'—

'Exactly,' agreed Mrs. Jeffrey. 'You see the Sisters received it. My name was not on their list, and I am afraid that I inadvertently said something—and—well, really it was only natural I suppose—I—I should have known—but—really, you know, I shouldn't discuss it at all. It isn't just the proper thing to do under the circumstances, is it?'

'I am afraid not,' weakly responded Helen.

'Isn't Margaret Jeffrey wonderful, Helen,' exclaimed Marion a few moments later, when Mrs. Jeffrey had joined another group of admirers. 'To think how we've misjudged her! She is really the most charitable of us all, isn't she?'

'It was a generous gift,' replied the discomfited Mrs. Bradley.

And later Robert Bradley added another pang to his wife's silent anguish.

'Do you know, Helen,' he said that evening, 'that I am afraid you have misunderstood Mrs. Jeffrey. It is easy to misjudge. She must be rather good-hearted after all, if she is the anonymous benefactor. Jack Spencer told me on the way home. It is true?'

'Her friends say so, and she does not deny it,' admitted his wife.

'What's the matter, dear?' he inquired with smiling raillery.

'Nothing.'

'Don't feel so disturbed about it. She didn't really give more than you did, you know, only she was shrewd enough to add to its apparent value by not openly giving her name. She seems to have managed to have it made known, though. Trust a woman like Mrs. Jeffrey for that,' but he modified his last statement almost immediately. 'But perhaps she didn't give her name at all.'

'Perhaps she didn't give the money, either,' retorted Helen.

'Oh, Helen, don't say that! I suppose that Mrs. Jeffrey feels that she has scored a point, but what of it? It isn't like you to withhold your approval of good traits even in otherwise undesirable people. And I am sorry that your prejudice against her makes you so unjust. I am a little disappointed.'

There was no reply.

'Well, perhaps I don't exactly mean that,' said he comfortingly, and I would be willing to wager any amount of money if I had it, Helen, that the same Mrs. Jeffrey did not practise any self-denials nor economies in order to contribute to that fund.'

'I am sure she did not,' replied Helen emphatically.

'And I imagine there was a chair or a vase or something that you had to do without for a week or two at the time you gave not your tithe, but your all—wasn't there?'

'Yes,' and the tone was reminiscent of hidden things. He could not know how big a price she had paid to have the right to claim the gift as her very own. She had not forfeited that right but the victory seemed less desirable now that she had made it possible for someone else—and that someone else Mrs. Jeffrey—to share, undeservedly, the place that was hers alone. Was it a victory even over her own selfish vanity?

And then her husband's voice broke in upon her thoughts. She had not been listening, so absorbed was she in her own memories, but now he was saying:

'And therefore, while I don't pretend to understand the intricate relationship between meritorious giving and social prestige, it seems to me that you win, after all. Don't you?'

He waited for her answer.

'I wish I knew,' came the enigmatic reply. *The Magnificent.*

CORRECTING MRS. SIMS

From the day that the Simses moved into the corner house on Stuyvesant place, Mrs. Sims was the subject of lively speculation in the little street. Later, when the street found out how the corner house was run, she became the object of indignant wonder. But when Mrs. Billy Keenan, out of the overflowing goodness of her heart, decided that it was the duty of the street to correct her ways, Mrs. Sims absorbed all their attention.

Her ways surely needed correcting, for Mrs. Sims, leaving her youthful daughters to run the house, 'gadded.' Morning, noon, or afternoon, various residents of the neighborhood were continually meeting her



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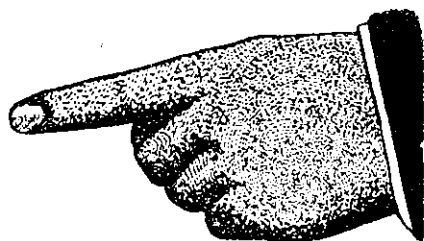
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in different parts of the city or its surroundings. She gadded in a modest street dress; her manner was always engaging. She was medium in size, and except for her smile, which was extremely winning, and for her eyes, which were noticeably penetrating, she was medium in appearance. The street exasperated itself by liking her in spite of her supreme failing.

'We can make room for one more in the club,' argued Mrs. Billy enthusiastically, 'and that will give us a chance at her!'

The club had no name except 'the club,' and only one qualification for membership: residence on the street.

'But we have never taken in the corner houses,' objected Mrs. Kay. 'We have always considered that they belonged to the other streets.'

'For the sake of arousing Mrs. Sims and getting her to do things, let's invite her,' urged Mrs. Billy.

As usual, Mrs. Billy prevailed. It was hard for any one, even Mr. William Keenan himself, to resist her.

'You see, Billy,' she explained to him, 'it's this way. One of the laws of the club is that every member shall teach something that she knows to every other member. Now in this way we hope to get Mrs. Sims so interested in housework, and sewing, and hat making, and basket manufacture, and cooking that she'll stay at home, at least two or three hours a day, and give those overworked daughters of hers a chance to get out more and do the things that other girls do.'

'Perhaps,' suggested Billy, 'she is out doing the marketing.'

'Marketing!' exclaimed Mrs. Billy, scornfully. 'Belle Sims does that. She told me so herself.'

Billy offered no more explanations, but began to whistle, while Mrs. Billy and Mrs. Kay prepared to call at the corner house for the purpose of inviting its mistress to join the club.

'It's not likely we'll find her in,' remarked Mrs. Kay, on the doorsteps of the Sims house. 'Mrs. Dayton met her over in Alexandria this morning.'

'Alexandria! How does poor Mr. Sims manage to pay her car fare, besides buying food and things for that family!'

Mr. Sims, to whose name the street had prefixed the pitying adjective on account of Mrs. Sims, was employed in the Patent Office. He received the smallest salary on the street and had the largest family; hence came the prevailing idea that his wife's place was in the house, making both ends meet by careful management and arduous labor.

At present, however, Mrs. Sims was at home. So were all other Simses. Mr. Sims sat with his feet on the corner couch, reading the newspaper. The couch looked as if it had been used as a foot-rest before.

'Poor man!' thought Mrs. Billy. 'He probably gets so discouraged he doesn't care.'

Behind him his seven-year old son trod vigorously on the pedals of a 'player piano.' In the kitchen a medley of voices rose amid the banging of dishes. From the basement came the sounds of a joyful boyish riot. In the midst of the confusion Mrs. Sims sat in the bay window, rocking placidly with her hands folded in her lap.

As soon as Mrs. Billy could be heard, she explained about the club. 'We meet at each other's homes,' she said, 'at one o'clock on Tuesdays, and we each take in a covered dish some article of food that she has made herself.' Here she paused significantly. 'Then after luncheon, we sit round and talk and work, and teach each other ways to do things.'

Mrs. Sims listened interestedly, and said she should be very glad to join the club.

'Billy, I believe we can get at her if we are patient!' Mrs. Billy cried joyfully, as she burst into her own house. 'But poor Mr. Sims.' She paused abruptly. Billy was brushing off the couch in much haste; it bore two dusty shoe prints. Mrs. Billy did not finish her comments on 'poor Mr. Sims.'

The following Tuesday the club met at the home of Mrs. Hone. Promptly at 1 o'clock the new member appeared, bearing a covered dish that contained a salad

made by her eldest daughter, but she brought with her neither needle nor crochet hook. The club were that week engaged in collar making. Linen thread and narrow lace, Battenberg and ribbons, beads and edgings were all pressed into service to fashion attractive neckwear.

Mrs. Billy sat down beside the new member, prepared to use tact, diplomacy, and persuasion. 'I learned to make the loveliest collar for a coat the other day,' she began, as her nimble fingers drove a crochet hook in and out of a delicate web. 'It would add such an air of distinction to that blue suit of yours. The shape just fits the collar of that coat. Don't you want to learn how to make one?'

The club held its breath while Mrs. Sims consented. The hostess produced a crochet hook, Mrs. Billy lent the material, and the club breathed its deep gratification. Mrs. Sims's neglected education had begun at last.

'And she learns so quickly,' Mrs. Billy told Billy that night. 'None of us ever picked out a stitch as fast as she did. Now if—' Mrs. Billy's voice, which had died away in the direction of the kitchen, rose again sharply: 'Billy, come here! That meat man has sent us bone surrounded by a little meat, and charged us for a pound of steak! Poor Mr. Sims! Think of paying for bone enough to supply eight people! But we have hopes of arousing Mrs. Sims.'

In order to freshen those hopes, Mrs. Billy took her crocheting and ran over to the corner house Wednesday afternoon. On the street she met Mrs. Kay.

'I haven't seen her out to-day,' said Mrs. Billy, 'and I'm going in to learn how the collar is coming on.'

It was 'coming on' nicely in the hands of Mrs. Sims's second daughter. 'Mother has been down town all day,' the daughter informed Mrs. Billy, as she frowned at a knot in her thread.

'The poor girl looked actually cross,' Mrs. Billy said to Billy that night, 'and I don't blame her. She was not only making her mother's collar, but taking care of the youngest Sims.'

The mother of the big family appeared at the club the following Tuesday with the new collar lending distinction to her blue coat. She bore a triumph in cookery prepared by her third daughter, a mere child. But she came cheerfully unencumbered with any work or any implements or material out of which to manufacture work.

Mrs. Kay, the hostess, took her in hand this time. Mrs. Kay's forte was basket making. Every article in her home that could be put into a basket was so accommodated, from the bread to the cat. Mrs. Sims learned to make a basket with the same ease and nimbleness that she had shown in collar making, and the next morning was seen as late as ten sitting in the bay window of the corner house.

'She was looking down and making her hands go,' Mrs. Kay reported eagerly at Mrs. Billy's back door. 'I shouldn't be surprised if, when she realises how we all do things, she'll stay at home and work also.'

Both young women nodded in conscious pride, and Mrs. Billy went back to her own bay window, where she was wrestling with the bills sent that morning by the 'butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker.' Every bill seemed too large by several items. Tapping her nose with the pencil, she chanced to look up in time to see Mrs. Sims, fresh and placid and unhurried, on her way to the car.

'O that woman!' cried Mrs. Billy.

An hour later the second Sims girl was observed in the bay window of the corner house busily shaping a basket!

'I do declare,' Mrs. Billy told Billy when the club had been wrestling with Mrs. Sims for several weeks, 'we're at our wit's ends. Everything we teach her she picks up so quickly and then calmly passes on to the girls, and they have too much to do already. We're afraid that if we keep on teaching her things she may pass some of 'em on to poor Mr. Sims!'

Billy stopped in the middle of the room and looked at Mrs. Billy thoughtfully. Then he made a surprising suggestion: 'Why don't you ask Mrs. Sims to turn

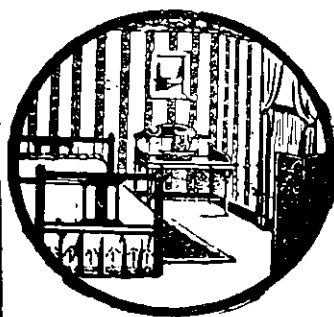


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teacher herself? Why don't you get her to tell you folks how to do something?"

Mrs. Billy sat up with a jerk. Her eyes widened and her cheeks reddened. "Why, Billy, what a good idea—and you had it!"

"Thanks awfully!" said Billy, with a bow.

"That would put her on her mettle," said Mrs. Billy. "She'd have to learn something. Why, Billy, the more I think about it the better I like the idea! It has never occurred to any of us that she could teach us anything!"

The club, interviewed individually, hailed the idea with some faith but more derision, and Mrs. Billy was deputed to suggest to Mrs. Sims in a delicate way that it was her turn to benefit the other club members.

Tuesday and the time set for the usual covered-dish luncheon rolled round again before Mrs. Billy could find Mrs. Sims at home. The other club members had all assembled at Mrs. Jordan's, and were watching as their delegate, cool and collected, in her white pique dress, mounted the steps of the corner house.

Some moments later she emerged, looking altogether different. Her face was warm and her manner curiously agitated. Her hat rode unheeded on the top of one pink ear.

"Quick!" she panted as soon as the hall door of the Jordan house closed behind her. "I must tell you before she comes, so you won't be as dazed as I am. She thinks we have known all along what her business is—"

"Business!" interrupted a dozen voices.

Mrs. Billy fought for breath. "Yes, business! She does the marketing for twenty families in this city, and plans all the meals for some of 'em. Wealthy families, you know, some of the legations, and—and like that; and she'll teach us—here she comes—we'll all need notebooks and more brains than we've ever used in this club!"

Mrs. Billy's voice died away as Mrs. Sims entered. She bore a covered dish of muffins made by her oldest daughter, and apologised for being late. "I was bargaining with a poultry raiser from the northern part of the State, and couldn't get away earlier," she explained.

A few hours later Mrs. Billy sat limply down on the arm of Billy's chair. Her self-appreciation was at low ebb. She held a sheet of paper close to Billy's eyes—too close for him to see its contents of addresses and figures, while she discoursed on the events of the afternoon.

"Think of it, Billy. She says we've been so lovely to her that she wants to teach us how to buy, and what to buy, and what not to buy, and all those things that she has made a study of for years. O dear, I never felt so ignorant in my life! I don't know anything about the very foundations of my business as a house-keeper, the raw material side, and Mrs. Sims will teach me—us, all of us. She says we can come to her at any time, and that we can go with her whenever she buys—and it all came out in such a lovely way that she looks at us as nice, well-meaning children, and she's been longing to teach us for some time. O Billy, she pays her daughters a regular salary, and it makes them want to help in the house before they're really old enough."

Billy's twinkling eyes looked over Mrs. Billy's sunny head and descried a man going down the street. Billy's voice was mischievous.

"There goes p-o-o-r Mr. Sims. By the way, dear, he told me to-day he had bought the corner house because his wife is so much in love with this neighborhood—says she never lived in a place before where there was so little gossip and so much kindness floating around." *Youth's Companion.*

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'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

(A Weekly Instruction specially written for the N.Z. TABLET by GHIMEL.)

INDULGENCES.

Cardinal Newman once had occasion to investigate a story to the effect that on the door of the Church of St. Gudule, Brussels, one could read a list of sins with the price for having them forgiven. There was indeed a list, and a list of prices, but the prices were for the use of chairs in the church. As great an exhibition of ignorance has lately been given (if report be true) by a high-placed lecturer. The subject-matter was the hoary old one of Indulgences, and the lecturer informed his audience that an indulgence was a permission to commit sin. Let us explain for the forty-second millionth time what our penny catechism teaches in this matter.

An indulgence is not the remission of sin at all. We hold that sin is taken away by the infusion of sanctifying grace in or at least in connection with the sacrament of Penance. An indulgence, however, is given outside this sacrament. I might easily gain heaps of indulgences though I had not been to confession for fifty years.

It is not a remission of venial sin. Venial sin may be taken away by the sacrament of Penance, and with that an indulgence has nothing to do. Or, it may be taken away outside that sacrament, but then he who has sinned must have some measure of hatred for his fault: when he does his part, God alone intervenes and directly takes away the guilt. An indulgence comes directly from the Church.

Most emphatically an indulgence is not a permission to commit sin. Outside lunatic asylums, no Catholic could possibly hold such an idea: the expression of it sounds in Catholic ears like rank blasphemy, and it is time we had a rest from the odious calumny. Catholics above all men in the world have too exalted an idea of God to imagine that He could possibly allow us to commit sin.

Nor is an indulgence even an easy way of obtaining forgiveness of past sins. It would be heretical for any Catholic to say so. The sacrament of Penance was set up in the world to forgive sins: an indulgence has nothing whatever to do with that matter.

An indulgence, then, is the remission not of sin (let us repeat it for the last time), but of the whole or part of the temporal punishment due after the sin has itself been forgiven. The Church grants indulgences, but it does so by making use of the overflowing merits of Christ and His saints. And what the Church does here below, God, its Founder, ratifies in heaven.

To explain a little: Take the case of one who commits a grievous sin. That sin at once involves the withdrawal of grace from his soul and exclusion from the love and friendship of God. This exclusion from God's love is the punishment for the sin, and if the person died in that state the punishment would become eternal. There surely ought not to be any difficulty in seeing that sin deserves punishment.

But now let the sin be forgiven owing to the sinner's change of heart. That forgiveness implies that the sinner is restored to God's favor. Is that to be the end of the whole transaction? Hardly. An earthly parent ordinarily punishes a disobedient child even when the disobedience is past and forgiven, for it is justly felt that the child will thereby become more sensible of its offence, and will make some satisfaction for it according to its powers. God Himself—so we read in our Scriptures forgave the very serious sin of our First Parents, and thereby removed the eternal punishment that otherwise would have fallen on them. Yet He still thought it wise to punish them—nay, it was part of His plan to punish us as well, who had in a sense nothing to do with that first sin. The greater punishment was removed at the bidding of God's gracious mercy, but the same sweet and wise mercy thought it well to inflict a less punishment. Our First Parents—and we, too—would thereby learn the much-

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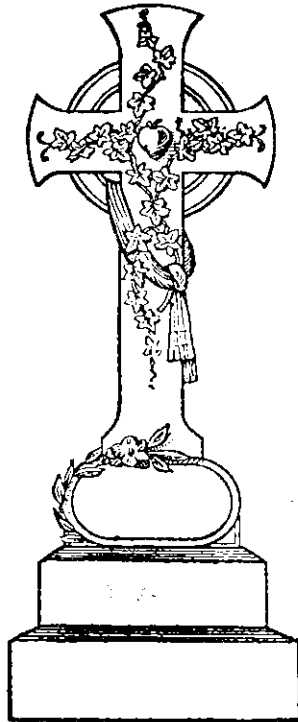
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needed lesson that we cannot offend God with impunity, and that if we do commit sin we should do something more than turn around and tell our Creator we are sorry—we should be prepared to make some satisfaction.

Now this is the principle underlying the whole scheme of indulgences. Sin is committed; then forgiven; but after the forgiveness it is only fit that the sinner should make some reparation in time.

What an indulgence has to do with this reparation shall be explained in another article.

THE IRISH MARTYRS

A TOUCHING RECORD.

By way of supplement to the Decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites on the Cause of the Irish Martyrs (says the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*), I may state that one of the most interesting publications of the day is the large volume of 1500 pages called the Summary of the evidence laid before the Sacred Congregation of Rites in favor of the Cause. It is in Latin, and is the result in its present form of the labors of six Roman advocates. The perusal of this mass of evidence, compiled over ten years ago by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, is very touching: for the circumstances of the deaths of those Archbishops, Bishops, priests, and lay folk who laid down their lives for the Faith, as well as the evidence given by witnesses examined under oath in Dublin, seem to bring us very near to the Penal Days. For five years it has served the Advocate of the Cause, Monsignor Salotti, as a mine from which he has drawn argument after argument in proof of the martyrdom of those champions of the Catholic Faith.

Let me give a synopsis of a work that lies before me, a work which may be called a summary of the Summary mentioned above, and which, consisting as it does of three parts, 820 pages, saves one the trouble of wading through 1500. It makes sad reading.

The first part of the work, covering 213 quarto pages, is the 'Informatio' compiled by Mgr. Salotti from the great Summary, and containing the names of the alleged martyrs and the arguments adduced in favor of their title to martyrdom. Before the eyes pass the persecutions of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Cromwell, William III., and Queen Anne. And through the pages march a grand galaxy of O'Briens, O'Hurleys, O'Devanys, Keatings, Lacey, Griffins, etc., to the gallows, to the block, to death by the sword. Well might the 'Informatio' open by declaring that Ireland 'by the incredible constancy of her people in the Faith (*incredibili incolarum constantia in fide*) was celebrated among the countries of Europe and merited to be known as the Island of Saints.'

The 'Disquisitio' of the Promoter of the Faith.

After this comes the second part, the 'Disquisitio' from Mgr. Verde, Promoter of the Faith (called some-

times 'the Devil's Advocate,' because it is his duty to throw obstacles in the way of Causes of Beatification or Canonisation), a work of 309 quarto pages in Latin. In this Mgr. Verde takes up the name of every person included in the long list of Irish martyrs and gives his opinion as to the claim of each to the martyr's crown. He points out that a case where the evidence adduced is weak cannot be taken as proving the Advocate's assertion, and at other times he quotes authors who strengthen the Advocate's contention. Writers of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries are quoted; some of them are eye-witnesses of the death of the Catholic whose case is under discussion; some of them people who merely took down accounts from those in a position to know the truth.

For instance, in the case of the execution of Cornelius O'Devany, Order of St. Francis, Bishop of Down and Connor, and of his companion, Patrick O'Loughran, a priest, a Father Conway, S.J., Rector of the Irish College, of Santiago, in the year 1612, gives an account of the martyrdom of this Bishop. And Father Conway then adds:

This brief account I obtained from some Fathers in Ireland and from one person who was present and saw with his own eyes that which happened and was one of the twelve who buried the remains of the martyr. He spoke to me of it in this college of Santiago, where he is now a student.

Not until the day when Rome raises to the honors of the altars, as we may well hope she will, those servants of God and champions of the faith, can we recognise at its full value all that Cardinal Moran's painstaking labors have done to preserve for us facts concerning the executions of the men and women whose names are given in the Decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. Time after time the testimony of his Eminence is quoted, both by the Advocate of the Cause of the Irish Martyrs and by his adversary, Mgr. Verde, Promoter of the faith.

The 'Responsio ad Disquisitionem.'

The reply of Mgr. Salotti, Advocate of the Cause of the Irish Martyrs, to Mgr. Verde, Promoter of the Faith, consists of 277 quarto pages. Again each name is patiently taken up, particularly that of anyone opposed by the Promoter of the Faith, and of the entire number—viz., 292 persons whose case has been discussed, seven divisions are made. Broadly speaking, the Advocate divides the whole number into those whose martyrdom may be taken as certain, those for whose case more evidence is necessary, those who died in prison and whose deaths have got to be proved to be the consequences of hardship suffered therein for the faith, and whose names Mgr. Salotti admits ought to be taken off the Catalogue of the Cause. Happily, of the last mentioned category there are only eleven.

Very shortly, as a result of the Decree, the entire mass of evidence will be returned to Dublin and his Grace the Archbishop will be asked to initiate the Apostolic Process, the second great step in the Cause.

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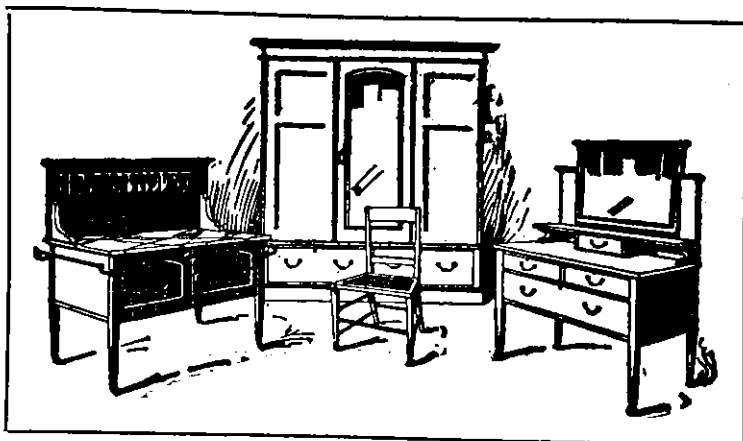


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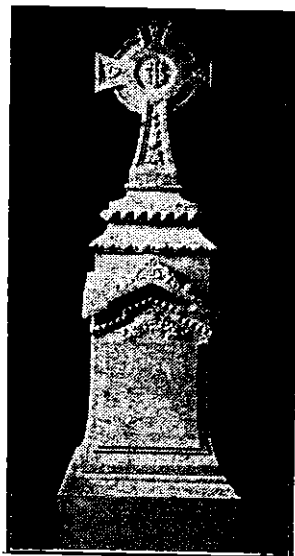
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IRELAND AND THE WAR

MR. JOHN DILLON ON RECRUITING.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., addressed a large gathering in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, on April 18. The meeting was organised by the Glasgow and District Branches of the United Irish League, and nearly five thousand were present. Mr. Dillon said it would be impertinence for him to appeal to his countrymen in Scotland to join the new armies, because no class of the community had contributed so many recruits in proportion as the Irish of Great Britain. In Scotland, 27,511 Irishmen or sons of Irishmen had joined the colors, in addition to 10,000 already serving. It took a keen political instinct for the Irish race at home and across the Atlantic to realise what their duty was in this hour. They had a long and bitter memory, but there came the call of duty. And what were the reasons why Ireland was bound to take her full share in the sacrifices and suffering of this terrific struggle? The first was that in honor she was bound. Ireland had pledged her honor that when her demands were granted England and her statesmen and people would find in Ireland a loyal and a faithful friend in the hour of danger. The British Government, relying on their honor and in spite of threats and enormous pressure, passed Home Rule, and was it to be said that they who had never broken a treaty or pledged word were now to set an example of perjured men and broken faith? Ireland had kept her word, and across the Atlantic too.

Mr. Dillon proceeded to say that there was a small but noisy faction who were opposed to their policy and who declared that now was the time to strike at it. These young men who criticised them were a rapidly dwindling few. Some of them preached the doctrine of neutrality in a struggle like the present, as if anybody under the flag of England could remain neutral. To be neutral was to be hostile or to be a coward. To-day, with the exception of the very small minority alluded to, Ireland was substantially heart and soul with the Allies in the present struggle.

Recruiting in Ireland.

Now it has been said (continued Mr. Dillon) that recruiting in Ireland has not been at all up to the mark amongst the Nationalists of the South, and I should like to say a few words on that subject. There are two reasons why recruiting has not been as great amongst Nationalists there as it has been amongst you here in Scotland and England. The first is, probably, well known to you, but, I am glad of this opportunity of stating it here in Glasgow, that Ireland has not got in the South, I should say, half the number of men of military age in proportion to its population that Scotland and England have got. That is the result of the enormous, steady drain of emigration, caused by the bad laws in the past. It has raised the proportion of old people and children to a wholly abnormal extent in Ireland. We were stating that fact in Parliament for thirty years and we were not believed. We were not believed in Parliament in the old days. What happened? The Old Age Pensions Act came along and I had, I must confess, a quiet laugh up my sleeve thinking of the eye-opener the Treasury would get when the Act came into operation. Ireland and Scotland have nearly the same population, Scotland a little more. Yet, we get £2,600,000 old age pensions, and you only get about £900,000 every year. The fact is, the south-west of Ireland has been turned into a reservoir of old men and women and young children. The second reason is that, no doubt, it took a little time to impress upon the people of Ireland, living in Ireland, particularly on the older people, what their duty was now. They had seen the blight of English rule on the country and into their hearts had entered a bitterness that it has taken a good deal of time and toil to mitigate and remove. When they were called on to send the remnant of young men left in the country to spill their blood defending England in her hour of trial, it did take a little time

to make them see the situation in the new light. But it has been done, and I can say here, with the utmost confidence, that Ireland, except the small minority to which I have alluded, is heart and soul with the Allies in this struggle. There is another consideration which is bitterly impressed upon my mind and which will appeal to you here in Glasgow—a city intimately connected with the highlands of Scotland. We know, without boasting, that the world never saw finer fighting material than the peasantry of Ireland: the fame of their deeds has been sung round the world and there is not a battlefield of Europe, and there is not an army of the Great Powers whose annals are not illustrated by the gallantry and the ability of the soldiers of Ireland. To-day, now that England has changed her policy and offered the right hand of fellowship to Ireland, we could raise, not 100,000, but 400,000, as easily as I address you, if it had not been for the famines and evictions and the clearances in Ireland.

Ireland's Great Tragedy.

What a tragedy has been enacted by the stupid and perverse statesmanship which wrought this on the fertile plains of Ireland and the valleys and the hills of Scotland. From the glens of Scotland were drawn those regiments which, at Waterloo and in the Peninsular War held their line shoulder to shoulder with the Irish, and Wellington himself was forced, in the House of Lords, to declare that if it had not been for his Irish Catholic soldiers and his Highlanders he never could have won his battle. Yet for eighty years after Waterloo the main occupation of British statesmanship was to exterminate and drive beyond the Atlantic the very stock and race which had been England's right arm in those great wars. Now I come to the last reason. That tragedy is past and if we cannot forget we are willing to forgive. I rejoice that the policy of England has totally changed and that she is trying, slowly and painfully, to repeople the plains of Meath, Mayo, and Roscommon.

A Recruiting Mistake.

The other reason why there has not been such good recruiting is a delicate subject and I shall not enter into details. For the first six months of this war recruiting was carried on in Ireland by the War Office, and those placed in control in Ireland by the War Office, in such a fashion that the conviction grew in our minds that the purpose of the authorities was to get as few Irish Nationalists into the army as possible so that certain powerful gentlemen connected with the War Office might be able at the end of the war to say, 'Look at those Irish, they gave us no help at all.' That is a very serious charge to make, but I believe it. I will not go into details because I do not want to stir up bitterness. But I am able to say that this is now altogether changed. Within the last weeks recruiting in Ireland has been placed in the hands of a civilian, a man of business capacity, and it is being placed on a business footing with the result it is going on like a house on fire. Most of you have read about the great reception given to the Irish Guards in Dublin and Cork, and one might ask why on earth were they not sent before. The Irish Guards you will remember when Mr. Redmond and I were coming out of Buckingham Palace after the Home Rule Conference broke out of their barracks in hundreds and cheered us to the very echo. That fact alone was calculated to bring home to the minds of every Nationalist that the King's uniform might cover a true Irishman. Therefore, if there had been any desire really to bring in the Nationalists of Ireland to the army, and they are worth bringing, the Irish Guards would have been sent over long ago and the whole system of recruiting would have been carried on from the first on the present lines. If that had been done I say, with the utmost confidence, that more than double the number of recruits would have been obtained in the south and west than have been obtained up to the present. However, it is never too late to mend, and inasmuch as our men get ready for the front a good deal faster than some others, I might allude to, I expect the recruits now joining will be in before the fight is over.

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Ireland and the War.

Mr. Redmond never encouraged the making of comparisons in this matter, nor did I. We were not the first to make comparisons, but when it comes to making them, I ask any one of you to take up your daily paper and read the casualty lists and you will know by the names on the casualty lists who is doing the fighting. If you want to find out what Ireland is doing for the Empire do not confine your attention to the lists of the Connaughts or the Leinsters or the Inniskillings or the Irish Guards. You will have to extend it to the Black Watch and Highland Light Infantry and many other brave Scottish regiments, and you will have to remember that the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Durhams and the Lancshires are almost half Irish.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT IN THE TRENCHES.

A lady in France, writing to a friend in Auckland, tells how the Blessed Sacrament was kept a whole day in the trenches in Northern France. 'The chaplain,' says the writer, 'had promised some men who had begged for the privilege to bring them Holy Communion, as only four were allowed to go at a time to hear Mass at a little distance. When he came several of the men were on duty, so he determined to leave the consecrated Hosts, so that a deacon-soldier might distribute them on the morrow. Hastily a little recess was dug in a sheltered place, lined with white linen, and closed in by a veil on which were pinned a scapular of the Sacred Heart and the Allies' colors. A crucifix was placed above it, and before it some ivy and a few candles. Then the chaplain placed the Sacred Hosts in this improvised tabernacle. The whole day our Blessed Lord received visitors: they came in groups of three and four to pray together. The watch was kept up during the night, and not for a moment was the sanctuary empty. At dawn the soldiers prepared the hut of the captain, who begged for the privilege of sweeping it himself. At 8 a.m. a procession was formed, led by the officers and men who were going to receive Holy Communion 18 in all. Then the deacon carried the Blessed Sacrament from the tiny recess to the hut, the regiment, which was only 100 yards away, keeping perfectly silent. Then Holy Communion was given, and each one returned to his post with *le Bon Dieu dans son cœur*.'

AT THE FRONT.

Mr. W. C. Perrin, of Melbourne, writes to us as follows:—'Amongst the names in our lamentably large casualty lists is that of L. Perrin, reported wounded, who is a grandson of the late Mr. J. F. Perrin, for many years editor of the *N.Z. Tablet*. He has a brother who is about to proceed to the front. I was brought up in Dunedin, and feel proud of the deeds of the New Zealand men and of the way in which they came through in their trying ordeal.'

SURGEON-MAJOR O'NEILL, D.S.O.

At the meeting of the Otago Hospital and Charitable Aid Board on Thursday evening recognition was made of the distinction which has been conferred on Dr. O'Neill by the British military authorities for gallantry in the field. This took the form of a resolution of congratulation, which was moved by the chairman (Mr. J. H. Walker) and seconded by Dr. Brown. This resolution reads as follows: 'That it is with the greatest pleasure that this board learns of the high honor which his Majesty the King has been pleased to bestow upon Surgeon-Major E. J. O'Neill by conferring upon him the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry and devotion to duty at the Dardanelles. Major O'Neill, in winning this distinction not only brings honor to himself and the force to which he belongs, but to New Zealand generally, and in particular to this city of Dunedin, of which he is a native: and, in view of Major

O'Neill's career being so intimately intermingled with the work of the Dunedin Hospital, opportunity be taken of expressing the board's appreciation of the recognition of Major O'Neill's services by his Majesty the King, by conveying to Major O'Neill and Mrs. O'Neill the sincerest congratulations of the Otago Hospital and Charitable Aid Board.'

MINE-SWEEPERS.

A fleet of mine-sweepers is clearing a path through the Dardanelles for the great battleships which are battering down the forts with their powerful guns. These little vessels are engaged in hauling to the surface the deadly mines which bar the path to Constantinople. The vessels engaged in this task work in pairs. A strong cable is stretched across from one boat to another, and a huge triangular weight, known as a 'kite,' keeps the line well down in the water as it is dragged across the mine-field. The purpose of the cable is to snap the mooring rope which holds the mines 16ft to 18ft below the surface, where, if exploded, they can do great damage to the vital parts of a ship, such as the engine-room, coal bunkers, or magazines.

As the two mine-sweeping vessels slowly steam apart sailors at each end of the cable watch for the connecting line to tighten. When a mine is located the cable vibrates and no longer sags. Then slowly above the water appears the glistening sphere whose 500lb charge of explosive material could sink a Dreadnought in ten minutes.

A blast of a siren warns a waiting torpedo-boat that a mine has been discovered. Then the vessel speeds within a short distance of the floating metal case, the trawlers fall away, and a well-placed shell explodes the mine whose purpose has been frustrated.

Sometimes a mine explodes when it is caught by the dragging cable, and the vessels on either side run grave risk of being swamped. The plucky mine-sweepers, however, who are mostly North Sea fishermen, have from boyhood been schooled to face danger, and take huge risks with a light heart. While manoeuvring over mine-fields their crafts may at any moment strike a death-dealing sphere, and then there is a vacancy at one end of the drag tackle. The British authorities prepared North Sea fishermen for mine-sweeping by forming, some ago, the Trawler Reserve, members of which signed on for five years, and in peace time went through a fortnight's training every year.

ITALIAN MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

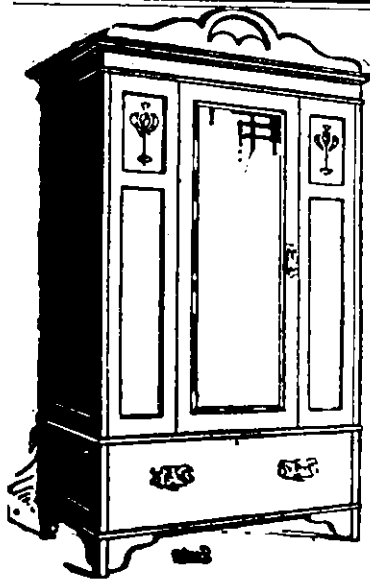
Two Italian Senators wrote the other day to the Minister for War, General Zupelli, asking him if provision had been made for an adequate supply of military chaplains in case of mobilisation and war. The General has replied as follows to Senator Gavazzi: 'In answer to the letter in which you, with the Hon. Santini, asked me if, in what way, and in what measure, provision is to be made or has been made, for religious service for the army in case of mobilisation, I am glad to inform you that provision is being made by means of the ecclesiastics who, being under the obligation of military service, will be called with the classes to which they belong. These priests have already been marked off for the purpose by the territorial direction of military health. But I have to add also that note has been taken of all the offers which priests are sending to the Ministry to be taken on as military chaplains should mobilisation occur, so that they may be employed in case their services become necessary.' What the *Corriere d'Italia* describes as 'the courageous initiative' of the two Senators has thus revealed in the Italian military authorities a consoling absence of anti-religious feeling. For this blessing shall we not thank the pacifying influence of Benedict XV.?

THE BRITISH MAGAZINE RIFLE.

Quite a number of people believe that cartridges are served out to the soldiers separated from one another. Cartridges are, however, usually given out fastened together in clips of five. The modern rifle used by the British Army is known as a magazine-rifle,

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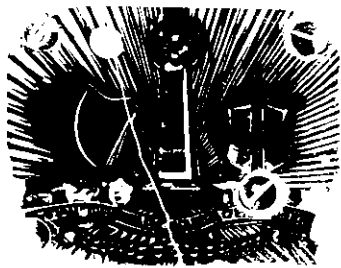
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The magazine of the Army rifle is nothing more than a detachable box containing a spring. This spring forces up one cartridge at a time into its position ready for firing. As a rule the ten cartridges in the magazines are only used in great emergency, as when the order for rapid firing is given to stop an enemy's charge. In the ordinary way the magazine, with its ten cartridges, is shut off from the rest of the rifle by means of a metal slide called the 'cut off.'

SOLDIER PRIESTS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From statistics that have been lately published, we are able to form an idea of the generous tribute paid by the French clergy to the great war (writes a Paris correspondent). In the single archdiocese of Paris ten soldier priests have been killed, and it would be difficult to count all those who have been wounded or tried by illness; many of these have now returned to the line of fire. The professors of Catholic colleges and seminaries, whom their former life would seem to have ill prepared for a soldier's career, have distinguished themselves nobly at the front. A professor of the seminary of Beaupreau, in the diocese of Angers, M. Charrier, sub-lieutenant and flag bearer of the 114th Infantry Regiment, has lately received the distinction of the Legion of Honor for his 'absolute devotedness and exceptional energy.' He has been twice grievously wounded and has lost one eye. Of the 137 Catholic schoolmasters and professors of the diocese of Nantes, five have been killed: to the diocese of Quimper belong two soldier priests, the Abbés Le Gall and Salaun, who have been lately publicly praised by the military authorities for their courage under fire and their heroic devotion to their wounded comrades.

EARLY IRISH ART

Professor Culverwell, of Trinity College, Dublin, in a recent lecture, said that before the inroads of the Danes and the English destroyed the splendor of her civilisation, not only was Ireland the foremost in intellectual development of Christian lands, but even in the scanty remains which escaped destruction there was convincing evidence of the most superlative Irish dexterity in the finest of work. The 'Book of Kells' and the 'Book of Armagh' had never been approached for the delicate skill of their tracery. Referring to the 'Book of Kells,' Professor Westwood, of Oxford, with all the skill and knowledge that he had acquired during fifty years in such work, wrote that he could not conceive how men could have the eyes and the tools to do it. Knowing pretty well, he added, all the libraries in Europe where books of the same type appeared, he could safely affirm that there was no such book in any of them, that within a space of three-eighths of a square inch he counted, with a magnifying glass, 158 interlacements of a slender ribbon-pattern, formed of white lines edged by black ones. No modern copyist, said Professor Culverwell, with all the advantages of magnifying glasses and all the finest of steel pins, could approach the work of these earlier scribes.

Examined with a lens the firm lines of their tracery showed no unevenness such as appeared in all modern work. Yet, they used quill pens. Where did they find the skill to cut them to such exquisitely fine points. Truly, the nerves which directed the fingers of these men must have been far more finely organised than ours. But it seemed that the illumination of these books was nothing uncommon at the time, for, while one of them was praised as having a remarkably fine binding, nothing was said of the fineness of the text itself.

In metal work, and especially in leather work, these early Irish craftsmen greatly excelled. Even if the Tara Brooch, a chance find on the seashore near Drogheda, were the finest specimen ever made in Ire-

land, it proved them to be craftsmen of unequalled skill in their own arts.

IRELAND BEFORE THE UNION

The Mansion House, Dublin, contains a very precious memento of the Irish Parliament in the form of a magnificent portrait in his State robes (which he always wore when in the chair) of the Right Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons from 1785 till 1800. He was a determined and incorruptible anti-Unionist, who, on the destruction of the Irish Parliament, refused to surrender the mace to the Government authorities, declaring that he would only part with it at the request of the body from which he had received it. The mace and the Speaker's chair are now preserved in the Irish National Museum. An attempt was made to bribe Mr. Foster into an acquiescence in the Union. Pitt wrote to Lord Cornwallis a 'secret' letter before the first introduction of the measure of the Union asking him 'to hold out to Foster the prospect of an English peerage with some ostensible situation and a provision for life.' After the defeat of the Union on its first introduction in 1799, Pitt's desire to take vengeance on Foster amounted to monomania. In urging on Lord Cornwallis wholesale dismissals from office of the men who voted against the Union he was unable to reach Foster personally, but was anxious to strike at him through his son. 'It strikes me,' he says, 'as essential not to make an exception in the instance of the Speaker's son. No Government can stand on a safe and respectable ground which does not show it feels itself independent of him.' Mr. Foster sat subsequently in the English House of Commons.

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Current Topics

Gladstone's Grandson

Gladstone's grandson, Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P., was killed on the battlefield in Flanders in the middle of April, when acting as a lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Young Gladstone, who, by the way, was an enthusiastic and valued supporter of the Irish Nationalist cause, possessed an attractive personality, and gave promise of a very successful political career. His early and tragic cutting off naturally suggested comparison and contrast with the long years of service of his illustrious ancestor; and the subject has received feeling and adequate treatment from the London press. The following lines, entitled 'From Generation to Generation,' appeared in the *Times*:—

'One gave long years with heart and brain,
One, youth's brief fiery blow
For freedom: whence the greater gain
Only the high gods know.'

Still more happy and apropos is the comment of the *Westminster Gazette*. 'What better epitaph,' this paper finely asks, 'could there be for the grandson of Mr. Gladstone than the noble words which his illustrious ancestor used about the cause to which this country has now pledged its honor and the lives of its soldiers:

"We felt called upon to enlist ourselves on the part of the British nation as advocates and as champions of the integrity and independence of Belgium. And if we had gone to war we should have gone to war for freedom, we should have gone to war for public right, we should have gone to war to save human happiness from being invaded by tyrannous and lawless power. That is what I call a good cause, gentlemen. And though I detest war, and there are no epithets too strong, if you could supply me with them, that I will not endeavor to heap upon its head, in such a war as that, while the breath of my body is continued to me, I am ready to engage. I am ready to support it, I am ready to give all the help and aid I can to those who carry this country into it." "I am ready," says the grandson thirty-five years later, "to give my life."

The Desire for Peace

Every sane and humane mortal on this planet must earnestly desire peace; but the fact has quietly and seriously to be faced that a merely make-shift and patched-up peace, without a decisive issue to the struggle, would be worse than useless, and would, in point of fact, be a very grave calamity. It would mean that the colossal sacrifices made by all the belligerents had been made in vain, and that the weary round of bloodshed and violence, of destruction and rapine, would be begun again at the earliest possible opportunity. All the competent observers of the war situation, and of the whole trend and scope of German policy and aspirations, are in absolute agreement on this point. It has been admirably stated and stressed in a recent illuminating article by Mr. Hilaire Belloc. Writing in *Land and Water*, Mr. Belloc takes stock in a masterly way of the present mood of Germany, and declares that the directing minds of that country know that victory in the original sense is quite impossible, but that the German people do not know it, and that Germany is now working for a draw, with the unmistakable purpose of renewing operations as soon as the necessary further preparation has been made. 'One thing is certain,' concludes Mr. Belloc, and his words should be heeded, 'if he (Germany) gets his inconclusive peace, then, without doubt, it will be but a truce so far as this country is concerned. And whatever a settlement might do for the satisfaction of the Continent, it would leave the German Empire at least determined and able to pursue, at no very distant date, its task of undermining the supremacy of Great Britain at sea and the whole international position of these islands.'

The same great fact—that war between the Triple Entente and Germany must necessarily be a fight to a finish, and that an inconclusive peace would be futile, and, to Britain at least, probably fatal—was perceived by General von Bernhardt long before the war commenced, and on this point his vision was clear and sure and true. In his *Germany and the Next War*, published in 1911, this exponent of German aims and anticipations writes: 'Such a war—for us more than for any other nation—must be a war for our political and national existence. This must be so, for our opponents can only attain their political aims by almost annihilating us by land and by sea. If the victory is only half won, they would have to expect continuous renewals of the contest, which would be contrary to their interests. They know that well enough, and therefore avoid the contest, since we shall certainly defend ourselves with the utmost bitterness and obstinacy. If, notwithstanding, circumstances make the war inevitable, then the intention of our enemies to crush us to the ground, and our own resolve to maintain our position victoriously, will make it a war of desperation. A war fought and lost under such circumstances would destroy our laboriously gained political importance, would jeopardise the whole future of our nation, would throw us back for centuries, would shake the influence of German thought in the civilised world, and thus check the general progress of mankind in its healthy development, for which a flourishing Germany is the essential condition. Our next war will be fought for the highest interests of our country and of mankind. This will invest it with importance in the world's history. "World power or downfall!" will be our rallying cry. Keeping this before us, we must prepare for war with the confident intention of conquering, and with the iron resolve to persevere to the end, come what may.' In other words, an indecisive peace means that hell will be again let loose upon the world—and if possible an even worse hell than before—as soon as ever Germany can get her diabolical machinery in working order again; and they are the real friends of peace and of humanity who desire such a termination to the present struggle as shall render such a calamity impossible. As the French Premier aptly said, in reference to the sacrifices now being made by France and her Allies, 'it is no precarious peace that can spring from these hecatombs.'

The Irish-American Press

There is, it is generally known, some difference of opinion amongst American Irishmen in regard to the policy of the Irish National Party in relation to the war; and it is not easy for an outsider accurately to gauge—or at all events to be sure that he is accurately gauging—whether the pro or anti-Redmond view preponderates. His difficulty arises from the fact, first, that he can only estimate Irish-American opinion as it is reflected in the Irish-American press; secondly, that he sees only a very small section of that press; and thirdly, that he has no means of knowing whether the papers which come under his notice are really those which carry weight in the Republic. He is therefore glad and thankful to get a lead from those on the spot who are entitled to speak with authority on the subject. In this latter category must certainly be placed that widely known and exceptionally high-class magazine, the *Ave Maria*. The *Ave Maria* has never taken an extreme or partisan view on the subject of the war: it is one of the few of our American exchanges that has made some approach to being really neutral and really fair in its attitude. It is, therefore, entitled to be listened to with extreme respect when it makes a definite and decisive pronouncement in regard to the prevailing or at any rate dominant view in Irish-American circles in respect to Mr. Redmond's war policy. Such a declaration we have in the April issue just to hand, and it will be read with general and genuine interest by the Irish people in this part of the world.

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In a book recently published in America there appears, under the caption 'The Irish-American Press,'

the following statement: 'All of the leading and influential papers in America are now against Redmond.' Commenting on this statement, our contemporary remarks: 'As we happen to see from week to week the great majority, if not all, the papers in question, we are in a position to characterise the statement as wildly extravagant. In the first place, among the ten journals named by the author of the book as bearing out his assertion, there are several that have no real claim to be called either "influential" or "leading"; and, in the second, ten is a rather small percentage of the papers usually called Irish-American. The *Chicago Citizen*, whose "Irishism" and Americanism are both above suspicion, more truly than the author quoted, represents, we feel certain, the great mass of intelligent, thoughtful, and judicious Irish-Americans—or, better perhaps, Americans of Irish birth or extraction.' Our contemporary then quotes from the *Chicago* paper as follows: 'To us it is not only wicked and absurd but unpatriotic and treasonous to put any consideration, or any animosity, above and before love of Ireland. It will, of course, be understood that duty to the Stars and Stripes is paramount: but, after this, devotion to the old land is the feeling that possesses us. For it we are willing to forget for the time being. For it we have resolved to give our support to the National party. Our friends who differ from us—and we are speaking of those who are honest, as many are—take another view of the matter. With them hatred of England is first. To this the welfare of Ireland must be subordinated. Let the dear old land suffer—yea, even suffer a great deal—if England can only be made to suffer a little. Ireland is not only asked to sacrifice all prospect of Home Rule, but to degrade and disgrace her tried leaders, that revenge upon England may be had. The things for which we labored and hoped for over a century must all be immolated to the Moloch of vindictiveness.' The *Live Maria* then gives the following cordial and hearty and valued endorsement of the *Chicago Citizen's* sentiments: 'Mr Redmond and his collaborators in Ireland may rest assured that the noisiest portion of the Irish-American press is far from being as "leading and influential" as it likes to believe itself. And they may further rely with perfect confidence on the whole-hearted sympathy with which their policy and action, in this most critical period of Irish history, are viewed by the really influential Irish-American press and by the vast majority of its readers.'

An After-the-War Surprise

Germany is always threatening us with surprises, and hinting darkly at the unexpected and unimagined things that are still in reserve for her enemies. It may be admitted that in one or two instances these threats have duly materialised. There has been the mammoth siege gun, and there has been the cruel and deadly gas. So far as the former is concerned, there is reason to believe that a substantial limit, if not an actual check, to its usefulness has been devised. According to one of our local war correspondents Mr. A. Spence, of the *Dunedin Evening Star*—who has unquestionably shown himself exceptionally well informed in regard to matters connected with the great struggle, the gun plots or artillery gardens made use of by General Joffre at Verdun, have thus far been eminently successful in keeping the huge howitzer at a distance. In regard to the gas, owing to the variability of the winds it can hardly become a constant or reliable factor in military operations; and in any case it can be met, and apparently is to be met, by reprisals in kind. That is a horrible thought; but it is just possible that if the Germans once get a fair taste of their own medicine it may end in both sides dropping the inhuman business.

The latest surprise which is promised us is a phenomenal revival of German trade and industry immediately after the war, to an extent and with a rapidity that the rest of the world at present does not dream of. It is described at length and in the most glowing terms by a German writer, Frank Koester, in the *New York*

Tribune. 'The post-bellum surprise of the world,' he writes, 'is going to be the rapid recuperation of Germany. Scarcely will the last echoes of the field guns have died away when a revival of industry will begin which will be unparalleled in history. The whole world will be bare of German products and tired of substitutes and makeshifts. Particularly in her chemical industries she will again supply the world, and enable, for example, the million American workmen now out of work through lack of materials of manufacture of which Germany has the monopoly to resume their occupation, and thus assist in the restoration of prosperity in this country. All Germany herself will be stripped of surplus stocks of all sorts of manufacture, exhausted by ordinary wear and consumption during the war when her workers were away. To meet these demands and to replenish her shelves will require a degree of activity never before seen. Her markets throughout the world will be hers again without question, for the competition which, like a blizzard, swoops down on the stricken rival will retreat before the coming again of the German eagles of trade. Germany's recuperation thus will not be the painful and parched process of the South, but a startling quickening and an unexampled stimulation of industry, and the various agencies which have contributed to her commercial, industrial, and technical pre-eminence in the past will be vastly more active in the future. Indeed, Germany at peace will prove a far more formidable rival (to America) than Germany at war.'

Exactly how this is to be brought about, and why no other of the belligerents can possibly hope to accomplish anything of the kind, is quite simply explained. It is German 'kultur' that makes all the difference. The elements of recuperation which will enable Germany to take her place again in the lead of the world's commerce and industry will not, however, be possessed by the nations with which she is at war, so that their recuperation after the war will not be by any means as rapid. The reason for this lies in the nature of the organisation of the German Government, which is undoubtedly the most successful and satisfactory governmental system that has ever been organised. It is largely to the wonderful efficacy of the system that Germany owes her position to day, and it will be to that efficacy that she will owe the rapid recuperation which she will enjoy and which is destined to surprise the world. The German governmental system differs from all other systems in that it is a directive rather than merely a corrective element in the lives of its citizens: that is to say, the Government is in effect the partner of every citizen, a willing, a welcome, and an able aid in the factory, field and counting house rather than, as are most Governments, merely an officer on fixed posts a block away. Much is heard of Prussian militarism these days, but militarism is only one phase of the German system, the principle of the co-operation of every element of the nation with every other element. German industries, agriculture, commerce, banking and education are just as well organised as is her military, and it is this extensive organisation, the principle of '*Eintr für Alle, Alle für Einen*' (one for all, all for one), which is in reality the much misunderstood and vindictively criticised German kultur.' This instantaneous and unprecedented development of German trade is to take effect, be it remembered, whether Germany wins or loses. One must at least admire the thorough-going optimism of this sanguine Teuton.

The Pope's Neutrality

It is a great tribute to the real and commanding influence of the Pope that both sides in the present world struggle are anxious to secure his adhesion to their cause; and this although they must know that as the spiritual father of Christendom, with thousands of his spiritual children in every one of the warring camps, it is altogether out of the question, and not even remotely possible, that he should really take up the role of partisan. Apparently on the off chance that if they

only try hard enough and long enough the besiegers will at last succeed, the most persistent attempts have been and are being made by the Powers most immediately interested to induce the Holy Father to commit himself to some departure from his obviously proper course of strict neutrality. Germany appears to be making its appeal chiefly to material considerations. The diplomats and agents of Germany and Austria have explained to his Holiness that the cause of France is the cause of Freemasonry, anti-clericalism, and irreligion; and they are alleged to have promised him immense concessions to Catholicism in their respective countries, even to the extent of hinting that if he sided with them they would give him back the temporal power and make him the arbiter of the world in settling the affairs of nations. France has tried, much more subtly, to gain her end by invoking the moral argument. What looks to us like a particularly clever and ingenious attempt in that direction is reported in a despatch from Paris, under date April 30, which is published in American Catholic papers just to hand.

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According to this despatch, French and Belgian Cardinals, archbishops, and bishops have united in an appeal to Pope Benedict to draw up and issue a complete and comprehensive statement of the principles of international morality from the Christian standpoint, and as they are binding on the Christian conscience. The memorandum of appeal is said to have been signed by Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, and other members of the Sacred College. It urges that the statement asked for, issued at the present psychological moment, would be epoch-making in the history of the Papacy: and points out that such an opportunity may never occur again for the Church to show that it stands above political considerations, caring only for the moral and religious interests of its people. It is recalled that even in the Vatican council of 1870 a petition signed by forty bishops was presented demanding that the Church promulgate Christian principles to regulate war and the rights of nations. Other attempts having the same object were made even before that date. In 1868 Cardinal Coulli accepted the patronage of the union for the study of rights of nations according to Christian principles. Among those who joined in the movement were Cardinals Rampolla, Mercier, Bourne, Amette, Maffi, and Vaszari.

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The memorandum, as reported, proceeds: 'Now is the moment to put into practice the result of those studies, as Catholics and even a certain number of Protestants look to the Pope as the neutral defender of Christian morality, demanding guidance in matters so connected with modern civilisation which are the outcome of Christian teaching. The Pontiff as the supreme pastor of Catholics throughout the world has the right to lay down moral principles which should govern all Christian nations in their reciprocal relations. The earliest theologians condemned war altogether, but later, chiefly through the influence of St. Augustine, war sometimes was considered inevitable. St. Thomas and other authorities teach that war always is unlawful unless it is just, which justice can exist only through a just cause and a right intention. In justice it is no more morally right for a nation than for an individual and its perpetrator is condemned by all Christian principles. Theologians denounce as pagan error the assertion that "might is right," or that the right to wage war depends on force of arms. It is worse still when a stronger country fights from a desire for conquest or demands a great indemnity. This, after the killing of thousands, is called by St. Augustine "brigandage," necessitating a league of honest, peace-loving nations. Christian theologians call such wars theft, and say that the injustice which war seeks to redress must be certain and evident. War is morally wrong when in vindication of probable or doubtful rights.' After citing authorities who condemn the unnecessary destruction of life and property, recommending love even between enemies and ordering that non-combatants be spared, the memorandum closes with

this statement: 'International laws and conventions are expressions of legitimate consideration. The Hague Convention of 1907 gives expression to moral principles binding on the conscience of all Christians.'

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The whole thing is very plausibly and cleverly conceived; but we are tolerably safe in asserting that no such document was signed or sent by the distinguished prelates named. It is much more like the work of some interested and ingenious press agent, bent on furnishing the credulous public with the sort of 'copy' which he knows they are hankering after. The message is described as 'unconfirmed'; and in the form in which it has been given, we should be very much surprised if it ever is confirmed.

SILVER JUBILEE OF FATHER COFFEY

PRESENTATION FROM THE PRIESTS OF THE DIOCESE.

A number of the priests of the diocese of Dunedin met at the Bishop's Palace on June 8 in order to do honor to the Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. His Lordship the Bishop was present with the following priests:—Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, V.F., Very Rev. Father Hunt, Rev. Fathers Delany, O'Reilly, J. Lynch, P. O'Neill, Buckley, Corcoran, Kavanagh, D. O'Neill, Foley, Falconer, Kaveney, Liston, Morkane, Collins, Scanlan, and E. Lynch. Several apologies were received.

Monsignor O'Leary referred in graceful terms to the fine priestly qualities of Father Coffey, and congratulated him on the good work he has done in the diocese. Father Coffey, the speaker said speaking from intimate personal knowledge, was a most zealous and devoted priest, who had left his mark on several parishes in the diocese, and who was esteemed throughout New Zealand by non-Catholics as well as by Catholics. He had carried out an arduous and very successful campaign throughout the diocese on behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage at South Dunedin, founded by his Lordship the Bishop, and carried on by the Sisters of Mercy, and since the opening of that institution had been its trusted and active manager. The Christian Brothers' School would stand as a monument of his boundless energy and financial genius. He had placed all the priests of the diocese under many obligations to him by his warm hospitality and generous assistance on all occasions.

Monsignor O'Leary then read the following address, and in the name of all his fellow-priests without exception, presented Father Coffey with a substantial cheque:

Very Rev. and Dear Father,—We, the priests of the diocese of Dunedin, desire by our presence and congratulations to heighten the joy that must be yours on this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination to the priesthood. During the twenty-five years on which the seal of eternity is now set, you have done noble work in illuminating, guiding, strengthening, consoling, and saving souls. You have shown courage of a high order, deep sympathy, and great wisdom in dealing with the orphanage at South Dunedin; you have spent yourself in building a magnificent school in order that the little ones, whom the Saviour loved, may grow up in an atmosphere of learning and piety, love and obedience, true light and chaste life. Your priestly life has ever been marked by a spirit of disinterestedness and self-sacrifice, by a largeness of heart, ability, and untiring energy. For all these years of zealous devotion in the diocese of Dunedin, we, your fellow-priests, desire to thank you most heartily. In a special way are we grateful for your ever genial hospitality, your successful labors in connection with the clergy sick fund, your ever-ready and valuable assistance, and for those many unremembered acts of kindness that make up the best portion of a man's life. We beg of you to accept this accompanying gift as a sign of our gratitude and appreciation.

'May your priestly life run round the five decades of the Rosary, and continue to be full of high resolves and generous deeds in the service of our common Master.

'Signed on behalf of the priests of the diocese,

'JOHN MACKAY, V.G.

'PATRICK O'LEARY, V.F.

'June 8, 1915.'

His Lordship the Bishop offered his congratulations to the jubilarian, and hoped he would live to spend another twenty-five years in the same fruitful service of God. He thoroughly endorsed all that had been said of Father Coffey's priestly worth and work by Monsignor O'Leary, and in the address, and mentioned particularly his kindly anxiety to help his fellow-priests and his sense of justice in his dealings with them. He assured Father Coffey that his work in the Cathedral parish and in connection with the orphanage was highly appreciated.

Very Rev. Father Coffey, to whom the pleasant function and presentation had come entirely as a surprise, said he hardly knew how to express his gratitude to his fellow-priests, and especially to his Lordship the Bishop. He had always striven to keep intact those happy relations that had always been a distinguishing mark of the clergy of the diocese of Dunedin. He wished to pay a tribute of admiration to the Sisters of Mercy for their work at the orphanage. The Government officials in Wellington had told him again and again that the South Dunedin Orphanage was the best conducted in New Zealand. In the course of the ten years during which he had occupied his present position he had been brought into unusually close contact with practically all the priests of the diocese, and it was deeply gratifying to him to receive such a unanimous expression of their confidence and esteem. He thanked them from his heart for their particularly handsome and generous gift, and appreciated, far more than he could say, the cordial and kindly spirit which prompted it.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

June 12.

The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., acknowledges the receipt of the sum of £2 from Miss Johnston, of Takapau, Hawke's Bay, towards the Trentham Catholic Hall building fund.

Messrs. J. Gosling and J. Stratford, members of the Hibernian Society, who were members of the Advance Samoan Force, are again going to the front with the Fifth Reinforcements.

The Rev. Father Thos. Segrief, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, and late Chaplain-Captain of the Samoan Expeditionary Force, has been appointed Chaplain-Captain in the hospital ship Mahemo.

A very successful social was held recently in the Island Bay Hall by the congregation of St. Francis', Island Bay, in aid of the church fund. There was a large attendance, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Privates Oscar Lynch and Eric Lynch, cousins of the Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., who enlisted with the Expeditionary Force, are both reported wounded. Sergeant C. P. McKenzie, late secretary of the Sacred Heart branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, is also among the wounded.

I regret to record the death of Miss Hickey, a prominent member of the St. Anne's sodality of the Children of Mary. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. C. Hickey, of Kilbirnie. The interment took place on June 3 at Karori. The members of the sodality were present at the funeral.—R.I.P.

At St. Mary of the Angels' Church, Miss Edith Pycroft, youngest daughter of Mrs. R. Pycroft, of this city, was married to Mr. Maurice Finnigan, a prominent

member of the Catholic Club. The bridesmaids were Miss Nellie Finnigan, of Nelson, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Myrtle Jackson, of Brooklyn, niece of the bride, while Mr. George E. Bradley was best man.

The members of St. Aloysius' branch of the H.A.C.B. Society met in the Hibernian Hall, Green street, last Monday. The Ven Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. (branch president) presided over a good attendance of members. Nominations of officers for the ensuing half-year were received. At the conclusion of the meeting the members held a social evening.

The Rev. Father O'Connor, S.M., of St. Anne's, preached the closing sermon of the Triduum at St. Joseph's Church, last Sunday, and the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial) preached at the closing ceremonies of the Triduum at St. Anne's Church. The Rev. Father McCarthy, S.M., preached at St. Mary of the Angels', and the Rev. Father A. Venning, S.M., at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart.

A military wedding was celebrated at Wellington South on Wednesday, when, in St. Anne's Church, Miss Phenie O'Brien, daughter of Mr. W. Andrews, of Adelaide road, was married to Staff Sergeant-Major R. E. J. Martin. Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. The beautiful music of the Mass of St. Cecilia was sung by the choir, to which both the bride and bridegroom belonged. The best man was Lieutenant L. Turner. Miss Gertrude O'Brien, and Miss Madge Nidd (Auckland) were the bridesmaids.

St. Mary's branch (ladies') of the H.A.C.B. Society met at St. Patrick's Hall last Monday, Sister Brennan presiding over a good attendance of members. Bro. P. D. Hoskins, district deputy, was present, and urged members to take up recruiting for members enthusiastically, and as an incentive he had been promised a donation of a gold emblem medal to the lady who introduced the most members during the year. Arrangements were made for the celebration of the anniversary of the branch by a social, which is to take place at the new Century Hall on July 8.

A very large attendance of members of St. Bride's Club and their friends were present on Thursday, June 10, to mark the beginning of the club year in the new quarters in St. Patrick's Hall. Cards, games, and music occupied the evening pleasantly, and supper was provided by the committee. It was abundantly evident that the change of residence had not affected the spirit of the club. During the evening the president (Miss Reichel), in a few well-chosen words, presented Miss Girling-Butcher with a handsome ebony and silver mirror, brush, and comb, and Miss Frances Girling-Butcher with a pair of silver vases, as a mark of esteem from the members and their friends, and in recognition of these ladies' services in bringing the club to its present very successful state. Mrs. Tustain and Miss Rose Devlin also spoke and testified to the good work done by the recipients for the club. Miss Butcher, to whom the function came as a complete surprise, briefly thanked the members on behalf of herself and her sister, for their kind words and valued gifts, and said that both hoped to be long associated with St. Bride's Club.

The *New Zealand Tablet* to hand (says the *Hibernian Journal*, Dublin) contains a very interesting account of the welcome accorded to the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., by the Wellington Hibernians on his return from a visit to Europe. Many tributes of appreciation were paid to the splendid work the Dean had done for the cause of Hibernianism. In the course of an address the Dean referred to his interview with the National Secretary while in Dublin, and expressed satisfaction at the proposed international convention of Hibernians, which it was proposed to hold in Dublin in connection with the opening of the Irish Parliament. The Dean also referred to having enlisted the assistance of Hibernians in Ireland in connection with the Catholic Immigration League in New Zealand. As Hibernians and Irishmen we are, of course, opposed to emigration, because we believe there is plenty of opportunity in Ireland for her sons and daughters. At the same time we recognise that emigration to some extent will always take place. In the event of any of our members or

their friends intending to leave for Australia or New Zealand they would do well to communicate with the central offices in Dublin, where they will be supplied with information and put in touch with the Catholic Immigration League, so that in landing at their destination they will be met by representatives of the League, who will give their assistance in obtaining employment and otherwise helping the immigrants. It is intended also to extend the work of the league to America.

DIocese of CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 14.

Addressing the Cathedral congregation at the half-past 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday, Rev. Father Murphy, B.A., very appropriately applied the lesson contained in the day's Gospel—that of the Good Shepherd—to what is being done at the present day on the battlefields by our Catholic chaplains. This, he said, was emphasised in the admirable booklet, *The Priest on the Battlefield*, now appearing in the columns of the *Tablet*. From letters received from our own New Zealand chaplains (continued the Rev. preacher) it was seen how the spiritual interests of our Catholic men were looked after. Of the many hundreds of those then at Cairo, and subsequently drafted to the Gallipoli Peninsula, and since engaged in action, it is safe to assume that not one passed out of camp, who had not performed his Easter duty. To enable them to do so, the chaplains devoted the whole of Easter Saturday up to midnight hearing confessions. At Mass on Easter Sunday, at which all these received Holy Communion, the others, who could not be heard in time, were told that an opportunity would be given them to go to confession that evening. To this invitation the remaining 200 responded. When news from time to time reached us regarding the death or wounding of our Catholic boys, this state of preparedness would soften the blow, and mitigate our sorrow at the loss sustained.

Feeling reference was made in the Cathedral on Sunday to the death of Corporal Clarkson, who was for years a sanctuary boy at the Cathedral, and remarkable for his devotion to duty in that as in all other Catholic duties. He was a nephew of Mr. R. P. O'Shaughnessy, well known in Hibernian circles in this city. The deceased was an orphan. His father, Mr. Richard Clarkson, formerly an officer and popular member of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society, was drowned in a surf-bathing accident at Napier about seven years ago, his mother having died about seventeen months before that. Corporal Clarkson was twenty-two years of age, and was a motor-cycle expert. He was a mem-

ber of the Signalling Corps (Territorials) and gained the Dixon Institute certificate.—R.I.P.

Reference was also made to the wounding at the Dardanelles of Private Dwyer, another well-known and popular Catholic young man. He is the third son of Superintendent Dwyer, of the Christchurch police. Private Dwyer, who was twenty years of age, was very well known in Christchurch, especially in football circles. Last year he was a member of the Marist Club's senior fifteen, and had the distinction of being one of the youngest players taking part in the competition. He received his education at St. Patrick's College, Wellington. Later he, along with his parents, went to reside in Napier, where he became prominent in Rugby circles, and on several occasions represented Hawke's Bay in the more important matches. Later he transferred to Dunedin, where he took up the Association game. On coming to Christchurch last year he joined forces with the Marist Club.

On last Sunday afternoon a talented little concert party, organised by Mr. P. C. Augarde, gave a charming programme at Nazareth House, greatly to the delight of the two hundred inmates, old and young, in the fine large schoolroom. Songs were contributed by Misses D. Grant, O. Wacked, and E. Cotter, Messrs. B. Rennell and A. A. McDonald. A pianoforte item was artistically played by Misses Hopping and Rene Mahon. Mr. R. Clarke gave a particularly fine rendering of the Bach-Gounod 'Ave Maria.' Recitations were given by Miss K. Higgins and Mr. F. Cordery. Besides accompanying, Mr. Augarde played most acceptably a piano solo, 'Rustle of spring.' At the request of the concert company a large party of the orphan girls in the institution sang a couple of choruses in that perfect manner which has on many occasions elicited from visitors unstinted praise and expressions of appreciation. 'God save the King' was sung, and the company were entertained to afternoon tea by the Rev. Mother and Sisters of Nazareth, who warmly thanked the performers for the enjoyable treat afforded.

The usual fortnightly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall on last Monday evening. Bro. J. Griffen (president) occupied the chair, and amongst those present was Rev. Father Long (chaplain). Bro. J. Conedine, of Victoria, was introduced to the meeting by the president and given a hearty welcome. Bros. R. O'Brien and J. Curry were appointed delegates to the Catholic Federation for the coming year. Bro. F. Smith (vice-president of the branch), who is leaving for Trentham with the reinforcements, was presented with a wristlet watch. The president, in making the presentation, referred to the sterling qualities of Bro. Smith as a Hibernian, his remarks being endorsed by Rev.



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Father Long, Bros. F. J. Doolin, W. Rodgers, M. Grimes, R. O'Brien, etc. After the toast of Bro. Smith had been honored, a short social was held, items being contributed by Rev. Father Long, P. Sweeney, J. Curry, J. Considine, P. Haughey, J. Flannelly, etc. Cheers were given from Bro. Smith, and the meeting broke up with the singing of 'Auld lang syne.'

The Cathedral school committee intend holding their first annual social on Wednesday evening, June 23. The Alexandra Hall with the Victoria Hall and other rooms have been secured for the purpose. A very good programme has been arranged, and the services of the well-known Wells Band have been engaged. The committee expect that a very large number will be present, and are providing many forms of amusement so that all may have a very enjoyable evening. The proceeds are to go towards the school fund.

Lincoln

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Much sympathy was felt in this parish with Mr. and Mrs. R. Lloyd, of Spreydon, when it became known that their eldest son (Private John Sheehan Lloyd) had died of wounds received at the Dardanelles. The deceased's father is a member of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, having joined in 1882, on the day the branch was opened, and at present is one of the two original members left.

Hokitika.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 10.

The complimentary social rendered to Miss Myrtle Keller, at the Westland Opera House, on Wednesday, June 2, was a great success. There was a large attendance, and the evening passed off most enjoyably. During an interval a number of presentations were made, the first being the Belgian flag to Mr. W. J. Jeffries by Mrs. Keller. Mr. Pickering, on behalf of Miss Keller, presented Mr. H. Williams (secretary of her carnival committee) with a gold sovereign case, whilst Mr. W. J. Jeffries, on behalf of Miss Keller, handed Mr. L. Dwan a gold Albert. The whole of the presentations, which were suitably acknowledged, were made as an expression of the gratitude of Mrs. and Miss Keller for the excellent work accomplished by the recipients, in connection with the Queen of the Carnival election. During the evening musical items were rendered by Mesdames Richardson, Harris, and Holling, Miss Daly, and Messrs. Gibbons, J. Kavanagh, and L. Dwan. A pleasant evening's enjoyment terminated with the singing of 'God save the King.'

The death of another well-known pioneer, in the person of John McQuilkin, took place last Tuesday evening at his residence, Hau Hau. Deceased was, until recently, a road overseer in the employ of the Westland County Council. In his earlier years he worked on the Victorian and Otago goldfields, and came to the West Coast in 1865. The late Mr. McQuilkin, who was a native of Torrhead, County Antrim, was 78 years of age, and leaves a wife and grown-up family of five sons and three daughters—Messrs. Patrick and John McQuilkin, of Hau Hau, Mr. James McQuilkin, of Te Kinga, Messrs. Hugh and Joseph McQuilkin, of Blackball, Mrs. Needs, Hokitika, and two Sisters of our Lady of Compassion, Wellington—all of whom were present at his death.—R.I.P.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

June 14.

Rev. Father Cahill addressed the Holy Family Confraternity at its last meeting.

Rev. Father Dunphy is acting temporarily at Te Kuiti, in place of Rev. Father Brennan.

The men of St. Benedict's parish in large numbers received their monthly Communion yesterday morning at the 7.30 o'clock Mass.

Much dissatisfaction is felt here at the inadequacy of the shipping facilities for the transhipment of meat cargoes for Home ports.

The novena, which concluded at the Sacred Heart Church on Sunday, was well attended throughout, particularly so on the concluding day.

Rev. Father Spierings, a recent arrival from Holland, and a member of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society, is now stationed at the Cathedral, where he will remain for three months.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary, who is in Victoria undergoing treatment, requires complete rest so as to ensure his restoration to health, and the consequent return to his priests and people, who have him constantly in their thoughts.

Mr. Allen Doone is with us once again renewing acquaintances with priests, Brothers, and people. Though the minds of the populace are certainly engrossed on serious happenings in the Northern Hemisphere, he has never, on any previous visit here, played to better houses.

The fourth annual 'At home' in connection with the Remuera parish will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, June 13. The committee, through its energetic secretary (Mr. F. Grey), has issued numerous invitations. If a capital programme, some beautiful prizes for winners of the euchre tournament, and special attention to the comfort of guests count for anything, then the success of the gathering is assured.

Mr. F. G. Ewington lectured on the 'Lessons of the War' at the Hibernian Hall on last Wednesday evening in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook presided. The lecturer severely criticised those who made light of the task of the Allies. Every effort, he said, was needed to overcome the baneful spirit of militarism permeating the two central European nations—a spirit engendered for a long time by the writers, public men, and rulers of those countries. Consequently, it was not the armies but people of those countries whom we had to subdue. In conclusion, he hoped that New Zealand would never become the prey of such countries. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the lecturer for his interesting discourse.

Huntly

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

June 14.

The annual basket social will be held at Ngarnawahia on June 22.

On Saturday, June 19, twenty pupils of the convent will be examined in the theory of music.

The convent school committee have published their quarterly report, which shows that good progress is being made, and sufficient funds are in hand to meet all requirements.

At the last meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society the election of officers for the ensuing half-year took place, and resulted as follows:—President, Bro. J. Budge; vice-president, Bro. A. Berry; secretary, Bro. F. J. Farrell (re-elected); treasurer, Bro. H. Berkhout (re-elected); warden, Bro. J. Walsh; guardian, Bro. J. McCarthy; sick visitors, Bros. Mohan and Webb. The next general Communion of the members will take place on June 27.

As Sergeant Larke patrolled the park,
He heard two sneezes in the dark.
With staff gripped tight, he flashed his light,
His stern tones echoed through the night.
'Kape ahf th' grass! ye coople there;
Yure dith av cowl'd ye'll get, f'r shure!
Come! hurry home, ye love-sick pair,
And both take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.'

Te Awamutu

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

June 14.

The Rev. Father O'Sullivan C.S.S.R., arrived here last week and commenced a month's mission, devoting a week to each of the four churches of the parish. He closed the week's mission at Te Awamutu last Sunday at the 9 o'clock Mass, and expressed his sincere appreciation of the congregation for their piety and for the good attendance of men, women, and children during the mission. On last Sunday also he opened a week's mission in Ohaupo at the 11 o'clock Mass, when almost every member of the congregation was present and, notwithstanding the very inclement weather now prevailing, the Ohaupo mission promises to eclipse that of Te Awamutu, as the Ohaupo congregation compares favorably with any other of the parish.

At a meeting of the parishioners of Ohaupo, convened by the Rev. Father Lynch last Sunday, it was unanimously decided to forward his Lordship the Bishop the plans of the proposed new church for Ohaupo. It is to be built of concrete blocks, with tiled roof, and will cost not less than £1000. For a small community this is a record in the progress of church building in the Dominion. Credit is due to Mr. A. Karl, who contributed £100. He was soon followed by Mr. W. G. Abbott, who also contributed £100. Several others contributed generously according to circumstances, and Rev. Father Lynch will donate the altar. Much credit is also due to the secretary (Mr. Cavanagh). The church is designed by Mr. Warren and partner, architects, Hamilton.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

Keen interest was displayed in the opening of St. Patrick's Men's Club, which took place on Wednesday night, a very large attendance mustering. The evening, which took the form of a social, began with a euchre tournament which excited much interest, the winning lady and gentleman being Miss M. McMahon and Mr. P. Kelly. Refreshments were handed round and then followed a musical programme, the following ladies and gentlemen contributing acceptable items: Song, Mr. Rowe; song, Miss M. O'Donnell; song, Mr. J. Roxburgh (encored); musical monologue, Miss A. O'Donnell; song, Rev. Father O'Connell (encored); song, Mr. W. Hilliard. Miss V. McGrath acted efficiently as accompanist to the singers. At the conclusion of the musical interlude Rev. Father O'Connell, in thanking all for their presence, referred particularly to the assistance given by the ladies, who did so much to make the evening the success it had been and expressed the wish that before long they would again meet in social intercourse.

Strange to say, the old-fashioned method of external treatment of Rheumatism and its allied ills is still almost a fetish with some people. They seem to believe that a liniment or plaster is the only way of obtaining relief from uric acid troubles and so they get worse and worse until their Rheumatism becomes chronic. Liniments and plasters can give but temporary relief. No cure can be effected until the cause is removed. The trouble is due to excess uric acid in the blood, and this must be eradicated. RHEUMO is the one real remedy. It goes to the root of the trouble and expels the uric acid. Thousands have been cured by RHEUMO. Of all chemists and stores, 2/6 and 4/6.

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(For the N.Z. Tablet.)

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A few short hours, and this deep mortal wound
Shall shed my life's blood on the battle-ground,
And then—a wooden cross, a lowly mound—

My fight is o'er.

I fear not death, I shrink not from the grave,
For I shall lie beside my comrades brave;
Have mercy, Lord, Who strength and courage gave,
My fight is o'er.

Thus I would die

With sword in hand and face toward the foe,
For Cause and Country I have struck a blow!
Death cannot rob me of the pride I know.

Thus I would die

At duty's call, for I shall win this day
A crown of glory, and no man shall say
I was afraid, or faltered in the fray—

Thus I would die.

—HAROLD GALLAGHER.

Dunedin.

WEDDING BELLS

JUDD McHALE.

A very interesting wedding was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, Shannon, on June 1, when Miss Annie Henrietta McHale, daughter of Mr. James Wentworth McHale, of Tokomaru, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr. George Judd, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Judd, of the same locality. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Cronin. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a dainty white voile dress, and wore the usual wreath, veil, and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were her sister (Miss B. McHale) and Miss Mary Judd (sister of the bridegroom). The bride and bridesmaids carried handsome bouquets. The bridegroom was supported by his brother (Mr. Thomas Judd). After the ceremony the party sat down to the wedding breakfast, daintily laid out by Mrs. Lambert at the Shannon Tea Rooms. Rev. Father Cronin proposed the toast of the newly married couple, and several other toasts were duly honored. The happy couple left by motor in the afternoon, and went north for their honeymoon.

The men in camp at Trentham have been notified that a separation allowance of 1s per diem, for seven days a week, has been granted by the Minister of Defence to married non-commissioned officers and privates of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. This applies to the wives of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Main Expeditionary Force and all subsequent reinforcements. Payment is to commence from the 1st of June, 1915, for those already in the force on that date, and from the date of enlistment for others.

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CATHOLIC FEDERATION

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

The Dominion Executive met under the presidency of Mr. J. J. L. Burke at the Board rooms, St. Patrick's Hall, last Wednesday. The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm. (Dominion treasurer), Messrs. Reichel, Ellis, Hoskins, Fouhy, Johnson, Walsh, and Girling-Butcher were present. It was decided to send the organiser to Hastings and Napier before the Diocesan Council meeting. The people have not been responding to the appeal for subscriptions towards liquidating the expenditure on the erection of a Catholic hall at Trentham as the executive expected they would. This is to be regretted, considering the object of the hall, which is greatly appreciated by our soldier co-religionists. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Catholics will not be behind other denominations in attending to the spiritual and social welfare of our men in camp. The Dominion treasurer will be pleased to receive and acknowledge any subscriptions forwarded to him for this purpose. The Rev. Father Daly, camp chaplain, in whose charge the hall is, will be grateful for supplies of suitable current magazines and literature for the men.

LINCOLN.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Sunday, May 30, Mr. G. Girling-Butcher, general secretary and organiser of the Catholic Federation, addressed the parishioners in the schoolroom after the 11 o'clock Mass. The Rev. Father Bridgewood presided over a fair attendance, considering the boisterous weather. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on the aims and objects of the Federation, and made a stirring appeal to all to join the ranks. His address was a very instructive and interesting one, many of his hearers being surprised at the detailed account given of the work done by the Immigration Committee of the Federation. A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Girling-Butcher was moved by Mr. M. F. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Jas. Cunneen, and carried by acclamation.

CATHEDRAL PARISH COMMITTEE.

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the Cathedral members of the Catholic Federation was held on last Wednesday evening in the Marist Brothers' Schoolroom, when the six representatives of the parish for the branch committee were elected. The annual report and balance sheet were read and adopted. The report stated that ten ordinary meetings were held during the year. Four representatives of societies forfeited office through non-attendance at the stipulated number of successive meetings, and two voluntary resignations were received, all the positions being subsequently filled. Reference was made to the activities of the branch committee during the year. These included the successful suppression of objectionable anti-Catholic literature by libraries, the adoption of a block system of canvassing, which was applicable to the enrolling of members, the placing of Catholic voters on the parliamentary and municipal rolls, uniformity of action in connection with the parliamentary and municipal elections, the election of a Catholic representative on the Hospital and Charitable Aid Board, attendance at the juvenile court and the payment of costs for conveying Catholic children to the orphanages, the securing of desirable persons willing to take charge of Catholic children in their homes from the State institution, etc. Reference was also made to a visit by Captain-Chaplain McMenamin, and the provision made for our Catholic men then in camp here: the donation of monetary assistance to the chaplains' outfit fund and Trentham Camp institute fund, and for prizes to the parish schools for essay-writing on the

aims and objects of the Federation. Recognition was made of the valuable services of Mr. Girling-Butcher in the cause of Catholic Federation generally, and of his meeting and address in the interests of the Cathedral branch. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., and the Cathedral clergy were cordially thanked for their interest in the work of the parish committee. The new committee will meet on Wednesday, June 23, when it is anticipated the representatives of societies to the committee will have been appointed, and the election of officers will take place.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

OTAGO CASUALTIES.

The following Catholic members of the Otago Battalion of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces were killed in action at the Dardanelles early last month:—Sergeant-Major Timothy Joseph B. Laffey (Mr. J. Laffey, Invercargill).

Private Joseph John Gorman (Mrs. Mary Gorman, Alma, mother).

Lance-Corporal James Hand (Mr. H. Hand, Queen street, Milton, father).

Private Josiah James Salter (Mrs. R. B. Dyer, Mornington, sister).

Private Peter O'Connor (Mr. A. O'Connor, Otatara, Invercargill, father).

Private J. L. Wildermoth (Mr. Michael Wildermoth, Braddon street, Christchurch).

Private James Carr (Mr. Thomas Carr, Kilgarvin, County Kerry).

Private Joseph Wendell Boreham, was a son of Mr. Stephen Boreham, late of Oamaru, and well known in Dunedin. The deceased, who was an ardent footballer, was educated at St. Patrick's School, South Dunedin, and at the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin.

The following have been reported missing:—

Private Ambrose Alphonse Falconer, son of Mr. Thomas Falconer, of Oamaru, and a brother of Rev. Father Falconer, South Dunedin. He is a native of Oamaru, and 27 years of age. He received his primary education at St. Joseph's School, and then went to the Waitaki High School. He afterwards came to Dunedin, where he was prominent in football, playing for the Pirates Club and representing Otago on several occasions. On his return to Oamaru he joined his father in business, and became a member of the Old Boys' Football Club, playing for North Otago in representative matches. He was one of the early volunteers for service, and left with the Main Expeditionary Force in the 10th (North Otago) Company of the Otago Battalion.

Bugler Martin O'Brien is the only son of Mr. J. A. O'Brien, merchant tailor, Dowling street, Dunedin. He was only 17½ years of age when he joined the main force, and went into camp at Tahuna Park. He attended the Christian Brothers' School, and while there attained more than an average reputation as an athlete, winning a number of the school championships. He was a sergeant in the Senior Cadets, but owing to his height and all-round sturdy build he was transferred to the B Battery. He had only been with the battery three weeks when he enlisted with the main force. He was an active member of the Pacific Harriers.

Private John Joseph Rowan was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin, and was in the employment of the N.Z. Express Company when he enlisted. He is a member of St. Joseph's Men's Club and of the Dunedin branch of the Hibernian Society, and at one time was an active member of St. Joseph's Harriers.

Private John Fitzpatrick (Mrs. T. Fitzpatrick, South Dunedin, mother).

Private Thomas Anthony Maloney (Mr. John Maloney, Galway, father).

Private Robert John Sullivan (Mr. Daniel Sullivan, Ellis street, Dunedin, father).



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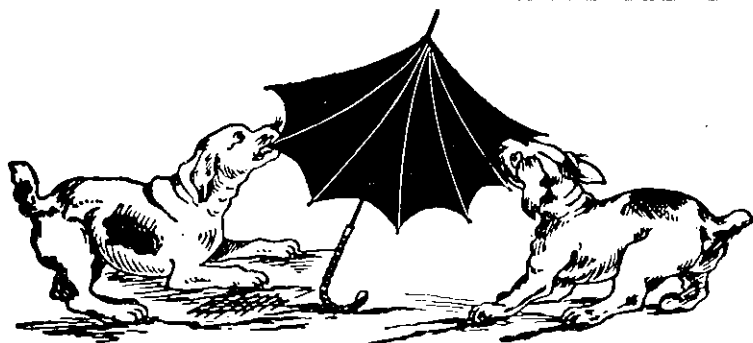
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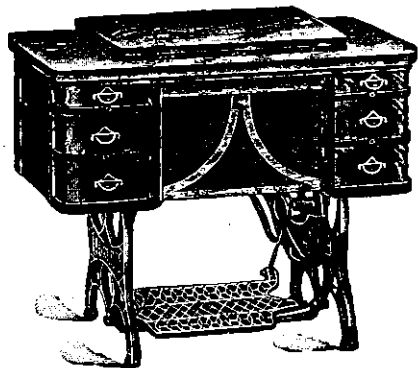
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Private William Henry Tohill (Mr. John Tohill, Caversham, father).

Private Clarence Newton Wills (Mrs. Mary J. Wills, South Dunedin, mother).

OBITUARY

SISTER MARY AGATHA LYNCH, O.S.D.

At St. Dominic's Priory, Dunedin, on the evening of Sunday, June 13, Sister Mary Agatha Lynch passed peacefully away after a short attack of pleurisy and pneumonia. The deceased, who was born at Hokitika in 1873, was the youngest sister of the Very Rev. P. M. Lynch, C.S.S.R., Manila, and Mr. James Lynch, of Greymouth, and of Sister Mary Teresa, of the Dominican Convent, Oamaru. During her ten brief years of religious life, Sister Mary Agatha had endeared herself to all by her sweet gentle ways and thoughtful, kindly disposition, and had in a short space fulfilled a long time. May her soul rest in peace.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided at the Solemn Requiem Mass on Tuesday morning, and gave the final Absolution. Rev. Father Buckley was celebrant, Rev. Father Delany deacon, Rev. Father Kavanagh sub-deacon, and Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies. Rev. Fathers Corcoran, D. O'Neill, and Tobin were present in the sanctuary. The 'De Profundis' was sung by the Sisters as the coffin was being carried to the hearse. Very Rev. Father Coffey officiated at the graveside.

SERGEANT-MAJOR T. J. B. LAFFEY.

The many friends of Mr and Mrs J. Laffey, formerly of Dunedin, heard with sincere regret of the death of their son, Sergeant-Major T. J. B. Laffey, who was killed at the Dardanelles early in May. The deceased, who was probably one of the youngest sergeant-majors of the Permanent Staff on active service, was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin, where he served with the Hibernian Cadets. On leaving school he became apprenticed to the cabinetmaking trade, at which he served his full time. Later on, however, he joined the Permanent Staff, and was posted to area 49, at Invercargill, as sergeant instructor. He had scarcely completed his probationary period when the Expeditionary Force was called for, and on volunteering for active service he was appointed a sergeant-major to B Company (8th Southland Regiment) of the Otago Infantry Battalion. He will be remembered by many local footballers as a solid full-back for the Christian Brothers' senior team for several seasons. Previous to joining the Permanent Staff Sergeant-Major Laffey was attached to the machine gun section of the 4th (Otago) Regiment, and had a fine record as a Territorial. He was the second son of Mr. John Laffey, 162 Leet street, Invercargill, and was 24 years of age. His elder brother, Sergeant-Major T. P. Laffey, is stationed at Invercargill.—R.I.P.

PRIVATE JOSHUA JAMES SALTER, PORT CHALMERS.

Private Joshua James Salter, of the N.Z. Main Expeditionary Force, notice of whose death appears in this issue, was the third son of the late Martin and Catherine Salter, of Port Chalmers. He was born and educated in Port Chalmers, where he was well known and respected. For many years he drove the horse on the wharf for the Railway Department. After leaving Port Chalmers he followed farming for some time, and at the call to arms was among the first to enlist, being appointed to the Ambulance Corps. After leaving New Zealand he transferred to the Infantry, and lost his life in upholding the honor of his country. He leaves many brothers and sisters in various parts of New Zealand to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

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?

Hawera

(By telegraph, from an occasional correspondent.)

June 15.

Speaking at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday evening on 'Sanctity as a note of the Church,' Very Rev. Dean Power said: 'When instructing converts or teaching the children in the schools, I generally follow the usual course, and show how the Church must be holy in its Founder, in its aim, in the means it adopts to pursue this aim, and in its children, who must be in all ages eminent for holiness. I have not time to go through all this this evening; let me, however, take as a practical illustration Catholics' conduct in respect of the present unhappy war that is afflicting the nations. Christ our Lord urges us to be holy as He Himself is holy, to become His disciples, and He points out to us in the most touching and beautiful words that this holy discipleship consists in brotherly love, which must embrace even the enemy. Now the whole population of this Dominion, like the populations of all the warring countries, may be divided into three classes. The first class embraces those who fight the enemy with the tongue of scurrility and mendacity. These consider themselves patriots, but their patriotism is of a spurious kind, and has this disadvantage that, while in no way contributing to defeat the enemy, it brings ample dishonor upon itself. Spurious patriots have an easy way of deciding doubtful matters. All rumors that tell against the enemy are true, all that tell against their own side false. These, also, are of the stuff of tyrants, for with raucous voice they proclaim that all who will not shriek with them are pro-enemy and anti-patriotic. People of this class are not found in the Catholic Church, or if, unhappily, a Catholic is found here and there amongst them it may be retorted that one swallow does not make a summer. There are true patriots serving their country, honoring themselves; they are Catholics having at their head the illustrious Pontiff, Benedict XV., who has ordered a three days' fast and penance for the Universal Church, and who has, in Christ-like words, forbidden to his children the use of opprobrious terms towards their foe. If non-Catholics are found in this class it is in the measure in which they come under the influence of the Church, whose note is sanctity, and whose great characteristic is charity. The third class embraces those who, taking advantage of their opportunities, take up the sword against the foe, and go forth to conquer or to die in defence of the beloved fatherland. These are heroes as well as patriots. Their banners are blessed by Holy Church, and their valiant steps are guarded by her sweetest prayers.

May I add one further remark, not bearing directly perhaps upon this point, and give it as my humble opinion, that the Government of this country is doing a disgraceful thing in permitting the charitable offerings of the poor to be taken up for wounded and disabled New Zealanders returning from the war. England's traditional treatment of her incapacitated soldiers brings a blush of shame to every English face, but I am confident that the people of this young, vigorous, and wealthy land will not tolerate that our brave young men who, month after month, are pouring out from us to face the German and the Turk, will, if incapacitated, have to depend on the doles of the charitable as a reward for true heroism. They are their country's benefactors, and their country's rulers must be compelled by a healthy public opinion to take them under their care.'

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DEATHS

GUEST.—On February 27, 1915, at Mandeville, Edmond, dearly beloved husband of Mary Guest, native of Jamesbrook, Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland; aged 59 years.—R.I.P.

LAFHEY.—On May 3, 1915 (killed in action at the Dardanelles), Sergeant-Major T. J. Laffey, second eldest son of Mrs. John Laffey, Leet street, Invercargill; aged 24 years. R.I.P.

LYNCH.—At St. Dominic's Priory, Dunedin, on June 13, 1915, Sister Mary Agatha, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. Lynch, of Wellington, in the 43rd year of her age, and the 10th of her religious profession.—R.I.P.

McLOUGHLIN.—On June 8, 1915, at her son-in-law's residence, 155 Queen street, Dunedin, Jessie McLoughlin, late of Roxburgh; aged 70 years.—R.I.P.

ROBERTS.—On May 26, at Malta (from wounds received at the Dardanelles) Owen Henry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Patea, and grandson of Mrs. Brough, sen., Wanganui.—R.I.P.

SALTER.—On May 3, 1915 (killed in action at the Dardanelles), Joshua James, third son of the late Martin and Catherine Salter, Port Chalmers, and dearly beloved brother of Mrs. R. B. Dyer, Glen road, Mornington; deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

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INTERCESSORY PRAYERS

L. M. HART (of Nelson) requests her Catholic friends and sympathisers to joint in a Novena to the Sacred Heart, for the Holy Souls in Purgatory, for THE SUCCESS OF THE NORTH SEA FLEET.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.



THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

THE WAR



THE principal items of interest in the war news of the week have been the publication of a tolerably full summary of the American Note to Germany in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania; the arrival of a painfully heavy batch of casualty lists from the Dardanelles; and the apparent hold-up of the German offensive in Galicia and arrest of the threatened swoop on Lemberg. Taking the last first, the latest cables would lead us to infer that the issue is still somewhat undecided; but sufficient facts have come through to make it clear that the Russians have made a remarkable recovery, and are now once again firmly standing their ground. As to the cause of their recent rout—for it was little less—there are various theories. The Germans claim that their victory was gained by the successful use of gas; the diplomats at Washington hold that the Russian debacle was due to shortage of munitions, arising from the hold-up of supplies during the week of the China-Japanese crisis. Whether the latter episode was or was not an element in the situation is open to discussion; but there seems good reason for supposing that lack of munitions, from whatever cause it may have arisen, was the determining factor in the Russian defeat. An army like that of Russia, which has shown such conspicuous bravery and tenacity, does not maintain continuous and unbroken retreat unless something has occurred which renders resistance absolutely impossible. As to the American Note, it is of the milk-and-watery character which we have learned to expect from President Wilson. More than one hundred innocent non-combatant American citizens were done to death by Germany's lawless and unjustifiable attack on the great liner; and the President of a great nation can do nothing better in vindication of its rights than 'look confidently to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all the cases where Americans have been wronged and their rights as neutrals invaded.' The utterance is positively childish in its weakness and futility; and America is once again humiliated and belittled before the nations of the world.

The lists of killed and missing, representing, as it is understood, the accumulation of several weeks, which have just been published in our dailies, come as a heavy blow to the Dominion. The death toll is unusually large; but the sacrifice, it may be confidently declared, is neither grudged nor regretted. The men who so cheerfully responded to the Empire's call, and the parents who so nobly gave them, did not do so, we may be sure, without fully counting the cost. They knew that there was serious work and serious risks ahead; and the danger was freely and fearlessly faced. The one desire of all was that our boys should play the man and do their duty; and this they have done, to their everlasting honor and glory. We note with justifiable pride, though with more than a tinge of sadness, that our Catholic men are fully represented in the lists which speak so eloquently of courage and heroism. In the Otago casualties, of which alone we have certain knowledge, the Catholic losses are one in five of the total number; and this proportion may even be exceeded in the other provincial districts. One consolation, at least, and that the greatest possible, we are able to offer the bereaved and sorrowing relatives. The reports of the behaviour of our Catholic boys since they left our shores have been uniformly good. We learn from our chaplains that they have been scrupulously attentive to their religious duties, and frequent and regular in their attendance at the Sacraments, many going as often as twice a week to the sacred tribunal of penance. At peace with God, with a clear conscience, and a soul free from the stain and guilt of sin, they were ready for whatever might befall. God rest them all; and bring peace and comfort to the near and dear ones who mourn their loss.

A CHASTENED DAILY

The Christchurch *Press* struck a good deal more trouble than it bargained for in its ill-advised, unjust, and utterly uncalled-for attack on Mr. John Redmond; and it is now quite obviously sorry that it spoke. Following on the article to which we made reference in our issue of a fortnight ago came a further virulent *Press* attack on the Nationalist Party because of the attitude taken by Nationalist members, as well as by the Radicals and a large number of Liberal members in the House of Commons, on the subject of the proposed inclusion of Mr. Campbell in the Coalition Ministry. Then the *N.Z. Tablet* article and a letter from Mr. J. M. Twomey appeared on the scene; and the *Press* now writes in a very much subdued tone. It desires 'that there shall be as little dissension as possible at home'; it is full of admiration 'for the thousands of loyal Irishmen who give to the British Army some of its finest characteristics'; it 'does not intend to dwell on the subject'; and it is unwilling to open its columns to a correspondence 'calculated to arouse racial and sectarian differences at a time when the whole Empire ought to be united as one man against the most relentless and unscrupulous foe that ever threatened the liberties of the world.' These are excellent sentiments; and we are naturally pleased to note that the lesson which we endeavored to read our contemporary has evidently been driven home. We are accused of 'abuse and misrepresentation' in our comments on the *Press* article; but our contemporary very prudently makes no attempt to show where the misrepresentation lay. As to 'abuse,' the charge comes very badly from a paper which roundly accused the Irish Nationalists of 'treason,' of 'active or passive disloyalty,' of 'criminal folly,' of being 'very like traitors,' of 'wicked and unpatriotic action,' etc., etc. A paper which is so prodigal of expletives ought to be the last to complain if it is itself in turn subjected to a little vigorous handling. It is little short of scandalous, at a time when Irishmen and people of Irish descent in this Dominion are poring over lists containing the names of loved ones who have given their lives for the Empire, that a reputable daily can find nothing better to do than to make mischief and stir up strife by bandying silly charges about Irish treason and

disloyalty. How silly those charges are was shown by the rapid solution of the Campbell difficulty, proving that the 'disloyalty' which the *Press* so eagerly scented and so prosily descanted upon was the veriest phantom. The time has gone by for coarse and reckless abuse of that kind; and our Christchurch contemporary may as well understand once for all that Irishmen, who are making sacrifices second to none in the present crisis, are not going to take that sort of thing without hitting back. 'With the enemy at the gates,' writes the *Press* in its latest article, 'it is essential that there shall be as little dissension as possible at home.' Had our contemporary acted on that excellent principle in the first instance, its offensive article, which has caused such keen and widespread indignation amongst the loyal Irish people of Canterbury, would never have seen the light.

Notes

Catholics and the Casualty Lists

As we have mentioned elsewhere, the proportion of Catholics from Otago province whose names appear in the recently published list of those killed at the Dardanelles is large, being at least one in five of the total of those who have fallen. The proportion may be equally large, perhaps even larger, in other districts, and on this point it would be interesting to have definite and accurate information. We would be glad, therefore, if our correspondents in all the larger centres would charge themselves with the duty of preparing and forwarding to us a statement of the Catholic names appearing in the published casualty lists for their districts. In the case of any district where, for the moment, we may happen to have no regular correspondent, the parish priest would perhaps kindly interest himself in the matter; and in all cases our correspondents will naturally look to the clergy for authoritative information. The names and addresses which reach us will be entered and preserved in a book kept specially for the purpose; and the list will constitute a Catholic Roll of Honor for the Dominion which our people in the days to come will be able to look back upon with interest and pride.

The 'Tablet' and the 'Press': A Christchurch Appreciation

The secretary of the Christchurch branch of the H.A.C.B. Society has been good enough, by direction of his branch, to send us the following cordial and very much appreciated expression of thanks:

'Dear Sir,—This branch of the Hibernian Society, at its last meeting held on the 7th ult., placed on record its high appreciation of your very able editorial, "Ireland and the War." It was unanimously decided that you should receive at my hands as secretary the society's heartfelt thanks for the invaluable service rendered to our Catholic Irish people by your lucid and militant leader. As a reply to the Christchurch *Press* on this matter it was certainly a masterpiece, and has, no doubt, made the editor of that anti-Irish production feel very small at having made such a mutilated, one-sided report and comment on Ireland's incomparable leader and statesman, Mr. John Redmond. I may tell you, sir, on the very best authority, that in the Public Library in Christchurch the *Tablet* is very widely read indeed by the general public, and its sphere of influence therefore extends over a greater area than most people imagine. Accept, then, this expression of the gratitude of the members of this society for your untiring and ever successful efforts on behalf of Holy Church and Ireland, and wishing you many years of health and vigor so that your able pen may combat the prejudices that we have thrown broadcast at us, and uphold the cause of truth and justice.

'I beg to remain, Sir,
'Faithfully yours,
'M. GRIMES, Secretary.

'June 11.'

The Allies and Greece

It is evident that the Allies have an even stiffer proposition at the Dardanelles than they had originally anticipated, and one of the circumstances which has added to their difficulties—and which they could not reasonably have calculated upon—is pointed out by the *London Statesman*. It is due to the unexpected and unforeseen resignation of M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier. 'How and why was this quasi-inevitable failure in the Dardanelles courted and incurred?' asks the *Statesman*. The explanation seems to lurk in the sudden reversal of Greek policy, following the downfall of M. Venizelos. M. Venizelos had made arrangements for Greece to co-operate with the Allies. They were to have the aid of a division of Greek troops, and (still more important) could use all the Greek islands and harbors as bases. Relying on this, they started their operation, and then at the critical moment the Greek Premier was unable to carry out his part of the bargain. King Constantine and his German Queen and Germanophile officers dealt the Allies one of the shrewdest blows possible. Now men on the spot talk of 250,000 troops being necessary. The bases to which the Allies must apparently be reduced are Alexandria and Cyprus, which are about equidistant from the Dardanelles, and each over two days' steaming for transports.' It is satisfactory to note that M. Venizelos has just been returned to power by a large majority, and there is every prospect that the drawback referred to by the *Statesman* will now be remedied.

Irish Loyalty

Under this heading the following apt and timely letter, from the pen of Mr. J. M. Twomey, of Temuka, appears in the *Christchurch Press* of June 14:—Sir,—In your issue of to-day you say: 'To Germany the determination of the Nationalists to make trouble will appear proof that those pan-Germans were right who counted as one of their assets in a war with England on the disloyalty of Irish politicians.' Now, what has 'the disloyalty of the Irish politicians' consisted in? They objected to the appointment of Mr. Campbell. They have not objected to the appointment of Sir Edward Carson. He fought his battle in open daylight, and the Irish respected an open foe. Sir Edward Carson was once a Home Ruler, but for some reason he turned renegade. Still the Irish raised no objection to him, but they objected to Mr. Campbell, and so did a large number of the English members of the House of Commons. This is proof that Mr. Campbell was an objectionable person. We have seen in this Dominion objections raised to certain appointments, for certain reasons, and without a doubt there were good reasons for objecting to Mr. Campbell. You cannot say that the objection arose because some Irish member wanted the appointment for himself. For over forty years no Irish Nationalists sought any appointment, and they do not desire it. You also abuse the Liberals, but who handed over to Germany Heligoland and Samoa? The Conservative Government of England, at the beginning of the South African war, and I think you will admit greater blunders could not have been perpetrated. In my last letter to you I said that 150,000 Nationalists were fighting at the front. From later information I find that the number is a quarter of a million, and that the only dead wall in Ireland which is not placarded with recruiting posters is the anti-Irish Trinity College, Dublin. I find that 850 volunteers enlisted in Dublin in one day. Of course you sneeringly say the Nationalists claim these as Nationalists. What else could they be? You also sneered at the 20,000 who paraded in Dublin before John Redmond, but the English press does not sneer at them. It says, on the contrary, that owing to the loyalty and enthusiasm exhibited by these volunteers no Conservative would ever again oppose Home Rule. Read what Lord St. Davids said in the House of Lords. He said there were 'men who never did a day's work for themselves or anyone else since they were born. Their sons were still hanging round the theatres and music halls, and while this was so it was no use talking conscription to working men.' Why don't these go to the front like the quarter of a million Irish? Why are not the loafers and drunkards of

England making bullets for the Irish to fire? If the strikes and labor troubles of England happened in Ireland, what a God-send they would be to you, but they have not, thank God. Ireland is not giving the slightest trouble to England; she is absolutely loyal, and no German can regard her as an asset in the war.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. TWOMEY.

Temuka, June 11, 1915.

N.B.—See now. Mr. Campbell is made an English Judge, and Mr. Gordon, M.P. for the Orange constituency of Derry, is made Attorney-General for Ireland, and what you call the treason and disloyalty of Nationalists has vanished into thin air. Nationalists rejected Mr. Campbell, of Catholic Dublin: they accept Mr. Gordon, of Orange Derry. There must be a reason for it.—J.M.T.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

A progressive euchre tournament was held in St. Mary's Hall, Mornington, on Friday evening, the object being to assist in paying off the debt on the church ground. A very enjoyable evening was spent. The winner of the lady's prize was Mrs. Keenan, and the gentleman's Mr. Weaver. The committee wish to thank those who contributed to the evening's programme of songs and dances.

At the meeting of the University Council on Tuesday, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Church, to include the following in the minutes, and to forward a copy to Mrs. O'Neill:—'The high honor that his Majesty the King has conferred on one of our surgeons, Dr. E. J. O'Neill, for distinguished service at the Dardanelles is highly appreciated by the council of the University of Otago. This well-merited honor is peculiarly gratifying to the council in that Dr. O'Neill is one of our graduates, and one who in the Dunedin Hospital has had no small part in the training of our young doctors. The council expresses the hope that Dr. O'Neill will safely return to his native city, and will long be spared to carry out his good work among us, and to enjoy the high distinction he has gained on the field of battle.'

The bazaar in aid of the building fund of St. Patrick's School, which was opened in the Town Hall, South Dunedin, on June 2, was brought to a close on Saturday evening, when there was a crowded attendance. Notwithstanding the many claims that are being made on the public at the present time, the bazaar attracted large numbers each evening, and the financial results were fully up to the expectations of the organisers. The stallholders and their assistants deserve much praise for their zeal in disposing of the fine stock of goods which they had provided. The success of the undertaking was helped on to a considerable extent by those who provided the evenings' entertainments. The art union was drawn on Saturday evening, and a list of the winning numbers is published in our advertising columns.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration at the Sacred Heart Church, North-east Valley began on Friday morning at nine o'clock, when Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Buckley, Rev. Father Corcoran being deacon, Rev. Father Kavanagh subdeacon, and Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies. After the Mass there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Father Buckley celebrated a *Missa Pro Pace* on Saturday morning, and a *Missa Cantata* at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. The sermon on Friday evening was preached by the Rev. Father Buckley, and on Sunday evening by the Rev. Father Collins (Holy Cross College). The devotion was very well attended, considering the inclemency of the weather, and large numbers received Holy Communion each morning, this being especially the case at the early Mass on Sunday.

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PRESENTATION TO FATHER E. LYNCH, OAMARU

St. Patrick's Hall, Oamaru, was taxed on Friday evening to hold the large gathering that attended the presentation and farewell social to Rev. Father E. Lynch, who has been transferred to Mosgiel. Mr. P. C. Hjorring presided, and had with him on the platform Rev. Fathers Farthing, Lynch (2), and O'Connell, and Messrs. P. Corcoran, and P. Kelly.

The chairman said that the first part of the proceedings would be a musical programme, etc., but that he desired, on behalf of the parish of Oamaru, to extend to Father O'Connell, the successor to Father Lynch, a public welcome, as this was the first occasion on which they had had an opportunity of so doing. He also desired to welcome Father Lynch, of Palmerston, amongst them.

Apologies for absence were received from the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, V.G., and Messrs. J. B. Grave and Taylor (Windsor).

The following programme was then proceeded with: Piano solo, Miss M. O'Grady; song, Miss L. Barry; recitation, Rev. Father O'Connell; song, Mr. J. H. Rowe; song, Mr. J. Roxburgh. Miss M. O'Grady acted throughout the programme as accompanist, and encores were frequent.

The chairman said that all were aware of the object of the gathering. It was to show their esteem and affectionate regard for Father Lynch, who had been transferred from amongst them some four months ago, and whom they were now formally farewelling. It was the custom among Catholic communities to recognise the value of their priests' services, and on their departure for fresh fields to show that recognition in a public manner. It would be ill indeed if Oamaru and district did not do so in the case of Father Lynch. The parishioners all knew and esteemed the great abilities of Father Lynch, and his Lordship the Bishop had so soon recognised them as to transfer him to a wider sphere of labor, where he would find congenial work in teaching and forming the minds, moulding the characters, and guiding the destinies of the students he would have charge of. Father Lynch had never sought the limelight, but rather had he sought the quietude of the booklover. At all times had he paid full attention to the duties of his office and parish, and the representative meeting that night showed the esteem in which he was held. Their rev. guest's duties had extended over a wide area, and he was ever ready to assist the sick and to comfort the dying. All would watch his career with close interest, and pray that he might have health and strength to continue his priestly duties. To-night they wished his acceptance of a purse of sovereigns, which he would ask Father Lynch to receive in the spirit in which it was given—namely, as a token of the respect and affectionate esteem in which the Catholics of the community held him.

Rev. Father Farthing said that it was about three years since he first met Father Lynch, and from the first to the last moment he had found him a warm friend. Not only was he a faithful priest and faithful friend, but also a fine scholar, who never tried to inflict the fact on the less learned, but which, nevertheless, they always recognised. He, personally, had never enjoyed the society of any other priest so much, and he trusted that wherever Father Lynch went God would prosper him.

Rev. Father O'Connell returned thanks for his cordial public welcome to the parish of Oamaru. He was in the unique position and privilege of knowing their guest longer and more intimately than any of them, as he had attended college with him and been a class-mate with him for three years, and the speaker was therefore in a position to speak with an intimate personal knowledge. He had always found their guest a true gentleman, and a priest in the highest sense. He was a man of very high intellectual attainments, and a close student. He wished him health and happiness in his new sphere of action.

Mr. D. Joyce regretted that he was not sufficiently fluent to express the respect and esteem in which he and

all in the Enfield district held Father Lynch. From the moment the people of Enfield had heard of Father Lynch's removal they had been sorry, but were reconciled to his departure on learning that he had been appointed to a wider field of labor.

Rev. Father Lynch, in replying, thanked the people of Oamaru very warmly for their generous presentation. He had no need, he said, of this substantial gift to convince him of their generous warm-heartedness. His stay in Oamaru had been one continuous round of kindnesses towards him. It had been his lot to appeal to them on many occasions and for various objects, and he always found them respond in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the warm-hearted, generous, Irish Celt. Their generosity was doubly manifest, considering the circumstances and conditions of the present time, when there were so many demands to meet and such numerous funds to subscribe to. He would, therefore, deal generously with them by handing over part of their presentation to the funds of the church they were about to erect between Enfield and Windsor. The rev. speaker paid a high tribute to the courtesy and geniality of the clergy with whom he was associated in Oamaru, and spoke in terms of unstinted praise and admiration of Rev. Father O'Connell, his successor. He returned thanks to the chairman (Mr. Hjorring), who, though a busy professional man, found time to preside at their social function. He thanked the committee and Mr. Molloy, the secretary, for having made all the necessary arrangements; also all those who contributed to the pleasant evening's entertainment. 'I thank you one and all,' concluded Father Lynch, 'for having come in your numbers on such a cold night to give me such a warm send-off. Thanks, and evermore thanks! May God, the Giver of all good gifts, for ever bless and prosper you.'

A dainty supper was then handed round by the ladies. During this interval Miss E. Kelly and Mr. Roxburgh sang solos, much to the enjoyment of all present, and the singing of the National Anthem concluded a pleasant evening.

COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, June 15, 1915, as follows:—Rabbitskins.—Our next sale will be held on Monday, 21st inst. Sheepskins.—We held our fortnightly sale to-day and offered a medium catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was keen and prices for full-woolled skins were fully up to last sale's values. Short-woolled skins and pelts, however, were not quite so good. Quotations: Best halfbred, to 11½d; medium, 9½d to 10½d; best coarse crossbred, to 11½d; medium, 9½d to 10½d; best fine crossbred, to 11½d; medium, 9½d to 10½d; best merino, 7d to 8d; medium, 6d to 6½d; best pelts, to 9½d; medium, 7d to 8½d; best lambskins, 10d to 11½d; medium, 8½d to 9½d per lb. Hides.—Our next sale will be held on Thursday, 17th inst. Oats.—Offerings have been light of late. Shippers are not so keen to operate except at reduced values. There is a good demand for prime quality and any lines suitable for milling. Prime milling, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; good to best feed, 4s to 4s 1d; inferior and damaged, 3s 9d to 3s 11d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—There has been a better demand this last week or so, more especially for prime milling velvet. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 7s to 7s 2d; Tuscan and red wheats, 6s 9d to 6s 11d; best whole fowl wheat, 6s 6d to 6s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

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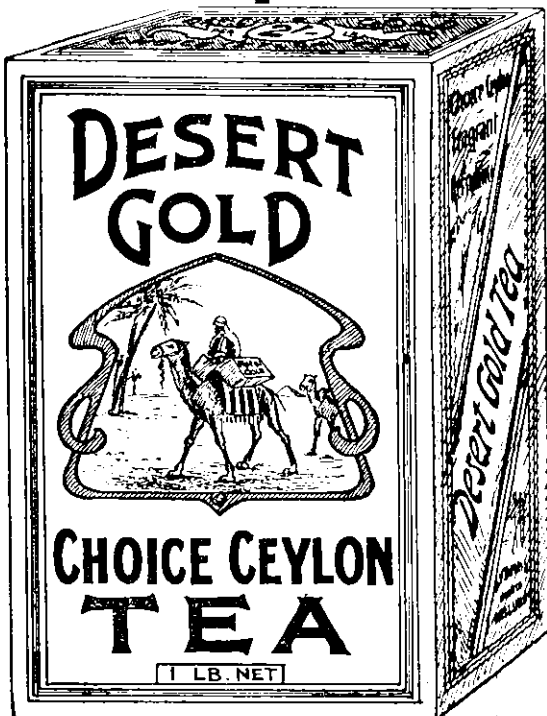
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Irish News

GENERAL.

Private Morrow, of the Irish Fusiliers, who was recently awarded the V.C. for rescuing wounded from a shattered trench, has been killed while again assisting the wounded under heavy fire.

The Commissioners of Irish National Education have appointed Mr. A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, M.A., Inspector of National Schools, to fill the vacancy in the Secretariat caused by the retirement of Mr. P. E. Lemass, I.S.O.

Rifleman John Grattan Houlihan, Clonliffe, Dublin, was killed in action, and a letter to his mother found on his corpse says:—‘Don’t worry about me; I am in God’s safe keeping. I am always with you in memory. Say your prayers for us boys that we may return to our dearest ones in safety.’

Amongst those to whom commissions have recently been granted are the following:—Mr. J. J. Maguire, Clare Villa, Sandymount, Co. Dublin; Mr. P. H. Shiel, son of Mr. P. J. Shiel, Portadown; Mr. J. J. Wood, Newbridge, Co. Kildare; and Mr. Paul Stewart Wakefield, manager of Messrs. Crane and Co., Ltd., Dublin. Mr. Wakefield is only 18.

Mr. John Redmond sent the following telegram to Lord Gladstone on the death of Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone killed in action: ‘All of us of the Irish Party have learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of Mr. Gladstone, and send his family through you our heartfelt sympathy. The whole Irish people, mindful of the past, mourn with them at this tragic and heroic end of one who worthily carried on the great traditions of devotion to freedom.’

An important deputation waited on Lieutenant Esmonde at Drominagh recently, and invited him to come forward as a candidate for the Parliamentary vacancy. Mr. Esmonde expressed his gratitude for the honor done him by so flattering a proposal, and said that if the constituency desired his services as M.P. for North Tipperary, he would place himself unreservedly in their hands, and would use his best endeavors to give them as faithful service as his dear father had done.

Irish charities benefit largely by the will of the late Mrs. Emily Mary Clarke, of Blackrock, Co. Dublin, who left estate valued at £46,514. She left £1000 each to the Vincentian Fathers of Blackrock and the President of Blackrock College, half of such sum to be expended in Masses for her soul. £2000 was left in aid of the Night Refuge in connection with the Catholic Discharged Female Prisoners Aid Society, also a perpetual annuity of £30 to the same society to provide spiritual reading and retreats for the inmates. The Little Sisters of the Assumption at Drumcondra and at Kingstown each receive estates and houses the income from which is to be used to assist their work, while the residue of the estate is divided amongst ten other Catholic charities of the Irish capital. Another Catholic lady, Mrs. Winstanley, of Southport, who recently died, has left some £2000 amongst Dublin charities.

STILL ANOTHER HERO.

Temporary-Lieutenant George Carew, who has just been granted a Distinguished Service Cross for his gallantry during the operations on the Suez Canal, is a member of a well-known Waterford family. For several years Lieutenant Carew held an important position under the Suez Canal Company, and at the outbreak of the war, in common with a large number of his fellow-servants in the company, he placed his services at the disposal of the War Office. As the official announcement of the award now conferred upon him shows, the deed by which he won it was exceedingly meritorious. In the course of the fight with the Turks, who were attacking the Canal, a shell struck the funnel of the Hardinge on which he was serving, and completely shattered one of Lieutenant Carew’s legs as well as

breaking one of his arms, but despite these and other injuries, he continued to advise as to the piloting of the ship with, to quote the words of the official announcement, ‘coolness and equanimity.’

THE DUTY OF IRISHMEN.

In furtherance of the recruiting campaign in Kilkenny a largely-attended meeting was held in the theatre, at which the Marquis of Ormonde presided. The Chairman, at the opening of the proceedings, read the following letter which he had received from the Right Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory:—

‘Dear Lord Ormonde,—I regret very much that I shall not be able to be present at the meeting proposed to be held this evening in furtherance of the recruiting movement in our city and county, but I will ask your lordship and those present at the meeting to be good enough to accept the assurance from me that its object has my entire concurrence and approval. Our country is at present engaged in a struggle for its very existence with an enemy the most powerful, the cruellest and the most unscrupulous, compared with whom scarcely any example can be found in the history of the world. Although we entertain the fairly well-founded hope that we shall be conquerors, yet the fortunes and issue of war are so uncertain that it would be folly for us, at this stage, to rest satisfied that we are going to come out of the struggle victorious. And yet, if we be not victorious—if the enemy should appear some fine day on the shores of our country—we have, surely, object-lessons in abundance in the ruin and desolation, moral, religious and material, in poor Belgium and Northern France by which we may judge of the fate that awaits us in this country. Let us not be too ready to think that such disaster is either impossible or even very remote, and the obvious conclusion we should draw from such a condition of things is that every member of the community should be prepared to give help and assistance, each in his own degree, and according to his capacity, to repel the threatened danger, and to win once more for our country the blessing of a secure and lasting peace. To gain this most desirable end the greatest want at present is the want of brave and courageous men ready to meet the armed millions of Germany, and to teach them that their dream of universal empire is not going to succeed. It has been a source of pleasure to me that the city and county of Kilkenny have been so well represented in the armed operations since the war broke out last August. In common with other places we, of course, have to deplore that many of those brave men now lie in foreign graves, while many others are confined in German prisons and camps. But we must not be too sad over their fate—the former died in a noble manner and in a noble cause—*dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*—the latter have lost their liberty in fighting for the freedom of their country. But, thank God, many others of them still survive to use their strong arms in the difficult work that still lies before them. It seems to me that if we could read their thoughts just now, or if they could be present at the meeting this evening, we should find that it would be to encourage their old comrades in Kilkenny to come to their help. I hope the result of the meeting will be that their wishes shall be gratified.’

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

On April 14 a meeting of the Irish County Councils General Council was held in Dublin. Mr. P. J. O’Neill, J.P. (chairman), presided, and the following notice of motion stood in his name on the agenda—‘That the Irish County Councils General Council desires to place on record the conviction of its members, representing county and county borough councils throughout Ireland, that Mr. Redmond’s policy in relation to the present war commands the full and firm support of the overwhelming majority of their constituents.’ The chairman said: ‘Before formally moving the motion which stands in my name I should like to state very briefly why I think it important that this council should express an opinion on the subject to which the resolution refers. The widely representative character of our

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council, coupled with the fact that it has recently received its commission from the electorate, gives it an indisputable claim to speak in the name of the Irish people. I think I can justly say for my colleagues that they always approach the consideration of public question in a perfectly impartial spirit, and that they invariably express their views boldly and courageously. At the moment our country is passing through an unparalleled crisis in its history, and our political leader, Mr. Redmond, has in the most statesmanlike fashion outlined what the policy of our country should be regarding the present deplorable war. In the declaration which Mr. Redmond has made on this subject he has spoken for the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, and I would go further and say that at no previous period of our country's history has the policy of any political leader ever met with such universal acceptance from the people of Ireland. Of course, we know that a very limited and insignificant section of the population profess to be at variance with this policy for reasons which we find it difficult to comprehend. I am not unmindful of the wrongs that have been done to our country in the days gone by, but I do not think we should continue to brood over the black and bitter memories of the past. It has often occurred to me that we are less conscious of the changes that take place in our own time than we are of those which took place generations before. We have seen a vast proportion of the land of Ireland restored by the intervention of the State to the people who had been despoiled of their possessions. We have seen a non-representative system of local government swept away, and replaced by one directly representative of, and controlled by the people. We have seen the educational rights of the people provided for and subsidised by the State. Finally, we have seen the charter of our rights to legislate for our own people, on our own soil, placed on the Statute Book of Great Britain. I recall these facts for a two-fold purpose—firstly, to show that the relative position of Ireland toward the Empire to-day is not comparable with any previous period in our history, and, secondly, to acknowledge with gratitude how much we owe to the incomparable skill and sagacity of the leader who has accomplished so much for our country. Probably some of you may think that the feeble and insignificant hostility to Mr. Redmond's policy is unworthy of even passing notice, but I would remind those who may be disposed to entertain this view that, whilst we at home are able to appraise the opposition at its proper value, outside Ireland it may be exploited in a way to create a false impression as to the true feelings of the people. For this reason, I think it most important that this council, which is the most representative body in Ireland, should give its united and whole-hearted support to Mr. Redmond's war policy. Ireland has, for the first time, become in reality an integral part of the Empire, and, as altered conditions impose new obligations, we must, therefore, be prepared to accept such responsibilities as the altered conditions demand.

A DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

The Commissioners of Intermediate Education for Ireland have been pleased to appoint Mr. Stephen Patrick O'Brien, B.A., N.U.I., Barrister-at-Law, to superintend the examination for 1915. Mr. O'Brien graduated in the Royal University of Ireland in 1900, having studied previously in the University School at Waterford. He had a distinguished course as a law student both in the Queen's University, Cork, and at the King's Inns, Dublin, was awarded first-class honors through his whole course and a special certificate in the final examination. Mr. O'Brien holds the gold medal for proficiency in legal debate. Called to the Irish Bar in Trinity term, 1912, he was proposed by the Right Hon. Ignatius O'Brien, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. His certificate was signed by W. H. Battersby, K.C., M.P. He is son of Mr. Stephen Patrick O'Brien, Royal Terrace, West Kensington, Co. Dublin, until lately head master of the University School, Waterford. We congratulate Rev. Father Dominick O'Brien, Devonport, Auckland, on the success of his distinguished brother.

People We Hear About

The Most Rev. Robert Seton, Archbishop of Heliopolis, who has established his residence at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., celebrated his 50th anniversary as a priest on April 11.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that much has been heard of the King of the Belgians since the war began; less about the Queen. Her Majesty, it will be remembered, is a Princess of the House of Bavaria. She was married in 1900, and is exceedingly popular not only in Belgium, but in her native country. In his very interesting life of the King, just published, Mr. J. De Courcy MacDonnell says that one whispers in Belgium that the Bavarians remain in their hearts still faithful to her, and the citizens of Brussels tell each other that the Bavarian soldiers in their midst have more than once revolted, and have been led into battle against them with the greatest difficulty. Few of the crimes alleged to have been committed in the war, Mr. MacDonnell states, can be laid at the door of the Bavarians.

Catholic editors all over the country (remarks the *Sacred Heart Review*) who chronicled with regret the death of the Rev. J. A. Campbell, editor of the *Antidote*, Hereford, Texas, will be rejoiced to learn that Father Campbell is still as much alive as his excellent paper. 'I am thankful for all the bouquets that have been heaped over my grave,' says the *Antidote's* editor, in the latest issue of his paper, 'and this in the hope of becoming worthy of them before death knocks in earnest at my door.' This is the second time, by the way, that Father Campbell has read his own obituary. Once before there was a railroad wreck, and a dead body, frightfully mangled, was identified as that of the editor. 'If ever you are given like this editor twice to read,' says he, 'what they say of you after death, then you will begin to value charity.'

Mr. Thomas Joseph Ryan, the new Premier of Queensland, was born at Port Fairy, Victoria, in 1876. He was educated at the Jesuit College, Kew, and South Melbourne College, at each of which he held a scholarship. He graduated Bachelor of Arts at Melbourne University, with honors in classics. After leaving college he was appointed assistant classical master at the Melbourne High School, and subsequently became resident classical master of the Church of England Grammar School, Launceston. Later he went to the Maryborough Grammar School (Queensland) as classical master. While in Melbourne Mr. Ryan studied law, graduating as Bachelor of Laws in 1901. He was admitted to the Queensland Bar, and entered politics for Barcoo in 1909, when he defeated Mr. George Kerr, formerly Minister of Railways. At the election held on May 22 Mr. Ryan scored an easy win, polling 1425 votes, against 561 cast for his Liberal opponent.

Queen Helena, the Queen of Italy, was brought up with her younger sister Anna in the Smolna Convent in St. Petersburg, and completely won the hearts of her schoolfellows. Dressed in the uniform of the convent, and going by the name of Helene Nicolajewna, she attended her class every day, finding the greatest difficulty in acquiring the obligatory Russian language. The Russian grammar became and remained her arch-enemy during all the years of her school life, in spite of the comfort and help afforded her by her governess, who dared not speak to her in any other language. For the games of childhood Helena had no taste, her whole leisure being spent in painting—her soul's delight. The violin was her favorite instrument, and she played it with great enthusiasm and expression, declaring she could never express her feelings on the piano, though compelled to learn to play it.

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2 1/2 pints of 1 can Highlander milk (1 1/4)
1 1/2 lb. white sugar 1 small cup filtered Highlander
Vanilla milk (1 1/4)

METHOD: Boil all together in an enamel pan for 10 minutes, then boil till pale brown and put into tarts. Boil the toffee when turned out in a buttered dish.

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PEARLS FROM HOLY SCRIPTURE FOR OUR LITTLE ONES

By THE REV. M. J. WATSON, S.J.,
Author of 'Within the Soul,' and 'The Story of Burke
and Wills.'

*'Unless you be converted and become as little children,
you shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.'*—
St. Matt. xviii. 3.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

XXIV.—A NOBLE VIRTUE.

'Jesus humbled Himself, becoming obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross. For which cause God also hath exalted Him, and hath given Him a name which is above all names.'—Philippians, ii. 8. 9.

Some people, my dearest, talk loudly of independence and liberty; but a great writer says very justly that, though the word liberty is often heard among men, it is the word 'by which the luxurious mean license, and the reckless mean change; by which the rogue means rapine, and the fool equality; by which the proud mean anarchy, and the malignant mean violence. Call it (freedom) by any name rather than this (liberty), but its best and truest is Obedience' (Ruskin: *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, chap. vii.). Obedience, indeed is a noble virtue, a virtue by which all that is good, beautiful, and strong in human character is nourished and preserved, and it is the only path to the enjoyment of true freedom. Hence, when God delivered to us His holy law on Mount Sinai, He gave Ten Commandments as a light and source of strength and happiness during our pilgrimage on earth, and He laid upon us the obligation of obeying His precepts. His yoke is sweet and His burden light to His true children, and, if we desire to enter into eternal life, it should be a pleasure to keep all His commandments in a spirit of hope and love. Among those great precepts He has set one which you should regard as especially addressed to yourselves. The words of it are familiar to you: 'Honor thy father and thy mother.' By this commandment you are bound to show your parents due honor by giving them all respect, love, and obedience. God has placed them in authority over you, in order that you may honor your Creator Himself in honoring them. To the fulfilment of this commandment a promise is attached: 'that thou mayest be long-lived in the land which the Lord thy God shall give thee.' The same promise is repeated in another part of the Bible in these words—'He that honoreth his father shall enjoy a long life'; and again, 'He that honoreth his mother is as one that layeth up a treasure' (Eccles., chap. 3).

Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ has left you an example of how you should observe this commandment, for He was obedient for many long years to Mary and Joseph. As the Eternal Father has recompensed His Son's humility and obedience by exalting Him and giving Him a Name that is above all names, so He will reward you when you obey your parents and strive manfully to observe all the precepts of His holy law. No doubt, when you grow older you will desire to have much of your own way; but be determined always to keep every kind of badness out of your heart. You will succeed in this fight against evil if you follow the advice of your father and mother, who love you dearly and seek to preserve you from injury and sorrow.

Throughout all the ages of the world, the noblest and wisest men were distinguished for the honor they gave their parents and for their obedience to the restraint of duty and of law; and we should be desirous to be of their company rather than be reckoned among fools and criminals. The Holy Scripture says: 'Cursed is he that honoreth not his father and mother' (Deut. 27. 16).

It is related in the life of Sir Thomas More, Lord

High Chancellor of England, that even in the day of his greatest influence and power, he never left his house without asking on his knees the blessing of his aged father.

The mother of Pope Benedict XI. was the wife of a poor shepherd, and when she went to Rome to visit her son, the Supreme Pontiff, she wore her usual humble dress. As soon as she appeared in his presence, the Pope left his throne and court and embraced her with tears of affection, saying: 'There is no one can love his mother more than I do mine.' Ought not this beautiful and edifying fact show us that we should never be ashamed of our parents, no matter how lowly is their condition, but should always respect and love them.

Once in a certain city in Syria which a Mahomedan ruler governed, a Christian young man had lodged his father in the best room on the first floor of his house, but he afterwards deprived him of it and made him go down stairs to live. The governor, hearing what he had done, summoned him to appear in his presence, and said: 'What is your religion?' 'I am a Christian,' replied the young man. 'Make the Sign of the Cross.' The young man obeyed. 'What do you say when you make it?' 'In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.' 'When you name the Father, you touch your forehead; when you name the Son you touch your breast, that is, you place the Father above and the Son below. Now, my man, you must put your father above in your house, and do you, the son, go below, or I shall certainly cut off your head.' The young man hastened to restore the best room to his father, and ever after showed him all due honor and affection. You must not, of course, gather from this anecdote that the Eternal Son, the Second Person of the Trinity, is inferior to the Father, the First Person, for the Three Divine Persons of the adorable Trinity are equal in all things.

You are aware, no doubt, that if any one in authority—parent, or magistrate, or king—wished you to do what is forbidden by the Divine law, you should not obey, and in such a case you must answer, like the Apostles when they were told not to preach the Gospel, 'We ought to obey God rather than men.'

A young boy was preparing for his First Communion, whose family did not keep the law of the Church regarding abstinence from meat on Friday. When the boy learned that he should abstain on Friday, he refused to eat meat on that day, and his father put him in prison, saying that he was to get no food till he had consented to eat meat. During the father's absence, the mother carried to her son something to eat. But the boy would not touch it. He said: 'My father is punishing me for refusing to disobey the Church, and he commands me to do without food: this command of his I can obey without sin, and that is why I will not eat.' When the father heard of this reply, he was touched and he reflected on it, with the result that he and his wife were converted and became good practical Christians.

As this instruction is the last I shall give you, allow me to add that what I have said of the noble virtue, Obedience, may be said also of all other virtues, namely, that they will give you an upright, strong character, capable of resisting temptation and of enabling you to live a praiseworthy life, with the help of God's grace, to the end of your days. All who love you wish to see you good now, that you may be good also when you are grown up. Therefore, I am sure that you will do your best to prize and practise humility, truthfulness, self-denial, and modesty. Let it be your care and pleasure to keep all the commandments of the Divine law, to go to Mass and often receive Holy Communion, and to have true devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to our Lady, St. Joseph, and the Angels, especially to the beautiful Spirit who is your Guardian. Thus you will enjoy the testimony of a good conscience, you will live a happy life, and, dying a holy death, you will at last win the Kingdom of Heaven.

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Hymn.

One by one, thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what those can teach.
Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown and holy,
When each gem is set with care.
Hours are golden links, God's token
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Take them lest the chain be broken,
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

—ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD IN AMERICA

On Monday, May 3, his Grace Archbishop Redwood, of New Zealand, was the honored guest of St. Thomas' College (says the *Catholic Bulletin* of St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.). He inspected with kindly interest the two new buildings completed since his last visit, reviewed the corps of cadets, chatted with the professors after luncheon, and gave the student body an instructive and delightful lecture on New Zealand. His Grace invested his subject with a halo of romance as he spoke of the days of the early navigators in southern seas, and traced the strange, stirring memories of those hazardous times yet living on in the names of capes and bays and hills. He depicted New Zealand as the wonderland of the world. He drew a picture of its snow-capped peaks and level valleys, its woods and lakes, its glaciers and fiords. He spoke of a vast and varied flora in which every tree is an evergreen; of a fauna that, in days when Nature revelled in building on a huge scale, comprised birds as large as oxen, and of wingless birds, survivals of a strange past, now verging to extinction.

Touching on the social conditions of his country, his Grace described it as a land where none are very rich and none are very poor, and where the industrial problems that vex older nations have been solved to the satisfaction of all classes. The Maoris furnished a picturesque topic, and all heard with some astonishment that these primitive tribes, notorious not so long ago for their cannibalism, now send their own representatives to the Dominion Parliament. It was these same Maoris who attracted the first missionaries to New Zealand in days when whalers and sea hunters were the only white men who touched at the shores of that country. Indulging for a moment in personal reminiscences, his Grace told how sixty-one years ago, when he was fifteen years of age, he set out for Europe in a passing brig of a few hundred tons, and how he returned as Bishop to the country he had left as a boy. The novelty of the whole theme, the rare grace with which the story was told, and the charming personality of the speaker, will fix forever in the minds of the students of St. Thomas' the visit of his Grace Archbishop Redwood.

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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Gisborne

(From our own correspondent.)

June 8.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament on Sunday at St. Mary's Church from the last Mass until evening devotions. Rev. Father Lane preached an impressive sermon on the 'Blessed Eucharist,' and appropriate hymns were sung by the large congregation.

At a concert given the other evening in the Opera House for the Patriotic Fund, and termed 'the Irish night,' a sum of over £400 was netted by the sale of a beautiful Irish flag. Rev. Father Lane, in a fine patriotic speech, raised the enthusiasm of the large audience to a high pitch. The flag was put up for auction several times, and this, considering the cosmopolitan character of the audience, was rather significant. The popular Irish melodies were much appreciated, and all were encored.

Mt. Roskill (Auckland)

(From a correspondent.)

June 7.

A very successful entertainment was given in St. Benedict's Hall, East street, on Monday evening, by 'The Merry Jesters,' who justified their name, as they kept the very large audience highly amused during the whole of the evening. The first item consisted of a tableau and chorus by the school children, arranged by Mrs. V. O'Connor. It was very appropriate to the times, the characters being as follow:—Britannia (Miss H. Walmsley), Belgium (Miss M. Grace), France (Miss M. Avey), Russia (Miss K. Ellison), Ireland (Miss Linda Murphy). 'The Merry Jesters' gave the opening chorus, 'Show is about to start.' Miss G. Walmsley followed with a song, 'Life's lullaby.' The next item was a specialty, 'Ninepence for fourpence,' by 'The Jesters,' the humor of which was much appreciated. Mr. Frank O'Connor followed with a song, 'The ghost of the violin.' Miss G. Gardiner was heard to advantage in 'The pride of the pier,' which earned for her a well-deserved encore. Mr. T. Fogarty followed with a song, 'The sleeping camp.' Miss Linda Murphy scored a success with the song, 'Uncle Joe.' A humorous hunting trio, 'Tally-ho,' was given by Messrs. Franchi, Ross, and O'Connor. This item was loudly applauded, and deservedly encored. The next item was a burlesque duo, 'Stage Struck,' by Mrs. Vincent O'Connor and Mr. Percy Ross. This was undoubtedly the most popular item of the programme, and created great amusement, the performers being warmly applauded. The second part of the programme opened with a sketch, 'Motoring,' the principal character in which was taken by Mr. Percy Ross, who displayed considerable ability, whilst Master E. Franchi did very well. A pianoforte trio by the Misses Walmsley followed. Miss Linda Murphy and Mr. Frank O'Connor sang a duet, for which they were warmly encored, and their smart act, including an original dance, deserves special mention. Miss G. Gardiner sang with feeling 'Motherland,' and Miss G. Walmsley and Mr. Peter Franchi were deservedly recalled for their musical comedies. Mr. T. Fogarty sang 'Bravo, Britain,' and Mr. Percy Ross followed with a humorous song, the programme concluding with an 'Operatic finale' by 'The Jesters.' During the evening bouquets were presented to Mrs. V. O'Connor and Miss G. Walmsley. The costumes, etc., were designed by Mrs. O'Connor and Miss Vera Townes. The accompanists during the evening were Mrs. O'Connor and the Misses G. and H. Walmsley, and the electrical effects were by Mr. Harold Ward. The success of the entertainment was due in no small degree to Mr. Percy Ross (stage manager) and to Mr. Vincent O'Connor (secretary and organiser).

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Supply of Thymol.

Thymol is an important antiseptic. For years it has been manufactured almost exclusively in Germany, from a plant cultivated in India. At the beginning of the European war the price of this medicinal chemical rose from 8s to £3 10s a pound. 'Yet during all these years,' says Professor E. Kramers, of the University of Wisconsin, 'while we (that is, the United States) have been importing about ten thousand pounds of thymol annually, a weed growing on the sandy areas along the lower course of the Wisconsin River has probably been producing enough thymol to have supplied the entire United States in the present crisis.' Although attention has been directed again and again to this medicinal agent, this weed has been allowed to go to waste. Because of its thymol content it is not even touched by grazing cattle or sheep. Yet after the thymol has been removed the exhausted plant is eaten by animals, and may thus be converted into a useful agricultural product.

Does Wireless Cause Explosions?

A well-known scientist recently suggested that the mysterious explosion which destroyed the British battleship, the *Bulwark*, might have been due to the influence of wireless waves. The theory that wireless causes explosions was put forward some time ago by a French engineer. To prove his point, he called attention to the fact that the disaster to the British steamer, the *Volturno*, which was burnt in the Atlantic, took place just on the junction point where the wireless waves from the Eiffel Tower and Glace Bay meet. The French engineer also points out that in his opinion wireless has a strange effect on the mind, and he considers that it is for this reason that collisions between ships have greatly increased of recent years. Many of these mishaps have taken place at the junction of wireless wave routes, and it is said that the wireless so affected the brains of ships' commanders that in critical moments they lost control of their vessels. This theory is confirmed by the fact that birds flying near wireless stations move in an uneasy, agitated fashion, as if their senses were under some strange influence.

Clothing the British Army.

The manufacture of clothing for the new armies is proceeding in the West Riding of Yorkshire on a colossal scale. It is estimated that between 250 and 300 miles of khaki cloth and its substitutes, from 54in to 56in wide, are being woven every week, and that at least 80 per cent. of all textile machinery is engaged on the Army work. Over 12,000 looms are busy, working on an average nearly 'time and a-half.' One mill alone produces forty miles of cloth weekly. Some 50,000 tailors and tailoresses are making up the material into garments, working in most cases from 8 a.m. to 9 or 9.30 p.m., the work as a whole being supervised by a committee of experts appointed by the War Office. In regard to Army boots, some 200 factories in the kingdom are devoting about 60 per cent. of their total output to their manufacture. About twenty factories in Leeds

alone produce some 40,000 pairs a week. Army contracts have been booked and will take from three to six months to complete. A Leeds firm was recently asked to tender for the supply of 2,000,000 pairs for the Russian army, but the request had to be refused.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE HOLY SEE

Some days ago a cable message from Sydney gave us the views of his Grace Archbishop Cerretti, Apostolic Delegate, with regard to the neutrality of the Holy See in the war. When interviewed (says the *Melbourne Advocate*) his Excellency said he was not prepared to express an opinion on Italy's intervention in the war.

The policy of the Vatican was always that of the observance of strict neutrality when nations were at war with one another. For this reason he did not give credence to the cabled report to the effect that the Pope had subscribed £4000 to the Italian war fund, and had allotted £40,000 to Italian victims of the war.

When Archbishop Cerretti's attention was drawn to the Paris message wherein it was stated that it was understood that the Pope was about to issue a manifesto approving of Italy's intervention in the war, he said it was unlikely that it was correct. He explained that these were matters of which, if they were correct, he would in all probability have been officially informed by the Vatican. When acts of injustice and barbarities were committed during the progress of the war, it was the province of the Pope to enter a protest, and to do all in his power to stop such practices. The Delegate explained that this had been done in the present war, notably in the Vatican's protest regarding the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral and the internment of Cardinal Mercier, the Archbishop of Malines.

Following the bombardment of Rheims, Cardinal L. H. Lucan, Archbishop of Rheims, wrote to the Vatican beseeching the Pope to enter a protest to Germany. The Pope replied at once, expressing his deep sympathy, and intimating his intentions. The letter never reached the Cardinal: possibly the censor, or someone interested in suppressing the letter, stopped its delivery. The non-receipt of the letter, however, created a very bad impression in France and Belgium, and the report became current that the Vatican was openly sympathising with Germany and Austria.

In order to set matters right, the Pope had his letter of protest against the bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral published in the *Osservatore Romano*, official organ of the Vatican. The protest regarding Cardinal Mercier was published in the same way.

'These are matters which are not understood here,' Archbishop Cerretti went on, 'and I have looked in vain for some reference to them in the Australian press. I want it particularly understood that the Pope did not favor Germany at any stage of the present war. The Church is universal. She has her subjects in Germany and Austria, as well as among the Allies, and due care must be observed not to hurt the feelings of any section of Catholics. This is why the Church, as a body, must be neutral as far as possible in such a dreadful calamity as Europe is at present experiencing.'

'The Pope and Cardinals have their private sympathies and opinions, but they may not officially express them. If they did so it might be the cause of a schism.'

Asked if Italy's intervention would cause any serious inconvenience to the conduct of the Church's affairs at the Vatican, the Archbishop expressed the fear that it would. The Italian Government had, he believed, already refused to recognise the neutrality of the Vatican.

'However,' he concluded, 'out of evil cometh good. The war may lead to a settlement, once and for all, of the neutrality of the Vatican in times of European war, and the end of hostilities, let us hope, will see the world generally prepared to enter on a newer and better life.'

— — — YOUNG MAN — — —

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

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

With the setting in of the month of June the busy time in the garden should commence. The leaves are now off the trees, all annuals have finished for the year, and herbaceous plants have gone to rest, so as to make ready for the next season's display. Advantage should now be taken to remove all old, dead, and decayed vegetation from borders and beds. The leaves should be collected from the walks and lawns, and carefully dug under in the beds and borders. Nothing is better for borders than the dead leaves with a little stable manure added. When digging the borders clumps of herbaceous plants, which are getting too big, ought to be divided, and portions planted where space offers. Among the plants which generally require to be divided are phlox, Michaelmas daisies, delphiniums, montbretias, sunflowers, and others too numerous to name. Dahlias ought to be lifted and separated, leaving about one or two tubers in the clump for the next season. Those taken out can be planted in fresh parts of the border. Stray or straggling shoots, which look unsightly on the trees and shrubs, should be pruned back, and the same may be done to roses, so that the border might look tidy as the work proceeds, leaving the pruning proper to be performed later on in the spring time. This is a good time now to make rose beds with plenty of good new soil and a generous supply of well-rotted farmyard manure. Good rotten cow manure is considered the best for roses. In making the bed, trench about three feet deep, adding plenty of manure, but keeping it away from the roots. They will find it out in good time. Planting of any other trees and shrubs can now be advantageously proceeded with, as the ground is getting into fair order. Most of the bulbs should be planted by now, but if they are not it is not too late yet. Lawns ought to be well rolled, and top-dressed if needed. If the grass is of a poor nature a good sprinkling of a fertiliser, mixed with the top-dressing, will benefit it very much. Hedges should be trimmed and cut well in. All walks, which need screening or gravel ought to have a dressing before the bad weather sets in. It is a great advantage to have clean, dry paths to walk on during the wet days of winter.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Now that all the fruit is picked and stored away, work can commence in the orchard. The trees will need pruning, and any bad kinds taken out and replaced by good varieties. The prunings should be made into a heap and burned, as they often harbor blight if left on the ground. The fruit trees will require to be treated with some of the insecticides recommended for the purpose, such as sulphur, lime and salt, red oil, etc. Most people who grow fruit in any quantity have their own standard recipes. I am not writing for that class. They know their business well enough, so I do not pretend to be able to enlighten them on this matter. I write only for those who happen to know less than I do.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

All spare ground must now be thoroughly dug, and enriched with plenty of good rotten manure. Deep digging and generous manuring will result in good, healthy crops next season. If this is done now, the manure will have time to part with its fertilising qualities throughout the ground before the seed is sown, or the crop put in next spring, when the young rootlets will be able to revel in a soil suitable to their requirements. All old and decayed vegetation should be dug in, as it is so much manure for the next crop. Plenty green weeds may also be dug in, there being no need to clear them away, as they enrich the soil by

supplying it with a considerable proportion of readily available plant food, and by adding humus they improve the soil's texture. The ground should be left very rough, as the winter frosts will do the breaking down. In nice sunny corners in the garden a little early cabbage and lettuce may be planted out. These will come in some time in the spring months when vegetables are scarce. All young spring crops must be kept nice and clean by running a Dutch hoe through them in fine weather.

THE POPE AND BELGIUM

The letter which the Holy Father addressed to Mgr. Heylen, Bishop of Namur, after having read his report on the German outrages in that diocese, is another noteworthy proof of the profound sympathy his Holiness feels for the Belgian people (says the *Catholic Times*). He shares the trials and calamities under which they have suffered at the hands of the Kaiser's legions, and his heart goes out to them in a special manner in consideration of the services they have rendered to the Catholic religion. If it be said: 'It is well that the Pope's sympathy with Belgium should be so unmistakably expressed, but why has his Holiness not condemned German aggression in violating the treaty with that country?' The reply is that the teaching of the Catholic Church is the most forcible protest that could be made against it. The proposition that 'The violation of any sacred oath or any evil and wicked action repugnant to the eternal law is not only not to be condemned, but is quite lawful and worthy of the highest praise when committed through love of country,' stands specifically condemned in the Syllabus of Pius IX. German attempts to justify what is intrinsically unjust and immoral are, it is scarcely necessary to say, entirely contrary to Catholic doctrine.

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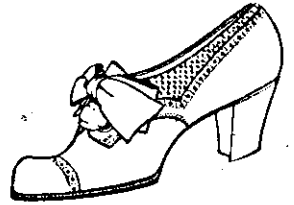
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THE LATE MONSIGNOR BENSON

Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan was the preacher at the formal opening of the little Catholic church at Buntingford, erected to the memory of the late Mgr. Benson, who lived close by. Cardinal Bourne attended the opening, and there was a notable gathering of clergy and laity.

Father Bernard Vaughan said that more than a year before Mgr. Benson left exile for home he had asked him to preach at the opening of Buntingford church. 'He was good enough to tell me,' said Father Vaughan, 'that he had set his heart upon my doing so, and at once I set my heart upon complying with his wish.' At the close of a typically forceful address, Father Vaughan added:—

'I must return to our dear friend gone home before us. "The Friendship of Christ"—was not that his theme? And was he not a high expression of it? I did not see very much of him, but we loved each other dearly, and when we did speak we could open our hearts each to each, and he always responded to what I felt is the great secret of sanctity—personal love of our Lord. Do you know, it is a great object lesson, his death? He wore himself out through the love of Jesus Christ. He realised himself as far as God permitted him as an instrument in the hands of Christ, for the conversion and the sanctification of souls. Hence his literary production, hence his wondrous array of sermons, hence his guidance of souls, hence his unweary letter-writing. "Do less," I once said to him, "and perhaps you would do better work and be spared for a longer life." But you cannot check the rays of the sun, you cannot stop an avalanche, you cannot hold up a great cataract: you might as well go on the main line between London and Edinburgh and try to stop an express train as try to stop him. He had to go. The fire was burning, and he was racing, and on he raced till he slowed into the eternal terminus.

'No man puts anything into another which he does not take out of himself. He gave of himself always. He gave till there was none more to give, and so he sank down and died. He was finished. But there was a beautiful spirit about him: there was the wonderful hope of boyhood. He was such a boy and yet so strong a man. He was so simple. He could go almost mad in the worship of a flower picked up in the field, which others would tread heedlessly under foot: he was always in song, always chirping, warbling like a bird, promising a glorious summer. No matter who appealed to him he seemed to have time for them: he took an interest and gave his sympathy. He had a wonderful power of sympathy. He must have got it from our Lord's love, for there is nobody so sympathetic as the Master. Sometimes when we try to advance and make a little progress in spirituality some of us are perhaps inclined to be hard with others and ready to break the bruised reed and quench the smoking flax. But not so Robert Hugh Benson. He could not understand how anybody could be unkind, and it hurt him intensely when people brought him news of how he was misrepresented and his works mishandled. He could scarcely understand it. He did not live in that atmosphere, but in the sunshine of the risen day. And so we have lost one who has done so much, not only for the Catholic world, but also for the non-Catholic world. He is a real loss: I was going to say almost a calamity. His life was short: but what a psalm!—not the *Miserere*, but "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and never forget all He has done for thee." That was his psalm of life, and this is what you and I want—not to be pessimists, but to have the optimism of Robert Hugh Benson: to go about laden with the burden of sunshine and tell people to lift up their blinds and open their windows and let the light and warmth of God's sun into their homes and into their lives.

'There is a great light quenched and the blinds are drawn, and we feel he has left the chambers of our

soul dark. Let us learn our lesson from him, to lavish the love we have for Jesus Christ upon the service of our Lord, and to go on untiring, doing our best.

'Remember, as he said, we must not let our religion be like that of so many to whom it is an elegant outburst of graceful philosophy, a pleasant scheme of conjecture. Let it be with us, as it was with him, a passionate love of the Divine Master, love which overflows upon the brethren. If we live thus, we shall fulfil that twofold commandment of the Old and the New—"Love the Lord with our whole heart and our neighbor as ourselves."

WEDDING BELLS

WILSON—SHEEHAN.

A few days ago the wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, Wellington, of Miss Doris Sheehan, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Sheehan, and Mr. Alfred J. Wilson, son of the late Mr. James Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, of Wellington. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Hurley, Adm. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Martin Gleeson, and wore a costume of cream serge with lace vest, and panne velvet hat. She was attended by her sister, Miss Evelyn Sheehan, as bridesmaid, who wore a navy blue costume and hat of black velvet. Mr. Harold Jansen was the best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at Godber's rooms, in Courtenay place, where the guests were received by the bride's sister, Mrs. Gleeson. During the afternoon the customary toasts were proposed by Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Durnett, Mr. Jance, Mr. Burke, Mr. Gleeson, Mr. Oakes, and Mr. Wilson, and the bride and bridegroom left later for their honeymoon, the bride wearing a costume of elderberry-colored resilda cloth, with hat to match. The bridegroom's presents to the bride were a silver purse, and silver-backed brush and comb, and to the bridesmaid, a gold bangle. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson received many valuable presents, among them a handsome case of cutlery from the staff of the Vacuum Oil Company.

Hamilton

The closing devotion of the month of May was celebrated by a procession in honor of our Blessed Lady through the convent grounds. The procession was headed by the acolytes and our Lady's banner, then came the school children in regalia, fifteen of whom carried each a banner representing a decade of the Rosary. The statue of our Blessed Lady was carried by the Children of Mary, the clergy, and a very large number of the parishioners following. The concourse assembled at the grotto of our Lady of Lourdes, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father O'Doherty, who took for his text, 'Behold thy Mother.' The devotion concluded by the recitation of the Rosary and the May hymn by the children's choir. The grotto of Lourdes was erected in the convent grounds at the expense of the Sisters, the statue being procured from Lourdes. Last year, on Rosary Sunday, the well and grotto were solemnly blessed by the Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G., of Auckland.

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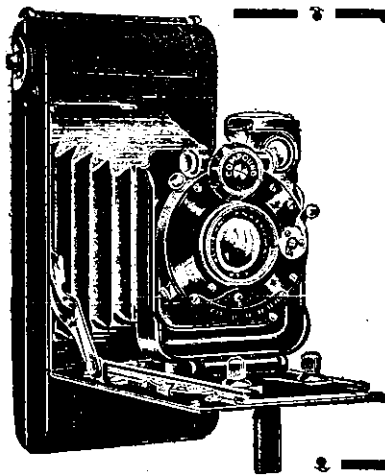
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The Catholic World

CANADA

THE FIRST MISSIONARIES.

An important celebration, this year, is the tercentenary of the arrival of the first missionaries in Canada. A committee has been organised in Quebec and a programme drawn up for the occasion. The Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament desire (says the *Sentinel*) 'that in Montreal, instead of a Mass on the banks of the Riviere des Prairies—the exact spot on which the Mass of June 24, 1615, was celebrated being no longer known—there may be a Mass, in all the churches, offered for the Canadian Fatherland on the beautiful feast of St. John the Baptist, our national feast.' This year is also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the community of the Most Blessed Sacrament in Canada. The Congress of Priest-Adorers will meet in July. This work was begun by the Venerable Pierre Julien Eymard, and now numbers over 100,000 priest associates, who make an hour of adoration in union with the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament every week. The Cure of Ars was one of the first members.

ENGLAND

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, which was held at the Cathedral Hall, Westminster, his Eminence Cardinal Bourne, who presided, in alluding to the report drew attention to the valuable work done by the Society in providing Catholic literature, and especially prayer-books for the soldiers and sailors on active service. The supply, he said, provided by the Government was not always sufficient to meet the demands, and, therefore, the gifts of the Catholic Truth Society were heartily welcomed by the Catholic members of his Majesty's forces. The annual report referred to the great amount of good work done by the Society in 1913, and in the first six months of 1914. The operations held out every prospect of another record year, both in sales and general prosperity; but then came the war, and with it a dislocation and change of circumstances which it was inevitable would affect the Society's work in greater or less degree. Happily this degree has been less than was feared; the principal effects of the war have been to reduce considerably our export trade, and to curtail the output of new publications; also the number of additional members enrolled is smaller than might otherwise have been the case. On the whole, however, the Society has maintained its record of successful work throughout the year, and has even made progress in certain directions, notably in connection with the provision of literature to meet the needs of the moment.

FRANCE

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

One result of the war which offers ground for much satisfaction is the increase it has caused in the cordiality of the relations between this country and France (says the *Catholic Times*). There has scarcely ever been a time at which the English and the French understood and sympathised with one another more thoroughly, and we are glad to say that spiritually the closer contact has been of benefit to both. The French Catholics have been edified and delighted by the firm faith and sterling loyalty to the Church of the British and Irish Catholics in the British army, and whilst the British non-Catholics have profited by their experience of Catholics on the Continent, their own example has had a soberising influence on French anti-clericals and Freethinkers who have found them, as a whole, reverent and tolerant even when their religious belief was but weak. At the foot of the statue of Joan of Arc in the Church of St. Louis, Versailles, there is at present a bunch of flowers bound by a ribbon which bears the inscription: 'From

the officers of No. IV. General Hospital, British Army, Versailles, in remembrance and admiration of their French comrades.' The wounded British officers desired to indicate that respect for Joan of Arc is a bond which has bound them closely to their French comrades in a war for European freedom. 'What courtesy, delicacy, and chivalry in the thought!' says a French Catholic writer. This unity of sentiment is a sure augury of success. Who knows but it may be the prelude to a notable victory before the celebration of the feast of Joan of Arc on May 16.

RUSSIA

CATHOLIC DIOCESES.

From the ecclesiastical point of view, the Catholic dioceses of Russia are divided into classes—those of the Kingdom of Poland and those of Russia. That of Poland has seven Sees, that of Russia has five Sees. Of the 13,000,000 Catholics in the Empire, by far the greater number—namely, 8,000,000, are in Poland, the balance being in Russia. There are approximately some 2900 parishes, 3300 churches, 2000 chapels, and 4600 secular priests. Each priest is said to have an average of 3000 souls in his care.

SCOTLAND

DEATH OF A VENERABLE NUN.

A venerable nun in the person of Rev. Mother Mary Agnes Snow, Superior of St. Catharine's Convent of Mercy, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh, passed away on April 14. Born in Liverpool seventy-two years ago, Mother Snow came of a family who gave several sons and daughters to the service of the Church— all of whom distinguished themselves. Among these were the late Abbot Snow, the late Father Snow, S.J., Canon Snow, of Liverpool (still alive), and Sister Stanislaus, of St. Catharine's. Fifty-four years ago Mary Agnes Snow entered the religious life as a novice when St. Catharine's was then but in its infancy. The community consisted of six Sisters, possessing little of this world's goods but rich in the power to conquer. Three years later she took her vows and was professed. Meantime the work of the community grew apace, until in 1876 its operations were extended to Dalkeith, and four years later St. Catharine's House of Mercy was opened. Since then between 1400 and 1500 girls have passed through it, fitted in the most practical way for the battle of life. No one can gauge correctly the immense good which this institution alone has accomplished. Sister Snow's splendid capabilities were early recognised. In 1872 she was elected Rev. Mother, and for forty years she has shouldered the responsibilities of that office with rare ability.

SPAIN

PETER'S PENCE.

Owing to the diminution in Peter's Pence in the belligerent countries this year, an enterprise of an exceptionally generous nature has been undertaken in Spain. This is an effort to make good the deficit which the European war is causing in the subscriptions annually offered by those countries to the Holy Father. With a view to doing what they can for the object in view, the Catholics of Spain have initiated collections in every parish of the kingdom, and excellent results have already come from their efforts. As soon as the collection is closed a special deputation will go from Spain to Rome to present Pope Benedict XV. with a substantial testimony of the Spaniards' affectionate memory of his sojourn as Apostolic Nuncio at Madrid. All the Catholic journals of Spain have opened subscription lists in their columns, and even those classes that are affected by the economic crisis are joining enthusiastically in making the undertaking a success.

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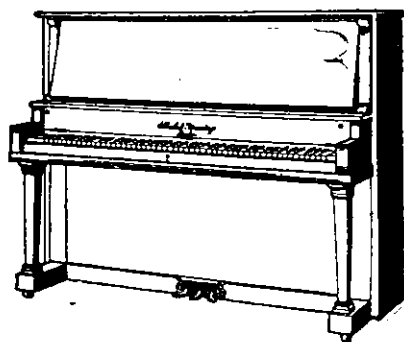
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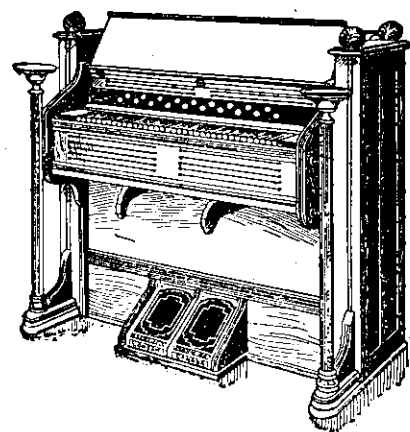
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Intercolonial

The Rev. F. D. Kilgallin, of Cessnock, is seriously ill, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

At the Broadmeadows encampment, Victoria, Catholics are erecting a solid building for the religious and social requirements of their soldiers. The contract price amounts to £721, and already about £500 is in hand.

The collection in aid of the Catholic College at Melbourne University is progressing satisfactorily. The amount actually in hand now exceeds £15,000, a sum of about £2000 having been received in the last week in May. The total amount promised is rapidly approaching £50,000. It is expected that the full sum necessary will be received before the end of the year, thus fulfilling the conditions of the generous offer of £30,000 from an anonymous donor.

His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate will pay his first official visit to Brisbane in July next. In order to make arrangements for a fitting reception a meeting of the clergy and laity was held recently. His Grace Archbishop Duhig, who presided, said that the Apostolic Delegate was a very distinguished man, as besides being a doctor of theology and canon law, he was also a doctor of civil law—he was both a high ecclesiastic and a statesman, and had spent several years in America.

The church at Megalong Valley (N.S.W.) was completely destroyed by fire recently, and Rev. Father Peoples, who was sleeping on the premises at the time, barely escaped with his life. Father Peoples made the journey from Katoomba to celebrate Mass at Megalong. During the night he was awakened owing to the suffocating condition of the room, and found it full of smoke. He had only just time to get out into the open air before the building was ablaze from end to end.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, of The Nest, Laura, has offered his Sydney suburban residence at Woolwich for the purposes of a hospital for wounded soldiers. The house, which is beautifully situated on the water front of Lane Cove River, at Woolwich Point (says the *Catholic Press*), would accommodate about 40 beds, and should make an ideal convalescent home or hospital. The premises will be handed over by Mr. O'Brien as they now stand, with furniture and all other appurtenances thereto, for a period of twelve months from date of occupation, together with free gas and water for that term. Mr. O'Brien has already given £2000 to the war funds.

After the celebration of High Mass at St. Carthage's Cathedral, Lismore, on Sunday, May 30, Mr. T. J. McIntyre, of Marlivala, and Mr. J. J. Kissane, of Casino, received from his Lordship Bishop Carroll the decorations recently bestowed upon them by the Holy Father. Mr. McIntyre was made a Knight of St. Gregory, and on Mr. Kissane the Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice was conferred. Congratulating the recipients of the honors, Bishop Carroll referred to their services to the Church, and pointed out how Mr. McIntyre gave the land on which the church in Marlivala stands, and shouldered his share in building St. Carthage's Cathedral. Mr. Kissane, too, had supported his words with deeds, and with his partner had established a bursary at St. Joseph's College for the boys of the Lismore diocese.

On the day after the arrival in Queensland of his Excellency the Governor, Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B., he was the guest of honor at the Queensland Irish Association's annual banquet on St. Patrick's eve. No incident on that occasion excited more enthusiasm than the chairman's announcement that his Excellency was an Irishman, and would become a member of the association. It was there and then decided that he should be made an honorary life member of the association, but it was subsequently discovered that an amendment of the constitution of the association was necessary to give effect to this decision. Accordingly, at a largely-attended special meeting of the

association held recently, the necessary amendment was unanimously approved, and later the executive met and unanimously elected the Governor as an honorary life member.

Speaking at St. Brigid's Church, North Fitzroy, a few Sundays ago, Rev. Dr. Kelly said he had been informed that many Catholics were resigning their membership of branches of the Political Labor Council as a result of the action of the recent conference of that body in deciding that members of other organisations which selected or supported candidates for public positions were not eligible for membership. He had heard that 35 Catholics had resigned from one league alone. That was against the advice of every speaker at the recent monster meeting of Catholics at the Melbourne Town Hall. Their advice was that Catholics should not leave the labor leagues until they were put out, but should remain in them and defend the Church's position on the education question from within the Labor movement. If they were put out they would then realise their position, and act accordingly.

EMPIRE DAY IN FIJI

On Sunday, May 23, the interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Fiji, was neatly decorated with the flags of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominions (says the *Western Pacific Herald*). These flags, together with the flags of our gallant Allies, gave a touch of color to the grey stone walls of the Cathedral, and made it look very gay indeed. The Union Jack floated proudly in the breeze over the Cathedral and over the convent. The 10 o'clock Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Fox, who gave an eloquent and touching address on loyalty and patriotism, in the course of which he referred to the momentous struggle now taking place in Europe, a struggle upon the result of which the very existence of our Empire depends. Hence the serious and solemn thought which Empire Day would suggest to every reasonable man this year. Loyalty and patriotism are the virtues which distinguish every good man, every good citizen. Catholics, more than others, had a special reason to see that they are second to none in practising these virtues. The reason is this: That as Catholics they recognise the Pope as the head of the Church, and they obey him in spiritual matters, but in spiritual matters only. Nevertheless they might be suspected of being less loyal than others in temporal matters to the lawfully constituted Government of their country. Such is not the case, as every Catholic knows. Although we do not recognise the jurisdiction of the King in things spiritual, yet in things temporal we should be second to none in showing our love and devotion for his Majesty. Father Fox then went on to speak of patriotism or love of one's country—a sentiment placed in the heart of man by God himself—like the love of a child for his mother. It would be an unnatural thing in a child not to love his mother; in the same way the man who did not love his country was not worthy of being called a man. This love could not be ordered or commanded, but springs spontaneous in the human heart. A year ago many pessimists imagined that our grand old Empire was falling to pieces: some parts were supposed to be on the verge of rebellion; others were credited with wishing to 'cut the painter.' These pessimists did not understand human nature. They did not take into consideration that love for the Mother Country which existed in the hearts of Britishers throughout the Empire. And when our Mother Country drew her sword, to protect a small but heroic nation, and to keep her pledged word to gallant France, our brave ally, then her sons from the most distant parts of the Empire, even from little Fiji, hastened to go and help, if necessary at the cost of their lives. There was no law to oblige these men to do so; no more than a law is required to make a child love his mother. Father Fox concluded by recommending all present to ask the Almighty to long preserve our Empire, and to maintain her traditions of liberty and justice which are the foundation of her true greatness.

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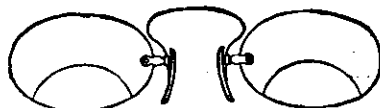
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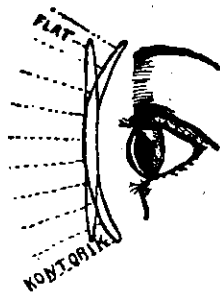
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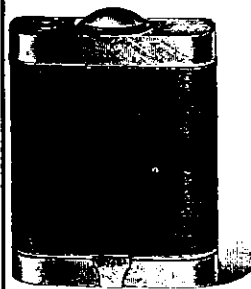
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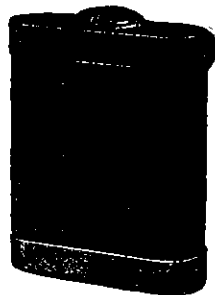
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Domestic

(By MAUREEN.)

KITCHEN ECONOMIES.

There is hardly a household in the land where some economies have not had to be practised since the war broke out, but in none are they more difficult to make than in homes in which even before the war all expenses were on a modest scale, and the balancing of income and expenditure has always been a rather difficult problem (says a writer in *Farm, Field, Fireside*). With prices of all necessities of life considerably higher than usual, and incomes generally considerably lower, it becomes extremely difficult to make both ends meet.

First I want to make some suggestions as to how a thrifty housewife may meet the rise in prices without making any very apparent changes in the family menus. It must be remembered that any visible curtailment of supplies is likely to have a depressing effect on the spirits, which in itself is a fruitful cause of indigestion, and lessens the value of what has been provided.

So first I would say, don't make fewer cakes, puddings, stews, etc., but just add to your own favorite recipes a slightly larger proportion of flour, bread-crumbs, vegetables, or whatever happens to be the less costly ingredient in the dish in question, but which probably is quite rich in real nutriment. With clothes, furniture, etc., the simplest way to economise is not to buy them, but to make old things do, yet with food it must always be a question of lessening the proportionate amount for the more expensive articles used. For instance, in my own recipe for Christmas puddings, bread-crumbs are used instead of flour. So this year I bought all the ingredients as usual, but I used half as many bread-crumbs again as usual, with the result that I made six puddings instead of five, and I don't think any of my family were aware of the difference!

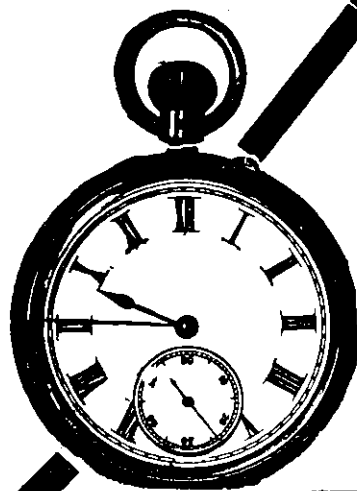
Then in making a large rice or sago pudding, substitute, perhaps, about one quarter of a pint of water in place of so much milk, or use an ounce or two less of dripping, butter or lard to the pound of flour. In making your pastry, put a little less sugar in the pies or puddings, and one egg less, and a little more baking powder instead in your cakes; and you will find all these small economies constantly practised go further to reduce the weekly expenses than the more usual plan of not cooking, but leaving the family hunger to be satisfied on bread and butter for two out of the three meals a day.

Bacon is very dear, but a small quantity goes quite a long way if potatoes are fried with it, either in the form of scones, or by themselves. Cheese also is dear, and makes the bread and cheese supper (especially where butter is freely used too) rather an extravagance than an economy, but if a small quantity of grated cheese is added to a dish of boiled macaroni, spaghetti, or rice, with a small piece of butter and salt, pepper, and cayenne to taste, and either served on rounds of toast or browned in the oven, though this needs more firing, which in the evening can sometimes be saved, a nourishing and very appetising dish is provided at a very small cost.

Meat is one of the articles in which the rise in price is very considerable, but as nearly all our doctors are agreed that we have been in the habit of eating a great deal too much, that need not worry us. We can economise and benefit our health at the same time. But if we lessen our consumption of meat we must be careful to use a sufficient quantity of one or other of its efficient substitutes, which are cheese, beans, peas, eggs, milk, and last, but not least, oatmeal, these being the only foods which contain somewhat similar amounts of proteids or body-building material.

Household Hint.

To Clean Lamp Chimneys. This is not difficult if you set about it in the right way. An excellent plan is to hold them in the steam from a boiling kettle, rub them dry with a cloth, and polish with a soft newspaper.



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On the Land

GENERAL.

When cows have to face cold and wet weather in winter they should be given a liberal allowance of hay. If this is done there is little fear of trouble of any kind.

The voracity of insects is as astonishing as their powers of reproduction. The daily ration in leaves of a caterpillar is equal to twice its own weight. If a horse were to feed at the same rate he would have to eat a ton of hay every twenty-four hours.

Weaning is a critical time in the pig's life. Probably more young pigs are lost or stunted during this period than at any other time. It is best for both the sow and pigs if the weaning is done gradually, covering a period of two or three days. When drying up the sow give her very little besides water.

In practical agriculture the method of applying chemical fertilisers should vary according to the character of the soil and the kind of crop. In general, it may be said that the heavier the soil and the deeper the root system of the plant, the earlier the manure should be applied, and the more liberal should be the treatment.

Many farmers are experiencing heavy losses, says the Wisconsin Experiment Station (U.S.A.), because they are using separators which are out of order, running the separator too slowly, or separating the milk too cold. As the result of numerous tests of skim-milk, it was found that in some cases losses of butter fat as high as 0.8 per cent. were being made.

Salt, when dissolving in water, lowers its temperature, so freshly-made brine is colder than the water employed to make this mixture. In this way butter is hardened where the water alone is not cold enough for the purpose. In making brine for butter-making about a pound of salt is dissolved in a gallon of cold water. In very cold weather it is necessary to regulate the temperature of the brine so that it is not too cold for use.

It has been found in the State of New York that an application of lime, about a ton to the acre, almost invariably benefits certain of the leguminous crops, lucerne in particular. In a bulletin of the Geneva Experiment Station are given some interesting results on the benefit of lime for lucerne. Of sixty-four fields, well distributed over the State, only eleven were successful without lime, and all except six were improved by the addition of lime.

There were moderate yardings of stock and a fair attendance at Addington last week. There was practically no change in fat cattle, but fat lambs and fat sheep were firmer in consequence of a demand for export. Store sheep sold better all round. Fat Sheep. Extra prime wethers, to 31s 3d; prime wethers, 19s to 26s; others, 15s 9d to 18s 6d; merino wethers, 16s 7d to 20s; extra prime ewes, to 27s 3d; prime ewes, 17s to 24s; medium ewes, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; inferior ewes, 12s to 14s. Fat Cattle.—Extra steers, to £16 10s; ordinary steers, £7 to £10 10s; heifers, £6 7s 6d to £10 7s 6d; extra cows, to £14 17s 6d; ordinary cows, £4 17s 6d to £8. Price of beef per 100lb, 23s to 37s 6d; extra, to 40s. Pigs.—Choppers, £3 to £6 13s 6d; extra baconers, to £3 19s 6d; heavy baconers, £3 10s to £3 16s; light baconers, £2 15s to £3 7s (price per lb, 5½d to 6d); heavy porkers, £1 17s to £2 4s; light porkers, £1 12s to £1 15s (price per lb, 6d); medium stores, £1 2s to £1 8s; small stores, 14s to £1; weaners, 5s to 8s.

Prices for good quality lambs and fat cattle at Burnside last week showed an improvement on late sales, whilst the rates for fat sheep were on a par with those ruling lately. Fat Cattle.—190 head were yarded, of fairly good quality. There was a good demand for anything prime. Prime bullocks sold at £13 10s to £14 7s 6d; extra, to £17 10s; medium, £11 15s to £12 17s 6d; light, £8 10s to £10; best heifers, £12 5s;

medium, £8 17s 6d to £9 10s; light, £5 15s to £6 10s. Fat Sheep.—3372 were yarded, the bulk of which was composed of medium quality wethers and ewes, with very few pens of prime sheep. Freezing buyers were not operating very freely, on account of the shortage of space at the works. Prime wethers, 23s 6d to 26s; extra, to 27s 9d; medium, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; light, 17s 6d to 19s; prime ewes, 20s to 22s; extra, to 26s 9d; medium, 17s 3d to 19s. Lambs.—700 were penned, consisting chiefly of medium-quality lambs, with a few pens of prime quality. On account of the small yarding, the demand was fairly keen, and anything prime sold exceptionally well, at a slight advance on late values. Prime lambs, 18s 6d to 21s; extra, to 22s 9d; medium, 15s 6d to 17s; light, 11s 6d to 13s 6d. Pigs.—67 fat and 16 store pigs were penned. Good baconers met with fair competition and realised satisfactory prices. Porkers had not the same attention, while stores and slips met practically no demand.

MANGE IN PIGS.

Mange, though a troublesome disease, is not difficult to cure. It is very contagious, and afflicted animals do not thrive or grow, no matter how well fed they may be. Mange (says an exchange) is caused by a parasite, which burrows under the skin, forming scabs and causing great itchiness. This makes the animal rub itself, until the affected part becomes very sore. It generally appears first on the thin-skinned parts, such as under the arm, behind the ear, inside the thighs, and on the back. When the disease is detected, all clean pigs should be removed, the bedding burned, and the wood-work of the sties washed or sprayed with a strong solution of carbolic acid. There are many remedies for this disease. An old one is to wash the pigs with soft soap and water, and then rub in well dry sulphur. After a day or two the pig may be washed and rubbed with sulphur again. Another remedy is to sponge the parts affected with a wash made of one part tobacco in 20 parts boiling water, after washing with soap and water. If there are many pigs to be treated, a very usual plan is to yard them all up into a small sty, and, with a spray-pump and mixture, wet them all well. A usual mixture to employ is one of the many sheep dips on the market. Bedding and walls may be disinfected at the same time, and the former burned. After being sprayed, the pigs should be kept under cover until dry, as in cold weather they may get a chill, or in hot weather may get scalded.

AVAILABILITY OF FERTILISERS.

The value of a fertiliser for crops does not depend on its total percentage of ammonia, phosphate of lime, and potash, but upon the percentage of those constituents that the growing crop can utilise. This is the point that a farmer has to look at when considering the efficacy of an artificial manure.

There are a good many substances that contain a high percentage of one or the other fertilising constituents, but the constituents are in such an inert form that they afford little or no nourishment to the crop. They 'analyse well,' but are bad fertilisers. A glaring instance of this class of substance is ground leather. It contains a very large percentage of ammonia, but decomposes so slowly that it has no right to the title 'fertiliser.' The plant asks for food and is given, not exactly a stone, but something nearly as hard.

With the present system of intensive cultivation, in which large quantities of expensive fertilisers are bought, the farmer uses the fertilisers to feed the growing crop or the rotation, and generally not with the object of permanently enriching the land. His object is to turn over his expenditure on manures quickly by getting it back with a profit by the increased crop, and therefore, as a rule, the modern farmer uses fertilisers that act on the first crop, rather than those which become available very slowly. He buys and uses manures for prompt profit, and not for posterity.

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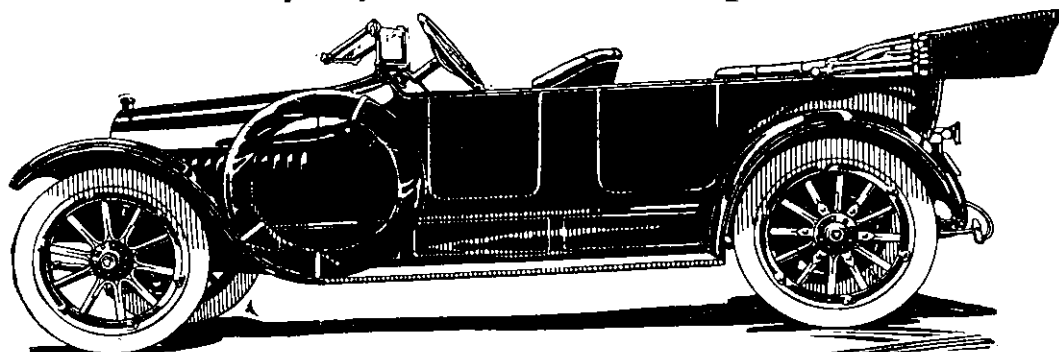
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The Family Circle

JOLLY TREE.

If you never have planted a Jolly Tree
Don't wait for an Arbor Day,
But take a bit of advice from me,
And do it without delay.
It starts from a little, smiley seed,
And quick as a flash 'twill sprout,
And when you have tasted the fruit indeed,
You will never be without.

As soon as the smiley seed is in
At once it begins to grow;
And the dear little giggle-buds begin
Their gay little heads to show.
And truly amazing it is to see,
How, in less than a wink and a-half,
A giggle-bud can grow to be
The jolliest kind of a laugh.

FINDING FRIENDS.

There were two in the office waiting for the surgeon, a girl whose beautiful gown and pale face told of wealth that had not been able to win for her the gift of health, and a young woman a few years older, plainly, almost shabbily, dressed. The younger waited passively, but the older walked back and forth with uncontrollable nervousness. Finally she stopped beside the chair of the other.

'Please forgive me,' she said, 'but I'm so frightened. I've got to have an operation—I've come for the last arrangements. I suppose I'm a coward, but I feel as if I must run out that door in one minute more.'

The girl looked up at her, smiling. 'They will be very good to you,' she said. 'I've been through it.'

'You?' Then slowly, 'If you stood it, I suppose I can.'

'You will be surprised,' the other told her. 'You will be glad in ways you don't guess. I was.'

'But you weren't alone. Oh, I haven't any right to bother you, I know, but it smothered me to think of it! I suppose it's my fault. I haven't a soul belonging to me, and I didn't make friends with the others in the shop. I wish now that I had. It's so terrible to think that there won't be a soul to care!'

The girl with the beautiful gown smiled again. 'That is what you have to learn,' she said—'that people care. It's worth the suffering. When do you "go to sleep"? To-morrow? You will not be told, but I am going to come and inquire for you; you may know that I shall have been here.'

'But I'm a stranger!' the other cried.

'No,' the girl answered, 'you are not a stranger. You'll understand after to-morrow.'

She had been 'to sleep.' As the confused dreams passed something still persisted—something pink, like sunrise and fragrant. Finally, with a gasp of wonder, she realised. They were roses—such roses as she had never seen in her life. She closed her eyes to keep back the weak tears. The girl had kept her promise.

Later there were questions to ask—very slowly. Those pansies? A little boy in the opposite room sent them in, the nurse told her. And the little country roses?

'An old lady in Ward B. She is coming in to see you as soon as you are ready for visitors.'

The girl thought over it two days—thinking was very slow work yet. Then she beckoned the nurse.

'I want to send some of my flowers—to somebody that's lonely,' she said.

THRILLING ESCAPES.

In Russia it is the practice to hunt bears just as the animals are creeping out after their long hibernating sleep. As things are managed, the most timid

person may go bear hunting with perfect impunity. Armed with a good rifle, accompanied by a friend and a guide similarly equipped, the most unpractised hand can usually get his quarry before the half-awake creature has proceeded far from his lair. And yet occasionally the unforeseen occurs, as it did in an adventure related by Mr. Whishaw in *Out of Doors in Tsarland*.

The Baron and the Colonel had purchased rights over a hibernating bear, declared to be one of the largest ever seen. When the animal was fairly dislodged from his place of concealment the Baron, who had secured the first shot, fired, and the enormous creature fell prostrate and motionless.

The Baron was jubilant. Handing his rifle to the keeper, he seated himself on a fallen tree.

'It's a magnificent specimen,' said the Colonel. 'Wouldn't it be awkward if it should get up?'

'Get up!' exclaimed the Baron. 'He's as dead as Caesar. Look!' And going up to the prostrate creature, he gave it a kick with his heavy shooting boot. To his horror the bear roared and rose to its full height. With blood pouring out of its mouth, it fell bodily on the Baron, forcing him to his back, and pitching on top of him. The Colonel took one step toward his rifle, but the movement caused the bear to place one huge paw on the Baron's chest and to fix its wicked eyes on the Colonel.

'For pity's sake, don't move!' said the Baron. 'If you do, he'll murder me. Let him fix his attention on you. He suspects you, and won't move if you don't.'

The moment seemed interminable. At last the keeper managed to edge near enough to receive the Baron's whispered instructions.

'Creep up behind the Colonel,' gasped the poor man, 'take his rifle and shoot the bear behind its shoulder!'

Luckily the keeper was an excellent marksman, and shot the bear through the heart. The creature loosed its hold, shivered, and rolled off the half-stifled Baron.

'A BEAUTIFUL FATHER.'

'Tell your mother you have been very good boys to-day,' said a school teacher to two little new scholars.

'Oh,' replied Tommy, 'we haven't any mother.'

'Who takes care of you?' she asked.

'Father does. We've got a beautiful father; you ought to see him!'

'Who takes care of you when he is at work?'

'He takes all the care before he goes off in the morning, and after he comes back at night. He's a house-painter, but there isn't any work this summer, so he's doin' laborin'. He leaves us a warm breakfast when he goes off, and we have bread and milk for dinner, and a good supper when he comes home. Then he tells us stories, and plays on the fife, and cuts out beautiful things for us with his jack-knife.'

Before long the teacher did see the home of that father. The room was a poor one, graced with cheap pictures, autumn leaves, and other little trifles that cost nothing. The father, who was at the time preparing the evening meal for his motherless boys, was, at first glance, only a rough, begrimed laborer; but before the stranger had been in the place ten minutes the room became a palace, and the man a magician.

His children had no idea they were so poor, nor were they so, with such a hero as this to fight their battles for them.

A MERRY GIRL'S OPINION.

'The queer thing about the people who boast of always speaking their minds,' said the merry girl, 'is that they nearly always have such very disagreeable minds to speak. Did you ever hear any one preface a compliment, a commendation, or anything gracious or pleasant, by saying, "I always must speak my mind"?'

'When any one begins that way, I wonder whether it is my conduct, my friends, or my last new gown that

is coming up for adverse criticism. Of course, if it is some of your relatives or acquaintances who have the habit, you can only be as resigned and respectful as possible, but I had a schoolfellow, a girl no older than myself, who had exactly the same kind of a mind. She had confronted me with it on several occasions, and so one day she began, 'You know I must speak'—I interrupted her.

'Must you? Well, then, I've just come from the elocution class, and I'll tell you what the professor said: 'Never speak anything until you have studied it, and feel sure that it is worth speaking, that you are the person to do it properly, and that it will suit your audience.'''

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Arthur sat on the front doorsteps crying softly. 'What is the matter, little boy?' asked a kind-hearted woman who was passing.

'Ma's gone an' drowned all the kittens,' he sobbed.

'What a pity I'm awfully sorry.'

'An' she promised—boo-hoo—at I c'u'd do it.'

THE MOTHER'S CHOICE.

A mother lost her soldier son. The news came to her in despatches from the war. He had fallen fighting nobly at the head of his regiment.

She was inconsolable. 'Oh, that I might see him again!' she prayed. 'If only for five minutes—but to see him!'

An angel answered her prayer. 'For five minutes,' the angel said.

'Quick, quick!' said the mother, her tears turned to momentary joy.

'Yes,' said the angel, 'but think a little. He was a grown man. There are thirty years to choose from. How would you see him?'

The mother paused and wondered.

'Would you see him,' said the angel, 'as a soldier dying heroically at his post? Would you see him as he left you to join the transport? Would you see him as you first saw him in his uniform? Would you see him again as on that day at school when he stepped to the platform to receive the highest honors a boy could have?'

'How did you know?' the mother asked, her eyes lighting.

The angel smiled. 'Would you see him as a baby at your breast? Would you?'

'No,' said the mother, 'I would have him for five minutes as he was one day when he ran in from the garden to ask my forgiveness for being naughty. He was so small and so unhappy, and he was very hot, and the tears were making streaks down his face through the garden dirt. And he flew into my arms with such force that he hurt me.'

THE LESSON OF THE SEVEN WISE MEN.

Most people have heard of the Seven Wise Men of Greece—Pittacus, Bias, Solon, Thales, Chilon, Cleobulus, and Periander. Here is their story; and the moral of it is worth remembering, if the names are not. As some Coans were fishing, certain strangers from Miletus bought whatever should be in the nets without seeing it.

When the nets were brought in they were found to contain a golden tripod. A dispute arose among the fishermen and the strangers as to whom it belonged; and as they could not agree, they took it to the Temple of Apollo and consulted the priestess there. She said it must be given to the wisest man in Greece; and it was accordingly sent to Bias, who declared that Thales was wiser, and sent it to him.

Thales sent it to another one, and so on until it had passed through the hands of all the men, distinguished afterward as the Seven Wise Men; and as each one claimed that the other was wiser than he, it was finally sent to the Temple of Apollo, where it long remained to teach the lesson that the wisest are the most distrustful of their wisdom.

MADAME AND THE SURGEON.

Velpeau, the eminent French surgeon, successfully performed a perilous operation on a little child five years old. The mother, overjoyed, called at the surgeon's office and said to him:

'Monsieur, my son is saved, and I really know not how to express my gratitude. Allow me, however, to present you this pocket-book, embroidered by my own hands.'

'Madame,' replied Velpeau, in a somewhat bitter tone, 'my art is not merely a matter of feeling; my life has its necessities like yours, and sentiment must give way to these requirements. Allow me, therefore, to decline your charming little present and, if agreeable to you, to request a more substantial remuneration.'

'But, monsieur, what remuneration do you desire? Fix the fee yourself.'

'Five thousand francs, madame.'

Madame very quietly opened the pocket-book, which contained ten one-thousand franc notes, counted out five, and, politely handing them to Velpeau, retired.

THE SHORT DAYS.

The teacher was trying to explain to her class the effects of heat and cold, says *Pearson's Weekly*. She told her little charges that an iron bridge would expand several inches in hot weather and contract a like amount in cold weather.

She then asked a little girl for another instance of the expansion and contraction caused by heat and cold. The child hesitated for a minute or so, and then replied:

'In hot weather the days are long; in cold weather they are much shorter.'

AT A SAFE DISTANCE.

One day a boy was playing with a cricket ball, when it went through a large pane of colored glass in the library. His mother discovered it, and asked, in her sternest voice,

'Who did that?'

'I did, but I didn't mean to do it. The ball slipped.'

'Well, what do you suppose your father will say when he knows it?'

'He knows it now, I told him.'

'You told him? Do you mean that when you saw what you had done you went straight down to his office and told him?'

'No, I didn't go to the office. I called him up on the telephone.'

NOT FOR THE CONSULATE.

The schoolmaster wanted to know whether the boys had an understanding of the functions of a consulate.

'Supposing,' he began, framing his question in the likeliest way to arouse the interest of his hearers, 'supposing some one took you up in an aeroplane, and after a long, exciting flight dropped you down thousands of miles from home in a country quite foreign, what place would you seek out first of all?'

An eager hand was instantly uplifted.

'Well, Willie, what do you say?'

'Please, sir, the hospital.'

AN APT DESCRIPTION.

Very apt was a description of the wilds of a certain part of Ireland given by an English jarvey. He had two passengers with him, one of whom lived in a rich grazing district. This man was astonished at the bleak, miserable aspect of the country they were passing through, and so began questioning the driver as to its quality, powers of production, and what it would feed to the acre.

'Well, sir, replied the driver, 'it might feed a hare to the acre in summer, but in the winter she would have to run for her life.'

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