

Marriage of the Duke of Norfolk

The Duke of Norfolk, the Premier Duke and Earl, in the peerage of the United Kingdom and Earl Marshal of England, was married on February 15 to Miss Gwendolen Constable-Maxwell, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Herries, of Everingham, Yorkshire. In deference to the wishes of both families the wedding was a quiet one, but the simple decorations of the little hamlet gave evidence of the desire of Lord Herries' tenants to honor the occasion all they could, and a glance at the wedding presents revealed a wider interest outside. The value to the Duke of many of the gifts was their representative character. The King sent him a silver gilt inkstand, with an inscription in facsimile of his Majesty's writing, and from the city of Sheffield his Grace received magnificent presents. The Duke is a large property owner there, has filled the mayoral chair twice, and ever since he succeeded to the title has been a generous supporter of various public movements. The Corporation of Sheffield presented the bride with a splendid diamond necklace. The gift of the Outlers' Company consisted of a case of cutlery and silver, and from the Governors of the Royal Infirmary, of which the Duke is president, he received an illuminated address. His Grace is equally popular around his Sussex home, Arundel Castle, and from the borough of Arundel was sent a silver casket. He was the first Mayor of Westminster, and the Corporation presented him with a congratulatory address. His Grace received 212 presents and 18 addresses, the latter coming from public bodies with which he is associated. The Duke's gifts to the bride consisted of a superb pearl necklace and a high diamond tiara.

Beautiful weather favored the event, which took place in the chapel adjoining the residence of Lord Herries. In issuing tickets to witness the ceremony Lord Herries was generous in his remembrance of his tenants. The house party included the Marchioness of Bute, Lady Margaret Stuart, the Earl and Countess of Loudoun, the Bishop of Middlesbrough, Winifred Lady Howard of Glossop, and Lady Mary Howard, and there was a large number of invited guests. The bride entered the church accompanied by her father, Lord Herries, who gave her away. The bride was accompanied by ten bridesmaids—the Hon. Miss Angela, Constable-Maxwell, sister of the bride; her cousin, Lady Margaret Crichton-Stuart, her little nieces, Miss Mary Maxwell and Miss May Maxwell-Stuart, the bridegroom's niece, Cecil Kerr, daughter of Lord Ralph and Lady Anne Kerr; Miss Magdalen Talbot, daughter of Lord Edmund Talbot, the Duke's brother, Miss Minna Stewart, daughter of Lady Philippa Stewart, Miss Howard, daughter of Mr. and Lady Mabel Howard, of Greystoke Castle, Miss Maxwell Scott, and Miss Howard, daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop.

The officiating clergy were the Bishop of Middlesbrough, the Rev. Father English, chaplain at Everingham, the Rev. Father Ryan, of Pocklington, and the Rev. Father Wurtzberg, cousin of the Duke of Norfolk. The nuptial Mass was celebrated by Father English, the only persons communicating being the bride and bridegroom. At the close of the Mass the Bishop of Middlesbrough delivered an address on the married state. As the bridal procession left the church the organist played the bridal music from 'Lohengrin.' The wedding breakfast was laid in the dining hall. Lord Herries proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, to which the Duke of Norfolk replied. Accompanied by his bride and the house party, his Grace then went to a large marquee, where luncheon had been laid for the tenants. Here Mr. Thomas Sunley read an address from the tenants to the Duchess, offering her their congratulations, thanking her for the interest she had always taken in the work of the Church and in their families, and wishing her every blessing. The Duchess replied by saying she had always felt it a great pleasure to take an interest in their welfare, and no new interests would make any difference in the old ones. Her Grace then walked around the tent and greeted her old friends.

The Pope sent a signed photograph of himself, with his blessing for the bride and bridegroom.

As the tall and stately lady who thus becomes the Earl Marshal's second bride is the Duke's cousin once removed, a special dispensation for the marriage of the two relatives had to be obtained from the Pope. She is only twenty-seven years old—thirty years younger than her husband, who has known her from childhood. Miss Maxwell is not often seen in society, though Lord Herries, her father, is very popular in the East Riding, of which he has been Lord Lieutenant for nearly a quarter of a century. She has one sister, but no brothers. The two girls are so much alike that they are often taken for twins. They were born in the same year—one in January and the other in December.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- April 10, Sunday.—Low Sunday.
- „ 11, Monday.—St. Leo the Great, Pope, Confessor, and Doctor.
- „ 12, Tuesday.—St. Julius I., Pope and Confessor.
- „ 13, Wednesday.—St. Hermengild, King and Martyr.
- „ 14, Thursday.—St. Justin, Martyr.
- „ 15.—Friday, St. Rupert, Bishop and Confessor.
- „ 16, Saturday.—St. Benedict Joseph Labre, Confessor.

Low Sunday.

The first Sunday after Easter is called Low Sunday, because it emphasises the contrast between the great Easter solemnity and the Sunday which ends the octave. The name given to it in the missal is 'Dominica in Albis,' because then the newly-baptised wore their white robes for the last time.

St. Leo the Great.

St. Leo I. was Pope from 440 to 461. On account of his eminent learning, sanctity, and great achievements is called the 'Great.' It was this great Pontiff who, by his confidence in God and noble and courageous conduct, in 452 saved Rome from being pillaged by the Huns under Attila, 'the Scourge of God,' and again, in 455, he saved the city from destruction by the awe which he inspired in the fierce Genseric, King of the Vandals. Rejecting the false Council of Ephesus, Leo, in 451, summoned the General Council of Chalcedon, over which he presided by his legates and in which his dogmatic Epistle was accepted as the expression of true Catholic faith. He strongly maintained Papal supremacy against arrogant and aspiring bishops, and was zealous everywhere for the interests of the faith and Church discipline.

St. Julius I., Pope and Confessor.

Julius I. was Pope from 337 to 352, being the successor of Marcus. During the violent struggle with Arianism, Julius was the strenuous champion of the Nicene faith and the constant defender of St. Athanasius and other orthodox bishops oppressed by the heretics. The bishops, whom the Eusebians had unjustly deposed, were reinstated by Julius, by virtue of the prerogative of the Roman See. With the concurrence of the two emperors, Constantine and Constantius, he, in 313, summoned the great Council of Sardica.

St. Justin, Martyr.

St. Justin was born of Greek parents in Palestine. After having devoted himself to an exhaustive study of pagan philosophy, he embraced Christianity, when he was in his thirtieth year. His fame for learning rests principally on two Apologies, or defences of the Christian religion addressed, the one to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, the other to Marcus Aurelius. His vigorous and successful championship of Catholicity earned for him the martyr's crown, A.D. 167.

St. Benedict Joseph Labre, Confessor.

Benedict Joseph Labre was a native of Amettes, in the diocese of Boulogne, and was the son of respectable people who brought up their family virtuously and religiously. The early piety of Benedict induced his father to place him at the age of 12 under the care of his uncle, who was then parish priest of Erin. After studying for about four years with great industry and success, Benedict began to realise that he had no vocation to the priesthood, while on the other hand he felt a strong attraction to the solitude and austerities of the cloister. To bury himself in the monastery of La Trappe, where the severe rule of the Cistercian Order is observed, became the object of his secret ambition. Meanwhile his uncle was carried off by a dangerous epidemic which he contracted in ministering to the wants of his sick parishioners. Soon afterwards Benedict, who with great devotion had shared his charitable labors, quitted the village of Erin and returned to his home. Benedict at last received the reluctant permission of his parents to enter the monastery of La Trappe. Upon his arrival there he found that his youth and emaciated appearance presented an insurmountable barrier to his reception. He accordingly retraced his steps to his native village. An application to the Carthusians met with better success, but after six weeks he was dismissed by the Prior as unfitted to the Order, owing to the state of spiritual desolation with which it pleased God at that time to visit him. A similar result followed his admission to the Cistercian monastery, where he remained for six months in a state of bodily weakness and spiritual languor. He calmly expired on Wednesday in Holy Week, April 16, A.D. 1783, at the age of 35.