

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 25, Sunday.—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. St. James, Apostle.
 „ 26, Monday.—St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 27, Tuesday.—St. Pantaleon, Martyr.
 „ 28, Wednesday.—SS. Nazarius, Celsus, etc., Martyrs.
 „ 29, Thursday.—St. Martha, Virgin.
 „ 30, Friday.—SS. Abdon and Sennen, Martyrs.
 „ 31, Saturday.—St. Ignatius Loyola, Confessor.

St. James, Apostle.

St. James was a brother of St. John the Evangelist, and a near relative of the Blessed Virgin. After Pentecost he preached to the Jews, who, having left Judea, had found homes in the neighboring countries. According to a very ancient tradition, he is said to have voyaged to Spain, which honors him as its principal patron. Coming to Jerusalem in 43, St. James was apprehended and beheaded by order of King Agrippa, who, in order to acquire popularity among the Jews, persecuted the Christians.

St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

St. Anne is proposed to the faithful as a perfect model of a wife and mother, and as special patron of those who have entered into the married state, or are entrusted with the care of children.

St. Ignatius Loyola, Confessor.

St. Ignatius was born at the castle of Loyola, in the north of Spain. He was at first a soldier, but, feeling himself called to a more perfect life, he resolved to become a priest. He completed his studies at the University of Paris, where he gained the affectionate esteem of several young students, who were afterwards the first members of the religious Order which he founded, and which is known as the Society of Jesus. Ignatius was its first Superior, an office which he held until his death, in 1556.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

COMPLINE.

Now the day is over,
 Night is drawing nigh;
 Shadows of the evening
 Steal across the sky.

Now the darkness gathers,
 Stars begin to peep;
 Birds and beasts and flowers
 Soon will be asleep.

Jesus give the weary
 Calm and sweet repose;
 With Thy tender blessing
 May mine eyelids close.

Grant to little children
 Visions bright of Thee;
 Guard the sailors sailing
 On the dark blue sea.

Comfort every sufferer
 Watching late in pain;
 Those who plan some evil
 From their sin restrain.

Through the long night watches
 May Thine angels spread
 Their white wings above me,
 Watching round my bed.

When the morning wakens
 Then may I arise
 Pure and fresh and sinless
 In thy holy eyes.—Amen.

The Storyteller

A MIRACLE OF GRACE

It was summer time; and, by the sea where the moonlight fell in a long silver pathway, the man and the girl walked and talked, and told the same 'old story.' Both were young and both thought they loved each other. The man was clean, honest, and sincere—a fervent Catholic. The girl was sweet and pure and true. She was a fervent Methodist. It was not their first walk; they had no desire to be clandestine, and so when the girl's family woke up to the fact that the friendship was growing, and they demanded whether she really cared for this man, she frankly acknowledged the truth; then, like a thunder-clap, came the command:

'Drop him at once. We will have no Roman Catholic in our family.'

That he was respectable, estimable, had a good position, could support her in comfort, made no difference. The girl's tears, remonstrances, defiance even, were of no avail. The doors of her city home whence she had returned, were closed on Herbert. He bitterly resented this treatment, knowing he was beloved, but he tried to console Alice, and impressed his faith on the girl, when he told her to pray to God with him, that circumstances might change, and she might still be his. It went far towards revealing his character, when, becoming desperate, Alice wrote him she would leave home to become his wife, he refused to listen to the idea which he considered dishonorable, and counselled her to obey her parents, and wait for 'God's good time.' Alice was deeply moved, knowing his affection, and being a girl of good sense and intelligence, could not help respecting him the more, because he held to his convictions. Her own Methodist faith troubled her very little in the case. But she grieved intensely over the state of affairs, and although her parents, brothers and sisters saw that she was suffering, their bigotry was so great that they had little pity for her mental sorrow.

Herbert had given her a little printed prayer which he asked her to say often. It was a favorite of his own, and, he told her, he constantly made use of it. Alice treasured the prayer, and it was a sweet joy to her as she recited it many times during the day, to think that perhaps Herbert was saying it at the same time. Over and over again it came to her lips even while she thought of Herbert:

'Sacred Heart of Jesus, I place my trust in Thee.'
 She grew to love the words, and gradually their meaning filtered slowly into her sore heart, and gave it peace.

Alice had a brother James whose business involved frequent trips into other States. He was a handsome young man of 28, while Alice was scarcely 20. James was very devoted to his sister, and often reasoned with her about her 'infatuation,' and counselled her to forget the young Papist. There were plenty of other good men who would jump at her! Alice would grow angry at his counsel, and reproach him for his hard-heartedness. She would tell him she would turn Papist herself some day, and then she could marry the man of her choice. At this James would assume a look of horror, and tell her he would rather see her dead at his feet. But this sister and brother loved each other, and James did all he could 'to cure her of her fancy,' as he phrased it; but all in vain.

Not long after a conversation of this kind, James was obliged to take an extended trip to Ohio, where he was to remain several months. He was a fine young man, fairly well-educated in the common schools, but having intelligence and wit; and wherever he went always made friends. He was very good-looking; and it was often remarked that it was strange he never married. He would smile and say the right one had not appeared. Was it fate, or rather Providence, that caused him to meet Miss Bessie Wafford at a social held at a friend's house? Bessie was just 24, a brilliant, educated, witty, yet wholly modest and un-

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assuming young lady. Her quiet self poise, and dignity attracted James Dalton, and after being introduced to her, and listening to the charm of her conversation, he found he had lost his heart.

At first he tried to shake off the feeling, but it had all at once gripped him, and he realised that, at last, fate held him without hope of release. He began to visit Miss Wafford, and as there was no doubt of his earnestness, or his intentions, the young lady announced to him one day that she was a Catholic, and she would never trust her life or her future to one who was of a different faith. James saw she made this announcement with an effort, which gave him hope he was not disagreeable to her; and he determined to persevere and win her. He told her that his whole wish in life was to win her, and that he would never cease trying.

Bessie smiled—but becoming grave at once—told him seriously that she would never marry one who was not of her faith.

‘And your Catholic religion is the one obstacle, nothing else?’ said James.

‘My Catholic religion,’ said Bessie, ‘is my life. What happiness can married people expect whose roads separate on the most vital of all questions?’

‘Isn’t that a narrow view of God?’ said James. ‘Must we not believe His pleasure is in the heart’s motives, not in lip service? What difference does the outward form of religion make if our hearts bow in sincere worship before Him?’

Bessie shrugged her shoulders impatiently:

‘You are just like the rest of men who do not know the first principles of the worship of God. You would argue forever, and then be unconvinced. If you are sincere, I will give you a book or two to read, and you may see for yourself where you are mistaken. You tell me you have never touched a Catholic book, and you pretend to denounce our views as “narrow.” Well you read the books, I shall lend you; or shall we say “Good-bye” forever?’

James would do anything sooner than say ‘Good-bye’ to this fascinating girl. He accepted the books, and returning home wrote a long letter to his mother, telling her he thought he had found his destiny, but that she was stubborn on religious matters; he hoped by patience and gentleness to overcome that obstacle. He was liberal and broad, and she should be whatever she wished; he would never interfere with her religion. He said he had accepted some reading matter about the Catholic Church, to oblige the young lady, but there was nothing in that to cause his mother alarm.

His mother wrote a reply in anguish of heart, warning him that his sister Alice had made herself and the family unhappy by her friendship for a Roman Catholic, and bidding him beware of the snares and traps that Rome was perpetually setting for the unwary. But her eldest son, at the age of 28 was a man, she said, matured in mind and body and she counted on his strength of character, and his virile personality to scorn all allurement that might tempt him from his childhood’s faith.

James smiled as he read the letter he knew his mother well, and realised the pang his announcement had cost her, and told himself she was a dear old foolish mother to worry about him, for he determined he would keep to his Methodist Church, in name anyhow—and win the girl his heart covered. ‘He become a Catholic? Never! But Bessie he would have! if she loved him, as he loved her.’

In this spirit he carelessly opened *The Faith of Our Fathers* and tolerantly turned the pages. He was amazed when he looked up to find he had spent an hour over the book. A new feeling took possession of him. Was it possible he could have been mistaken? Had he been instructed wrong? He closed the book, but his mind was full of what he had read. The next day he read more.

He paid a visit to Miss Wafford, and she saw something was working in his soul. Was it the beginning of grace? He said he was reading one of her books, and no further mention was made of religious matters. Bessie found that her heart was praying for James.

Two months passed, and James wrote to his mother a letter that produced consternation in the family. He said he was becoming interested in the Catholic religion, and had bought a copy of the two books he was reading—viz., *Faith of Our Fathers*, and *Catholic Belief*, and was sending them to the house, begging his mother to read them also. On hearing this terrible news, she became hysterical, and it took all the efforts of her daughters to calm her. The books came by mail, and without being divested of their wrappers were thrown out on the ash-pile. Their very touch would contaminate!

But Alice, whose heart was given to a ‘Papist,’ stoutly defended her brother. She reproached her mother and sisters for not giving the books a chance. What harm could they do? In fact she declared she would go out to the rubbish heap and rescue them, and indeed she did so. The two books had not suffered by their ignominious punishment, and when they were placed upon the table, curiosity impelled mother and daughters to open them and comment on their contents.

Weeks passed by, and a wonderful change came over the family. In Ohio, James Dalton had placed himself under instruction, and Miss Bessie’s heartfelt prayers for him seemed to have brought the grace of conversion. She had never weakened in the least particular, always upholding by precept and example the pure doctrines of the Holy Church of which she was a fervent member. Strange to say, she gave to James the same little prayer Herbert had given to Alice, and, unknown to each other, brother and sister had continually on their lips: ‘Sacred Heart of Jesus! I place my trust in Thee.’

By this time Bessie had learned from James Dalton all about the prejudices of his family, all about his sister Alice’s Catholic friend, Herbert, and her separation from him, and she truly sympathised with the girl, and fervently prayed for her. She often asked James, as the days passed by, if he heard any signs of the effect produced by the two Catholic books on his mother and sisters. But they had kept their feelings entirely to themselves. At last James wrote home that he was going to be baptised and enter the Catholic Church, not because he was in love with Miss Wafford, but because his honest convictions told him it was the only true Church, and he meant to be square and fair with his conscience. This was James’ character, as all the family knew, and it had great influence with his mother and sisters in strengthening the impression made by the Catholic books which they had read through, with surprise and interest. Much of the Church’s doctrines they wanted to have explained more fully, and so after a family council, Alice and her mother plucked up courage and came to me, the only Catholic priest they knew, and laid their doubts before me, after mentioning the extraordinary fact of James’ conversion.

It was not hard to answer their difficulties and they were amazed at the simplicity of the explanations. Mother and daughter began a course of study and instruction, and I had the happiness of seeing them advance in perfect faith and assurance of happiness. There was one drawback. Gertrude, the second daughter, denounced the whole thing, in deep indignation. She was astonished at the way things were moving, and rated her mother and Alice and James in emphatic terms. They told me about it, and I was interested enough to wish to meet this young lady, and try to save her soul in spite of herself. She had a horror of a Catholic priest, and never had spoken to one, and all the accounts that Alice and her mother gave of their hours of instruction were exaggerated into a fancy that I had bewitched them. If she saw me approaching the house, she would disappear, or show such evident dislike that there was no doubt about her sentiments. One day, however, I met her squarely, and as she was too polite to show her feelings, I had the chance I wanted, and factfully drew her into a pleasant argument, which ended in softening her prejudices, and made her desirous of accepting me as a friend.

Later on, Alice told me she found Gertrude poring

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over the little catechism. And at last, this sincere, upright girl, told them both she would like to join them, and actually accompanied them to receive my instructions, and showed every desire to become also a fervent Catholic. The sincerity and uprightness which were characteristic in all of them were the most pleasing traits that they evinced. I grew extremely interested in this good family, and spared no trouble to clear their doubts away and make their entrance into the Church a momentous and beautiful event. In the meantime Bessie Wafford, many miles away, was praying for her fiancé, and helping him to understand the doctrines of the Blessed Church which had been her consolation and her support. She had heard from James of the wonderful events that were happening at home, and rejoiced with him in the joyful news.

Weeks passed by, and James announced that he was going to be baptised the following week. His mother told me; and I suggested she should write and tell him if he would return to his home town I would baptise him with his mother and two sisters, and two little brothers, all the family, except the father, who had held off, although tolerant of the rest.

Bessie advised James to do so, and on the day appointed he arrived home, and I had the inexpressible happiness of baptising his mother, himself, Alice, Gertrude, and the two little boys. Miss Wafford was present, and shed tears of joy. Six happy souls were given to God that day, and clothed with innocence for they had never been baptised before in any church. They all made their first Holy Communion (except the little boys) the following first Friday at my Mass, and Miss Wafford knelt beside James Dalton at the Communion rail.

The conversion of this family made quite a sensation in the little town and stirred up much bigotry, but serene and happy the new converts did not trouble themselves about what people said.

All this year Herbert West had never written to Alice, in the distant city where he went to try and forget her. But the longing to see her once more overcame his resolution, and he determined he would spend the 'week's end' at the town of X. He arrived late Saturday night, went to a hotel, and next morning went to Mass. He was petrified with astonishment to see the girl he loved, with her mother and sister, assisting devoutly at the Holy Sacrifice, and at the Communion time all three kneeling at the rail and receiving the Bread of Angels.

He could scarcely believe his eyes. He could not but dash away the tears of joy. Had the Sacred Heart of Christ heard his prayer? He had not long to await an answer.

He waited at the church door, and the glad welcome Alice and her mother gave him told him of the miracle of grace that had been wrought.

He went home with them for breakfast, and it is needless to say, their friendship was resumed. The mother could not but admire the young man for his respectful deference to the family wishes, which had now brought its reward—and Alice told him of the wonderful miracle that had happened to her brother James, through the influence of Miss Wafford, also a Catholic, and how they all revered and loved the Holy Church whose precepts and doctrines made such heroes and heroines.

The end is soon told. Before the year closed, I married Alice Dalton and Herbert West with a Nuptial High Mass, and in a certain town in Ohio, Bessie Wafford and James Dalton were married a few weeks later in the parish church of the happy bride.—*The Missionary.*

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THE FIRST TO GO

Father Dolan was surprised, amused, and a little curious as well, when he received a profoundly mysterious note from Mr. Lee, begging him to come to see him as soon as possible, but not on any account to allow Mrs. Lee to suspect that his visit was other than a chance one. Mr. Lee was not wont to be mysterious; neither was he inclined to hide anything, however trifling, from his wife. What he wanted Father Dolan could not imagine.

The Lees had lived in St. Joseph parish for many years, long before Father Dolan was sent there. People of comfortable means, they were not fashionable, or cultured, or worldly-wise. They were old now, and frail and feeble; very gentle, very loving toward each other, and not greatly concerned about the rest of the world. Their interest in many things had died with their only son, cut off in the flower of early manhood.

In his first spare hour Father Dolan answered Mr. Lee's summons. Unannounced he entered the library on the heels of the little housemaid who had opened the door for him. The old people were sitting side by side, Mrs. Lee knitting and her husband reading *David Copperfield* aloud—for the third time, as he explained later. When Mrs. Lee looked up and knew who the caller was, Father Dolan was astonished to see her quiet, patient face light up with intense joy. She said nothing beyond a few conventional words of welcome, but had he been her own child, returned after a long absence, she could not have seemed more happy.

But Father Dolan forgot her when he turned to speak to Mr. Lee. It was two months since he had seen him, except for an occasional distant glimpse in the church, and he was startled by the change those few weeks had made in him. He had grown thinner and less florid, and in some indescribable way had aged terribly. His seventy-six years, once carried lightly, now bore down upon him with crushing force.

After the first greetings had been exchanged, Mrs. Lee was almost silent while the two men talked of one commonplace and another: the weather, the crops, and some repairs being made in the church, and bravely voiced very definite predictions as to the result of a coming city election. All the time, however, it was but too evident that Mr. Lee was eager to see Father Dolan alone. So numerous were the covert signs he made, and so palpable his restlessness and lack of interest in the topics under discussion, that the priest feared Mrs. Lee would suspect that something was afoot between them. He, too, was beginning to wonder how she was to be got out of the way after she had gently said she was not tired when, with a tactlessness born of desperation, Mr. Lee bluntly suggested that she ought to rest. A moment later, in all innocence, Father Dolan asked Mr. Lee if he had ever bought a set of engravings, which he had spoken of getting from a certain English firm; and, beaming with satisfaction, the old man rose instantly, saying that he had them in his room and would be delighted to show them.

On the stairs he talked volubly and loudly about them; after the top was reached they were forgotten. He led the way to his room and closed the door, and, when he spoke again, it was hardly above a whisper.

'I am glad you came. It was very kind. I knew I could count on you. We must not let my wife suspect anything, but—I'm sick, Father. The doctor says I have organic heart trouble and may drop off at any moment. He says that I must not go to church any more—the exertion is too great. I'd like to make my confession now, Father, if you will hear me, and will you bring me Holy Communion sometimes? You could manage so that Mary would suspect nothing, couldn't you? I've tried to think of a plan and can't. Ever since I began to feel so badly, we've had a great deal of abominable weather—I've made it my excuse for not going to church. Why, it hasn't been fit even for her to go, well as she is!'

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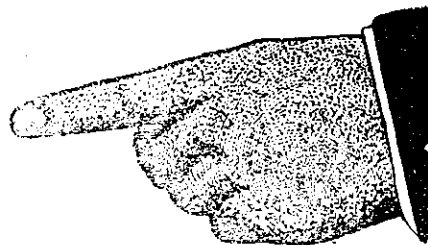
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'Yes, yes, I shall manage somehow, so that she will not be alarmed. Winter is coming; it will furnish a good excuse for your staying in the house, and I'll bring you the Blessed Sacrament two or three times a week; but, Mr. Lee, wouldn't it be better to tell her? She is brave, and—'

'No, no, Father, please don't! I know best about this. Believe me, I do. She would be uneasy every moment of the day if she knew. And the worst may never happen, for, though I may die at any time, I may live for several years. The good Lord may take her first. That's what I am hoping and praying. She'll be very lonely if I leave her—I have taken care of her so long. She's little and helpless—not fit to be alone. But, Father, it may never happen. What would be the use of telling her and having the fear always hanging over her?'

'But doesn't she notice that you are not yourself?' the priest asked.

'No; to begin with, she is nearsighted; then, when I feel the pain coming, I slip away, and I eat—' he laughed softly—'I eat, or she thinks I do, like a boy. I take everything she gives me and drop into my pockets everything that won't make a mess—fruit and rolls and radishes and cakes—an awful assortment! Afterward I throw the things out of this window to the boys next door. They are always hungry!'

After a few moments' further conversation Father Dolan heard Mr. Lee's confession and said good-bye, promising to see Mrs. Lee before he left the house and tell her tactfully that, commencing the following morning, he would bring Mr. Lee Holy Communion frequently during the autumn and winter.

Mr. Lee called him back after he had left the room. 'And, Father, won't you say a little prayer that she will go first? She'll be terribly lonely if I leave her. It's fifty-five years, Father.'

With tears in his eyes Father Dolan promised.

As he descended the stairs he wondered if he would find her where they had left her, and at the foot almost ran into her in the semi-darkness. She had been waiting in the hall for him, determined that he should not escape her.

'Father,' she whispered, 'will you come with me into the parlor? I shall not detain you long.' She gave him the biggest chair and, slipping into a little one near it, faced him, her hands tight-clasped, her eyes bright and eager.

'I can't tell you how glad I am that you came to-day! For weeks I have wanted to see you and didn't know how to manage without arousing Mr. Lee's suspicions. I—I am going to die, Father. The doctor says the end may come any time. You can't imagine how weak I am. I can hardly get about the house. But Tom must not suspect anything. Nothing matters compared to that. You see, Father, he is old, too, and I hope will go first and never need to know about me.'

Then her face became troubled. 'But he does seem wonderfully strong. You should see how much he eats! More and more all the time, it seems to me.'

'He depends on you and needs you, does he?' Father Dolan asked, very, very gently.

'Oh, so much, Father! He imagines that he is independent and self-reliant, and I humor him in the notion: I always have; but he is like a child in a hundred ways. You know how helpless men are! And, Father, we've walked hand in hand, up-hill and down, for more than fifty years—I couldn't bear to have him worried about me now. Besides, he may go first.' And she went on to ask him to hear her confession, and, when he had done so, promised often to bring her Holy Communion.

'You and Mr. Lee are both too old to go to Mass in the bad weather. I told him a few minutes ago that he must not attempt it all winter. I'll bring you both Holy Communion to-morrow. It won't make Mr. Lee suspect that you are ill—for he will be doing the same himself.'

Mrs. Lee was silent for a little before she said, with a faint smile: 'Sometimes I've had a hard time to keep my secret. The day before yesterday was

bright and sunshiny, and for years, whenever the weather was fit, we have taken a walk in the afternoon. I felt miserable and wondered how I could possibly go, if he proposed it. Several times I lay down for a little while, trying to make myself feel stronger, and it did no good; but, Father, the good God was on my side! Mr. Lee began to read a book that has lain here for months without being opened. He read hour after hour, never stopping except once or twice to say he found it so interesting that he could not bear to put it down. But he got tired of it before he reached the end, for he never finished it.'

The clock in the hall struck five and Father Dolan rose instantly, saying that he must hurry home. Mrs. Lee went with him as far as the door and resting her hand on the knob looked up at him with tears in her dim old eyes. 'You'll say a prayer, won't you, Father, that he'll go first? He would be so lonely without me.'

'God will take care of you both!' he answered so fervently that her heart was comforted.

It was hardly 8 o'clock next morning when he reached the house. Mrs. Lee awaited him in the parlor where all was in readiness for the coming of the Lord. Mr. Lee, she explained apologetically, had overslept and was still in bed, but another table had been prepared in his room. Father Dolan gave her Holy Communion and went directly to Mr. Lee's room, wondering a little that he had not arisen.

Mr. Lee's door stood ajar and a faint voice bade the priest enter. The old man lay gasping on his pillows, his face distorted with pain. 'I'm afraid it has come—the end, I mean—but don't call her. I can at least spare her the sight—of this—and it's awful!'

Father Dolan gave him absolution; he became a little easier and was able to receive Holy Communion, and then, seeing that the end was at hand, the priest began to recite the prayers for the dying. For five minutes the agony lasted; it passed, and Mr. Lee looking up with a little sigh, said faintly, 'I had hoped she would go first and be spared all this. She'll be lonely—God's will be done!'

The pain came again, sharper than ever before, but only for a minute: all was over, then, and eternity began.

Sick at heart Father Dolan crept down the stairs. Mrs. Lee must be told; how, he could not imagine. Praying with all his strength he slipped into the parlor. She was still kneeling where he had left her, but was bowed lower, he thought, over the chair against which she leaned. He touched her on the shoulder. She did not stir, and in an instant he realised with deep thankfulness that she, too, was dead.

'For fifty years—and now forever!' he whispered. 'Thy ways are sweet, O Lord!' *The Magnificent.*

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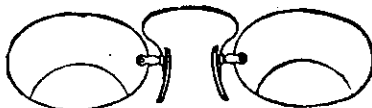
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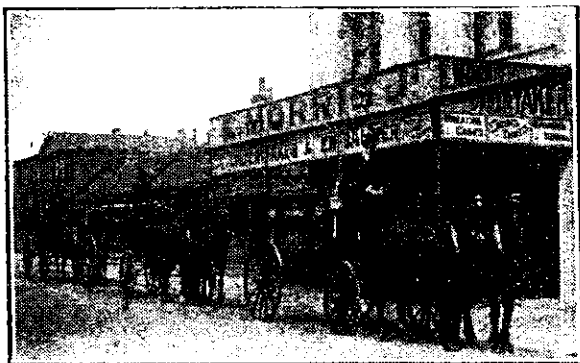
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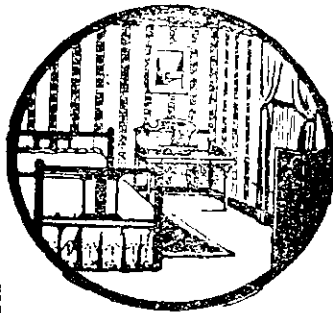
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'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

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

THE CHURCH'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SCRIPTURES.—III.

The Popes from Peter to Benedict XV. have always been the faithful guardians of the Sacred Scriptures, and on numberless occasions enthusiastic promoters of Biblical studies among the learned, and of Bible-reading amongst the unlearned. Cardinal Newman once reminded his fellow-countrymen that not one of them would be able to read were it not for the monks of the early Middle Ages, and it is equally true to say that there would be no Bible or Bible-reading in the twentieth century had not the Church collected the sacred writings at the beginning, stamped them with the seal of her canonical authority, preserved them with scrupulous care for fifteen centuries when printing was as yet unknown, caused correct translations into many languages to be made, and given practical and zealous encouragement to her scholars and children to take up, read, and study the holy volume.

Perhaps the Church's love, veneration, and prudent care for the Scriptures may be best shown by quoting from Pope Leo XIII's Encyclical Letter of November, 1893.

(a) *Benefit of Bible Study.*—Among the reasons for which the Holy Scripture is so worthy of commendation—in addition to its own excellence and to the homage which we owe to God's Word—the chief of all is the innumerable benefits of which it is the source, according to the infallible testimony of the Holy Ghost Himself. Who says: "All Scripture inspired of God is profitable to teach, to reprove, to correct, to instruct in justice: that the man of God may be perfect, furnished to every good work." "That such was the purpose of God in giving the Scripture to men is shown by the example of Christ our Lord and of His Apostles." For He Himself, Who obtained authority by miracles, merited belief by authority, and by belief drew to Himself the multitude" (St. Augustine), was accustomed, in the exercise of His divine mission, to appeal to the Scriptures. He uses them at times to prove that He is sent by God and is God Himself. From them He cites instructions for His disciples and confirmation of His doctrine. He vindicates them from the calumnies of objectors. He quotes them against Sadducees and Pharisees, and retorts from them upon Satan himself when he dares to tempt Him. At the close of His life His utterances are from the Holy Scripture, and it is the Scripture that He expounds to His disciples after His Resurrection, until He ascends to the glory of His Father. Faithful to His precepts, the Apostles, although He Himself granted signs and wonders to be done by their hands, nevertheless used with the greatest effect the sacred writings, in order to persuade the nations everywhere of the wisdom of Christianity, to conquer the obstinacy of the Jews, and to suppress the outbreak of heresy.

(b) *The Solicitude of the Church.*—It is in this that the watchful eye of the Church shines forth conspicuously. By admirable laws and regulations she has shown herself solicitous that the "heavenly treasure of the sacred books, so beautifully bestowed upon man by the Holy Spirit, should not be neglected" (Council of Trent). She has prescribed that a considerable portion of them shall be read and piously reflected upon by all her ministers in the daily office of the sacred psalmody. She has ordered that in all cathedral churches, in monasteries, and in other convents in which study can be conveniently pursued, they shall be expounded and interpreted by capable men; and she has strictly commanded that her children shall be fed with the saving words of the Gospel at least on Sundays and solemn feasts. Moreover, it is owing to the wisdom

and exertions of the Church that there has always been continued, from century to century, that cultivation of Holy Scripture which has been so remarkable and has borne such ample fruit."

IRELAND'S PART IN THE WAR

STIRRING APPEAL BY CAPTAIN REDMOND.

At a recruiting meeting in the South of Ireland on May 23, Captain W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., was the principal speaker. After a few introductory remarks, he said that the people of Ireland had a guarantee from the British people of the restoration of their own Parliament. And just as they were at the accomplishment of their highest hope, just as they were all hoping to see the dawn of the day in the immediate future when, under a good and wise and tolerant Government, Protestant and Catholic, rich and poor, high and low, would be united for the welfare of Ireland—just as that day seemed to dawn this terrible war, which had involved the whole wide world, broke out. Of course, the accomplishment of any political change had to be postponed. They entered into an agreement with the British people. They said to them, with the authority of their constituents, with the approval of their race in every part of the world, if the right to rule themselves were restored to them and fair treatment they would live in peace, in good will, unity, and amity with the population of Great Britain and the Empire, which was just as much Ireland as it was England. Well, the Act was now the law of the land. His Majesty the King gave his assent. Their part of this public bargain was being kept, and he said, as far as he was concerned that he would consider himself dishonored, if he did not advise the Irish people to keep their part of the bargain as well. This was not a war of England. The war was our war as much. No man in Ireland could be neutral in this war. The whole world was involved in it. They might if they liked to take sides with the men, who had destroyed Belgium, who had burned God's House, who had slaughtered in cold blood the men and the women, who as priests and nuns, wore the livery of God.

Could Not be Neutral.

They might support them if they liked, but they could not be neutral. There was really no neutral nation in the world to-day. It was for the German tyrant or against him, and he said that they, the descendants of men who suffered for their faith and for their freedom; they the descendants of the men who on many a battlefield stood side by side with the brave French nation—they, as the descendants of men, who in the dark days received comfort and education and learning from the schools and universities of Belgium—if they were to take the German side and oppose the whole world struggling for civilisation, they would be unworthy of their history and their nation. No man would desire to live in peace, in quiet in his home, more than he would for the remainder of his days, but he would tell them, men and women, and young people with the future before them, that it would be a cursed and ruinous day for Ireland if the people believed that a German invasion of this country would be of no ill consequences to Ireland. How strongly did he hold that opinion? He held that opinion so strongly that even at his age, not so very far now off sixty years, he had not hesitated to leave his home, to leave his family to go down into the camp and stand shoulder to shoulder with 12,000 brave men who form the Irish Brigade, when they went in a few weeks, when the time is appointed, he would go with a proud heart, and with a ready step, and advance to the front, and with his body stand by his countrymen and friends, and show to the world that the Irish Brigade of to-day was not

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him. He did not say that the life of a soldier was a bed of roses, but he never left his spirit higher, nor his heart lighter than when as an Irish Catholic he found himself swinging along shoulder to shoulder with the Royal Irish, the Munsters, the Connaught Rangers, and the Leinsters, men like themselves in religion and politics, who believed, as he did, that Ireland had got to show the way to bar the path of the onrush of the German tyrant at the present time.

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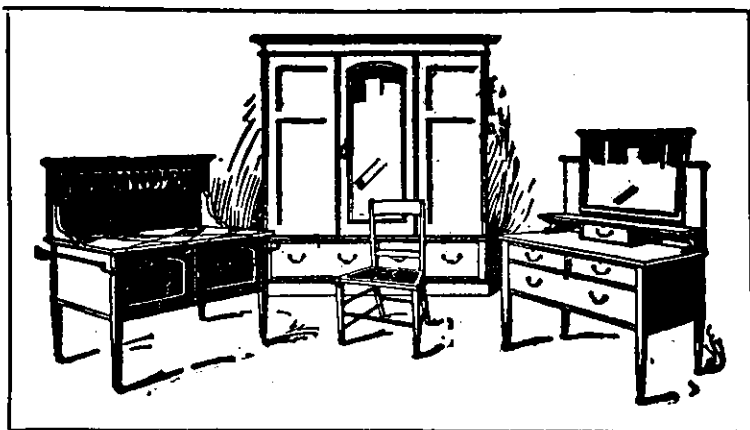
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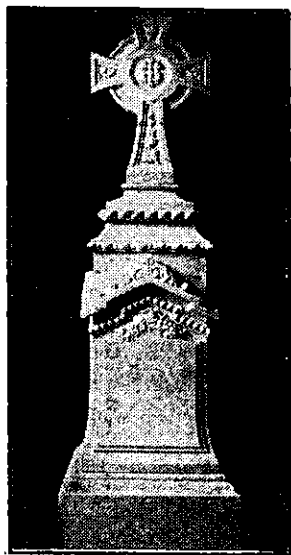


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THE RUINED CITY OF YPRES

A most desolate picture is that of ruined Ypres. What less than a year ago was a thriving Flanders town renowned for its historic associations is now but a mass of bricks and mortar, untenanted save by the dead and one or two miserable inhabitants who, buried in cellars, still cling to the remnants of their homes. Over the whole city broods an atmosphere of death, while not a sound is to be heard in its shattered streets save the occasional click of a horse's hoof or the dull rumble of a passing Red Cross waggon. From a cellar comes a bay—some forgotten dog—a note which only tends to augment the surrounding depression. Not one house has escaped the terrific rain of shell that the Germans have poured into the town during the past weeks. Through great holes torn in the walls can be seen the furnished rooms, just as they were left by the terrified inhabitants. In the ruined cafes, bottles and glasses still stand on the little marble tables, though the clientele have long since sought refuge elsewhere.

Outside one house was a pathetic little group. An old man and his aged wife had returned to collect what remained of their belongings, from the torn remnant of brick and plaster where they had spent all their lives. With the help of a gendarme and a couple of porters they pulled tables and chairs through the jagged holes in the wall and piled them up on a cart. When they had finished their task they stood a while contemplating the wreck of their home, and then slowly the little party wended its way painfully through the piles of debris to the outskirts of the town. Many of the houses were locked and shuttered, but of others the doors stood agape or swung on their hinges with melancholy creaking. In rooms pianos stood with music open in front of them, while in the fireplace were the ashes of the dead fire. Sitting in one of these desolated rooms one becomes oppressed by the almost unbroken silence that reigns. Making one's way with difficulty through the streets one reached the Grande Place, where the ruin is terrible. The road is blocked with wreckage from the shattered buildings, amid which can be seen twisted pieces of the shells that wrought the damage.

The Cathedral of St. Martin presents a pitiful picture. The builder of the historic church, the first stones of which were laid in the eleventh century, would surely not recognise his work in its present guise. Most of the solid wall still remain, it is true, but the whole upper framework of the building is gone. Of the roof there is none, while through the shattered mass of delicate tracery that was once the square tower project the twisted ends of iron girders.

In the graveyard around the Cathedral, tombstones have been torn up; while deep in the pits caused by the shells can be seen the mouldering bones and broken coffins. A statue erected in honor of a former Belgian Minister, a native of Ypres, has been toppled off its pedestal, but lies still intact on the grass. The main entrance to the Cathedral has been blocked up with wooden palings; but it is still possible to find an entrance. Within, all is peace; and on entering one is immediately conscious of that indefinable atmosphere that always clings to a church of the Middle Ages. Despite the fact that the marble pavement is hidden under a mass of debris fallen from the roof and figures of saints having been torn from their niches in the walls, the air of sanctity remains; and man unconsciously bares his head. Through the roofless nave the blue sky of a cloudless summer day can be seen, and in and out of the windows, from which every particle of glass has gone, fly numerous birds. A couple of aeroplanes passed high overhead as I watched; while the dull booming of the guns sounded constantly. One shell passed right over the Cathedral, its whistling moan being succeeded an instant later by the roar of its bursting. On the battered walls still hung one or two sacred banners; and over the high altar stone the figure of St. Martin, with his torn cloak over his shoulder, was still untouched. The organ also is but

little damaged, though the steps leading up to the organ loft are tumbled, splintered beams. In the sacristy are assembled all the precious vessels, candelabra, and pictures. By some strange chance, they appear almost untouched, though the floor is thickly coated with yellow dust from the German high-explosive shell. In the cupboards still hang the priestly vestments. On the floor lies the shattered statue of an angel, the trumpet still fast in its mouth. Through the half-opened drawers can be caught a glimpse of broken vases and crushed candlesticks. Over a chair are hung the cassocks of the vergers—blue, with brass buttons, but now blotched with the all-pervading yellow.

A Pathetic Figure.

Amid the confusion stood an old Carmelite friar, his grey hair surmounted by a skuli cap. He was only too willing to speak, and explained that every day some of his brethren came and took away part of the treasures of the Cathedral. He formed a striking picture, standing there amid the ruins of God's House, true to his duty and his faith. I asked him whether he understood the danger he ran in thus coming into Ypres, which is shelled regularly every day by the Germans. In answer he simply shrugged his shoulders. It was good to emerge into the sunshine out of the shadows of that wrecked edifice. The silence of the place was almost unbearable. No words can convey a true impression of the appearance of Ypres to-day. Notwithstanding its torn and battered houses, its disrupted streets and shattered buildings, it maintains an air of supreme dignity, as if defying the German to do his worst. In this way it is typical of the character of the Belgian nation, which withstood, and still withstands with such magnificent endurance, the might of the German Empire.

Opunake

(From our own correspondent.)

At a meeting of the ladies of the parish on Sunday week, it was decided to hold a bazaar in about twelve months' time, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards the erection of the new church. We are badly in need of a new church, and every effort will be made to raise a good sum in order to permit the work to be proceeded with. The following ladies will be in charge of the different stalls: Needlework, Mrs. M. J. Brennan and Miss Herlihy; fancywork, Mesdames Brophy, O'Sullivan, and O'Rourke; produce, Mesdames A. O'Brien and S. Julian; Christmas tree and brant tub, Mrs. J. Feaver, jun.; refreshments, Mrs. W. J. S. Dudley, Miss K. Devery, and Miss K. O'Brien.

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

GENERAL.

Over 133 Birmingham Catholics have been killed during the war, and of this number 33 hail from St. Chad's parish, which alone has recruited 500 men.

The Vatican has placed at the disposal of the military authorities for use as hospitals several ecclesiastical buildings, including the German College. In the Vatican Hospital of Santa Maria 200 beds have been handed over to the Italian Red Cross.



PRIVATE J. TRAYNOR, WOODVILLE
(Reported missing since May 8).

It is significant (says a Paris correspondent) that 'the orders of the day,' of one day alone, mention the names of nine cures, vicaires and abbés, who form a large part of all those appearing on the roll of honor.

Private Edward Dwyer, 1st Battalion the East Surrey Regiment, has received the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Hill 60 on the 29th April. When his trench was heavily attacked by German grenade throwers, he climbed on to the parapet, and, although subjected to a hail of bombs at close quarters, succeeded in dispersing the enemy by the effective use of his hand grenades.

The following Catholic officers have appeared in lists of wounded: Lieutenant M. J. A. O'Connell, 2nd Royal Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant H. Moore, Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Lieutenant W. Kelly, 7th Lancashire Fusiliers. Amongst the killed in action have appeared the names of Second Lieutenant A. W. Bourke, 3rd Irish Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant D. W. Ryan, 2nd Northampton Regiment; and Captain A. M. O'Sullivan, Royal Irish Rifles.

Portable soup kettles that are in effect enormous vacuum bottles are one of the interesting features in the commissary equipment of the Russian army. After the soup has been prepared at a field kitchen in the rear of the army, it is put into these kettles, transported to the front, and served hot to the men in the trenches, the kettles being so thoroughly insulated against the escape of the heat that the soup will keep hot for hours. Each kettle holds rations sufficient for about 1500 men.

A RECORD RECRUITER.

Provost-Color-Sergeant J. E. Slattery, whose home is at Bury, having left the recruiting staff at Salford, has rejoined his old regiment, the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Returning to the recruiting staff the day war was declared, he in six months enlisted nearly 5000 recruits for the regular army, probably a record for one recruiter. Born in the army in Malta, he is now 46 years of age. At the age of 14 years he enlisted in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and completed his 21 years in that regiment and on the staff of the Lancashire Fusiliers. He was in the South African war with the latter regiment. He holds the South African medal with four bars, and the regular army long-service medal.

ABSOLUTION UNDER FIRE.

A priest-soldier of the diocese of Gap, writing home to thank friends for their promise of prayers, says:—

All my men have seen your letter, and were much touched by it, for they now know the sublime devotedness which religion has evoked during this war. I remember a night of awful fighting when I saw a chaplain in a surplice come with the doctors and stretcher-bearers to the middle of the field of horror to go the round of the dying giving absolution whilst the shells and bullets fell all around. In his desire not to allow any man to die without the help of religion, this chaplain certainly did more for the return to Christian ideas than six months of sermons in peace time. I am glad to be able to add that he has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This happy return to our religious ideas is inevitable: here with death before their eyes every man is forced to think, and I know many who have changed their views.



PRIVATE EDMUND WILLIAM FAHEY,
ST. BATHANS
(who was wounded at the Dardanelles).

ITALY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

Statistics of Italy's Army and Navy are interesting. The strength of Italy's field army (twelve army corps and independent cavalry) is about 400,000. The nominal strength of the mobile Militia is 326,000, and the complementary troops are sufficient to maintain the strength of the first line and the mobile Militia. The infantry is armed with the Manlicher-Carsano magazine rifle, and the field artillery has the fine De

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Port gun of the 1912 model. In addition to these peace footing troops, Italy ought to be able to arm and gradually put in the field another million men, and as during recent years our new Ally has taken France rather than Germany as her military model, great things may be expected from her forces, the backbone of which have already seen service in Tripoli.

The fleet of Italy in the current year is returned as—Dreadnoughts, 6; pre-Dreadnoughts, 8; armoured cruisers, 9; protected cruisers, 16; torpedo gunboats, 10; destroyers, 46; torpedo-boats, 86; submarines, 25. The figures of torpedo-boats and submarines were those of last year, and it is not known how much they have since been increased.



PRIVATE CECIL CRICHTON, DUNEDIN
(whose death was reported in our last issue).

MARVELS OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

A railroad feat that is probably without parallel in the whole history of railroading was accomplished in the transportation of England's fine Expeditionary Force to the coast at the outbreak of the war, according to a report that has just been published. Four days after the war began, the Government requisitioned 350 trains of thirty cars each to be ready within sixty hours, but the railroads met the situation so promptly that the trains were all ready within forty-eight hours. During the departure of the Expeditionary Force, seventy-three trains were handled daily for a period of three weeks within the space of fourteen hours a day. Almost without exception the trains came in on time, and landed the troops with their ammunition, guns, and horses at the boat's side without a hitch.

ITALY AT WAR.

Italy is well prepared for the struggle on which she has entered (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*, under date May 20). For eight months she has been organising her forces and making ready for every eventuality. Ten days ago each of her soldiers carried about not only the little case of medicine which he is supposed when on active service to have on his person, but also the tag hung around his neck bearing his name, the name of his regiment, and his number.

Without much bustle the Italian soldiers have been massing from every part of the country. Already the numbers of priests, secular and regular, and seminarists, who have joined their regiments number some thousands. It is arranged, I understand, that the work of chaplains shall be confided exclusively, or almost exclusively, to parish priests and their assistants. Ecclesiastics in the army who belong to the regular

clergy will be given employment in hospitals, etc. To the credit of the Italian Government, be it said, a good deal of consideration is shown to priests and students during their terms of military training. As far as is possible they are employed in offices suitable to men of education and to their peaceful calling.

A FAIRLIE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

When the war broke out, Mr. D. B. O'Connor, a Fairlie boy, whose parents still reside in the Mackenzie Country capital, was in France, making a world tour. He took ship at once for Canada, and on arrival in the big Dominion joined the First Canadian Contingent. Since then he has taken part in the bitter fighting in the Western theatre. His friends have received a letter, dated May 16, from 'somewhere in France,' in which he relates some interesting experiences, and they have kindly enabled the *Timaru Post* to publish the following extract from the letter:—

'Your letter containing the information re the carnival and Fairlie's Queen to hand. The people of New Zealand show a very fine spirit in endeavoring to alleviate the suffering of the Belgians. They have had a hard time, but now the winter is over things are improving.

'As you will see from the papers, the Germans have been attacking vigorously since April 21, or thereabouts, but have been held by the stubbornness and gallantry of the Allies. They tried us out about April 24, and used for the first time what experts believe to be chlorine gas. It came over like a mist on the breeze, and lots of our poor fellows took the dose and died at their posts. Others crawled out and went to sleep in the open, never to wake again. Luckily my company got only a slight amount, which made the tears flow copiously, though we were able to do our work.

'On April 24, owing to the retirement of the French support our left wing was in the air, and the Germans came through in hundreds at about 3.30 in the morning. We were ordered down to reinforce the 8th Battery, nearly half of whom were wounded or down with the gas. We had about 880 yards to advance, through the most terrific shell and rifle fire this war has known. I have not much time to describe the rush we made, leaving dead and wounded all the way. The officers had shown the entrance in a general way and led bravely, till most of them were shot, and we were left to our own resources. Once I bolted to just about 50 yards from the Germans' scouts without knowing it. How they missed me I cannot understand. The tall turnip tops were alive with them, and they kept sniping all the time. I thought it was time for a little work on the hands and knees along a drain of sloppy mud, and I finally got into the trench, which, with the 8th, we held till relieved next day, though attacked from three directions.

'I might add out of 106 in our company we lost 83 that day, but it helped us, Sir John French said, to save the situation. All the British and Indian troops think we are marvels. The officers in the Regulars admit that under the circumstances they should have retired. Our total losses were about 7000, but the Germans must have lost many more owing to the manner in which they attack, and the accuracy of our shooting and bomb-throwing.

'In one place they filed across on our left at about 400 yards, and we had the sweetest bit of sniping you could wish for. When using the rifle vigorously and with obvious results all fear vanishes, and you enjoy it. During the night they made a rush. We sent up a star light, and the din of machine gun and rifle fire and exploding bombs was something one could never forget. They soon stopped, but I doubt if any got back.

'We are now using respirators to stop the effect of the gas. I think the Germans are all in and are making a final kick. They can't do much: we are too strong for them. Both sides are losing many men all the time. It's scientific murder.'

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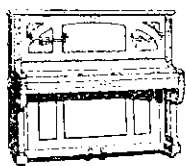
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Current Topics

Haeckel on Terms of Peace

Professor Ernst Haeckel, the high priest of Rationalism and apostle of evolution, having settled to the satisfaction of his admirers 'The Riddle of the Universe,' is now engaged upon the comparatively modest task of laying down the terms which Germany must demand when she has emerged victorious from the present struggle. Here they are: 'In my personal opinion the most desirable fruits of victory, both for the future of Germany and a federated Europe, are: (1) The crushing of the English tyranny. (2) The invasion of Great Britain and the occupation of London. (3) The division of Belgium. The largest portion, from Ostend to Antwerp in the west, to be a confederated German state; the northern part to be given to Holland; the south-eastern part to be given to Luxemburg, which, thus enlarged, becomes also a confederated German state. (4) A large number of the British colonies and the Congo Free State to go to Germany. (5) France to surrender to Germany some of her north-eastern frontier provinces. (6) Russia to be rendered impotent by the reconstruction, under Austrian auspices, of the Kingdom of Poland. (7) The German provinces of the Baltic to be returned to the German Empire. (8) Finland, united with Sweden, to become an independent kingdom.' Amongst the 'large number of British colonies' which are 'to go to Germany' is presumably included New Zealand. To apply a homely colloquialism, the Professor is not greedy, but he wants a lot.

Army Bigotry in Belfast

Truly, bigotry—especially the real, true-blue, Belfast bigotry—dies hard. We have already referred to the flagrant, bare-faced attempt of the Ulster Unionist Council to sectarianise the British Army, as illustrated in the case of Mr. P. J. Kelly, who was at first refused admission to the Ulster Division because he was a Catholic, but was afterwards told that he would be accepted on condition that he changed his religion and became a Protestant. A further sample of the apparently ineradicable persistence of bigotry on the part of Unionists in Ulster is furnished in the following advertisement which recently appeared in the Belfast *Evening Telegraph*, a leading Ulster Unionist newspaper. The date of insertion was April 15th.

COOK WANTED.

'First-Class: Protestant (Man or Woman) for Officers' Mess, Hollywood: required to cook for 20-30; cooking only; all other work found; must be well recommended. Apply, Mess President, 5th Royal Irish Rifles, Victoria Barracks, Belfast.'

This piece of silly intolerance has provoked indignant comment in many quarters, and the *Ulster Guardian* thus hoses the item with the ridicule it deserves: 'So that even Michael O'Leary, V.C., would not be eligible to boil the porridge or fry the rashers for these Hollywood warriors. We are thinking of communicating with the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Edmund Talbot, informing them that they are not qualified even for the position of mess-cook to the 5th R.I.R.'

German Confidence

According to a cable in Saturday's cables, 'The German newspapers are displaying greater confidence and satisfaction than at any time since the outbreak of the war. They represent that the military situation at all fronts is extremely favorable, and the diplomatic outlook, especially as regards the United States and the Balkans, is hopeful. They maintain that Britain, owing to military disappointments and lack of preparation, is involved in irremediable difficulties, destroying all hope of victory.'

There are good grounds for believing that this quite accurately represents the state of public feeling in Ger-

many at the present time. Public opinion in any country is necessarily based on the information which the public receives; and in a country in which the Government, after eleven months of hostilities, can solemnly assure the people that the conquest of German South West Africa is 'the first British victory in the war,' and in which the people have been so kept in the dark as to make it possible that they should swallow such a statement, it is entirely natural that general satisfaction should reign supreme. Public confidence in the Fatherland is being stimulated and sustained by other means than the publication of misleading and one-sided information. Leading generals and prominent public men are putting forth the most sanguine and unqualified assurances as to the absolute certainty of a German triumph. Marshal von Hindenburg, for example, has recently told the country that while the period of campaign will be prolonged by Italy's intervention, nothing can change the final result—success for Germany. Count von Posadowsky, former Minister of the Interior, goes so far as publicly to discuss the nature of the indemnity Germany will demand, and declares that the matter of the indemnity is of even greater importance for the future prosperity of the nation than the question of territory, since nothing but a substantial indemnity can save the country from a crushing burden of taxation after the war. In order still further to increase the national confidence the German Government have published widely an official announcement that 900,000 prisoners are now interned in 247 camps. The camps are widely scattered throughout the Empire, partly for safety's sake, but largely also for the purpose of giving as large a number of people as possible ocular demonstration of the success of the German armies. On Sundays and holidays great numbers of people visit them. Altogether, it is clear that the Germans, or at least the bulk of the German people, count, just as confidently as we ourselves do, on winning the war. And that feeling will remain with them until their armies are cleared out of Belgium and France, and hurled back to the Rhine. German confidence will be broken, and the end will at last be in sight, only when the Allies are finally established on German soil.

The Disappointing Zeppelin

The best-laid plans of mice and men, we have it on high poetic authority, 'gang aft agley'; and there is probably no aspect of the war in regard to which German calculations have been more widely astray than in the anticipations which had been formed as to the part to be played by the Zeppelins in settling the enemy and bringing victory to the Fatherland. Germany expected with the utmost confidence that these air monsters would prove an absolutely decisive factor in the struggle; and 'it is regarded as probable,' said a prominent pro-German American paper, writing in the very first month of the war, 'that it was this confidence as much as anything else that inspired her to enter into the wholesale struggle so boldly.' After twelve months of war it can safely be said that nothing whatever has happened to justify such confidence. Alike by land and sea, the Zeppelins have proved a failure; and the intimation conveyed in this week's cables that six new machines of the latest type have just been completed, and are ready for a descent on England as soon as weather conditions are propitious, is not likely to excite the least degree of serious alarm amongst the great majority of the English people. The damage done by the Zeppelin raids which have been hitherto attempted has been quite negligible, and entirely devoid of military importance or significance. One or more Zeppelins visited London as recently as the night of Monday, May 31, but caused no panic, and the papers were warned against publishing information. 'The vast majority of London's inhabitants knew no more of what was happening than if bombs had been dropped in Flanders,' says the *Westminster Gazette*. This fact suggested to the *Evening News* a cartoon illustrating a talk between the Kaiser and Count Zeppelin: 'War Lord: "Where have you been this time? London, Paris, Warsaw, or

Rome?" Count Zeppelin: "I don't know. It's not in der papers!" An almost completely effective counter-move to the attacks of these aerial visitors has been discovered in the shape of a strict adherence to the simple programme of 'Lights Out.' All the evidence goes to show that if this precaution is thoroughly carried out, the mighty Zeppelins are, so far as land attack is concerned, almost absolutely harmless.

Even more notable has been the failure of the Zeppelin in respect to sea operations. It was in this domain that its greatest achievements were expected: and Germany's aerial forces were confidently relied upon by the sanguine Teutons as a sure and certain means of blowing hostile fleets into Davy Jones's locker, or at least as being able to afford German ships powerful and invaluable aid in a naval battle. Here is the programme that was assigned to them in the resolute plans of the German authorities, as these were set forth in a friendly paper three weeks after the inception of hostilities: 'The Zeppelins will undoubtedly attack the English fleet, if there is a clash at sea, hovering over each ship and dropping tremendously explosive torpedoes. The torpedo they will use weighs 250 or 300 pounds and explodes on contact. It is discharged through a torpedo tube, starting with a velocity of about 600 feet per second and gaining in momentum as it falls. The striking end of the torpedo is like a cold chisel, and in tests has penetrated the super-structure of the deck of a warship. The effect of such an explosion under the decks of a battleship can be imagined. The Zeppelins will undoubtedly make their attack at night, when the airship can use its powerful searchlight to find the battleships. There is another use to which the Germans expect to put the dirigible in a naval battle. The admiral will ascend in a Zeppelin, which will be his flagship. He will be able to see the opposing fleet plainly, while his own is hidden behind the horizon. He can then, by wireless, direct an attack by his own fleet on any given portion of the opposing fleet, which, the Germans believe, can be destroyed in detail before the other warships come to their rescue, the Zeppelin in the meanwhile raining bombs on the enemy.' Alas for the vanity of human hopes. Only once have the Zeppelins attempted this ambitious role, and the attempt ended in complete failure and fiasco. When seven British seaplanes delivered an attack on German warships off Cuxhaven on Christmas Day, two Zeppelins came to the rescue, but were put to flight with the greatest ease by the guns of the 'Undaunted' and 'Arethusa'; and this first and only appearance of Zeppelins in actual war operations was followed by their immediate retreat. They may, of course, do better in the future, but so far as past experience affords any means of judging, it seems tolerably clear that the boasted Zeppelin is very considerable of a white elephant.

Germany and America

We were thoroughly sincere in the admiration we expressed a couple of weeks ago for President Wilson's fine Note on the sinking of the *Lusitania*; and we wrote as we did for the sheer pleasure of being able for once to say something in praise of one who appears to us to have been on the whole dreadfully weak and ineffective in an international situation which called above all things for strength and firmness and unflinching decision. As it stood, the Note was really an extremely able production. It craved, as we pointed out, on the side of over-politeness; and its courteous references to 'the high principles of equity with which the Imperial Government have in the past been actuated and guided' obviously referred to a period of history anterior to the present war. For the rest, the Note was an extremely able presentation of the principles of international law and morality bearing on the *Lusitania* incident; and it contained for the first time a definite and straight-out condemnation of German methods on the part of the American Government. That was matter for legitimate gratification. Had the Note been followed—failing redress on the part of Germany—by any sort of

definite action, by any kind of manly and self-respecting attempt to insist on observance of the principles so cogently set forth, President Wilson might have done something to redeem his very lamentable failures in the past. As has been pointed out in many quarters, such action might have been taken without involving his country in actual war. Had President Wilson merely intimated that until full reparation were made for the loss of innocent American lives in the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and satisfactory guarantees given for the future, the United States would cease to hold diplomatic intercourse with the German Government, America would have ranged herself in active and practical protest against a Power whose action had shocked and horrified the whole of the civilised world. But the ex-professor is incapable of even this much. He is apparently prepared to play the part of 'Cissy boy' to the end, and to allow his country—in the person of American citizens—to be knocked about and humiliated up to the very last moment that Germany is able to continue the process. If only President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had themselves been on the *Lusitania*, had seen the sickening sights which others saw, and had themselves been buffeted for hours between life and death on the waves of the Atlantic, they would have realised the practical outcome of their extreme pacificism, and would have come out of the ordeal sadder and wiser, but also braver and stronger men.

Germany, recognising from past displays of presidential weakness that there was not the slightest occasion to take this really great Note in the least degree seriously, sent a reply which added insult to the injury already inflicted. We need not quote the terms of the document: it will be sufficient to indicate the view of representative American papers regarding it. 'Not one representative newspaper has anything but the hardest words for it. It is excoriated as a mass of quibbles and untruths, insulting to the United States and unworthy of a civilised Power,' says the *Times* Washington correspondent. 'The Note is worse than evasive,' says the *New York World*. 'It is insincere, and even pettifoggery. The *Lusitania* was a "warship" in the same way as Belgium was the aggressor against Germany; in the same way as Louvain University and Reims Cathedral were "fortifications." That the *Lusitania* was unarmed has been proved, and it is denied that she carried Canadian troops. Berlin does not answer the President's questions, ignores his appeal for redress, and takes no account of the immeasurable wrongs against which he complains. On the contrary, having set international law and solemn treaties aside, and taken refuge behind falsehood and subterfuge, it proposes delay and discussion on our part, while reserving the right to "blackhand" our people and goods. If Germany does not understand the gravity of the situation in this country, we are confronted with another painful demonstration of the utter failure of her diplomacy.' President Wilson has replied in a further 'earnest and solemn' but strictly academic remonstrance. We had intended to quote from the deliverance, which is certainly well conceived and well written, but quotation would be to little purpose, for both writer and reader are sick and weary of this apparently interminable stream of 'words, words,' without the slightest touch of virile personality or vital reality behind them. Berlin has again replied, with a scarcely concealed yawn, and in a way that amounts to a request to Washington to please stop being a bore. Under the circumstances, it is to the looker-on at a distance, really amusing to note the American papers solemnly discussing the state of the 'relations' between the two countries. Last week they were 'grave'; yesterday they were 'more friendly'; to-day they are again 'strained,' etc. The *Lusitania* affair, for which there is neither redress nor promise of redress, has shown that so long as the present President is at the head of affairs there are no 'relations' between Germany and America except the relations between the bully and the weakling; and Germany knows perfectly well that she can go as far as ever she wishes in flouting

international principles and rights without the faintest risk of provoking any practical action from President Wilson. President Wilson is, it may be admitted, keeping his country out of trouble, military and diplomatic; he is also keeping it out of any sort of decent place in the history of the most momentous epoch of modern times, and an epoch in which almost every other nation of any size or standing is making an honest effort to play the man.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP O'REILY

In its notice of the death of his Grace Archbishop O'Reily, of Adelaide, the *Freeman's Journal* said:—

Some time ago it was found necessary, owing to the extension of Catholic activities and the ill-health of his Grace the Archbishop, to appoint a Coadjutor, and the choice of the Most Rev. Dr. Spence was hailed on all sides with delight. Such zealous assistance was found to be greatly appreciated by Archbishop O'Reily.

The Most Rev. John O'Reily, D.D., first Bishop of Port Augusta, second Archbishop of Adelaide, and fifth occupant of the See of Adelaide, was born in the parish of St. John, City of Kilkenny, Ireland, on November 19, 1846, and was therefore in his 69th year. Properly speaking, his patronymic is spelled 'O'Reilly,' but the Archbishop, discarding sentimental considerations in favor of the practical, decided to drop one 'l' on account of the saving in time and labor afforded in the appending of his signature to the many documents which it is necessary that he should sign in transacting his duties. He came of a military family, his father and several of his uncles having served in the Army. His mother, who is nearly 90 years of age, still resides in Kilkenny, and sent her distinguished son a congratulatory cable on the 25th anniversary of his consecration. Two of his Grace's nephews, Revs. John and M. Sherin, of the Sydney archdiocese, are priests.

His Grace spent the whole of his earlier years, from six to twenty-four, in his studies. He first graduated at an infant school, and at seven years passed to a primary denominational school, where he spent five and a-half years, and received a thorough grounding in elementary subjects. He distinguished himself particularly in music and geometry, and when he left the school he knew the first four books of Euclid thoroughly, and had a smattering of the fifth and sixth. He says himself, however, that he was 'a perfect blockhead' at drawing. After that he spent six and a-half years at St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny. He was ordained priest in 1869, and soon after left for West Australia.

Parish Priest and Catholic Editor.

Father O'Reily was stationed in Western Australia for seventeen years, first for brief periods at Newcastle and Northam, but for the greater part of the time at Fremantle. During his sojourn there he edited the *West Australian Record*, which he founded in 1874, and which is still the Catholic organ in the Western State. Having learned to set type, he often set up a large part of the paper as well as writing most of it. He has ever since evinced a kindly interest in journalists and newspaper men, and the Journalists' Association in South Australia did him the honor of electing him patron. He was in Fremantle at the time of the escape of the Fenian prisoners, and had his house watched by the authorities, though he knew nothing of the plan of escape so successfully carried out. He was Administrator of the diocese for two or three months before the appointment of Bishop Gibney.

First Bishop of Port Augusta.

After the Plenary Council of Australasia was held in Sydney in 1885, Father O'Reily and two others were nominated for the position of Bishop of the newly-formed diocese of Port Augusta. Two years later news arrived that Dr. O'Reily had received the appointment. October 9, 1887, was set apart as the date for his consecration, but it was not till May 1, 1888, that he was made Bishop. With characteristic modesty, Dr. O'Reily intimated that he did not wish to accept the honor, but the Pope directed him to undertake the

charge. The imposing consecration ceremony was performed by Cardinal Moran, assisted by a number of Church dignitaries, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. In addition to addresses, he received a gift of 300 sovereigns. The area of the diocese is 378,000 square miles, and there was then a population of 53,000, of whom 11,000 were of the Catholic faith. When he arrived at Port Augusta he found the diocese heavily in debt, and he set to work to remove the encumbrance.

His Work as Archbishop.

On January 5, 1895, Bishop O'Reily was transferred to the See of Adelaide by Papal Brief, in succession to the late Archbishop Reynolds, who died in 1893; but he did not take the charge till March. As was the case when he became Bishop of Port Augusta, one of his first cares was to place the finances of the archdiocese on a satisfactory footing. A general meeting of the laity was summoned, and a scheme was adopted for the liquidation of the heavy liabilities. The story of how those liabilities have been reduced to vanishing point during the past eighteen years is well known, and has been told by his Grace in the masterly financial reports which he has issued periodically. Among the great works undertaken by his Grace during his episcopate may be mentioned the erection of the new Catholic Female Refuge at Fullarton, the foundation of St. Joseph's Orphanage, Largs Bay, both conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the new Church of St. Patrick at West Terrace, now in course of construction. In 1895 his Grace introduced the Passionist Fathers, who are located at Glen Osmond, from the headquarters of the Order at Goulburn, New South Wales. Three years later a community of the Dominican Order were brought out from Dublin, and established at North Adelaide, where they have charge of the parish of St. Laurence. The Marist Brothers came from Sydney in 1897, and have training institutions at Norwood, Port Adelaide, and Semaphore. The Nursing Sisters of the Little Company of Mary were introduced from Sydney by Dr. O'Reily in 1900, and they conduct a well-known private hospital on Strangways terrace, North Adelaide. In 1902 the Sisters of the Good Samaritan at Gawler were brought from Sydney, and the Sisters of Mercy at Mount Barker from Broken Hill. The Loreto nuns came from Ballarat in 1905. Quite recently the Little Sisters of the Poor, who attend to the needs of the aged and infirm, were installed at Young street, Parkside. To these Sisters Dr. O'Reily gave a block of land near his residence at Glen Osmond, where a large building will eventually be erected for them.

Visit to Ireland and Rome.

Eight years ago when his Grace's health showed signs of failure, he made a voyage to Ireland, and also paid his first *ad limina* visit to Rome. During his visit to his native city of Kilkenny he was given a reception, and on his return to Adelaide he was the subject of a great demonstration of affection and esteem on the part of the clergy and laity. On Sunday, September 24, 1905, he was presented with addresses from the clergy, the laity, and the Hibernian Society, and was also presented with a cheque for £880, subscribed by the clergy and laity. On that occasion he delivered an address dealing with his visits to Rome and Ireland, and the Plenary Council in Sydney, which he attended after his return. Since then the state of his Grace's health had prevented any frequent appearances in public, though he had delivered several fine addresses at the opening of churches and other functions. His last appearance at such functions was at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Patrick's, which is the most recent of the great works inaugurated during his regime.

Cardinal O'Connell recently paid a visit to Mrs. Warren, the only surviving pupil of the Ursuline Convent burned in Boston by a mob in 1831. She is now 95 years old.

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

July 17.

Last Tuesday evening Hibernians from all parts gathered in St. Anne's Hall, Wellington South, for the purpose of honoring the retiring president of St. Aloysius' branch (the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M.). Bro. T. Murphy, president of the branch, presided, and on the platform were the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Rev. Fathers W. J. Peoples, S.M., O'Connor, S.M., and Finnerty, S.M., Bros. J. P. McGowan (president), and J. J. L. Burke, P.P. (treasurer) representing St. Patrick's branch, R. P. Smyth (V.P.) Sacred Heart branch, and P. D. Hoskins (district deputy).

Bro. Murphy explained the object of the meeting, and paid a glowing tribute to the great work of Archdeacon Devoy as a Hibernian, and especially as president of St. Aloysius' branch, which during his term had made marked progress. This was attributed in no small degree to the influence and energy of their esteemed pastor. To mark the occasion and to remind Archdeacon Devoy of his term as president, he (Bro. Murphy), on behalf of the members asked the Archdeacon to accept a framed past-president's certificate, and trusted that he would still continue to take the kindly interest in the progress of the branch.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, on rising to respond, was greeted with long continued applause. He said that the gift came as a very agreeable surprise, and he was very grateful for their kindness. He appreciated the beautiful certificate very much, and he would ever regard it as a token, which would remind him of the very pleasant year he had spent in the presidential chair. He had been connected, he said, with the Hibernian Society since 1879—the Christchurch branch being the first, then the West Coast (Waimea, Goldsbrough, and Reefton). He was instrumental in forming the Timaru branch, which to-day was one of the best in the Dominion. He was chaplain of St. Patrick's, Wellington, for many years. He eulogised the great work of the society, and said he was proud to be connected with it. He promised that he would always assist it as far as he was able, and trusted that it would grow and prosper.

Rev. Fathers O'Connor, Peoples, and Finnerty, and Bros. Burke, Hoskins, and McGowan also spoke, congratulating the recipient, and paying a tribute to the work he had done for the advancement of Hibernianism. An excellent musical programme was contributed to by the Rev. Father Finnerty, Misses Butler, Griffin, and Scanlon, and Messrs. G. and O. Foote, and Dibbley.

The sum of £10 10s was paid in by the Napier branch of the Catholic Federation as Diocesan Council dues, but was received too late for inclusion in the balance sheet for the year ended 30th June.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Club was held last Friday night, when Mr. R. Grant presided over a fair attendance of members. In order to create interest in club affairs it was decided to hold a billiard tournament immediately. Last Tuesday the literary and debating branch of the club held its usual weekly meeting at St. Patrick's Hall, when Mr. L. T. Reichel presided. The chairman gave a short address on Catholic social science study. The rest of the evening was devoted to impromptu speeches.

A successful concert was held at St. Anne's Hall in aid of the parish schools. There was a large attendance, including the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and the Rev. Fathers T. McKenna, Peoples, O'Connor, and Finnerty. The following was the programme:—Swedish drill display, convent pupils (under the direction of Mr. J. A. Duffy); chorus, 'The Angelus,' St. Anne's Choir; song, 'Your King and country calls,' Miss N. Strickland; song, 'Off to Philadelphia,' Mr. E. Reade; song, 'Oh! steer by barque,' Miss Agnes

Segrief; quartet, 'The minstrel boy,' Misses Rose Segrief and N. Strickland, and Messrs. E. Reade and Geo. Foote; song, 'Carry on,' Mr. Geo. Foote; song, 'Go to sea,' Mr. R. Sievers; song, 'The dear little shamrock,' Mr. O. Foote; song, 'Waiata poi,' Miss R. Segrief; chorus, 'The soldiers' chorus,' St. Anne's Choir. The accompanists were Misses K. Henderson and R. Segrief, and Mrs. Sievers, and the stage director, Mr. E. Reade. Every item was encored. At the conclusion of the concert, the remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse. Much credit is due to the committee, of which Mr. W. H. Gibbs proved an energetic secretary.

The Rev. Father Daly desires to acknowledge the receipt of £1 from Mr. Robert McKay, Longbeach, Canterbury, as a donation to the Trentham Catholic hall building fund.

The half-yearly meeting of the St. Patrick's branch of the Hibernian Society was held at St. Patrick's Hall last Monday evening, Bro. J. P. McGowan presiding over a large attendance of members. The following officers were elected:—President, Bro. J. P. McGowan; vice-president, Bro. F. Whitaker; treasurer, Bro. J. J. L. Burke; warden, Bro. P. Sherlock; guardian, Bro. K. Cleary; auditors, Bros. H. McKeown and F. E. McDonald; sick visitors, Bros. M. Condon and P. O'Callaghan; delegate to dispensary board, Bro. J. J. L. Burke. The balance sheet and half-yearly report disclosed a very satisfactory position. The receipts for the quarter totalled £270, and the expenditure £218, of which a sum of £109 was for sick pay, and £10 for funeralage. The receipts of the evening totalled £50, whilst a sum of £6 10s was passed for sick pay.

Information has been received that the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., who is in Australia on a health visit, is now very much benefited by the change, as also is the Right Rev. Mgr. McKenna, V.G., who accompanied him for the same purpose. They visited Sydney, Adelaide, and Melbourne.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea, writing from Rarotonga, the first port of call on his voyage to San Francisco, says he is already feeling the benefit of the change.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

The half-yearly meeting of the local branch of the Hibernian Society was held on July 14, when the following officers were installed for the ensuing term by Bro. D. Dwyer, P.P.:—President, Bro. A. McWilliams, P.P.; vice-president, Bro. F. X. Jans; secretary, Bro. W. J. McGonigle; treasurer, Bro. W. McTubbs; warden, Bro. A. R. Evans; guardian, Bro. F. J. Stratford; sick visitors, Bros. A. J. Fitzgerald, P.P., and W. H. Redwood; delegates to Friendly Societies' Council, Bros. McWilliams and F. J. Stratford; delegate to Board of Management, Bro. A. J. Fitzgerald, P.P.; delegates to local branch of the Catholic Federation, Bros. D. Dwyer, P.P., and A. J. Fitzgerald; delegate to half-yearly meeting of the B.S., Bro. W. J. McGonigle; collector, Bro. C. M. Morgan, P.V.P. One new member was initiated. The annual social will be held in the Druids' Hall on August 5.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

July 19.

Dr. and Mrs. Morkane returned last week from a visit to the Home countries.

A retreat is being conducted at Mount Magdala for the inmates by the Rev. Father Kelly, C.S.S.R. It will conclude on Thursday, the feast of St. Mary Magdalen.

Rev. Brother Alphonsus, late Provincial of the Marist Brothers, and now director of the Sacred Heart

College, Auckland, was on a visit to Christchurch last week.

There was a most successful gathering at the Catholic Girls' Club, Cranmer square, on last Wednesday evening. The club members and boarders invited their friends, and the generous response clearly showed the popularity of the club. About seventy-five guests were present, including the Rev. Fathers Hickson, S.M., Hoare, S.M., and Quinn, S.M., and two members of the Diocesan Council executive. A programme of a musical and social nature was greatly enjoyed, and the event tended to make the club more widely known and appreciated. Excellent items were given by the Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., Misses Stirling, Goggin, and Santos, and Mr. D. McDavitt.

Playing against East Christchurch at Lancaster Park on Monday in the senior grade of the primary schools' competition, the Marist Brothers' team put up a record score. Though the game lasted only two short spells of 25 minutes each, the points in their favor were 100 to nil—Holehan 7, Sloane 4, McDonald 3, Wilson 2, H. McCormack 2, Batchelor, W. McCormack, Detson, and O'Brien scored tries, of which Holehan converted 7, Batchelor 5, Sloane 1. Holehan and Sloane potted goals. This has brought their total for six games this season to 351 to nil.

Writing to his mother from the Gallipoli Peninsula under date May 23, Mr. W. Rodgers, of Walpole street, Waltham, gives some interesting particulars relating to a soldier's life and experiences in the trenches. After thanking her for the papers sent, he says he always hands the *Tablet* round to the other boys. Although so far he has managed to dodge the bullets, quite a number of our boys have been knocked about. Want of paper is the cause advanced for not being able to answer letters received. 'We heard in Egypt, before leaving for the Dardanelles, of the death of Bishop Grimes. We had a hard time here, but now (at the time of writing) conditions were quieter, although on occasions bullets and shells drop amongst us. We had Mass last Saturday and Sunday, and I served the Sunday Mass. All the boys went to Communion, and it was a grand sight. The altar was a box with the altar cloth spread over it, and Rev. Father McMenamin had to borrow the vestments from another priest, his own being aboard ship. We were unfortunate this morning, being out when Mass was celebrated—hard luck for us. We have been receiving mails for two days, and what a treat it is to hear about home again.'

Last Tuesday evening was 'Members' Night' at the Christchurch Catholic Club. The programme was a 'mock banquet,' and a very enjoyable time was spent by the large number present. The president (Dr. A. B. O'Brien) was unavoidably absent, and Mr. J. R.

Hayward (vice-president) presided. The toast list included 'The Pope and King,' 'The Expeditionary Forces,' 'The Clergy,' 'Army and Navy,' 'Our Allies,' 'Kindred Societies,' and 'The Ladies,' the principal speakers being Rev. Father Murphy, B.A., Mr. J. R. Hayward, Mr. E. L. McKeon, Mr. P. McNamara, Mr. L. Madden, and Mr. F. O'Connell. During the evening musical and elocutionary items were given by the following:—Messrs. P. Augarde, F. Cordery, W. Brittenden, J. R. Hayward, F. McNamara, and T. O'Connell. The National Anthem was sung as a finale. The Rev. Father Murphy suitably thanked the performers and all who had contributed to the success of the function.

Some few months ago the financial condition of the church and school [name omitted by our correspondent] was such, owing to an increased, though not a recurring outlay, that a strong and united effort on the part of the parishioners in that suburb became imperative. Under the direction of the Rev. Father Seward, a large committee, consisting in good part of energetic lady workers, was formed, and at once set about devising ways and means of at least reducing if not entirely liquidating all liabilities. The debts at the outset confronting the committee were the main outstanding one, subject to interest £90, expenditure on grounds in compliance with urgent requirements £44, and current expenses £12. The last mentioned of these was immediately provided for by a stipulated number of families voluntarily pledging to contribute one shilling each per month. Socials were organised, the proceeds of which are intended first to pay off the second debt, and eventually to reduce the main one. Two of these socials have already been carried out, realising about £33. Another is to be held on Thursday, July 29, when it is hoped enough will be raised to pay off the second debt and substantially reduce the main liability. Other events are to follow at intervals, with the latter object in view. The committee, of which Mr. T. Kennedy is chairman and Mr. F. H. Garlick secretary, are deserving of every commendation for the able and zealous way the position has been grappled with, and the successful results of their efforts.

Two Japanese nuns arrived recently at Sacramento, Cal., for the purpose of working among their countrymen in St. Stephen's parish. The Sisters are descendants of the first Japanese converted by St. Francis Xavier in the sixteenth century.

Napkins became popular in France sooner than in England. At one time it was customary at great French dinners to change the napkins at every course, to perfume them with rose-water, and to have them folded a different way for each guest.

Typical Bargains from Beath's Sale

We are putting up a new six-storey building, and, as every department is affected by the alterations, uncommonly generous price reductions have been made in order to dispose of as many goods as possible during the Sale, and so make room for the workmen. Beath's Sale commences on MONDAY, July 19, and closes on SATURDAY, August 7. We pay freight on all mail orders, and allow our usual cash discount of 1/- in each complete £.

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The half-yearly meeting of St. Mary's branch of the Hibernian Society was held in Ozanam Lodge on Monday, July 12, the president (Bro. Wagstaff) presiding over a good attendance. The Rev. Father Hoare, S.M. (chaplain) was also present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Bro. J. Kaveney; vice-president, Bro. V. Roach; secretary, Bro. F. Wilson; treasurer, Bro. P. J. Cosgrove; warden, Bro. G. Chesterman; guardian, Bro. Thomas; sick visitors, Bros. T. Gardiner and J. Olin; auditors, Bros. H. J. Johnston and V. Roach.

Rev. Father Hoare congratulated the various officers on their election, and trusted that their work would be equally as good as that done by the retiring officers. In conclusion, he said he had been asked by the members of the branch to perform, a very pleasing duty, which was to present Bro. H. J. Johnston (first president of the branch) with a past-president's collar, in recognition of his energy and zeal in bringing the branch from a small beginning to the successful position it had now attained.

Bro. Johnston, in thanking the brothers for their gift, said the welfare of the society would always be his first consideration, not merely as a matter of duty but as a labor of love.

The newly elected officers were installed by the district deputy (Bro. R. P. O'Shaughnessy), who urged them to make still further efforts to increase the membership, and to keep the branch in its present flourishing condition.

Bro. Luke Haughey, P.P. (St. Patrick's branch) also addressed the meeting and spoke in a similar strain.

Lincoln

(From a correspondent.)

The half-yearly meeting of the New Headford branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the school-room on Thursday evening, July 15. Bro. L. B. Manion (president) presided over a fair attendance of members. A motion of sympathy with the relatives of the late Bro. James Doherty was carried in silence. Bro. M. F. Ryan, one of the pioneer members, in speaking to the motion referred in feeling terms to the loss sustained by the death of Bro. Doherty, and gave some reminiscences of the early history of the branch, which was formed in 1882. The deceased joined by clearance from Christchurch in 1884, and from that time until his death took a keen interest in the affairs of the branch. The balance sheet for the quarter ended June, which was read, showed the branch to be in a sound financial position. The business paper for the half-yearly meeting of the district board was dealt with. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows:—President, Bro. L. B. Manion; vice-president, Bro. J. F. McCleary; secretary, Bro. P. F. Ryan; treasurer, Bro. T. F. Cunneen; warden, Bro. B. Moran; guardian, Bro. W. Cunneen; sick visitors, Bros. James Cunneen and P. Riordan; auditors, Bros. M. F. Ryan and James Cunneen. Bro. T. J. Henley was elected a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bro. Doherty. The newly elected officers were installed by Bro. M. F. Ryan, P.P.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

July 19.

Rev. Father Kelly leaves on Thursday next to conclude a mission begun by him recently at Henderson and the surrounding district.

A farewell social was given on last Wednesday by the tennis club, connected with the Sacred Heart parish, to eight members who are proceeding to the front.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G., delivered an instructive sermon on the temporal power of the Pope

at St. Benedict's on Sunday evening. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament followed.

The Diocesan Council of the Catholic Federation meets on next Friday evening in St. Benedict's Club-room.

At the last meeting of the District Executive of the Hibernian Society a sum of £58 was voted for the purpose of paying contributions of members absent at the war.

A new conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society is to be established in the Parnell parish to-night. Next Sunday the Particular Council holds its quarterly meeting in St. John's Schoolroom, Parnell.

The annual meeting of the united school committee connected with St. Benedict's parish takes place on Sunday evening in St. Benedict's Schoolroom in order to receive the annual balance sheet, and elect officers for the ensuing twelve months.

A Novena to terminate on the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin will take place at St. Benedict's. A number of the children of the parish will on that day receive their First Communion, for which they are at present being regularly prepared.

The children of the school, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, Vermont street, on Arbor Day planted a number of trees in the school ground. The pupils of the Marist Brothers (St. Columba's School) assembled as usual on Wednesday morning and, after the Superior had explained to the boys the meaning of Arbor Day and other important matters in connection therewith, the pupils set to work to beautify the school grounds. Altogether thirteen trees, mostly native, were planted, each commemorative of some great personage or recent historical event. To each tree is fixed a tablet, suitably inscribed, so that in future years the remembrance of this occasion may be stamped indelibly on the minds of the scholars. The trees were planted in honor of Pope Benedict XV., his Grace Archbishop Cerretti (Papal Delegate), his Lordship Bishop Cleary, the New Zealand heroes of the Dardanelles, Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook, Rev. Father Edge, Mr. William Redmond, the Home Rule Bill, (Sergeant M. O'Leary, V.C.) Irish heroism, (Allen Doone) token of gratitude, (Sir Joseph Ward) statesmanship, (Father Doyle) generosity, (Staff of 1915) memento, (Pupils of 1915) memento. Existing trees were also dedicated to the clergy (Ponsonby), benefactors of the school, and old boys of the school.

Thames

(From our own correspondent.)

The half-yearly meeting of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held last Wednesday, when there was a fair attendance. One new member was initiated. The newly elected officers for the ensuing year were installed by Bro. J. Dwyer, P.P.

Mr. N. T. Lambourne, M.A., inspector of schools, paid recently his annual visit of inspection to the Thames Convent School. The report on the school is very complimentary to the Sisters. It showed that the registers were in order and neatly kept, the attendance was very satisfactory, the time-tables were suitable and comprehensive, wisely selected, and well-arranged schemes of instruction are in operation, lessons are carefully prepared, and the teaching is earnest, painstaking, and skilful. Good methods are in use, and the pupils have made a very satisfactory start in the year's work. The schoolrooms are clean and attractive. At the last examination eleven candidates sat and all were successful—ten received certificates of proficiency, and one of competency.

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ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL, GREYMOUTH

The following is a copy of the report of the Government inspector (Mr. W. E. Spencer) on the secondary classes in St. Mary's High School, Greymouth, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy:—

Visited: 7th May, 1915. Staff: Sisters of Mercy (B2 1st section B.A., C1, C3). Roll: Boys, 14; girls, 26; total, 40. Present: Boys, 14; girls, 23; total, 37. Junior Free Place —, Senior Free Place —, Education Board Scholarships, 2 junior; National Scholarships, 1 junior. 1st year, 19; 2nd year, 15; 3rd year, 4; 4th year, 2. Pupils outside local school district—Brunner 6; Ngahere, 2; Runanga, 1; Blackball, 1; Kumara, 1.

Subjects of Instruction—English (grammar, literature, précis-writing), geography, English history, physiology and hygiene, elementary mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), pure mathematics (1), mechanics and hydrostatics (1), Latin, French (1), drawing (freehand and geometrical). Courses of Instruction—(a) General course comprising the above subjects. (b) Commercial course, including book-keeping, shorthand, and typewriting. Instructors in Special Subjects: Cookery class (at technical school), 3 hours. Miss McDonald. Physical Instruction, etc.—Physical instruction is regularly taken and the exercises are well performed. The school games include hockey and cricket.

The secondary pupils are taught in one room, and the preparatory pupils in a separate room. Two of the pupils have passed matriculation and two have obtained partial success in the "D" examination. The courses are arranged with a view to overtaking the requirements of the Civil Service entrance examination and the intermediate in three years, matriculation and the "D" examination in three years, and the "C" and Public Service senior examinations in four years. For the Public Service senior examination five pupils are preparing. Latin is not compulsory, but with one exception all pupils are taking it. Five pupils are not taking mathematics. Six pupils are taking the commercial course. Hygiene is taught by one of the Sisters, and the girls are instructed in cookery by the Education Board's instructor at the technical school. With the exception of one pupil who holds a certificate of competency in Standard VI., all the secondary pupils are holders of certificates of proficiency. In addition to the 40 regular pupils on the roll, five probationers from neighboring public schools are receiving instruction, including school management, on arranged days. The time devoted to secular subjects daily is from 9 to 12, and from 1.30 to 4. Religious instruction is taken for half an hour daily. In addition to this the classes meet for instruction on Saturdays from 9.30 to 3 p.m., with a midday recess. At these sessions 13 teachers of various grades employed in public schools (in addition to the five probationers already referred to) receive instruction (including school management) for teachers' "D" and "C" certificates. It will thus be seen that the school holds a very unique position, for it has an unusually wide utility, and its energies are directed to much more than secondary work as the term is usually understood in connection with secondary schools. Indeed, wherever there is a demand for instruction the authorities of the school are prepared to provide it if possible. By means of the instruction in cookery and hygiene the domestic needs of the girls are not overlooked. The objective of the boys is generally the Public Service, and that of the girls the teaching profession.

The methods of instruction were well chosen, and I was much pleased with the manner in which they were

used. The treatment of the literature was, in particular, commendable, and the literary taste of the instructors was reflected in the intelligent appreciation and response of the pupils who were thoroughly interested in the work. The practical work in physiology and hygiene was of a very high character, and the lines of instruction were of a most approved type. Work seen in other subjects was marked by intelligence and skill on the part of the instructors, and by earnest effort on the part of the pupils. The teachers have a thorough mastery of the subjects taught, and are evidently students of the art of teaching. Order and other evidences of good discipline seem to come as a matter of course, and the pupils were courteous on their demeanour and natural and free in their attitude to both the teachers and myself.

**ST. VINCENT DE PAUL ORPHANAGE,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.**

On Monday evening of last week the children of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage tendered Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. (legal manager of the institution) an entertainment to commemorate the silver jubilee of his priesthood. The study hall was tastefully decorated with green and silver, and it presented quite a brilliant appearance when the guest of the evening, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Delany, O'Neill, and Tobin, arrived. On behalf of her companions, the following address was nicely read by one of the girls:—

Very Reverend and Dear Father,—With feelings of gladness we, the children of St. Vincent's Orphanage, offer you our heartfelt congratulations on the happy occasion of your sacerdotal silver jubilee. There are many in New Zealand, in your dear native Ireland, and in other distant lands, who rejoice with you on this great anniversary, but we do not hesitate to assure you that none can surpass us in the affection and gratitude we feel towards you. For many years past you have been to the orphans a kind Father and self-sacrificing friend. Your paternal interest has followed all who have passed from the shelter of these walls and gone to fight the battle of life in the great outside world. We trust that, by leading good Catholic lives and being in every way a credit to the institution, they, and we, the present inmates, may be a consolation to you in the future, and thus show our appreciation of all you have done and are doing for us. We ask you to accept our gift as a slight token of our esteem, and our most fervent prayer, dear Father, is that God may grant you many, many more years to labor for His glory, and to receive the unstinted gratitude of

**THE LITTLE CHILDREN OF ST. VINCENT'S
ORPHANAGE.**

The children's gift to Father Coffey was a solid silver teapot, cream jug, sugar basin, and a silver-mounted oak tray. The orphans gave a very creditable rendering of Joseph Seymour's bright, pleasing operetta, 'An Irish May-day.' This work was well within the ability of the girls who took part in it. Each performer acted her part with self-possession due to painstaking rehearsal. The choruses were well balanced and sung sweetly and correctly. The whole performance reflected well the training they received at the hands of their teachers. Besides preparing a concert to honor Father Coffey's jubilee, the children had offered up many Holy Communions and prayers as a spiritual bouquet for the great day.

At the conclusion of the musical programme, Very Rev. Father Coffey addressed the children. It had

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afforded him, he said, great pleasure to see so many happy, smiling faces, and to listen to their excellent entertainment. The correct manner in which they had spoken their parts would have done credit to any school in New Zealand. He thanked them very cordially for all their efforts to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination; he thanked them for their beautiful gift and for the kind sentiments so nicely expressed by the little girl who had read their address to him. It was always pleasing to know that one's efforts were appreciated, but his part in bringing about the success of the orphanage had been small. The credit of its success was due to the good Sisters of Mercy, who are making great sacrifices to feed, clothe, and carefully educate so many little ones who, from one cause and another, have been deprived of their natural guardians. The outside public had very little idea of the self-sacrifice of the Sisters who spend their lives in this work of Christian charity. For seventeen years he (Father Coffey) had been keenly interested in the orphanage. He had, during that long space of time, watched the working of the institution and noted the training the girls receive. Each child had an eternal destiny, each was created for heaven, and it was to equip the orphans to attain that destiny that the institution was founded. In a few years the children there to-night would have to go out into the world to fight the battle of life. Then they must put into practice the lessons taught them by the nuns; they must lead good honest lives, and never do anything that would bring discredit on the orphanage. He earnestly urged all listening to him to be docile now in their years of training, to pray well and work well, and to remember that 'there's no place like home.' The orphanage was their home, the only home the majority of them ever knew. In after years when they came back to visit the Sisters, and revisit again the scene of so many happy days, they would always receive a very warm welcome. He again thanked them most heartily for their very enjoyable entertainment. As their patronal feast of St. Vincent de Paul was close at hand, he would not now petition Rev. Mother for a holiday for them, but he knew she would give them a right royal day on the 19th. He would not forget to contribute his share of good things for that day (applause). In late years, owing to the many calls on the generosity of the Catholics of Dunedin, he regretted to say that very little pecuniary assistance was available for the orphanage, but in future he hoped to be able to obtain more aid in that direction to help the Sisters to carry on this meritorious work of mercy.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

CATHEDRAL PARISH COMMITTEE. CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

The following are the names of the parish committee representing the Cathedral branch: Representing the congregation—Mrs. S. A. Coulston, Misses Cassidy and Wally, Messrs. M. J. O'Connor, M. J. Walls, and J. J. Wilson; H.A.C.B. Society—Mr. R. O'Brien and Mr. J. Curry; Catholic Club—Mr. W. Hayward, jun., and Mr. W. H. Cordery; M.B.O.B. Association—Mr. W. Rodgers and Mr. E. L. McKeon; St. Vincent de Paul Society—Mr. G. C. Hayward and Mr. P. A. O'Connell; Diocesan Ladies of Charity—Mrs. J. O'Brien and Miss M. Hannan; Children of Mary Sodality—Miss J. O'Malley and Miss McAloon; Cathedral School Committee—Mr. M. Garty and Mr. Jas. Power; Cathedral Choir—Mr. J. R. Hayward and Miss M. Harrington; Cathedral Tennis Club—Miss A. Donnell and Mr. F. O'Connell; Cathedral Altar Society—Miss Conder and Miss McGuire; Archconfraternity of the Blessed Sacrament (men's division)—Mr. H. E. Philpot and Mr. M. J. McGahey; Archconfraternity of the Blessed Sacrament (women's division)—Miss J. Cronin and Miss Nelson; Woolston Sub-com-

mittee—Mrs. F. H. Garlick and Mr. T. Kennedy. Officers—president, Very Rev. T. W. Price, Adm; vice-presidents, Mr. J. R. Hayward and Mr. R. O'Brien; secretary, Mr. J. J. Wilson; treasurer, Mr. P. A. O'Connell; delegates to Diocesan Council—Mr. W. Hayward, jun., and Mr. J. R. Hayward. The executive committee consists of the above and Misses Cassidy and J. O'Malley.

ST. BENEDICT'S PARISH, AUCKLAND.

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

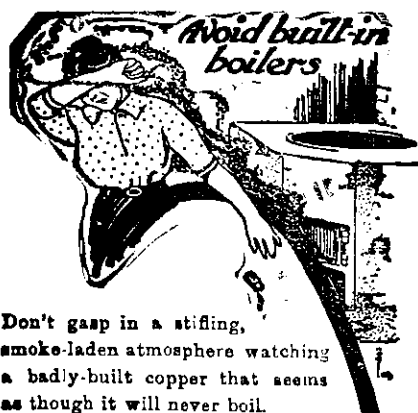
July 19.

The annual meeting of St. Benedict's branch of the Catholic Federation took place in St. Benedict's Hall last evening. The Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan presided. The annual report showed the branch to be in a flourishing condition. During the year the committee reported that the branch assisted in defeating the Bible-in-Schools League's proposals. It also assisted the movement for providing for the comfort of Catholic soldiers in the Expeditionary Forces, and assisted in the erection of the institute at Trentham. On behalf of the immigration committee, Misses A. Lorrigan and M. Kersting reported that the work of assisting Catholic immigrants was carried out successfully during the year, but owing to the war the number of immigrants arriving was now very small. The treasurer submitted a financial statement, which showed the branch to be in a good position. The report and balance sheet were adopted. A resolution, sympathising with the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary in his severe illness, and wishing him a speedy recovery and return to Auckland, was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. J. Fox, it was resolved—That this annual meeting of St. Benedict's branch of the Catholic Federation wishes to place on record its sincere appreciation of the valiant fight fought so successfully by his Lordship Dr. Cleary, in connection with the Bible-in-schools campaign, and hereby resolves to at once initiate a movement to repay the Bishop our portion of the heavy expense which he bore while working on our behalf. Captain Plunkett opened the movement with a donation of £10. The following remit was carried, and is to be submitted to the Diocesan Council—That this branch is of opinion that while the Federation must ever be kept free from being a political organisation in the party political sense, and recognising that among the objects of our organisation is the desire to assist and promote any movement for the general good of the people of the Dominion, the Federation should officially endorse the principle of Proportional Representation, which is a democratic reform that should command the sympathy of all minorities in this Dominion.

The following were elected to the general committee:—Mesdames E. Dunne, Lauder, Attridge, Daly, Tonks, Heighton, Cullen, Misses Lorrigan, Kersting, Messrs. Ward, Wright, Slade, Avey, Halpin, Molloy, Temm, Foley, Tracey, Rogers, Fox, Pearson, and Campbell. At a meeting of the committee the following officers were elected:—President, Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G.; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. A. Rose, G. A. Avey, Jas. Ward; secretary, Mr. F. G. J. Temm; treasurer, Mr. Jas. Treacy.

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, WELLINGTON.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Parish Committee of the Catholic Federation took place last Sunday evening (writes our Wellington correspondent). The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., presided, and there were also present the Rev. Father Barra, S.M. (president of the committee), Messrs. J. J. L. Burke (chairman of the Dominion Executive), and W. F. Johnson (secretary of the Wellington Diocesan Council). There was a large attendance of members, and Rev. Father Barra read the report, which made many recommendations for guidance of the incoming committee. Although the year's work was satisfactory, yet the results were not quite up to expectations. It should not be too much to expect a membership of 1000 out of an



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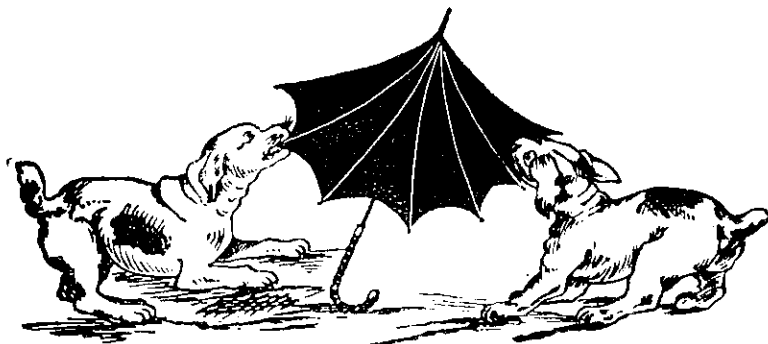
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estimated population of 2000, but nothing near this number had been obtained. The committee held twelve meetings during the year. The Bible-in-Schools movement occupied a good deal of time and attention of the committee, whilst the social side had not been altogether neglected. Mr. P. J. O'Regan gave a very instructive address on the subject of Proportional Representation, and the members were urged to take an interest in public affairs. The committee did not overlook the needs of our boys at the front, for a donation was made to the marquee fund of the diocesan council. During the year Messrs. R. H. Williams, R. S. Hickson, and W. F. Johnson resigned from the committee, the last-mentioned to take up the more important position of secretary to the diocesan council. The balance sheet showed that the receipts for the year ended June 30, including a sum of £26 7s 2d, brought forward, were £52 8s 2d, and the expenditure £42 8s 5d, leaving a credit balance of £9 19s 9d.

Rev. Father Hurley moved the adoption of the report and balance sheet, and in doing so voiced the appreciation of the members of committee on the excellent service rendered the committee by the Rev. Father Barra as its president. He congratulated the members on the good work accomplished. A good committee was absolutely necessary for the well being and success of the Federation. Some committees said that because the Bible-in-Schools movement had been defeated there was not much to be done. Even if this were so, the committee need not be idle, a study club could be formed with the object of interesting Catholics in the great questions of the day. If there was not much business before the meeting, discussion on these questions could take place. It was absolutely necessary for Catholics to study, and to take their part in the Government of the country, and he trusted that St. Joseph's committee would not be behindhand in commencing this work.

Mr. W. F. Johnson, who seconded the motion, said that it was pleasing for him in his capacity as diocesan secretary to inform them that St. Joseph's held the place of honor in the whole of the Wellington archdiocese in point of numbers. He could not, he said, conclude without paying a tribute to the work of the parish secretary (Mr. Cassie), who was the right man in the right place.

Mr. Burke (chairman of the Dominion Executive) supported the motion, and congratulated the committee on the success of the year's work. He urged them to get every Catholic in the parish to become a member, for it was absolutely necessary to have every Catholic not only in St. Joseph's, but every Catholic in the Dominion enrolled to ensure the success of the Federation. He urged them to study the system of proportional representation, for it was by such a system that Catholics, as a minority, had a chance of obtaining the redress of the many disabilities under which they were laboring.

The motion was then put and carried amidst much enthusiasm. The following members were elected to represent the parishioners—Messrs. W. Gamble, J. Fanning, W. Stafford, A. M. Carroll, B. Nolan, and H. J. Tustain.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

July 19.

In a short time it is hoped to have the new church building at Windsor Park well under way. Tenders are now being called for the work, and it is likely that a commencement will be made next month. The church will be in Oamaru stone, and will be quite a feature in the landscape in that part of the district.

The Celtic Football Club met and decisively defeated the Athletic team on Thursday on the Park, the final score being Celtic 14, Athletic nil. The Celts played with lots of dash and were not to be denied, and showed greatly improved form on previous matches. Fennessy scored twice, one try being converted by O'Donnell. Mansell also scored, and O'Donnell kicked a penalty goal.

MR. ALLEN DOONE'S RETURN

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the famous Irish character-actor and foremost Irish singing comedian, after an absence of over twelve months, will make his re-appearance in Wellington on Monday next, when he will open in a delightful comedy, 'Barry of Ballymore.' This picturesque comedy-drama, introduced for the first time into New Zealand, is certain to become very popular in the Dominion. Play-goers who appreciate simplicity, combined with wholesome stories of everyday life, such as they find in 'Sweet County Kerry,' 'The Wearing of the Green,' 'A Romance in Ireland,' will find Mr. Doone's new play everything that is claimed for it. 'Barry of Ballymore' is the latest and perhaps the most successful of the modern Irish poetical stories; it come to us largely earmarked with a record of productions in Australia, untouched by previous successful Irish plays.

Huntly

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

July 20.

The funeral of the youngest daughter of Mrs. Keogan (Ngaruawahia) took place last week, and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family. Rev. Father O'Doherty officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

Mrs. Farrell, of Huntly, returned from Christchurch last Saturday, after being present at the ceremony which took place in the convent of the Sisters of the Mission, when her two daughters—Misses Mary and Cecilia Farrell—received the holy habit of that Order.

The final meeting of the disaster committee took place in the Town Board's office last Friday night, when a sum of £7000 was handed over to the Public Trustee for the benefit of the destitute among the dependents of the victims of the disaster. The committee was then dissolved.

Within the last five months two societies have been successfully established in this parish. The president of the Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of Auckland (Mr. C. Little), visited this parish to perform the opening ceremony of St. Anthony's Conference. Yesterday another solemn ceremony took place in the church, when the sodality of the Children of Mary was formally established, and several young ladies were received as members.

COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, 20th inst., as follows:—Rabbitskins.—We held our fortnightly sale yesterday and offered a full catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. There was keen competition and new season's skins showed an advance of fully ½d per lb. Quotations: Small, 3d to 3½d; medium racks, 6½d to 7d; light racks, 5d to 6d; early autumns, 8½d to 9d; autumns, 10d to 11½d; incoming winters, 11d to 12d; early winters, 12½d to 13½d; prime winter bucks, 14d to 14½d; prime winter does, 15d to 17½d; fawns, 14d to 15d; prime winter blacks, 48d to 60½d; second winter blacks, 26d to 33½d; horsehair, 19½d to 20½d; catskins, 3d to 7d each. Sheepskins.—Competition was keen and prices for three-quarter and full-woolled skins showed an advance of ½d to 1d per lb. Short-woolled skins and pelts sold at much the same as at last sale. 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, 7½d to 8½d; medium, 6d to 6½d; best pelts, to 9½d; medium, 7d to 8½d; best lambskins, 10d to 11½d; medium, 8½d to 9½d per lb. Hides.—Competition keen and prices fully maintained at late rates. Oats.—Prime milling, 4s 1d to 4s 1½d; good to best feed, 4s to 4s 1d; inferior to medium, 3s 6d to 3s 11d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—Market quiet. Prime milling velvet, nominally, 6s 10d to 6s 11d; Tuscan, 6s 8d to 6s 9d.

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- ¶ The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10/- a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.
- ¶ Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the Soutane, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.
- ¶ The Seminary is under the patronage and direction of the Archbishops and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.
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DEATHS

ANDREWS.—At 'Stationhurst,' Kate Ethel, beloved wife of Leonard Andrews, and daughter of the late Captain O'Brien, Lyttelton: aged 35 years. — R.I.P.

JOHNSON.—On July 15, 1915, at 93 Stafford street, Dunedin, after a long illness, Gertrude, beloved daughter of Mary and the late Aaron Johnson.— R.I.P.

MAHONY.—On June 13, 1915, Mary, beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs John Mahony, Thackeray street, Napier: aged 26 years.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

FOGARTY.—In loving remembrance of Ellen Mary, the beloved wife of James Fogarty, Waimate, who died July 20, 1914.

On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

WILDSMITH.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Margaret H. Wildsmith, who died at Otaki, on July 25, 1914.

Sweet Heart of Jesus, have mercy on her.

—Inserted by her loving parents and brother.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

COALITION AND HOME RULE



WHEN Mr. Asquith on May 18 announced to the House of Commons that 'steps are in contemplation which will involve the reconstruction of the Government on a broader personal and political basis,' he gave not the faintest hint of the reason or reasons which were regarded as furnishing occasion for the momentous course proposed; and English papers are not even yet agreed as to the real explanation. In some quarters it is stated that the crisis came as the result of the discovery that the Army at the front was being cruelly handicapped, and that hundreds of lives had been needlessly sacrificed, owing to the failure of the Government at Home to supply the right sort of shells. Others attribute the practical dissolution of the Ministry to friction at the Admiralty between Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher, particularly on the subject of the enterprise at the Dardanelles. A third theory is that the cataclysm was brought about by the Government's loss of prestige and of stability arising from its failure to follow up Mr. Lloyd George's bold initiative on the drink question. These causes do not appear, either in themselves or in the aggregate, adequate to have caused so tremendous a revolution. The real explanation of the break-down of the Government can be more accurately traced to the dominating and maleficent influence of the powerful and unscrupulous Harmsworth journals. These papers, represented by the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*, had for some time made a deliberate and concentrated attack on the Liberal Administration; and in the end Mr. Asquith weakly bowed before the storm.

Whatever the causes of the new departure may have been, the indirect consequences, at least, are likely to be serious and far-reaching. It may be and it is fervently to be hoped will be the case that the enlargement of the Ministry will result in greater efficiency and in a more equitably distributed responsibility in the conduct of the great enterprise in which the nation is engaged. But there are other great causes absolutely vital to the well-being and prosperity of the Empire which, it can hardly be questioned, are gravely threatened by the existing situation. In the first place, it cannot be denied that the very existence of Liberalism and the Liberal Party is now in jeopardy. It is true that both the Prime Minister and the Conservative Leader have definitely announced that the recognised system of party government is to be suspended only till the end of the war. 'Meanwhile,' said Mr. Asquith, in a letter to the Chief Liberal Whip, 'the pursuit of our special aims in the sphere of domestic politics is not abandoned but suspended, and when the national cause has been vindicated against the enemy

we shall take up again the unfinished tasks to which the Liberal party has set its hand.' Mr. Bonar Law, at a meeting of his party, made a similar declaration as to the purely temporary nature of the existing arrangement. But when the war is over and the Government can attend to domestic affairs again, the question naturally suggests itself, What Government will it be? Where will the Liberal Government be? Will there be a Liberal Government? On these points the most trusted exponents of Liberal opinion in England express the very gravest doubt. 'What Liberals do not understand is why their house should have been burned down in order to save the *Daily Mail* from being burned on the Stock Exchange,' says the *Nation*. 'And if that was necessary, they would have preferred, first, a less obviously political Government, and, secondly, a fresher and younger one.' The formation of a Coalition Ministry, writes the well-known 'H. W. M.' in the same paper, 'cannot be allowed to exclude an examination of the circumstances under which one party at least has virtually been destroyed and Parliamentary Government placed under a new political order. The existing Cabinet has been formed by a small Conclave of Liberal and Conservative politicians. They have not consulted their followers, and with one exception, that of the able leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party, they have tapped no fresh sources of public virtue and experience. . . . Had the Prime Minister waited, the gust of poison gas which threatened Lord Kitchener would have been swept down the wind, the personal trouble at the Admiralty settled to the national satisfaction by the retention of Lord Fisher and the dismissal of Mr. Churchill, and a deficient organisation of warlike supplies changed and extended.' The *Statist*, the weekly financial review, takes a similar attitude. 'We start,' it says, 'with the observation that it will be very surprising if the reconstruction of his Cabinet by Mr. Asquith does not sooner or later lead to the break-up of the Liberal Party. Those in favor of what is being done by Mr. Asquith defend it mainly on the ground that the Liberal Party alone is not competent to do what is requisite: and that, therefore, we need a national Government completely free from party. We know of no statement more likely to alienate every thorough-going Liberal. . . . Every real thorough-going Liberal, then, must resent what is put forward as the justification for the new policy. He must feel that, if accepted, it will stop the very process of reforms to which, above everything, he is devoted. Indeed, it would seem to deny the competence of any Parliament which is split into parties. . . . Sooner or later, then, there will be a break-up of the Liberal Party. The very name will come to be abhorred by those who used to be proudest of it. And the leaders they delighted to honor will be rejected by them. How long the completion of so great a change will take it is of course, impossible to foresee. Much will depend not only upon the duration of the war and the economic troubles that will follow the restoration of peace, but much also will depend upon individual action.' This may be a somewhat pessimistic view to take; but it is a clear duty fairly to face the possibilities of the situation.

*

In the light of these considerations, it is manifest that the prospects of Home Rule have not, to put it mildly, been improved by the turn which events have taken. With men like Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. F. E. Smith, and Sir Edward Carson in the Cabinet, it may be taken as certain that nothing will be done to smooth the path or secure the position of self-government for Ireland. All will now depend on firm, strong, united action on the part of the Irish people and their representatives; and the Irish Party have promptly shown themselves alive to the danger of the situation. The attitude they have adopted to the new War Ministry is absolutely fair, straightforward, and honorable. At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party held in Dublin on May 25, the Nationalist attitude was thus admirably

expressed in an official statement: 'The events of the last week have created a situation demanding the serious and careful consideration of the Irish people. In announcing his intention to form a Coalition Ministry the Prime Minister said: 'The third and last point—one of great importance, not only to my friends behind me, but also of importance, no doubt, to the Opposition—is this: Any reconstruction that may be made will be for the purpose of the war alone, and is not to be taken in any quarter as any reason for indicating anything in the nature of surrender or compromise on the part of any person or body of persons of their several political purposes and ideals.' We accept that declaration, and, so long as the pledge conveyed in it is honorably and strictly observed, we shall be ready to give to the new Government, in carrying on the war, the same hearty co-operation as has been given by the party to the late Government. This war, as the world has been repeatedly assured by British statesmen, is being waged for the strict and honorable maintenance of treaties, international agreements, and the pledges of statesmen, and for the right of small nations to freedom, and to the unhampered development of their national life. These principles are very dear to Irishmen, and are of incalculable value to the future of the Irish race.' But while thus ready loyally to co-operate with the new Government in the present crisis, the Party Leaders wisely set to work to prepare for every emergency. 'But, while we feel confident,' they continue, 'that these principles will be remembered and acted upon in any future transaction between the English and the Irish nations, and while we accept this action of the Prime Minister, we feel that this is an hour when it is incumbent on us to remind the Irish people that the great achievements of this party and of the movement from which it sprang have been won by reliance upon themselves and by independent action in Parliament; and we are strongly of opinion that the chairman acted wisely in declining, even in the extraordinary and unlooked-for circumstances of the present hour, to depart in the least degree from the policy on which the great success of this party has been built, and that the old policy should be strictly adhered to until an Irish Government is in actual control of every inch of Irish soil. In our judgment, the great lesson which the events of the last week should impress upon the Irish people is the absolute necessity of thorough organisation and union in the country, so as to be prepared for any emergency that may arise; and we resolve to immediately take every step in our power to perfect the National Organisation in every constituency during the next few months. We appeal to the local leaders in every constituency in Ireland to at once set to work to re-organise the United Irish League in every parish where it is not in active operation; and we hereby pledge ourselves, each in his own constituency, to devote the coming months to this work of re-organisation, and to secure that no parish in Ireland shall be without an active branch of the National Organisation.' That sounds the right note; and furnishes a fresh assurance that Ireland's interests are in safe and capable hands. Nevertheless, the outlook is undoubtedly disquieting; and it will require all the watchfulness and skill of the great Leader to bring his forces to final victory.

Notes

An Excellent Record

We direct attention to the report of the secondary schools Inspector, which appears elsewhere in this issue, on the fine work done by the Greymouth Convent High School during the past year. A Catholic school which is practically training a large proportion of the public school teachers in the district certainly occupies, as the Inspector says, 'a unique position.' Our congratulations to the Greymouth institution on so successfully maintaining its remarkable standard of all-round efficiency.

King Victor Emmanuel's Proclamation

The kings and presidents of the belligerent nations have rather risen to the occasion in the matter of their war proclamations, and the King of Italy has proved no exception to the rule. On assuming supreme command of the land and sea forces, King Victor Emmanuel issued the following order of the day:—

'SOLDIERS OF LAND AND SEA.

'The solemn hour of vindication of the national claims has sounded. Following the example of my great ancestor, I assume to-day supreme command of the land and sea forces, with sure confidence in the victory which your valor, your self-sacrifice, and your discipline will bring. The enemy whom you prepare to fight is seasoned, and worthy of you. Favored by the ground and by scientific preparation, he will offer you an obstinate resistance, but your indomitable dash will certainly defeat him. Soldiers! Yours is the glory of hoisting the tricolor of Italy upon the sacred bounds which Nature has set as the confines of our country, yours the glory of accomplishing the work undertaken with so much heroism by our fathers.

'Grand Headquarters, May 26.

'(Signed) VITTORIO EMANUELE.'

The Ammunition Deluge and the Reason Why

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who has recently been to the front, has been explaining to the English people precisely why it is that such huge quantities of ammunition must be used in the war:— He had made inquiries and asked what was the real meaning of requiring so much ammunition. The reply was that it was impossible for any move to be made until the barbed wire was cleared absolutely by high explosives in order to give our men a chance. Last Sunday fortnight the French fired 200,000 rounds of ammunition in one day. Certain of our English officers were sent to see the result, and they came back and said that not a trench, no barbed wire, or a human being was to be seen. The result was that the French made a tremendous advance. The next day we made an attack for forty minutes with the same kind of explosive. An attack was made immediately afterwards by our men, but they were mowed down by machine guns because the barbed wire and other obstructions had not been destroyed. We have got to save lives even though we waste ammunition. One life is worth all the ammunition in the world.'

The Pope's Appeal

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Emperor of Austria will respond to the appeal which, according to Monday's cables, his Holiness the Pope has addressed to him in a letter exhorting him to respect international laws and the laws of humanity and spare towns containing priceless works of religious art, and also that he will respect the Holy Father's protest against the bombardment of Bari. At least the Sovereign Pontiff has given Franz Josef clear and timely warning, and a plain indication of his duty as a Catholic monarch. The city of Bari, the principal city in the province and archdiocese of the same name, is situated in Apulia, Southern Italy, on a peninsula which extends into the Adriatic. It contains many precious relics, and has very many historical associations. Being a seaport facing the Orient, Bari—anciently called Barium—must have received Christianity at a very early date, and according to a local tradition, St. Peter himself preached the Gospel there and consecrated the first bishop. In 1097 some Bari sailors, on their return from the East, brought with them the relics of St. Nicholas, Bishop of Mira, for which Roger, Duke of Apulia, built a splendid church; this became the object of great veneration and of innumerable pilgrimages. About this time Urban II., being in Apulia, went to Bari to venerate the relics of the holy worker and to consecrate the basilica. Here also he held a council, attended by 183 bishops, to consider the reunion of the Greeks with the Church of Rome. The most celebrated religious edifice of Bari is the Church of San Nicolo, one of the most beautiful

examples of Norman architecture. It consists of an upper and a lower church, both richly adorned with precious marbles. The cathedral, dedicated to the Assumption, is likewise remarkable for the two high bell towers with which it is flanked. The population of the city is about 65,000.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The annual meeting of the Diocesan Council of the Catholic Federation will be held on Wednesday evening, July 28.

The collection for the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which was taken up at St. Joseph's Cathedral and the suburban churches of the parish on Sunday, will be continued on next Sunday.

A basket social, under the auspices of the local Catholic church committee, will be held in St. Mary's Hall, Mornington, on Friday evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to the church site fund.

Private J. Cassidy, a member of the Christian Brothers' Football Club and St. Joseph's Harriers, writing from the Dardanelles to a friend in Dunedin, says he is in good health. He sends his best wishes to his many friends, and hopes to see them all soon.

On Tuesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of Catholic soldiers who have fallen in the war was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral. Rev. Father Corcoran was celebrant, Rev. Father Kavanagh deacon, Rev. Father Falconer sub-deacon, and Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., master of ceremonies.

St. Joseph's Harriers held their weekly run from Forbury Park on Saturday. C. Whelan and A. J. Tourell were entrusted with the paper, and laid the trail along Victoria road, St. Kilda, past Tahuna Park, then crossing Chisholm Park. The pack struck some very difficult country to cover. The trail lay in the direction of Lawyer's Head, returning via the beach and St. Kilda. After the run the members adjourned to the Bangalow Tea Rooms, as guests of the committee, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

On Friday, the 16th inst., Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, a ceremony of reception and profession took place at St. Dominic's Priory. Two young ladies, Miss J. Duhig (Lowburn, near Cromwell), and Miss K. O'Donnell (County Clare, Ireland), received the holy habit of the Order of St. Dominic, and will be known in religion as Sister Mary Stephana and Sister Mary Kieran respectively. Two novices, Sister Mary Liguori Falconer and Sister M. Mechtilde Mace, took their final vows as members of the Order. In the unavoidable absence of his Lordship the Bishop the ceremony was performed by Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., St. Joseph's Cathedral, assisted by Rev. J. Falconer. Very Rev. Father Hunt (Cromwell), and Rev. Fathers Liston, Collins, Scanlan, Lynch (Holy Cross College), and Rev. Brothers O'Ryan and Geraghty were also present in the sanctuary. Quite a number of relatives and friends of the new Sisters assembled to witness the ceremony.

CATHOLIC SEWING GUILD.

The Catholic Sewing Guild for Belgian relief held their meeting as usual. Besides the Belgian work, the guild made the necessary articles for two beds at the Trentham Hospital. The committee received goods from the following:—Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Meenan, Mrs. A. D. Burns, and Mrs. P. Brown.

The presence of mind of two children in attempting to prevent a mishap to a train has been reported by a railway official (says an exchange). A few days ago, when the morning train from Waihi was approaching Mackaytown, a little boy and girl were seen in the middle of the track, struggling with a large rock, which had fallen from the side of the hill. When the children found that they could not remove the rock they promptly gave a danger signal, and the train was brought to a standstill.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

H.A.C.B. SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The order paper for the half-yearly meeting of the above society, to be held at Auckland on August 25 next, contains the following notices of motion:—

The D.E. to move—'That the triennial movable meeting, to be held in the year 1916, be postponed for one year, or during the war (in order to ascertain the views of branches thereon) believing that

(a) It is undesirable to hold the meeting because of the consequent expense (over £500) during the strenuous time when so many of our members are on active service our best efforts being put forth to pay their contributions and so ensure the benefits of the society to our brave boys and re-insure them so as to save the funeral fund from the severe strain possible during such a terrible war, and

(b) In consideration of members generally suffering more or less from the consequences of the war such as dearth of employment, and increased cost of living, and further

(c) In consideration of our decreasing income as well as the increased outlay herein referred to and the extraordinary duties devolving from us in relation to men on active service, duties which require vigilance and constant attention.'

The words in brackets, 'in order to ascertain the views of branches thereon,' make this motion beautifully vague. Are the views of the branches required on the question of postponement itself, or on the length of time of the postponement of the 1916 T.M. meeting? As this order paper has been received too late for many branch half-yearly meetings, how are the views of the branches to be obtained? Is it at the half-yearly D.M., which the D.E. knows will be a proxy meeting at which a majority of the proxies are appointed by the D.E. without the proxies receiving any indication from the branches they represent of their views on this or any other subject? If it is at the half-yearly D.M., the result goes without saying, but if on the other hand the D.E. wishes the branches to discuss this question and forward their views to the D.E., so that the wishes of the majority may be given effect to, I very strongly recommend the branches to oppose the motion and instruct their delegates (proxies or otherwise) to vote against it.

The T.M. meeting of 1916 has been looked forward to with very keen interest by Hibernians throughout the Dominion, as it is well known that many important matters which concern the well-being and very life of the society will be brought forward for discussion at that meeting. Taking the reasons the D.E. put forward for postponing that meeting, what do we find: (a) It is undesirable on the score of expense (over £500), because many of our members are on active service, and the D.E. best efforts are being put forward to pay their contributions, etc. How does the D.E. propose to lessen the expense in one year's time (or when the war is over)? The representative T.M. meeting, held at Napier in 1913, decided that the 1916 meeting should be held at Westport (whether that choice was wise or unwise is not a matter for discussion now), and since then I understand St. Canice's branch (Westport) has been making active preparations to ensure the success of the meeting. Surely the D.E. does not hope or anticipate by postponing the T.M. meeting to flech from the Westport branch the right of holding the meeting in its district, if not the expense will be the same in one, two, or three years, therefore the plea of expense goes by the board.

Then the D.E. pleads the best efforts being put forth to pay the contributions of the boys at the front and so ensure to them the benefits of the society. This is very plausible, but what is its value? The contributions of our brave boys are paid out of the interest

accrued from the 'guarantee fund' and their re-insurance to the extent of one-half from the interest accrued to the 'funeral fund,' the other half by the Government, and at best it means a cross entry in the books of the D.E. Of course the D.E. must have the names of all members who have gone to the front, but these and the necessary details are supplied by the branch secretaries, and as there is no possibility of men being called up and hustled to the front in a week or ten days (the time which might be occupied by the D.E. in attending the T.M. meeting), that reason is as effective as the former.

(b) Dearth of employment and increased cost of living.—Here are more plausible but very lame excuses. If our members are suffering from dearth of employment now, when so many thousands of men have gone to the front, how are their lots to be bettered in one, two, or three years' time when many of our soldiers have returned and are also looking for employment? Further, the war having caused an increase in the cost of living, is it not likely to be worse rather than better in a year's time?

(c) Decrease of income and increased outlay, etc.—Surely the D.E. is not putting these excuses forward in all sincerity for members to swallow without protest. As I have already pointed out, the district management fund from which the expenses of the T.M. meeting are paid, is not suffering one penny loss from members going to the war, as their contributions are kept good from the 'guarantee fund,' which is a contingency fund that is not likely to be drawn on for its legitimate object as long as the D.E. continues vigilant and active for the welfare of the society, and which is now being wisely used for the benefit of our members who are fighting our battles.

As there is consequently no reasonable excuse for the postponement of the 1916 T.M. meeting, I trust the branches which have the best interests of the society at heart will reject this motion, and insist on the meeting being held at the appointed time.—I am, etc.,

J. J. L. BURKE.

Wellington, July 16, 1915.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.—We could not express an opinion without first seeing the stories. A poor person may, of course, 'write a book'; but if the book is of any size the cost of printing would be heavy.

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DUTY EST.—A lieutenant's pay in the German Army rises from £60 to £85, up to the sixth year, thence up to £120 in the twelfth year. A captain's pay rises from £170 to £255. A German pastor has a guaranteed minimum income of £90 per annum, rising at the end of twenty years' service to some three times that amount. You will be able to judge from these figures what reliance is to be placed on the tale about chaplains receiving £400 a year and a free house. Most European armies—France and Italy are, for the time being, exceptions—have a regulation requiring soldiers to attend every Sunday the service of the Church to which they belong. The regulation is not framed out of regard to any particular Church, but purely as a matter of general principle. The statement that German soldiers are required to attend Mass seventy times a year may be safely set down as an exaggeration.

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'A Friend'	0	4	0

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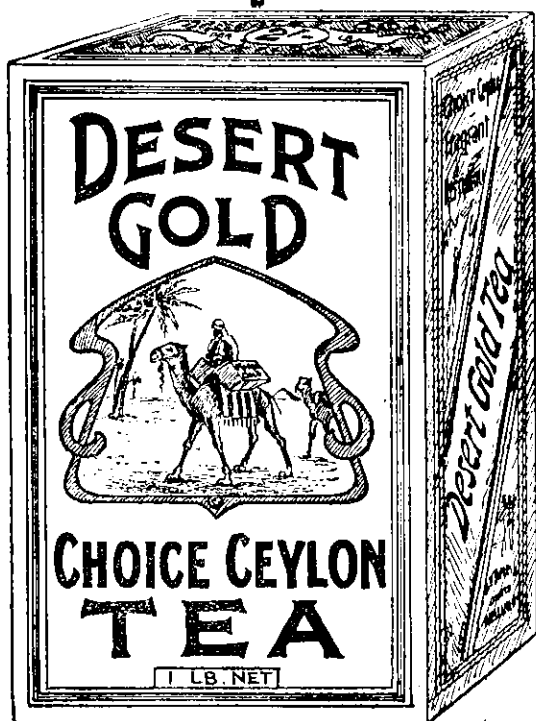
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Irish News

GENERAL.

Captain Edwin Henry Murphy, Leinster Regiment, killed on May 7, was the only son of Mr. Jerome Murphy, Cork.

Lieutenant G. F. Gough, Royal Irish Fusiliers, reported as wounded, was educated at the Oratory and Sandhurst, whence he passed last July into the Irish Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Timothy Sullivan, Royal Munster Fusiliers, reported killed in action in the Dardanelles, was the fifth son of the late Michael Sullivan, Bantry, County Cork.

Lieutenant Wm. Heffernan, Gloucestershire Regiment, reported killed, was a son of Dr. Heffernan, Killenault, Thurles, County Tipperary. He was only twenty-two years of age.

Captain the Hon. W. A. Nugent, 15th Hussars, reported wounded, is brother and heir-presumptive of the 11th Earl of Westmeath. He was educated at the Oratory, entered the Army in 1896, was promoted captain in 1900.

Subject to legacies to members of his family and friends, the bulk of the estate of Sir Hugh Lane, who went down with the *Lusitania*, mainly consisting of pictures of considerable value, is bequeathed to public galleries in Dublin and London.

News has been received that Quartermaster Sergeant Patrick Harle, Newcastle West, has been killed in action. When his brother John heard of his death, though he has a wife and a young family, he joined the colors. He was accorded a public send-off.

At a recent meeting of the Navan Guardians, Mr. O'Rourke presented an application for admission for John Mitchell, an army pensioner, aged 107. He said that Mitchell, who came from Dunshaughlin, was a very interesting old man. He served in the Crimean War. One of the guardians suggested that the Government ought to do something in a case like that. In fact they ought to give him £100 a year as long as he lived.

On May 21, at the Church of St. Peter and Paul, Ballymacward, County Galway, there was Office for the Dead, with Solemn Requiem Mass, for the late Second Lieutenant Roderick de Staapole, Royal Field Artillery. The deceased, who was only nineteen, was the youngest of the four sons at the front of the Duke and Duchesse de Staapole, Mount Hazel, Ballymacward, and was the second of them to lose his life there.

The death has occurred at the Bon Secours Convent, Falls road, Belfast, of Mother Mary O'Keeffe. She was in Paris in the stirring days of 1870. She left Paris that year for the foundation of another house of the community in London, and here she spent nine strenuous years. After that she superintended the foundation in Trade, yet another branch of the Order, where she worked for three years. Thence she went to Belfast, where for nearly forty years she devoted herself almost entirely to the care of the poor. She was seventy-eight years of age.

SERGEANT O'LEARY, V.C.

Like Mark Twain's, the account of the death of Sergeant Mike O'Leary, V.C., 'has been grossly exaggerated.' All doubt as to the fate of the Cork hero has been laid by the following letter which his parents at Macroom received from him on May 31:—'I have seen by to-day's papers that I have been killed in action. No: I am still in the firing line doing my bit for my King and country. I trust God is not going to call on me too soon until I have done a bit more. I came out of the last battle with only a few scratches, thank God.'

A sum of £300 had been collected as a national tribute to Sergeant O'Leary, V.C., by a local committee, and it was hoped he would soon be given an opportunity of visiting his parents, and receiving at the

same time his military decorations and the congratulations of his fellow-countrymen.

A HEROIC CHAPLAIN.

Enthusiastic reference is made in a letter signed by five Limerick men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers to the heroism displayed by Father Gleeson, the gallant Tipperary chaplain, during a terrible bombardment by the Germans on Sunday, May 9. The writer is Private Danaher, and the other signatories are Privates Squires, Bowman, Lynch, and Whelan. 'It was terrible,' says the writer, 'houses, chapels, trees, and bodies flying in the air. . . . Still Father Gleeson stuck to his post attending to the wounded and the dying Munsters, and shells dropping all around him. Indeed, if anyone has earned the V.C., Father Gleeson has. He is a credit to the country he hails from, and has brought luck to the Munsters since he joined them.'

CATHOLICS AND THE FIGHTING AT THE DARDANELLES.

From the letters of soldiers who have been wounded it appears that in the engagement during which Father Finn, military chaplain, lost his life, Irish Catholic regiments suffered very heavily. Writing to his wife, Sergeant J. Colgan, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who is now in the Royal Naval Hospital at Malta, says: 'I received three wounds, but two of them are only scratches. I am lucky to have got away alive, as nearly everyone you knew has been killed, both sergeants and privates. All the heads were killed, including Father Finn. On the Sunday night there were only one hundred and fifteen to answer their names. Whether there are any left now I don't know, but it was awful. There were thirty-two in my boat and only six escaped alive.' The Munster Fusiliers had a similar experience. 'We landed on the 25th April at the Dardanelles, strongly held by Turks and Germans,' writes Private O'Shaughnessy, of the 1st Munsters, from the Military Hospital, Malta. 'We had to walk up to our neck in water, and those who were hit in the water were drowned.' 'Most of our officers and about seven hundred or eight hundred men,' says Private W. Moriarty, another of the Munster Fusiliers, 'were either killed, wounded, or drowned.' Needless to say (remarks the *Catholic Times*) there was no flinching. The Catholic regiments bore themselves with their customary courage and intrepidity, to which is due not a little of the decided progress that has been made. When the power of the Turk and the German is at an end in Constantinople, the heroic part which Catholics have played and are playing in suppressing it cannot be forgotten.

IRISHMEN IN THE ARMY.

At a recruiting meeting in Delgany, one of the speakers was The O'Mahony, D.L., who said that when the war commenced he was in the East of Europe and that was the first meeting in Ireland he had the privilege of speaking at since. He had been connected with the Nationalist Party for considerably more than 30 years. He was present at the Convention in Dublin after the introduction of the Home Rule Bill, which was now an Act. They heard the delegates from all parts of Nationalist Ireland declared their acceptance of the Bill as a final settlement of the old dispute between England and Ireland. He was directed by the Parliamentary Party to speak on English and Scotch platforms, and at over one hundred meetings he pledged himself that the Irish people would accept Home Rule as a permanent settlement, and if ever the Empire was attacked Ireland would be ready to do her utmost to defend her. For the honor of Ireland, he appealed to them to redeem the pledge which their representative had given at the great Convention in Dublin. Since the war began the number who had joined from Ireland was 63,425, these were the official figures up to the 15th May, and therefore he had a right to say that Ireland had responded to the call of duty. Amongst the Irishmen in the Army at the present moment there were

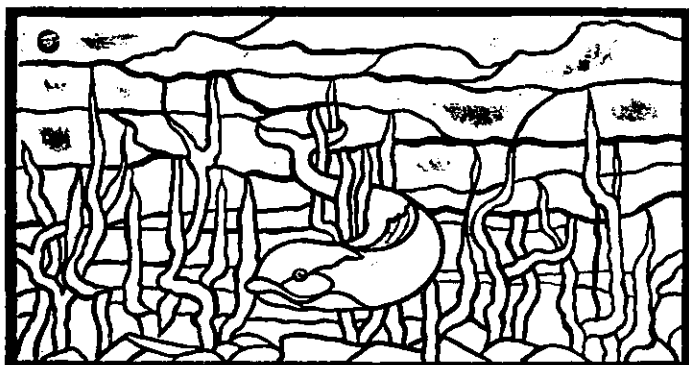
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116,671, which did not include the Irishmen in the forces in the colonies, or from England and Scotland. This war was so great and the interests so vital that if they were to win and win they must, it was necessary that everyone capable of serving at the front ought to go and go because it was his duty.

A BRAVE IRISH FUSILIER.

In the list of recipients of the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the field, published on May 24, the following appeared:—Private Robert Morrow, 1st Battalion (Princess Victoria's) Royal Irish Fusiliers—For most conspicuous bravery near Messines on 12th April, 1915, when he rescued and carried successively to places of comparative safety several men who had been buried in the debris of trenches wrecked by shell fire. Private Morrow carried out this gallant work on his own initiative, and under very heavy fire from the enemy. By a sad coincidence there appeared in the official casualty list printed on the same date the death from wounds of the brave private.

The widowed mother of Private Robert Morrow lives at Sessia, close to the little Tyrone village of Newmills, near Dungannon. Unfortunately he did not live to receive the coveted distinction. He was born in Sessia 22 years ago, his father being Mr. Hugh Morrow, a respectable farmer. The father died shortly after Private Morrow's birth, leaving a widow and a numerous family of young children in rather struggling circumstances. He enlisted in the Royal Irish Fusiliers five years ago, and on the outbreak of war was despatched to France with the first Expeditionary Force.

THE DECREASE IN PIG-BREEDING.

The Departmental Committee appointed by the Irish Board of Agriculture in October last to inquire into the state of the pig-breeding industry in Ireland, with special reference to the recent decrease in the number of pigs in Ireland, has now issued an interesting report, and gives a number of practical recommendations.

Going as far back as 1851, the committee find that the average number of pigs in Ireland yearly has been about 1,250,000, and the figures have been fairly constant. But in 1911 the numbers rose to 1,415,119, and in 1912 it dropped to 1,323,957, and in 1913 to 1,060,360. The total value of the pig industry in Ireland was estimated to be £6,887,000 in 1905, and £8,146,000 in 1914. The average for the past five years has been over £8,000,000.

Bacon curing is carried on by at least fifty different firms, employing approximately 3000 hands, and the bacon and hams annually exported from Ireland amount approximately to one-fifth of the total weight imported to the markets of Great Britain.

The number of live pigs shipped annually from Irish ports in normal seasons exceeds 300,000, but since the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in 1912, the export of live pigs has considerably fallen off.

The committee strongly advise the regular breeding and feeding of a certain number of pigs as likely to yield the best results, and they recommend farmers to devote as much land as possible to home-grown crops which will render them independent of imported food supplies. They suggest that barley especially might be more widely grown, and that in many districts the area of potatoes and oats grown for feeding pigs might be increased with advantage.

Rural District Councils are recommended to provide a suitable pigsty in connection with each cottage erected by them, and the committee consider that the Department would be justified in asking the Congested Districts Board to give special consideration to applications for grants to improve existing pig houses or to erect new buildings.

In St. Louis two great seminaries are now in course of erection: the 700,000 dollar Kenrick Theological Seminary, and the 300,000 dollar Seminary of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul.

People We Hear About

County Court Judge Wakely, speaking of recruiting to the Roscommon Grand Jury, said he had offered his services to the Government, but as he was too old he would not be accepted.

Mr. McKenna, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, though a man of English birth, is a man of Irish lineage. His uncle, Sir Joseph McKenna, was an Irish Home Rule member of Parliament, who sat at Westminster with Butt and Parnell.

The Hoeft prize, founded in the University of Amsterdam for the best poem in Latin, was won this year by the Very Rev. Francis Xavier Reuss, C.S.S.R. Father Reuss is a native of Alsace. He went to Rome more than forty-seven years ago, and has a fund of interesting anecdotes and remembrances of the past three Sovereign Pontiffs and the invasion of the Eternal City in 1870. He was honored with the friendship of Leo XIII. and Pius X., and composed verses for their festive anniversaries.

Giolitti, who stood for peace, is now dubbed a traitor—it remains for history to tell the true facts of the case, but we believe that he has been acting in all sincerity for the good of his country (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*). He is well over seventy; with his powerful mind, strongly marked features, keen sight, a 'Wellington' nose, he towers above the generality of his countrymen; he has shown himself singularly free from self-interest, refusing honors and titles. We have heard of many traits of his private benevolence, and he is against all sectarianism, and his family, grandchildren now, are being brought up as pious, good Catholics.

Catholics are not conspicuous in the new Ministry of All the Talents, the only two apparently included being both near relatives of the Duke of Norfolk (says the *Glasgow Observer*). His brother, Lord Edmund Talbot (who kept his sixtieth birthday a day or two ago), retains his office of Whip in conjunction with the chief Liberal Whip, Mr. Gulland; and the appointment will give satisfaction, for Lord Edmund is well liked by all sections of the House of Commons. Mr. James Hope, M.P., takes office for the first time, succeeding the Hon. Frederick Guest (a brother of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) in the not very important role of Treasurer of the Household. Mr. Hope has not so genial a personality as his uncle, Lord Edmund, and was thought a bit of a prig in his Christ Church days; but he is a man of some ability. He inherited a large fortune from his father, Mr. Hope Scott, the former Parliamentary Q.C., and friend of Gladstone and Manning; and he has built a beautiful Catholic church near Herons Ghyll, his place in East Sussex.

A very interesting exhibition of the water colors of Lady Butler, the celebrated painter of 'The Roll Call,' was opened in London recently. She has been engaged for the last two years on some of the pictures which deal with the Waterloo campaign of 1815. Included in the exhibition will be that wonderful picture, 'Scotland for Ever,' which has been lent for the occasion by the City Art Gallery, Leeds. Lady Butler has painted a companion picture to this, entitled 'The Last Reveille of the Cuirassiers on the Morning of Waterloo.' All the pictures, with the exception of 'Scotland for Ever,' are for sale, the proceeds to be given to the Officers' Families' Fund. It seems wonderful to think that 'The Roll Call' was the picture of the year in the 1874 Academy, after which success the young artist never 'looked back.' 'The Roll Call' was purchased by Queen Victoria, and is to-day at Buckingham Palace, another picture also purchased by her, 'Rorke's Drift,' being at Windsor. Another famous Scotch picture is 'Steady the Drums and Fifes,' which is in the possession of the regiment whose bravery it commemorates—the 'Die Hards' of the Peninsular War. 'The Remnants of an Army' hangs in the Tate Gallery, and 'Quatre Bras' is in the National Gallery, Melbourne.

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Intercolonial

At the final meeting of the celebration committee in connection with the golden jubilee of the Ven. Arch-priest Hennebery (says the *Monitor*), mention was made that the cash testimonials were:—From the laity, £285; the Hibernians, £50; the clergy, £150; St. Virgil's pupils, £10; making a grand total of £495.

Progress is the watchword of the Church in the archdiocese of Melbourne (writes the correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*), as it is also in the suffragan dioceses of Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Sale. Of the 52 Sundays of the year there is scarcely one on which some building for religion, education, or charity is not blessed and opened, or the foundation-stone laid.

All classes in the community joined in the celebrations which marked the silver jubilee of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Father J. J. English, of Wee Waa, Armidale. The local convent school in which the celebrations were held was tastefully decorated. Prior to the function the convent pupils gave an entertainment in which was manifest special ability. A presentation of a beautiful roll-top desk, on behalf of the parishioners, and of a reading lamp, on behalf of the convent pupils, was made to Father English.

The continuous lines of brave, dashing young Australians going into camp, and in due course leaving for the front, demand new appointments of chaplains (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*). The following have been appointed:—Rev. W. Devine, B.A., B.D. (St. Paul's, Coburg); Rev. P. Tighe, S.J. (St. Mary's, North Sydney); Rev. T. A. Campbell, C.S.S.R. (Redemptorist Monastery, Ballarat). For voyage only—Rev. W. Chase (St. Alipius, Ballarat East). Rev. P. J. O'Donoghue (Northcote).

The Melbourne *Tablet* quotes an article from the *Imperial Review* with reference to Catholic schools, in which the following passage occurs:—Meanwhile, glance at the splendid Catholic common schools. The Board of Health said of St. Brendan's, "There is not a finer State school in Victoria." Think of that. The Government, with all its resources, cannot beat the poor Catholics. St. Brendan's is only a sample of the beautiful edifices put up by the Catholics all round Melbourne. We declare that, with the loving spirit which pervades all their inside fittings, they are much better than the State schools. There is what you call the Government stroke. Love does not enter. Things are apt to be conventional and perfunctory. Teachers are hirelings. Not so with these glorious women who form the main strength of Catholic teaching. Each is a priestess, with an earnest care for souls. Their own secular education has been severe, because the State Government insists upon their efficiency, and will not allow anyone to teach unless secularly qualified.

The University College movement is making fast progress (says the Melbourne *Tribune*). A special executive is considering details as to the actual building and the proposed material structure. This matter is of the highest importance, and demands the most careful consideration. The executive body is proceeding as if the money were already in hand, so that in the event of a successful collection there will be no time lost in the signing of the contract for the building, which is one of the conditions for the gift of £30,000 donated by Mr. Donovan. It will hearten many people and stimulate their generosity to know that this is not a half-century movement like the building of a Cathedral. It is an appeal for an institution, the first stone of which will in all probability be laid about next March, and the opening of which will probably not be delayed beyond another twelve months. We venture to predict that March University term, 1917, will see the college in full swing. Meanwhile, the collections are proceeding satisfactorily, though it is a matter of urgent necessity that every youth and adult in the community should endeavor to contribute a share.

WEDDING BELLS

LE FEVRE—DRYDEN.

A very pretty and interesting wedding was celebrated at the Catholic Church, Owaka, on June 2, when Mr. John Marston Le Fevre, eldest son of Mr. David Le Fevre, Rolleston, Canterbury, was married to Miss Isabella Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Dryden, Owaka. The church, which was tastefully decorated by the bride's girl friends, was crowded with relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Howard. The bride, who was given away by her father, was exquisitely attired in a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with pearls and overskirt of shadow lace. She also wore a beautifully worked veil with wreath, and carried a pretty bouquet of white lilies and maiden-hair fern. The bridesmaid (Miss Cissie Anderson, of Balclutha) looked very dainty in a dress of pale heliotrope satin and pretty white satin hat, trimmed with violets, and carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums and asparagus. Little Miss Olive Paterson, Owaka, as flower-girl, looked very nice in a pretty white silk frock and bonnet, and carried a basket of white roses. The bridegroom was supported by his brother (Mr. Noel Le Fevre) as best man. After the ceremony the guests proceeded to the Coffee Palace, where the wedding breakfast was spread. The Rev. Father Howard proposed the toast of the 'Bride and bridegroom,' and other customary toasts were duly honored. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a pair of diamond earrings, to the bridesmaid a ruby and diamond pendant and chain, and to the flower-girl a gold brooch. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a gold watch chain. Mr. and Mrs. Le Fevre left by the evening train for Balclutha, thence to Southland and Christchurch, where the honeymoon was spent. The bride's travelling dress was a violet cloth costume and violet hat with white lanceur plume.

ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC CLUB, WELLINGTON SOUTH

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The usual meeting of the debating society in connection with St. Anne's Club was held in the club-rooms on July 15. Rev. Father Finnerty was in the chair, and there were also present Rev. Father O'Connor, and a good attendance of members. The programme for the evening was 'Prepared readings,' to which the following contributed:—Messrs. F. Galvin, J. Duggan, O. Foote, O. N. Foote, T. H. Forster, B. A. Guise, W. Rouse, and D. Ryan. Father Finnerty criticised the different contributions, and also gave the readers some good advice for future guidance.

The half-yearly meeting of the club will be held on Thursday evening, July 29, when the election of officers will take place. The club has had a successful term, and a representative meeting is expected.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

July 19.

The Rev. Father Gondringer, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, has kindly acceded to the request of the Mounted Field Ambulance to deliver a lecture on Friday evening next, describing the strategy of the fighting in France from Mons to the Aisne, including the famous retreat from Mons, and the defeat of the Germans at the battle of the Marne, and their retreat to the Aisne. The lecture will be profusely illustrated with lantern slides, and will be one of intense interest, as it will explain features of the campaign that are not generally understood. The proceeds of the lecture will be donated to the Red Cross fund.

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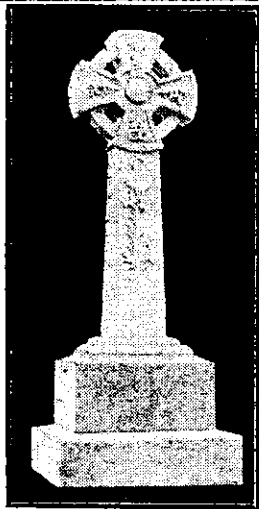
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FIGHTING IN ARGONNE

AEROPLANES AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

During our stay at the front (writes a correspondent of an English paper) we were shown much that was interesting, and the military authorities took care that we should see as much as possible; but there was one place to which we were not taken, in spite of our appeals to the staff officer who was in charge of our party, and to whose kindness and courtesy the success of our trip was due. That place was the first line of trenches. I think we all came to realise at last that the refusal was justified, in so far as this particular portion of the line is concerned. The thick woods and broken nature of the ground in the Argonne Forest provide such admirable cover for both sides that the two lines have crept up till they are almost touching. In few places are the opposing trenches more than fifty yards apart: in many they are only twenty or thirty yards, while in some they are separated by less than ten yards. The civilian is apt to imagine that if he is willing to accept the risk there can be no objection to his penetrating to the most dangerous points. He forgets that it is

Not Merely a Question of His Own Life but of imperilling the existence of the men in the trenches. It is difficult to realise the terrific tension to which these men are continually subjected in conditions like those which prevail in the Argonne. They stand there with their rifles in their hands straining their eyes through loopholes on watch for the slightest movement from the enemy a few yards distant. A moment's inattention may mean instant death. This relentless struggle has been going on for week after week and month after month, with never a moment's relaxation. In such circumstances the presence of journalists on the look-out for 'copy' seems misplaced, to say the least. Moreover, their presence could hardly pass unobserved by the enemy, who would probably send over some extra bombs, and would thus directly cause the killing and maiming of men who might otherwise have escaped. We were told, by the way, that the Germans frequently employ

Professional Jugglers for Throwing Bombs, which would explain the remarkable skill which they sometimes display. Although we were not allowed to go quite to the front, we were permitted to visit the second line of trenches, situated about 1500 yards behind the first line. They have been constructed as a precautionary measure, and run for a distance of about six miles through the forest. Though less elaborate in their ramifications, they resemble in other respects first line trenches, and are protected in front with barbed wire entanglements. The trenches are more irregular in the Argonne than on other parts of the front. They never run in a straight line for more than a short distance, but are broken up with sections running at right angles. The advantage of this system is, as General Sarrail explained, that if the trench is taken by the enemy it can immediately be made untenable by enfilading fire from another trench. We gained some idea of the labyrinth of trenches in this region from photographs taken from aeroplanes at a height of 6000 feet by means of telephotography. There is a special department in the army which, working with magnifying glasses, is able with the aid of these photographs to reproduce on a large scale maps of the whole system of trenches exactly to scale. The German trenches are marked in a blue book like a maze of delicate veins, while the French trenches are marked in red.

The French Flying Corps.

We got a glimpse into the working of the French Flying Corps in the visits which we paid to two aviation stations. In no department of military science have the French asserted their superiority over the enemy more completely. One had only to watch the Taube which hovered over St. Menes early on the last morning of our stay. The German appeared indifferent

to the efforts of the 75's to reach him, and the white puffs of bursting shrapnell were generally short, but directly a French machine rose in the air to challenge him to a duel he made a hasty retreat to the German lines. This repugnance to accepting an engagement with the French aircraft is curious when it is remembered that the Maurice Farman machine generally employed by the French has a speed of only 95 or 100 kilometres, as against 115 kilometres possessed by the Taubes, and the average superiority of the French aeroplane over the German consists in its arrangement, which enables the observer, using either carbine or mitrailleuse, to fire in any direction—in front, behind, above, below, or on either side; whereas that of the enemy, owing to the tractor screw in front and the disposition of the planes, can only fire to the rear, and thus is only of use in a running fight. This may explain the evident disinclination of the Germans to accept duel with the French aviator.

Wonders of Wireless.

One of the most useful functions performed by the air service is sending wireless messages from a height thousands of feet in the air. We were shown one of the machines which was just going to mount for observation purposes. To the right of the observer there was seen an ordinary telegraph transmitter, while passing through the floor of the car was a wire which could be lowered when in the air. By this means the observer is able to send messages to a wireless station to the rear of the trenches, which is in telephonic communication with all the batteries, and thus he can direct the artillery fire. We saw this machine rise and become a speck in the air, and then we were taken to a wireless station in the woods. It was simply a little wooden hut, so small that we had to stand outside while the general talked to the operator. The latter explained the nature of his work. When the machine went up to direct artillery fire he was warned by telephone, 'Be on the look-out for messages.'

'Do you get any communiques,' was asked, and the reply was, 'Yes; we always look out for the French communique from Eiffel Tower, and occasionally we intercept the German fairy tales from the Nordeineh and Nauen Stations; but up till now we have never managed to pick up the Turkish communique.'

'Can you tell where the message comes from?'

'Yes; we can distinguish them, as a rule, by their varying power. For example, this morning early we intercepted a message from Madrid.'

Cut Off from the World.

It was curious to think that this little hut in the woods was able to gather the world's news before it was known to the cities. And here again we got a glimpse into the attitude of the men towards what is happening in the world outside. We came prepared to find that they would be intensely interested in the Lusitania disaster, in the waverings of Italy, even in the gossip of the boulevards; but when we began to tell them these things they listened politely, but with a detached air, as to a tale which had little meaning and less interest to them. Their lives are filled with the grim realities of war. Each man has his own particular job, which fully absorbs his attention, and he is doing it with a thoroughness which is steadily making for victory.

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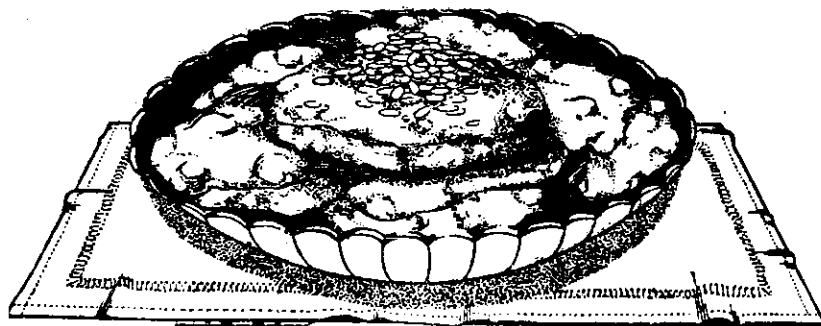
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GARDENING NOTES

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

Winter will soon be a thing of the past. Spring will be here immediately, and therefore all work in the garden should be pushed ahead as much as possible. All the digging and manuring should be got ahead, also the pruning and spraying of fruit trees. A general tidying-up of the garden should be well in hand, so that there may be no drawback to the sowing of seeds and planting of flowers and vegetables on the advent of spring. When the soil is in a suitable state, some early peas, broad beans, and lettuces may be sown, and should be protected from the birds by wire netting, or some other means. Early potatoes may be planted in a warm situation, where the frosts cannot get at them. When the stalks appear above ground, a light covering of dry litter should be put over the rows for protection from the late spring frosts. Cabbages and cauliflowers should be planted out in well manured ground.

HOTBEDS.

Now is the proper time to commence the preparation for the making of a hotbed. Anyone who has a garden frame should not be without a hotbed in which to grow his early plants. To the amateur gardener nothing could be more interesting than the propagating of plants in a hotbed. Seeds germinate freely and grow quickly in it, and cuttings root without the least trouble, whilst a large quantity can be raised in a very short time. The only attention it requires is to lift the lights a little at the top each day, so as to regulate the temperature, and an occasional syringing of the plants when they are in need of water. A can of water should be kept in the frame, as by doing this the temperature of the water will be in keeping with the heat of the frame. By preparing the bed now, it will be ready by the beginning of August, which will be a very good time to make a start with the growing of tender annuals and other plants. A hotbed for a frame of three lights requires about four loads of fresh stable manure. This manure must be thrown into a heap and sprinkled with water. This will cause it to ferment more quickly. After three or four days the manure should be shaken out thoroughly, sprinkled again, made into a heap as before, and left for about a week. In the meantime the centre of the heap should be stirred up once or twice to let out the steam, as it will be now getting very hot. After a week it will have to be thoroughly shaken out and well mixed. It may be now made into a bed. Choose a sunny position, which is well sheltered from cold winds. Commence by driving four stakes into the ground. The space marked out should be a foot or eighteen inches wider and longer than the frame. When the bed is completed it ought to be about four feet high, but the weight of the frame will cause it to settle down considerably. It should then be left for three or four days, and occasionally forked up a little in the centre to let out the steam. A covering of three or four inches of soil should be placed over the manure. This will keep down the fierce heat. The seed boxes can now be placed in the frame, and, if the heat is fairly moderate, the seeds can be sown. They are better sown in pots or boxes, as they are more easily handled afterwards. Great care must be taken to give air every day, and if the sun is strong, the glass should be shaded with a bit of scrim. When giving air, the light must be only lifted at the upper end. On no account should a cold draught be permitted to reach the young seedlings, as it would materially affect their growth, or, perhaps, kill them off. When the heat has fallen somewhat a few seeds of cucumbers may be sown in the middle of the bed, so that when the seedlings are removed, the cucumbers will occupy the frame, and give a good return for the labor spent upon them. When the seedlings have grown to a suitable size they should be transplanted into other boxes, where they will have more room to grow. The boxes may be placed in the frame for a week or two, until the young plants have recovered from the transplanting. After that they can

be removed into a cool frame or to a shady part of the garden, when they will be free from cold, drying winds. Care should be taken that they are not allowed to get a chill after being taken out of the warm atmosphere of the frame. The better plan is to keep them under glass until they are completely hardened off. After a while the heat in the frame will diminish, but this can be renewed by placing a good quantity of stable manure around it. This can be done again and again as required. When the warm weather sets in, the heat of the sun is sufficient to keep up the temperature of the frame without any artificial aids.

Hokitika.

(From our own correspondent.)

July 13.

The death of Mrs. G. Herd occurred at her residence, Kanieri, on Saturday. Besides a husband, a family of eight are left to mourn their loss. The sympathy of many friends will be extended to the relatives in their bereavement. The remains were brought to St. Mary's Church by the members of the Hibernian Society, the funeral taking place yesterday. The deceased was a native of South Westland, and was 38 years of age.—R.I.P.

An esteemed resident of Hokitika, in the person of Mr. Thomas Hutchison, passed away at the Westland Hospital on Friday evening. Mr. Hutchison had been suffering for a good many months past, and his end was not altogether unexpected. Deceased, who was a widower, leaves a family of three—two daughters and a son—the youngest being seventeen years of age. The late Mr. Hutchison was a native of Kanieri, and 42 years of age.—R.I.P.

The bride was gowned in natter blue,
With shoes and toque of 'tango' hue;
The bridegroom, in a suit of brown,
Looked quite the smartest 'sport' in town.
And while confetti filled the air,
A tearful mater kissed the pair.
And sobbed, 'My love! be always sure
To take your Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.'

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AFTERNOON TEAS.

Why Tea Costs More—

*The Second Article of a
series that Every House-
wife Should Read.*

It is indeed hard for the New Zealand housewife to realise the remarkable changes that have occurred in the tea trade within the last eight months—changes which have resulted in greatly increased prices. As was shown in the first article of this series, tea is in great demand as the beverage of the 25 million men who are under arms to-day, due to the fact that it is the most stimulating and invigorating drink—easily transported and easily handled.

But there is another element which exerts almost as great an influence in the steadily rising cost of tea. This factor is Russia, with its enormous population of over 160 millions, which, at the stroke of a pen—in almost a single night—has been turned into nation of tea drinkers.

What this means is readily seen when one considers that until September last the Russian people consumed less than 1 lb. of tea per head per annum; whereas in our own Maoriland the average is over 7½ lbs. of tea per head per annum.

Moreover, the money previously spent on other beverages by Russia is now available for tea. Hence, at the tea auctions, enormous quantities have been bought by Russian representatives, who readily pay increasing prices to secure what they want.

As a result, tea to-day costs the blender in New Zealand an average of 2½d. to 3d. per lb. more than eight months ago, and, unless

he is to face an enormous loss, he has only two alternatives—to reduce his quality or increase his prices.

Either course is reasonable, and there is no escape—unless, before the war, he was charging an excessive price for inferior tea. If so, he is still able to sell the same grade at the old figure and probably still make a good profit.

"Amber Tips" policy has always been to give the best value the world can produce at the most reasonable prices. It has been decided to continue this policy, therefore the price has been slightly increased—by 2d. per lb.

Although advised by many to reduce costs by the admixture of harsher, inferior and less healthful teas, the proprietors are determined to maintain that standard of quality and value which has made "Amber Tips" the most widely sold blend in the Dominion to-day—the most largely sold blend of any country in the world in proportion to population.

Thus, if the name "Amber Tips" is on the packet, you know that it contains the finest, purest and best tea that can be produced for the money—that it contains a tea which is so pure and healthful that it can be used by children, and by those with the weakest digestion, without harm.

It is also well to remember that "Amber Tips" gives more cups of delicious, fragrant tea of delightful flavour. Thus it still costs you less than others—it is still the cheapest tea in the Dominion, even though the prices have been slightly increased.

We believe that the housewives of New Zealand would rather secure the finest value that can be given—even at a slightly increased price—than that quality and values should be cheapened.

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WELLINGTON

A POET'S GRAVE

(For the *N.Z. Tablet*, by the REV. J. KELLY, Ph.D.)

If you take the train to San Paolo it will bring you through old Rome, between the Forum and the Capitol, by the Tiber under the Aventine, and on into a queer corner, within the walls, but cut off from the city by the Aventine and the river. It is called Testaccio, from a little hill which was the dust-heap where the old Romans shot their rubbish. Beyond Testaccio are the stone-yards where the truncated pyramids of lava, with which Roman streets and roads are paved, are cut into shape. Through the heaps of stone a path leads to the gate of a little cemetery, called in Rome, Il Cimitero Inglese. This God's acre is a place worth visiting, though rarely does one meet there the ubiquitous tourist. The high walls of Rome run around it on the south and west, and right beside it is the curious pyramid of white marble known as the Tomb of Caius Cestius.

Samuel Rogers loved to visit this solemn retreat and to muse there, as Addison used amid the storied monuments of Westminster Abbey. Shelley, writing from Rome in December, 1818, describes it as follows: 'The English burying-place is a green slope near the walls, under the pyramidal tomb of Caius Cestius, and is, I think, the most beautiful and solemn cemetery I have ever seen. To see the sun shining on its bright grass, fresh when we first visited it with the autumnal dews, and hear the whispering of the wind among the leaves of the trees which have overgrown the tomb of Cestius, and the soil which is stirring in the warm earth, and to mark the tombs, mostly of women and young people who were buried there, one might, if one were to die, desire the sleep they seem to sleep. Such is the human mind, and as it peoples with its wishes vacancy and oblivion.'

In this beautiful cemetery Shelley's one son, William, was buried in the June following. In December, a year and a-half later, Keats died in Rome and found his last earthly resting-place in the Cimitero Inglese. The erroneous belief that a review of *Endymion* in the *Quarterly* killed Keats roused Shelley to the composition of *Adonais*. 'I have dipped my pen,' he says, 'in consuming fire for his destroyers; otherwise the style is calm and solemn.' *Adonais* lies dead, and those who mourn him must seek out his tomb:

'Go thou to Rome—at once the paradise,
The grave, the city, and the wilderness;
And where its wrecks like shattered mountains rise,
And flowering weeds and fragrant corpses dress
The bones of Desolation's nakedness,
Pass, till the spirit of the spot shall lead
Thy footsteps to a slope of green access,
Where like an infant's smile, over the dead
A light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread:

From the world's bitter wind
Seek shelter in the shadow of the tomb,
What *Adonais* is, why fear we to become?'

Beneath the shadow of these ancient walls, and side by side with John Keats, the mortal remains of Shelley were interred in July, 1822, just before he reached his thirtieth birthday. In the place he loved so dearly his young turbulent heart found its grave. Nearly a century has gone now since Shelley died after such a brilliant meteoric flight across the literary firmament as the world has never known before or since.

What a life it was! Think of him, a golden-haired beautiful boy with his head already among the clouds in his schooldays, working out a mad philosophy of his own and losing all the happiness of life in foolish faithfulness to his immature convictions, following the gleam wherever it seemed to lead, rejected by his own father, expelled from his university, at war with all time-honored, human institutions, an iconoclast and a profound atheist—though atheist he never was, I believe—and all the time, in spite of ill-health and poverty and gloom, filling the world with song as clear in its lyric call and as beautiful as the unpremeditated strains of his skylark.

He had a passionate love for truth, and an unselfishness more than mortal. It was just these qualities, combined with his insane, pernicious theories, that

ruined his life. Now that he is so long dead, and especially as his theories count for so little, we can afford to forget them, and find much to admire in his reckless loyalty to his ideals—to right as he saw it—'a beautiful, ineffectual angel, beating his luminous wings in the void.' When all is said, these words will remain the truest and justest criticism of Shelley.

As a poet he had his faults, such faults as one might expect from a man of his temperament. That his work suffers from haste, carelessness, unreality, and inequality is not surprising. He wanted patience, not power. He wrote hastily, printed hastily, and hastily passed on to fresh fields of poetic fancy. And still, his defects notwithstanding, he is probably the loftiest and greatest lyric poet in the English language. It has been said that an appreciation of *Prometheus Unbound* may be reckoned as the test of a man's capacity for understanding lyric poetry: *The Cenci* remains the greatest English tragedy since the days of Shakespeare; lyrics such as 'The Ode to the Westwind' and 'The Skylark' permanently prove that our language is capable of verbal harmony and melody of the very highest order.

And it is all the work of a boy. For Shelley remained a boy always, to the end of his short life. His twenty-nine years were indeed crowded with incident and experience. One might say truly that, like his death, it was all a tragedy. And his death itself, what a real tragedy it was!

At Pisa in 1821-2, Shelley spent his last winter. His friend, Trelawney, tells us 'he was up at six or seven, reading Plato, Sophocles, or Spinoza, with the accompaniment of a hunch of dry bread: then he joined Williams in a sail on the Arno, in a flat-bottomed skiff, book in hand, and from thence he went to the pine-forest, or some out-of-the-way place. When the birds went to roost he returned home, and talked and read till midnight.' He had done a good deal of boating on the Arno and now determined on a yacht for excursions on the sea. According to his own instructions a crank little sailing boat was built. Byron christened her 'Don Juan,' and Shelley, not liking the name, changed it for 'Ariel.' On July 8, between Leghorn and Lerici, the 'Ariel' brought Shelley to his death.

In a magnificent passage De Quincey tells the story of the sudden tempest swooping down on the Gulf of Spezia, passing rapidly but leaving no trace of Shelley's boat on the sea. The god of the storm had blotted out of existence the daring young atheist. The body was thrown up on the beach on July 18. It was burned by Byron, Leigh Hunt, and Trelawney on the sands between the blue Midland Sea and the marble-crested Apennines: and the ashes were removed to Rome by Trelawney. There they rest beneath the sombre pines, under the shadow of the tomb of Caius Cestius, by the side of Keats. Leigh Hunt wrote the simple epitaph:

Percy Bysshe Shelley, Cor Cordium,
Natus 1 Aug. 1792; Obiit 8 Jul., 1822.

Trelawney added three lines from *The Tempest*, beloved by Shelley:

'Nothing of him doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.'

'And so,' writes Lady Shelley, 'the sea and the earth closed over one who was great as a poet, and still greater as a philanthropist: and of whom it may be said, that his wild spiritual character seems to have prepared him for being thus snatched from life under circumstances of mingled terror and beauty, while his powers were yet in their spring freshness, and age had not come to render the ethereal body decrepit, or to wither the heart which could not be consumed by fire.' Trelawney had rescued the heart from the flames, and it lies at Boscombe.

Thus ended the wild, restless life of this child of genius. In the shelter of the Cimitero Inglese, where the pines murmur and the crocuses and violets cover the graves in the spring, the waste and the pity of that life forcibly come home to the pilgrim to Shelley's grave. *Sunt lacrymæ rerum!*

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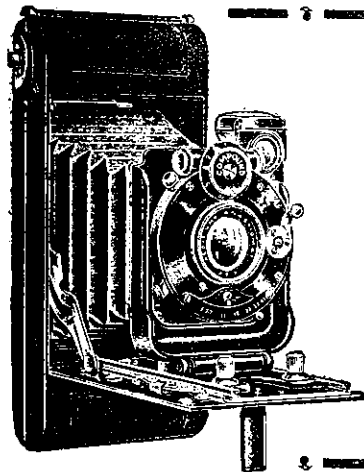
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Wireless Lighthouses.

Trinity House is following very closely an experiment in the use of Hertzian waves, and it is believed that the system will prove of far more lasting value than coast lights, since it can be successfully employed in foggy weather when the lighthouses cannot be seen. Several steamers are now fitted with what are known as direction finders. When near a wireless station on shore, the navigating officer of a ship can, with the assistance of one of these instruments, take bearings under the worst of weather conditions and thus lessen risk of collision. Some experts, in fact, look forward to the gradual extinction of coast lights. On the North Coast of France the French Government has for some time been experimenting with special stations for the purpose, the signals being emitted at regular intervals.

Air Scout's Phonographs.

When the military aeroplane is scouting, it usually carries two men. One is the pilot, who runs and steers the craft; the other is the observer, who marks the placing of the hostile troops, the position of their guns, the movement of trains, and the like. The observer also makes many sketches of the ground over which he is flying—work that often interferes with his writing notes and memoranda. In certain conditions of flight, too, it is often hard for him to use a pencil and paper. To obviate that difficulty the military aeroplane now frequently carries a phonograph, with a speaking-tube running to the mouth of the observer, so that by talking into the machine at any time during the flight he can record his observations, and still have his hands free for his field-glass or his sketching pencil.

Proving the Earth's Motion.

It has puzzled a good many people to know how the earth turns round. The following directions are given for proving that the earth 'does move.' Take a good-sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water, and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle pulverised chalk over the water. Then upon the surface of this coating make, with powdered charcoal, a straight black line, say an inch or two in length. Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor close to the bowl a stick, or some other straight object, so that it will be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor or with any stationary object in the room, this will serve as well. Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours, and then observe the position of the black mark with reference to the object that it was parallel with. It will be found to have moved about, and to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in the direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth on its axis. The earth, in simply revolving, has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it, but the powder has been left behind a little.

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Ohakune

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Sunday, July 11, an event which made the day a memorable one in the lives of the children of the district, took place in St. Joseph's Church, Ohakune. On that day forty-seven boys and girls made their First Communion. From distant Ruarimu, Horopito, Rangataua, and Raetihi they came, being gathered together by our esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Menard, to complete their instruction and preparation for Holy Communion with the children of Ohakune. Here they spent a week, being billeted on various Catholic families, who generously provided for their accommodation, and a daily school of religious instruction was held from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. in charge of two of the Sisters of St. Joseph from Wanganui. The parish owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Sisters for their noble work in sacrificing their well-earned holidays, and coming into the back-blocks to care for the spiritual needs of the little ones. The daily exercises made a marvellous improvement in the children, and on Sunday morning it was truly an edifying sight to see the little girls in their tasteful dresses of white, with wreaths and veils, and the boys with white sashes, devoutly reciting the prayers aloud, and to hear their singing at Mass the hymns which the Sisters had taught them. Both morning and evening, Father Menard gave addresses particularly suited to the children, and it is certain the impression made on their young minds will never be effaced. After Mass, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gould entertained the whole of the children at a Communion breakfast.

Subsequently they returned to the church, where all were enrolled in the Scapular of our Blessed Lady, and in the evening the First Communicants renewed their Baptismal vows. The day was a happy one for the young folk, and will doubtless be a source of many blessings to them.

In the afternoon a reception of Children of Mary was held, and here again another good work, inaugurated by our parish priest, was furthered.

The visit of the Sisters has been greatly appreciated here, and during their stay several aspirants have expressed a desire to join the Order. In the course of his address on Sunday, Rev. Father Menard, on behalf of the congregation, thanked the good Sisters for their visit and work, and expressed a wish that ere long they might be permanently established in our midst.

GOUT, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM CURED BY RHEUMO.

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ENGLAND

THE LATE FATHER MATURIN.

A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Father Basil Maturin, who lost his life in the Lusitania, was celebrated at Westminster Cathedral on May 21, in the presence of Cardinal Bourne and many clergy. Father Dobson, S.J., a personal friend of the deceased, was the celebrant. The remains of the dead priest, enclosed in a massive shell, lay on a catafalque in front of the sanctuary. At the close of the Mass the Cardinal gave the last Absolution, after which the coffin was removed to Brompton Cemetery, where the interment took place.

GENEROUS CATHOLIC BENEFACTOR.

Under the will of the late Mr. Charles Allanson, of Harrogate, who died on April 30 last, a very considerable sum of money has been left to Catholic charitable objects. He has left the sum of £2000 to the Catholic clergy of Leeds, for the time being, to be utilised in the education of a youth manifesting a vocation for the priesthood: £500 for the redemption of any debt owing in connection with the Church of St. Robert, Harrogate: £250 to the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute, Boston Spa: £200 each to the Little Sisters of the Poor in Leeds, the Harrogate Infirmary, and the Royal Bath Hospital, and Rawson Convalescent Home, Harrogate: £100 each to five, and £50 each to three other charities, which are situate in Yorkshire. After the death of his wife several other charities will benefit considerably, and the ultimate residue of the estate is left to the Bishop of Leeds for the general purposes of the Diocesan Ecclesiastical Education Fund for the education of priests.

FRANCE

THE WAR AND RELIGION.

Our correspondent's statements as to the extent of the religious revival in France since the commencement of hostilities (says the *Catholic Times*) are strongly confirmed by those of a special correspondent of the *Church Times*, who visited that country during Ascensiontide. In the capital and in small villages he visited church after church, and everywhere he found crowded congregations at the services. 'Every church I went into in Paris,' he says, 'I found thronged with worshippers.' One incident he relates which has a peculiarly eloquent significance. On the eve of Ascension Day he was in a library, and told the attendant that he was coming next day to make a reference. 'Do you not know,' was the man's remark, 'that to-morrow is the great festival of the Ascension? You must come on Friday.' And the comment of the correspondent is: 'I do not think that would have happened in a public institution a year or two ago.' The spirit of the revival has penetrated official circles, and much of the old indifference and antagonism has been replaced by genuine fervor. The clergy have the consolation of seeing that the people have resumed the practices of religion and that the zeal they have shown is producing good fruit. The self-sacrifice of the priests in the trenches and beside the sick and dying, together with the perils of the conflict, has wrought an astonishing change for the better in France.

ITALY

THE CATHOLIC POSITION.

The Catholic position has been defined in a resolution passed by the Azione Cattolica. This association recognises that the universal character of the Church imposes neutrality on the Holy See, but it affirms at the same time that it is the duty of the Catholics of Italy to fight for their country with courage and en-

thusiasm, and declares that they will do so until a victory is gained which will ensure enduring peace. The Holy Father, whilst strictly neutral, has ordered that all possible measures be taken in the spiritual interests of the troops and for the care of the sick and wounded. To this end arrangements have been made on an extensive scale.

THE KING AND PREMIER.

We are happy here (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*) in having Salandra as Premier, for, no matter what his politics may be, he is a practising Catholic, and anti-clericals get no quarter at his hands. Trials bring serious reflection, and where God is not obeyed from love and understanding He is served from fear. The riots and murmurs of 'revolution' the past week have had their effect, and, perhaps, also a certain quiet correspondence between the Vatican and Quirinal by bringing minds and persons into contact has also done its work. The King joins his children in the recitation of the Rosary every evening during the month of May, and we have also been told that he frequently assists at Mass during the week, therefore, as usual, we can be thankful for the silver lining to every cloud.

ROME

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE.

The Austrian Ambassadors to the Quirinal and the Vatican, with the staffs of the Embassies, left Rome on May 21 by special train. They were seen off at the station by the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican. The large crowd which was present maintained a perfectly correct attitude, and there was no disturbance of any kind. German and Austro-Hungarian diplomatic interests have been entrusted to the Spanish Ambassador.

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHERS' LEAGUE.

Owing to the practical words of the Holy Father and the widely representative character of the audience, the reception given by Benedict XV. on May 16 to the Associations of the Catholic Wives and Mothers of Rome attracted special attention (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*). No fewer than three thousand female heads of families attended. Seated on the throne, surrounded by the dignitaries, ecclesiastical and lay, of his Court, and by a number of the Noble Guards, the Holy Father listened to the address read to him by Very Rev. Father Rodriguez, General of the Augustinian Order and Director of the Association of Catholic Wives and Mothers of Rome. Among others present were the members of the Council of the Association, consisting of the Duchess of Bomarzo, president; Princess Lancellotti, vice-president; Princess Odescalchi, Princess Aldobrandini, Princess Barberini, the Marchioness Della Chiesa, etc. In the course of his remarks, speaking of the lack of correspondence of many men and boys to the zeal shown by their clergy for their spiritual welfare, his Holiness said: 'Only the Christian wife and mother can make up for this regrettable obstacle to the sacerdotal ministry. The tenderness of the wife and the solicitude of the mother can be a more efficacious apostolate than that which the priest can exercise, it may be, because the wife and the mother are able to seize the favorable opportunity, or because, in spite of repulses met at first, they can make fresh attempts, or, above all, because to the wife and the mother the door of the heart is never closed. To this persuasion must be attributed the first Sodality of Christian Mothers founded at Paris sixty-five years ago. A similar sentiment inspired the erection of that of Rome in 1863, and nothing else maintains it to-day in its flourishing condition.'

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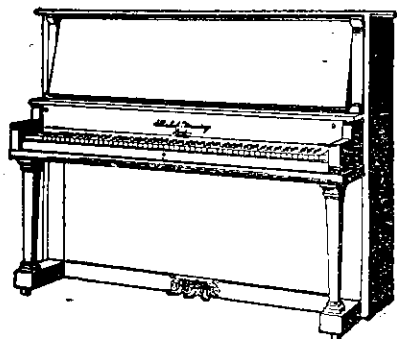
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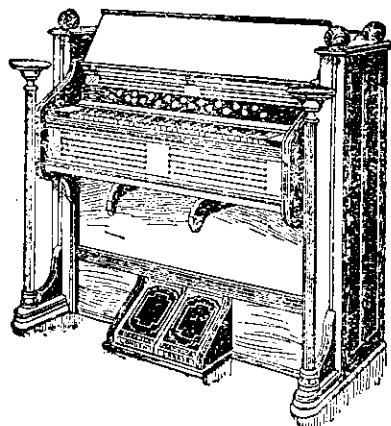
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Domestic

(By MAUREEN.)

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES.

Haricot beans, which always require soaking for at least 12 hours in cold water before cooking, are very nutritious, and can be served in many ways, either with fried onions or tomatoes, or baked with some sliced onions and just a slice or two of pickled pork, or as salad dressed with oil and vinegar. Lentils, again, are a good substitute for meat, so far as their nourishing qualities are concerned. They may be made into soups, stewed or curried, or make a very nice dish if boiled, mashed, and placed in a layer at the bottom of a pie dish. A few mutton cutlets or any underdone cold meat is placed on the lentils, moistened with gravy and covered with the remainder of the lentils, with a few small pieces of butter on the top, and baked in a hot oven for about an hour and a-half. Pepper and salt must, of course, not be forgotten. For frying fish or cutlets an excellent substitute for egg and bread-crumbs is a thick batter made of flour, salt, and water, into which the pieces of fish or meat are dipped, and fried, or they may be rolled in bread-crumbs before frying if preferred, the batter causing the crumbs to adhere quite as well as the egg does.

Many excellent and inexpensive soups may be made from material often wasted. Bones, skin, and remnants of fish should never be thrown away, but make excellent stock for fish soup. The outer leaves of celery, a pound or so of carrots, or a few turnips or onions may be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water till quite tender, then passed through a sieve, and returned to the water in which they were boiled. Mixed with about half an ounce of cornflour or arrowroot to each pint of liquid, and flavored with salt and pepper, they will, with the addition of a little cream or new

milk, make a very appetising and nourishing soup which may be served for luncheon, dinner, or to those returning home at night from evening engagements. The juice from a tin of tomatoes, of which the more solid portions have been used in other ways, with this addition of milk and cornflour thickening, makes an excellent 'tomato bisque.'

Potatoes (about 1lb to each pint of water or white stock flavored with onion and any other white vegetables to hand) should, when tender, be passed through a sieve and returned to the saucepan with the addition of sufficient milk or cream to whiten it. Some croutons of fried bread and some freshly-chopped parsley should be placed in the bottom of the tureen when serving the soup, and make a very nice-looking as well as palatable soup.

For all these, meat stock may, of course, be used if handy, but where economy is our first consideration, is really not needed. The stock pot must, however, be constantly kept and receive every particle of suitable material from which any nutriment may be extracted, and which is too small to use up in any other way.

Another saving may be effected by thickening the juice of any kind of tinned fruit used, or stewed prunes or rhubarb, with gelatine or cornflour, or boiled rice, and placing them in a mould to set.

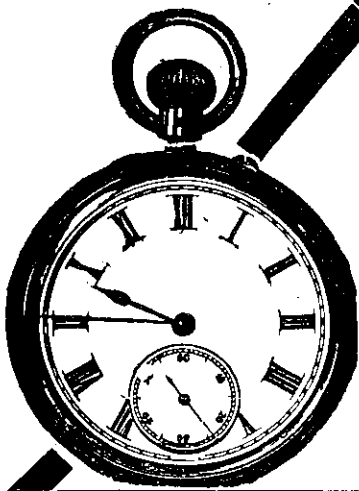
Sardine Sandwiches.

Remove skin and bones from sardines and mash to a paste. Add to equal quantity of yolks of hard-boiled eggs rubbed through a sieve. Season with salt, cayenne and a few drops of lemon juice: moisten with olive oil or melted butter. Spread the mixture between thin slices of buttered bread.

Household Hint.

When hanging curtains on a brass or wooden rod, first cover the end of the rod with a finger of an old kid glove. This prevents tearing the curtain and

Maureen



A Trustworthy Watch for Men

This is our Twenty Shilling Lever Watch in a strong Gunmetal Case. Undoubtedly the finest timekeeper on the market at the price.

It is built so strongly that it will withstand rough usage, and is not affected by temperature or electricity. It will run on a hot stove, on the ice, or on a dynamo equally as well as in the pocket. Posted with a month's free trial on receipt of remittance.

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GENERAL.

Plenty of superphosphate supplied to the cultivated crops enables them to suppress the weeds.

Dirt and grease are quickly removed from the varnished bodywork of buggies and motor cars if borax is dissolved in the water.

Good animals, kept clean, comfortable, and free from excitement, will yield the best possible results in milk. On the other hand, where cows are in ill-health, or unduly excited, the milk is immediately affected. Especially is this noticeable in the case of cows taken long distances to shows, and in such cases the fat percentage may fall as low as 2 per cent., or even less, whereas at home it would be normal in quality.

It is a well-known fact that certain combinations of feed give better results than others (remarks *Hoard's Dairymen*). It is not well to feed a cow entirely upon dry feed or upon concentrates. Although concentrates may be far more valuable than a roughage, yet to have a cow do her best work, two-thirds of the ration should be supplied in roughage. Succulent feed is not as valuable, pound for pound, as dry feed, but the influence it has upon the animals is such that some value may be attached to its succulence. In other words, it is plain that the physical condition of a feed, regardless of the nutrients it contains, has value.

As showing what can be taken out of land by intense cultivation, the experience during the past year of Mr. Samuel Sparks, of Cashmere, is worth giving (says the *Nelson Mail*). His land is, without question, of a high class, having cost £60 an acre; but in this respect it is not markedly distinguished from the whole area in the same neighborhood. Mr. Sparks is an old settler, and, consequently, knows the capacity of the land, and works it to the best advantage. This year, from a single acre, he secured 100 tons of mangels, and these he sold for 27s per ton—certainly an excellent return, since, as Mr. Sparks states, the cost of production, including interest on the capital invested in the land, would not amount to more than £10. From an area of 52 acres Mr. Sparks sold 100 tons of hay at £4 10s and from two acres of potatoes he sold 30 tons of eating tubers at £4 5s 6d per ton.

There were average entries in all departments at Burnside last week, and prices on the whole were firmer than those ruling at the previous sale. Fat Cattle.—162 yarded. A small yarding of fairly good quality. Competition was keen and prices showed an advance of from 10s to 15s per head on previous week's rates. Quotations: Best bullocks, £14 10s to £16; extra, to £18; medium to good, £12 to £13 10s; others, £10 10s to £11 10s; best cows and heifers, £10 10s to £12 10s; extra, to £16 12s 6d; medium to good, £8 10s to £9 10s; others, £7 to £8. Fat Sheep.—2332 penned. With the exception of a few pens of really prime ewes and wethers the yarding was made up of medium quality. There was a good demand for all classes of sheep: unfinished wethers were eagerly picked up by the graziers. Prices as compared with previous week showed an advance of from 1s to 1s 9d per head. Quotations: Best wethers, 28s 6d to 30s; extra, to 32s 9d; good, 25s to 27s; others, 22s to 24s; best ewes, 25s to 27s; extra, to 34s; good, 20s to 22s; others, 15s to 19s. Fat Lambs.—1800 penned. There was good competition between graziers and exporters, and prices were firm at previous week's rates. Quotations: Best lambs, 19s 6d to 21s; extra prime, to 28s 6d; medium to good, 17s to 18s; others, 14s to 16s. There was a fair offering of pigs, and prices were about on a par with those ruling lately.

At Addington last week there were moderate yardings of stock and a good attendance. Fat Cattle showed an improvement, and fat lambs were firmer. Store sheep sold at about previous week's prices, and fat pigs sold better, while fat sheep were irregular.

Fat Lambs.—Extra prime, to 26s 3d; prime, 19s to 23s; medium, 16s to 18s 6d; light and unfinished, 13s to 15s 6d. Fat Sheep.—Extra prime wethers, to 35s; prime, to 28s; others, 18s to 22s; merino wethers, 15s 9d to 19s; extra prime ewes, to 29s 1d; prime ewes, 20s to 27s 6d; medium ewes, 16s 6d to 19s 6d; inferior ewes, 11s 9d to 16s; merino ewes, 12s 4d. Fat Cattle.—Extra steers, to £17 17s 6d; ordinary steers, £7 to £11 15s; extra heifers, to £14 15s; ordinary heifers, £5 17s 6d to £9 5s; extra cows, £12 2s 6d; ordinary cows, £5 2s 6d to £9 10s (price of beef per 100lb, 26s to 39s 6d; extra, to 42s). Pigs.—Choppers, 50s to 90s; extra heavy baconers, to 82s 6d; heavy baconers, 60s to 72s; light baconers, 50s to 58s 6d (price per lb, 6d); heavy porkers, 37s to 45s; light porkers, 35s to 36s (price per lb, fully 6d); medium stores, 22s to 28s; small stores, 15s 6d to 21s; weaners, 3s to 12s.

SEAWEED AS A MANURE.

The Irish Department of Agriculture has issued a leaflet dealing with the use of seaweed as a manure. Fresh seaweed contains about the same quantity of nitrogen as well-rotted farmyard manure, considerably more potash, but less phosphates. It can be profitably used for every crop to which farmyard manure is applied, and is especially suitable for growing potatoes, though with the use of large quantities of seaweed it has been noticed that the tubers, if dug up in the green stage, are inclined to be more waxy. If superphosphate is used with the seaweed no such tendency is noticed. The best plan is to plough in the seaweed before seed-time, and apply superphosphate at the time of sowing.

SCALDED SHOULDERS.

Some horses have tender skins, and, when this is known, scalding should be guarded against by applying astringent lotions, such as salt-water, permanganate of potash, or a mixture of powdered alum, 1oz; sulphuric acid, 1 drachm; water 1½ pints (says the *Christchurch Sun*). Lining the collar with oil-cloth has proved a preventive. In most cases, scalds are caused by carelessness. Every farmer will see that the collars fit, but not many clean and scrape them regularly. The shoulders, too, should be sponged with cold water every day after work. At periodical stops the collars should be lifted forward to cool the shoulders; at meal times the collars should be removed; and when putting on the harness the mane should not be allowed to work between collar and shoulder. The hames should be evenly and tightly buckled on; traces of equal length, and tugs properly placed, high or low, to suit the horse and the line of draught. The line of draught is usually too low, which throws the pressure on to the point of the shoulder. Some owners clip the shoulders, as long hair, when wet with perspiration, will mat together, and create an uneven surface. When a scald has developed, careful attention will soon heal it, especially if the horse can be rested. If work is continued, a cloth pad about 5in square and lin thick should be tied on the collar above or below the sore. Washing with boracic acid, dusting with boracic powder, bathing with a lotion of 1oz sulphate of zinc, 1oz acetate of lead, and 1 pint water; applying oxide of zinc ointment are all good remedies. This and other troubles should drive home to owners the necessity for possessing a medicine chest. Every veterinary firm advertise them, and the remedies are safe and efficacious. With means ready to hand a scald can be arrested at once.

Britannia gave a cheer or two
When Wellington won Waterloo.
If Bonaparte had won the fight
Britannia might have bid 'good night.'
When winter coughs and colds are rife,
And each is battling for his life,
Wise Britons make the victory sure
With bottles of Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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 LIMITED.

The Family Circle

THE SEVEN DOLLS.

Seven dollies went to school
On a lawn beach, nice and cool;
Seven dresses, fresh and clean,
Seven heads of golden sheen.

'We must be polite,' said they,
'Never cry, always obey;
Sit up straight, as we are told,
While our little books we hold.'

Mistress Betty, kind and grave,
Made the little dolls behave;
Taught them how to read and write,
And never with each other fight.

From her seat upon the grass
She taught each chubby little lass
How to keep her dress so neat
And her face so clean and sweet.

Also how to lead a life
Free from discord and all strife,
And to others ever do
As you wish they'd do to you.

Seven dollies grew up well,
Each one learned to read and spell;
Wise and cultured now are they,
And kind and gentle in their play.

A REAL HERO.

Slow at his books Tom Gordon certainly was, yet he had a good mind. It took him a long time to learn a lesson; but, when he had once learned it, he never had to look at it again. In athletic sports, too, he was not brilliant; but he could be relied upon. He was like a stone wall at the batting crease, though not very brilliant in the field. In football he was not aggressive enough to suit his school-fellows; but he was fearless, and he could carry an indefinite number of opponents on his back. In the tug-of-war he was unconquerable.

One evening after supper Tom took the electric car and went into town on an errand for his father. His business accomplished, he set out to walk home; for although a few flakes of snow had fallen, the night was fine, and he wanted to get some good fresh air into his lungs before sitting down to spend an evening with Cicero.

He had reached a deserted part of the street, and was walking up a long hill not far from home, when he saw coming toward him a heavy two-wheeled coal-cart drawn by one horse. The wheels were on the cartracks, the driver's head had fallen over on his shoulder, and he was fast asleep. Meanwhile the brave old horse plodded on, with the contentment of a veteran in the coal business who had left his load of coal, whose driver is asleep, and who is going down hill on his way home.

From out of sight far along the street came the singing of wires, which means that an electric car is approaching. A moment later the car, coming on like mad, hove in sight some distance behind the coal-cart. As it reached the summit of the hill, and began the descent, its speed did not abate.

Nearer and nearer it came, but the motorman did not seem to have any fear of running into the coal-cart. He even turned round and said something to the conductor, who was standing behind him. Then he turned back again, but he turned too late. He was nearer than he thought. He jammed on the brake, and reversed the power just as the old horse turned aside to draw the cart out of danger; but the tracks were covered with a little layer of snow, and the car-wheels slid over them like the runners of a sleigh.

The whole weight of the car struck the corner of the coal-cart, and flung it from the tracks. The wagon fairly surged up in the air, and came down on its side,

with the man underneath it and the horse still in the shafts. Neither man nor horse stirred after they fell.

The conductor and driver were both unhurt. 'This is a bad business, Phil; an' we'd better get out!' the driver said.

The conductor nodded, and pulled the bell twice, and the car swept away. The only passengers were three ladies, who probably did not know what had happened.

Tom was not a hundred feet away when the thing happened. His horror at the sight itself was not greater than his astonishment and anger when the car moved on. For the first time in his life he would have liked to have some one by the throat.

He rushed up to the cart excitedly. It had been thrown to the right of the track. The driver's leg was underneath one of the great wheels; and he had evidently fainted, for he did not move or speak. Tom seized him by the shoulder and shook him roughly. The man roused up a little.

'Pull your leg out when I lift,' Tom shouted; and then he stooped down, and got hold of the edge of the wheel.

He straightened his back, bent his knees, and gripped the wheel tight. Then with a great effort, he flung back his head and straightened his knees. Up came the cart, wheel, frame, and all.

'Pull your leg out!' Tom shouted again. The man started, tried to sit up, pulled his leg a little way out, gave up, and rolled over on his face, with his head directly under the wheel.

It was too much. Tom thought he would rather have died than see such a thing happen. He could not hold up such a load for more than a few moments, and it would kill the man when it fell. No one was in sight. He could not move, not a muscle, or he would have to let go. Oh, if he had only let the fellow lie there, and brought help!

'Get out of there! Rouse up!' he cried; and then, as the man did not move, 'Help! help!' he yelled. 'There's a man dying! Help!'

There was only one house near enough to send him aid in time, and he directed his cries at that. There were lights in the windows, but no one seemed to stir to help him. At last the strain became so great that he could shout no longer. He clenched his teeth, and resigned himself to despair.

A door slammed. He looked up at the house, and saw a girl running down the steps. Could he hold out till she got to him. 'I'll make a good bluff at it anyway,' thought Tom, grimly; and he held on. He had not strength enough even to hurry up his rescuer.

The girl, who was well built, strong, and ruddy, reached his side quickly.

'What are you wanting, sir?' she said.

Tom was gasping. Great drops of sweat ran down his face. His feet staggered about from place to place. His legs were strained past bearing, his hands perfectly numb. He felt that he was all but done for.

'Pull out the man!' he muttered, and then shut his lips tight, as the wheel almost slipped from his grasp.

The girl looked down, and without a moment's hesitation crawled under the wheel to pull him out.

'Don't go under!' Tom gasped, in agony, 'I may drop it.'

'Faith, then, you won't,' came her voice, without a tremor. 'You'll hold on a bit longer. You won't let it hurt me.'

That was enough for Tom. He bent his knees a trifle, renewed his grip on the wheel, leaned his head forward a little; and then a 'Ready! Heave!' burst out on the night air that made the street ring. Back flew his head again, his great knees straightened themselves, and once more wheel, frame, and waggon shot up in the air. A moment later the girl had pulled the coal man out of danger.

Then Tom shifted his feet a little back, and with an involuntary gasp let go. Down came the heavy cart with a crash, but only on the uninjured earth.

Tom thanked the girl as best he could, and then, utterly at the end of his strength, sank right down where he was in the mud and dirt. It seemed as if he could never move again.

'Sure, 'twas an illigant pull entirely!' said the Irish girl, admiringly. 'What shall I be doin' now?'

'Run for the doctor,' Tom said, rousing himself; 'or—no. I don't think it will be necessary.'

A car was coming, this one out from town. It was crowded. With a great effort Tom stood on his feet and ran to the track. 'Stop, stop!' he cried. 'Some one's hurt!'

The motorman stopped the car. Tom climbed on board, and slammed open the front door. 'Is there a doctor here?' he inquired. A middle-aged man rose from his seat, and came toward the front of the car. Tom led the way to the coal-cart. 'The team fell on him, and hurt his leg,' he said.

The doctor stooped down, and began to make an examination. A crowd from the car gathered about the spot.

The girl's father was one of the number, and he eagerly questioned his daughter about what had happened. She told him what she knew, and all who heard her turned eagerly to get a sight of the young fellow who had borne so much to save the injured man's life.

But Tom was no longer to be seen. He liked to do his duty, but he hated to talk about it. He was on his way home, and hard enough it was for him to get there.

Some of the more curious of the crowd tried their hand at lifting the cart. Two young men, working together, raised it half a foot and dropped it.

The next morning at breakfast, Mr. Gordon read from the newspaper a very ornamental but substantially correct account of the strength and bravery of an unknown young man who had preserved Michael Daly, of Woodhouse's Coal Company, from instant death. Mr. Gordon read well, and his wife and daughters could hardly breathe till he had finished.

'O-o-oh!' cried Gertrude, when the end came. 'What a splendid man! And so modest, too, not letting any one know who he was! He was a real hero, wasn't he, Tom?'

'Why, no,' said Tom, unconcernedly. 'I can't say I see anything especially heroic about it.'

'Well!' Gertrude exclaimed, turning to her mother. 'Tom is the most unromantic boy! I don't believe he knows what a hero is!'

SOME SCHOOL 'HOWLERS.'

The *Bombay Examiner* gives the following samples of 'howlers' perpetrated by the pupils of St. Mary's High School, Bombay:—

The Tropic of Cancer is a painful and incurable disease.

When Chaucer describes the Prioress as amiable of port, he means that she was fond of wine.

The mineral wealth of a country is gingerbeer and lemonade.

In the British Empire the sun always sets.

The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with more than one wife is more willing to face death than if he had only one.

The Mediterranean and the Red Sea are joined by the Sewage Canal.

James I. claimed the throne of England through his grandmother as he had no father.

An appendix is a portion of a book which nobody has yet discovered to be of any use.

An elephant is a square animal with a tail in front and behind.

The Minister of War is the clergyman who preaches to the soldiers in the barracks.

The circulation of the blood was invented by Martin Harvey.

A synonym is a word you can use when you don't know how to spell the one you first thought of.

Before a man can become a monk he has to have his tonsils cut.

SCANTY FARE.

Several ladies sat in their club discussing the merits of their husbands.

'Mr. Mingleton,' said one of them, referring to her life partner, 'has no bad habits.'

'Does he never smoke?' someone asked.

'Yes. He likes a cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But I suppose, on an average, he doesn't smoke more than once a month!'

Then her friends laughed.

A BAD HABIT.

The lawyer asked the witness if the incident previously alluded to wasn't a miracle, and the witness said he didn't know what a miracle was.

'Oh, come,' said the attorney. 'Supposing you were looking out of a window in the twentieth storey of a building and should fall out and should not be injured. What would you call that?'

'An accident,' was the stolid reply.

'Yes, yes; but what else would you call it? Well, suppose you were doing the same thing the next day; suppose you looked out of the twentieth storey window and fell out, and again should find yourself not injured, what would you call that?'

'A coincidence,' said the witness.

'Oh, come now,' the lawyer began again. 'I want you to understand what a miracle is, and I'm sure you do. Now, just suppose that on the third day you were looking and fell out, and struck your head on the pavement twenty storeys below and were not in the least injured. Come, now, what would you call it?'

'Three times!' said the witness, rousing a little from his apathy. 'Well, I'd call that a habit.'

SHE COULD NOT SEE HIM.

The employer of a Polish girl who has learned quickly to speak English tells of her attempted mastery of the telephone. After its use was explained to her she was eager to answer every call. A ring came and she jumped to the telephone.

'Hello!' came from the receiver.

'Hello!' answered the girl, flushed with pride at being able to give the proper answer.

'Who is this?' continued the voice.

'I don't know,' exclaimed the maid. 'I can't see you.'

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

There had been a violent collision between a milk waggon and a taxicab in one of the main streets of the town, and an unfortunate passer-by sustained a broken collarbone as a result. Of course, a crowd soon collected and one sympathetic woman among the onlookers gazed long and pitifully at the victim.

'Poor chap!' she said at last. 'Are you married?'

A wave of emotion passed over the injured one's face and then his features went suddenly pallid.

'No!' he gasped at length. 'This is the worst thing that has ever happened to me.'

ALL NET INCOME.

A New York lawyer tells of a case tried in a fishing town of Massachusetts, during which the chief witness under cross-examination refused to state the amount of his gross income.

'You must answer the question,' said the judge.

'But, your honor,' said the man. 'I have no gross income: I am a fisherman, and it's all net.'

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