

also "while endeavoring to escape," was "squared" by the Government.

General Crozier testifies that after the slaughter at Croke Park one of his best officers came to him and said: "It was the most disgraceful show I have ever seen. 'Black-and-Tans' fired into the crowd without any provocation whatever."

General Crozier tells how a company of auxiliaries, whose colonel was dismissed from the service, mutined in Cork and were sent to Dublin to be disciplined. They threatened that unless their colonel was reinstated they would "tell who burned Cork, naming the officers implicated and those that pumped gasoline on the City Hall and fired incendiary rockets on to the roof." The colonel was reinstated through fear of the revelations. The General tells also of instances of common theft and plunder. He resigned because the men who did such things were protected by the British Government. That is what our Colonial day-liars stand for.

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS: IN MEMORIAM

(Concluded from page 13.)

behold it grown into one of the great powers of the earth. Younger men may tremble for the future of this country, but I can have nothing but hope when I think what we have already passed through. . . My countrymen and my fellow Catholics will forgive me if I seem to yearn over this Church and this people, but I do so because I believe both the American Church and the American people to be precious in the sight of God and designed, each one in its proper sphere, for a glorious future."

The late World War was in progress when he wrote these prophetic words, and through those two darksome years when the flower of American youth fought for the cause of humanity in Picardy and in Flanders, his great soul never felt a moment's hesitancy over the outcome. Throughout this world-struggle he was never cast down. He showed ever the fullest confidence in God, in God's providence over the world, and in particular over the future of our country. He died blessed among men, followed to his eternal resting place by the prayers of the thousands of children he had confirmed, the legions of workers he had stimulated with desires higher and nobler than the things of this world, the thousands of priests he had ordained, the many bishops he had consecrated, and especially by the poor of his city. These last he loved until the end, his final visit being to their Home.

In paradisum deducant te Angeli, sang the seminarians of his beloved Saint Mary's, as he was laid away in the crypt of Baltimore Cathedral, beside the mortal remains of his predecessors, whose virtues and works he had never failed to praise, and whose historic influence on our American Catholic life he had continued and notably strengthened. *Eternal rest grant to him, O Lord; and let perpetual light shine upon him!*

BOOK NOTICES

The Ecclesiastical Review (Linehan, Melbourne).

The April number of this important Catholic review contains interesting articles of great practical value to the clergy. Fra Arminio's paper on "The Priestly Dignity of St. Joseph," Father Henry Wood's article on Spiritism and Thomism deserve study.

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EX-SISTER LIGUORI

**ACTION AT LAW AGAINST DR. DWYER.
THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.
VERDICT FOR THE BISHOP.**

The law suit which Bridget Mary Partridge, formerly Sister M. Liguori, brought against Right Rev. Dr. J. W. Dwyer, Bishop of Wagga Wagga—heard before Mr. Justice Ferguson and a jury of four—has created much public interest.

GROUND'S OF PLAINTIFF'S ACTION.

The grounds of plaintiff's action as detailed in the pleas of her attorney are:—

That the defendant appeared before a Justice of the Peace and falsely and maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause informed the justice on oath that the plaintiff was a person deemed to be insane and was without sufficient means of support.

That the defendant falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable cause, caused the Justice of the Peace to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the plaintiff, and bring her before a stipendiary magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

That the defendant by virtue of the warrant so issued caused the plaintiff's arrest and imprisonment for a long time, and caused the stipendiary magistrate to remand her for medical observation, and he again brought before him in custody, when, no evidence being offered, the magistrate discharged the plaintiff.

That the plaintiff had been injured in her reputation, suffered great pain of body and of mind, was prevented from attending to her affairs, and incurred expense in releasing herself from imprisonment, and defending herself from the charges made against her and for medical and legal charges.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP: A REMARKABLE LINE OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In summing up, his Honor gave the facts in the case. To arrest and charge a person with lunacy, if done without reasonable cause, was a great indignity, and called for damages. But if the defendant acted without malice and with reasonable cause, the defendant had no redress. Religion had nothing to do with the matter. The questions about the Bishop's speech at Wagga should not influence the jury, unless they reflected on his credit as a witness.

Unfortunately, his Honor went on, it was impossible to hide the fact that there had been sectarian feeling involved in the conduct of the case, and they had the remarkable spectacle of the plaintiff, a member of the Roman Catholic faith, being asked questions which were designed to suggest that people of her faith could not be believed on their oath. There were other questions asked, possibly intended to bring into question the propriety of the convent system. At any rate, that particular convent, Mount Erin, was undoubtedly put upon its defence to some extent.

As far as possible, he had kept the hearing within bounds. He had to remark several times that the Court was not making inquiry into the way in which the convent was conducted. But there was one chapter in its history which had been fully investigated. There was one matter, the manner in which the plaintiff had been treated during the years she had been in that convent. A good deal of the interest, perhaps morbid interest, that had arisen in the case, had arisen from statements or suggestions that the plaintiff, during those years, had been subjected to ill-treatment in the convent, and on that point they had heard evidence in the fullest detail.

Charge of Ill-Treatment.

She had complained of ill-treatment, but her own letters showed that she was not ill-treated.

Then she was asked to go into details of her treatment in the convent. She complained that she was over-worked, and that duties were given to her which properly belonged, she thought, to the lay Sisters. She had given details of that work, and it showed a very complete subdivision of the day; but apparently that was the ordinary routine of the convent. That was the discipline to which she volun-