

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 13, Sunday.—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
- „ 14, Monday.—Exaltation of Holy Cross.
- „ 15, Tuesday.—Octave of Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary.
- „ 16, Wednesday.—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian Bishops and Martyrs. Ember Day.
- „ 17, Thursday.—Stigmata of St. Francis, Confessor.
- „ 18, Friday.—St. Joseph Cupertino, Confessor. Ember Day.
- „ 19, Saturday.—St. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day.

SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Bishops and Martyrs.

These two saints were contemporaries and friends. St. Cornelius was elected to succeed Pope Fabian in 251. During his pontificate the Church had to contend with not only the persecution of Decius, but also with the internal disturbances excited by the heretic Novatian. In 252 St. Cornelius was banished to Civita Vecchia. Brought back to Rome in the same year, he there gained the crown of martyrdom. St. Cyprian was verging on old age when converted from paganism. He was consecrated Bishop of Carthage in 248. During ten years he labored unceasingly to promote the spiritual interests of his flock. He was the author of several treatises on doctrinal and devotional subjects. He was martyred during the persecution of Valerian in 258.

Impression of the Stigmata of St. Francis.

God, not content with enriching His saints interiorly with every grace, has also vouchsafed to bestow on certain of them external signs of their conformity to their crucified Lord, by miraculously imprinting on their bodies the marks of His five Sacred Wounds. One of those who were favored with this extraordinary grace was the seraphic St. Francis of Assisi.

St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor.

St. Joseph, the son of poor parents near Brindisi, in his early years followed the trade of a shoemaker. Having entered as a lay Brother the Order of Conventual Friars, his superiors, through admiration of his humility and penitential spirit, promoted him to the priesthood. God deigned to reward the virtues of His servant by miraculous favors, which were the occasion of numerous conversions. St. Joseph died in 1663, at the age of sixty.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

THE VISITATION.

She is come with tender speed
All to help a woman's need.
She has brought that house within,
Folded up in leaves of green.
Rose of Sharon, that shall bud
To a rose as red as blood.

Maid and mother, turn with speed
To all women in their need.
Turn to all who travail sore,
Light and comfort in the door.
Bring thy Son with thee and rest
While their need is heaviest.

—KATHERINE TYNAN.

The small soul lives itself in; the great soul lives itself out.

Concession in the home is the fine diplomacy of the heart.

Contract a habit—particularly a bad one—and it is your tyrannous master.

'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

(A Weekly Instruction specially written for the N.Z. Tablet by 'GRIMEL'.)

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHURCH, XIII. ST. PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS

The apostle left Athens for another Greek city, Corinth. 'Of all the cities in the Roman Empire, Corinth was the most luxurious and dissipated. It was the centre of commercial intercourse between Europe and Asia, and the chief port for the exchange of commodities between Greece and foreign nations. On the West, the port of Laches received the trading vessels of Europe, while the treasures of the East poured in through the harbor of Cenchrea.' In this busy centre of commerce and home of luxury the unknown preacher of Christianity stayed with the converted Jew, Agula, and his wife, Priscilla, who had been driven from Rome in the persecution of the year 42. While earning his daily bread (he was a tentmaker by trade), St. Paul preached first to the Jews in the synagogue, and then to the Greeks in the house of a convert, named Justus. A fair number received the word of God, and a vision encouraged the apostle to stay for some eighteen months (53-54): 'Do not fear, but speak and hold not thy peace; for I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee, for I have much people in this city.' From Corinth, St. Paul returned to Antioch, touching at Ephesus and Caesarea, and so ended his second missionary journey.

The third missionary journey began shortly after. Crossing Asia Minor from East to West, Paul arrived at Ephesus where he stayed for three years (55-57). There he found his old friends of Corinth, Agula and Priscilla. Though these converts do not appear to have busied themselves in making their religion known, yet before Paul's arrival they had had occasion to confer with a Jew from Alexandria, by the name of Apollos, who preached the Gospel, but knew of no other baptism than that of John the Baptist. He had already made some disciples, and these formed the beginnings of the Church at Ephesus. Its growth was rapid, thanks to the apostle's preaching in the Jewish synagogue and elsewhere. Many other neighboring towns of the province of Asia were then initiated into the mysteries of Christianity. Lastly the apostle decided to return again to Syria, after paying a visit of inspection to the churches he had founded in Macedonia and Achaia (the two provinces of Greece). He spent the winter of 57-58 at Corinth, and in the spring following, passing once more through Macedonia and the coast of Asia, set sail for Palestine. He arrived in Jerusalem for the feast of Pentecost in 58.

St. Paul returned to the cradle of Christianity after long years spent in preaching the Gospel in distant countries, to which no one had as yet carried it. He had sown its good seed in a great part of Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Achaia. The great cities of Ephesus, Thessalonica, and Corinth, as well as many others, had, owing to his unparalleled labors, communities full of faith, zeal, and charity. No one had worked or suffered so much for the common faith. To the mother Church of Jerusalem he brought the respectful greetings of his newly-founded churches, and, as a token of their charity, a large offering of alms for the poor.

What these glorious results cost the zealous missionary we are told in one of his letters: 'They (some false apostles) are ministers of Christ (I speak as one less wise): I am more: in many more labors, in prisons more frequently, in stripes above measure, in deaths often. Of the Jews five times did I receive forty stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once I was stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I was in the depth of the sea; in journeys often, in perils of rivers, in perils of robbers, in perils from my own nation, in perils from the gentiles, in perils in the city,

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in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils from false brethren: in labor and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in many fastings, in cold and nakedness. Besides these things that are without, my daily instance, the solicitude for all the churches' (2 Cor. xi). But this tale of his glorying is a tale not of miracles, nor of eloquence or successes, but of sufferings, and of these he feels he can lawfully boast: 'If I must needs glory, I will glory of the things that concern my infirmity.'

The Storyteller

MOONDYNE

(BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.)

(Continued.)

BOOK FOURTH—THE CONVICT SHIP.

I.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

'Mr. Sheridan is to go before the Committee to-day, is he not?' asked Lord Somers, the Colonial Secretary, as he sat writing in Mr. Wyville's study, with Sheridan reading the *Times* by the window, and Hamerton lounging in an easy-chair.

'What Committee?' asked Hamerton, heedlessly.

'The Committee appointed to hear Sir Joshua Hobb's argument against our Penal Bill,' said the Secretary, as he continued to write.

'Does Sheridan know anything about prisons?' drawled Hamerton.

'He knows something about Australia, and the men we send there,' said the Secretary.

'Well—Hobb doesn't. Hobb is a humbug. What does he want?'

'To control the Australian Penal System from Parliament Street, and, instead of Mr. Wyville's humane bill, to apply his own system to the Penal Colony.'

'What do you think of that, Mr. Sheridan?' asked Hamerton, without raising his head from the cushion.

'That it would be folly before Mr. Wyville's bill was drawn—and criminal afterward.'

'Bravo!' said Hamerton, sitting straight. 'Bravo, Australia! Go before the Committee, by all means; and talk just in that tone. When do they sit?'

'In an hour,' said Lord Somers. 'We are only waiting for Mr. Wyville, and then we go to the House.'

'May I go?' asked Hamerton.

'Certainly,' said the Secretary. 'You may get a chapter for a novel, or a leader for the *Telegraph*.'

Mr. Wyville soon after entered, and the merits of the opposing bills was freely discussed for a quarter of an hour. At length, Lord Somers said it was time to start, and they proceeded on foot toward the Parliament House, Lord Somers and Hamerton leading, and Mr. Wyville and Sheridan following.

On the way, Mr. Wyville led his companion to speak of the sandalwood trade, and seemed to be much interested in its details. At one point he interrupted Sheridan, who was describing the precipitous outer ridge of the Ironstone Hills.

'Your teams have to follow the winding foot of 'his precipice for many miles, have they not?' he asked.

'For thirty-two miles,' answered Sheridan.

'Which, of course, adds much to the expense of shipping the sandalwood?'

'Adds very seriously, indeed, for the best sandalwood lies back within the bend; so that our teams, having turned the farther flank of the hills, must return and proceed nearly thirty miles back toward the shore.'

'Suppose it were possible to throw a chain-slide from the brow of the Blackwood Head, near Bunbury, to a point on the plain—what would that save?'

'Just fifty miles of teaming,' answered Sheridan, looking at Wyville in surprise. 'But such a chain could never be forged.'

'The Americans have made slides for wood nearly as long,' said Mr. Wyville.

'Five ships could not carry enough chain from England for such a slide.'

'Forge it on the spot,' said Mr. Wyville. 'The very hills can be smelted into metal. I have had this in mind for some years, Mr. Sheridan, and I mean to attempt the work when we return. It will employ all the idle men in the colony.'

Sheridan was surprised beyond words to find Mr. Wyville so familiar with the very scenes of his own labor. He hardly knew what to say about Wyville's personal interest in a district which the Sandalwood Company had marked off and claimed as their property, by right of possession, though they had neglected Sheridan's advice to buy or lease the land from the Government.

The conversation ceased as they entered the House of Commons, and proceeded to the committee-room, where sat Sir Joshua Hobb at a table, turning over a pile of documents, and beside him, pen in hand, Mr. Haggett, who took in a reef of lip as Mr. Wyville and Sheridan entered.

Since Haggett's return from Australia, three years before, he had adopted a peculiar manner toward Mr. Wyville. He treated him with respect, perhaps because he feared him: but when he could observe him without himself being seen, he never tired of looking at him, as if he were intently solving a problem, and hoped to read its deepest meaning in some possible expression of Mr. Wyville's face.

On the large table lay a map of the Penal Colony of Western Australia.

The Committee consisted of five average M.P.'s, three country gentlemen, who had not the remotest knowledge of penal systems, nor of any other than systems of drainage; and two lawyers, who asked all the questions, and pretended to understand the whole subject.

The Committee treated Sir Joshua Hobb, K.C.B., as a most distinguished personage, whose every word possessed particular gravity and value. He delivered a set speech against lenience to prisoners, and made a deep impression on the Committee. He was about to sit down, when Mr. Haggett laid a folded paper beside his hand. Sir Joshua glanced at the document, and resumed, in a convincing tone:

'Here, gentlemen,' he said, touching the paper repeatedly with his finger, 'here is an instance of the sentimental method, and its effects on a desperate criminal—and all those who are sent to Australia are desperate. Twenty years ago, a young man was convicted at York Assizes, for poaching. It was during a time of business depression: the capitalists and employers had closed their works, and locked out their hands. Nothing else could be done—men cannot risk their money when markets are falling. During this time the deer in Lord Scarborough's park had been killed by the score, and a close watch was set. This man was caught in the night, carrying a deer on his shoulders from the park. He made a violent resistance, striking one of the keepers a terrible blow that felled him to the earth, senseless. The poacher was overpowered, however, and sent to prison until the Assizes. At his trial he pleaded defiantly that he had a right to the deer—that thousands were starving to death—men, women, and children—in the streets of the town; and that God had given no man the right to herd hundreds of useless deer while human beings were dying of hunger. The ignorant and dangerous people who heard him cheered wildly in the court at this lawless speech. Gentlemen, this poacher was a desperate radical, a Chartist, no doubt, who ought to have been severely treated. But the judge looked leniently on the case, because it was proved that the poacher's own

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REPAIRS BY SKILLED WORKMEN

mother and sisters were starving. The prisoner got off with one month's imprisonment. What was the result of this mildness? At the very next Assizes the same judge tried the same prisoner for a similar crime, and the audacious villain made the same defence. "If it were a light crime six months ago," he said to the mistaken judge, "it is no heavier now, for the cause remains." Well, he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and was transported to Western Australia. After serving some years there, the lenient system again came in, and he was hired out to a settler, a respectable man, though an ex-convict. Three months afterwards, the violent Chartist attempted to murder his employer, and then escaped into the bush. He was captured, but escaped again, and was again re-captured by the very man he had tried to murder. Mark the dreadful ending, gentlemen, to this series of mistaken lenities to a criminal. On their way to the prison, the absconder broke his menaces, seized a pistol from a native policeman, murdered his brave captor, and escaped again to the bush.

'God bless me! what a shocking story!' said one of the Committee.

'Was the fellow captured again?' asked one of the lawyers.

'No,' said Sir Joshua; 'he escaped to the swamps. But there is a rumor among the convicts that he is still alive. Is there not, Mr. Haggett?'

Mr. Haggett bent his head in assent. Then he rubbed his forehead and eyes, as if relieved of a strain. He had been watching the face of Mr. Wyville with painful eagerness as Sir Joshua spoke; but in that impassive visage no line of meaning to Haggett's eyes could be traced.

Sir Joshua sat down, confident that he could depend on the Committee for a report in his favor.

'Is there actual evidence that this convict of whom you spoke murdered his captor?'

Mr. Wyville addressed Sir Joshua Hobb, standing at the end of the long green table. There was nothing in the words, but every one in the room felt a thrill at the deep sound of the resonant voice.

The Committee, who had not looked at Mr. Wyville before, stared at him now in undisguised surprise. He was strangely powerful as he stood there alone, looking calmly at Sir Joshua for an answer.

'Evidence? Certainly, there is evidence. The brave settler who captured the malefactor disappeared; and the bushman from whom the convict seized the pistol saw him point it at the head of his captor. Is not that evidence enough?'

'Not for a court of justice,' quietly answered Mr. Wyville.

'Sir,' said Sir Joshua Hobb, superciliously, 'it may not appeal to sentimental judgments; but it carries conviction to reasonable minds.'

'It should not—for it is not true!' said Mr. Wyville, his tone somewhat deepened with earnestness.

Sir Joshua Hobb started angrily to his feet. He glared at Mr. Wyville.

'Do you know it to be false?' he sternly asked.

'Yes!'

'How do you know?'

'I, myself, saw the death of this man that you say was murdered.'

'You saw his death!' said in one breath Sir Joshua and the Committee.

'Yes. He accepted a bribe from the man he had captured, and released him. I saw this settler afterwards die of thirst on the plains—I came upon him by accident—he died before my eyes, alone—and he was not murdered.'

Sir Joshua Hobb sat down, and twisted nervously on his seat. Mr. Haggett looked frightened, as if he had introduced an unfortunate subject for his master's use. He wrote on a slip of paper, and handed it to Sir Joshua, who read, and then turned to Mr. Wyville.

'What was the name of the man you saw die?' he asked.

'Isaac Bowman,' answered Mr. Wyville.

Both Sir Joshua and Mr. Haggett settled down in their seats, having no more to say or suggest.

'You have lived a long time in Western Australia, Mr. Wyville?' asked one of the lawyers of the Committee, after a surprised pause.

'Many years.'

'You are the owner of property in the Colony?'

'Yes.'

Sir Joshua Hobb pricked up his ears, and turned sharply on his chair, with an insolent stare.

'Where does your property lie?' he asked.

'In the Vasso District,' answered Mr. Wyville.

'Here is a map of Western Australia,' said Sir Joshua Hobb, with an overbearing air; 'will you be kind enough to point out to the Committee the locality of your possessions?'

There was obviously so malevolent a meaning in Sir Joshua Hobb's request, that the whole Committee and the gentlemen present stood up to watch the map, expecting Mr. Wyville to approach. But he did not move.

'My boundaries are easily traced,' he said, from his place at the end of the table: 'the northern and southern limits are the 33rd and 34th parallels of latitude, and the eastern and western boundaries are the 115th and 116th of longitude.'

One of the Committee followed with his finger the amazing outline, after Mr. Wyville had spoken. There was a deep silence for a time, followed by long breaths of surprise.

'All the land within those lines is your—estate?' diffidently asked one of the country gentlemen.

Mr. Wyville gravely bowed.

'Estate!' said one of the lawyers in a low tone, when he had summed up the extent in square miles; 'it is a Principality!'

'From whom did you purchase this land!' asked Sir Joshua, but in an altered tone.

'From the Queen!' said Mr. Wyville, without moving a muscle of his impressive face.

'Directly from her Majesty?'

'I received my deeds through the Colonial Office,' answered Mr. Wyville, with a quiet motion of the hand toward Lord Somers.

The Colonial Secretary, seeing the eyes of all present turned upon him, bowed to the Committee in corroboration.

'The deeds of Mr. Wyville's estate, outlined as he has stated, passed through the Colonial Office, directly from her Majesty the Queen,' said Lord Somers, in a formal manner.

The Committee sat silent for several moments, evidently dazed at the unexpected issue of their investigations. Mr. Wyville was the first to speak.

'I ask to have those prison records corrected, and at once, Sir Joshua Hobb,' he said slowly. 'It must not stand that the convict of whom you spoke was a murderer.'

'By all means. Have the records corrected immediately,' said the Committee, who began to look askance at Sir Joshua Hobb.

Mr. Wyville then addressed the Committee, in favor of the new and humane penal bill. Whether it was his arguments, or the remembrance of his princely estate that worked in his favor, certain it was that when he had concluded the Committee were unanimously in his favor.

'Mr. Wyville,' said the chairman before they adjourned, 'we are of one mind—that the Bill reported by the Government should be adopted by the House; and we shall so report. Good-day, gentlemen.'

Sir Joshua Hobb rapidly withdrew, coldly bowing. He was closely followed by Haggett.

Lord Somers, Hamerton, and Mr. Wyville were speaking together, while Sheridan, who was attentively

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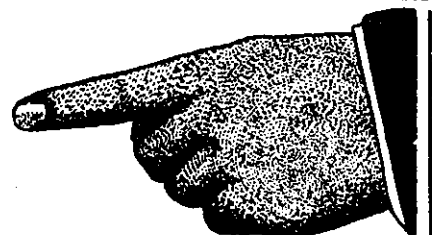
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studying the map, suddenly startled the others by an excited exclamation.

'Hello!' said Hamerton, 'has Sir Joshua dropped a hornet for you, too?'

'Mr. Wyville, this is terrible!' cried Sheridan, strangely moved. 'Those lines of your property cover every acre of our sandalwood land!'

'Ah—ha!' ejaculated Hamerton.

'I thought this land was ours,' continued Sheridan, in great distress of mind. 'How long has it been yours?'

'Ten years,' said Mr. Wyville.

Sheridan sank nerveless into a seat. The strong frame that could brave and bear the severest strains of labor and care, was subdued in one instant by this overwhelming discovery.

He had been cutting sandalwood for nine years on this man's land. Every farthing he had made for his Company and himself belonged in common honesty to another!

Mr. Wyville, who was not surprised, but had evidently expected this moment, walked over to Sheridan, and laid a strong hand on his shoulder, expressing more kindness and affection in the manly force and silence of the act than could possibly have been spoken in words. Sheridan felt the impulse precisely as it was meant.

'The land was yours,' Mr. Wyville said, after a pause; 'for I had made no claim. I knew of your work, and I gave you no warning. According to the law of the Colony, and of higher law, you have acted right.'

Sheridan's face brightened. To him personally his success had brought little to covet; but he was sensitive to the core at the thought of trouble and great loss to the Company, caused under his supervision.

'We return to Australia together, Mr. Sheridan,' said Wyville, holding out his hand; 'and I think, somehow, we shall neither of us leave it again. The vigor of your past life shall be as nothing to that which the future shall evoke. Shall we not work together?'

Swift tears of pleasure rushed to Sheridan's eyes at the earnest and unexpected words; and the look that passed between the two men as they clasped hands was of brief but beautiful intensity.

'Well, Hamerton?' asked Lord Somers, smiling, as if astonished beyond further speech.

'Well? What of it? I suppose you call this strange,' said Hamerton.

'You don't?' asked the Secretary.

'No, I don't,' said Hamerton, rising from his chair. 'I call it utter commonplace—for these Australians—the most prosaic set of events I have yet seen them indulge in. I begin to realise the meaning of the Antipodes: their common ways are our extraordinary ones—and they don't seem to have any uncommon ones.'

(To be continued.)

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(By DUDLEY BAXTER, B.A., Oxon., in *St. Peter's Net*.)

The Royal Palaces of France are now 'national property' and have, in effect, become museums, although Compiègne was used by the Tsar and Tsaritsa a few years ago, and State banquets are still occasionally given for regal guests at Versailles. It is many years since I visited the beautiful old Chateau of Fontainebleau, with its immense forest, where the Court used to hunt every autumn, and of which Queen Marie Antoinette was doubtless very fond. I had not adequate time to see Versailles Palace upon my last visit a year ago, as I went to the two Trianons first, which I had not previously seen.

St. Germain's-en-Laye.

One afternoon I went by train to this former home of England's exiled and dethroned Royal Stuarts, generously placed at their disposal by King Louis XIV. The first castle here was built by Louis VI. and subsequently destroyed by English invaders: both Charles V. and Francois I. rebuilt it, except the beautiful chapel constructed by St. Louis himself. Finally Louis le Grand made extensive alterations to it, but took a dislike to the place because from its terrace could be seen the ominous towers of St. Denis, the royal mausoleum, and eventually *le Roi Soleil* built Versailles instead. Under both Empires the old castle was converted into a barracks until 1867, when it became a museum of Gallo-Roman antiquities, and of late years it has been completely restored throughout.

Here our doubly-convert King James II. died in the odour of sanctity: here his son was duly proclaimed as James III. of England and VIII. of Scotland, while here too, years later, good Queen Mary of Modena passed to her eternal reward. The town of St. Germain's used all this time to contain quite a colony of loyal British or Irish servitors and soldiers, mostly Catholics of course, besides the Royal household and faithful nobility at the chateau itself.

The exterior, surrounded by an empty moat, curiously enough somewhat resembles parts of Windsor Castle, and the gardens, originally laid out by Lenotre in 1676, are most beautiful. I never saw such a display of begonias, and beyond the trees stretches of the celebrated grassy 'Terrasse' several kilometres long, with its wonderful panorama towards Paris.

The interior has been considerably changed, although some of the big fireplaces and other structural features are doubtless the original, while the fine 'newel' brick staircase to its principal apartments is as of old. The latter now contain a splendid collection of antiquities, mostly obtained through excavation. One side of the inner courtyard is occupied by the Gothic Chapel-Royal, now dismantled and disused except as a museum for sarcophagi, etc.; the great 'rose' window at its west end is filled with brickwork, and apparently all the ancient glass in the immense side windows was destroyed at the Revolution, but it must once have been a veritable lantern of glowing hues. The carved bosses of its stone vaulting are said to be portraits of King St. Louis IX. and his family—in fact that of the Royal Saint may be his only authentic likeness.

Here, presumably, took place the First Communion of James III., then Prince of Wales (though omitted from the list erected at Carnarvon Castle), and here his saintly Italian mother must often in later years have prayed for his ultimate accession to St. Edward's throne, but alas! in vain.

In the Renaissance parish Church, which rises opposite the Castle's main entrance, were found about a century ago the 'viscera' of King James II. and his youngest daughter, who died here at a pathetic age, to her widowed mother's great grief. These Stuart 'relics' repose in leaden boxes under the altar of the first chapel to the right in the nave, near the principal

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portal, and it was George IV. who erected the original memorial soon after their discovery.

The present elegant decoration was the gift of Queen Victoria, who cherished a remarkable respect for the old 'legitimate' line, perhaps partly out of reparation, while I have heard that her Majesty declined to rest, even in death, near her Hanoverian uncles—hence the Mausoleum at Frogmore. Over the marble altar, between two columns of similar material, is a greyish-white marble slab engraved with the Royal English arms and a Latin inscription commencing, 'Regio Cineri Pietas Regia,' including the appropriate words, 'Magnus in prosperis, in adversis major, Jacobus II. Anglorum Rex.' The walls are diapered with a befitting pattern of James's crowned cypher and other regal British emblems in gold on a Garter blue background (now somewhat fading) while upon the vaulting above is a painting of England's St. George.

The Two Trianons.

My last visit to Versailles was on the Sunday after the Fete Nationale, and this year for the first time the celebrated fountains 'played' that afternoon instead of upon the fete itself. The weather was magnificent, and thousands of 'the sovereign people' filled the once-exclusive gardens and terraces of *le Grand Monarque*.

These two edifices are situated in the park some distance from the palace, and were in reality summer residences for Royal 'retreats' from life at Court. 'Le Grand Trianon' is quite a palatial edifice, although it has only one storey, and was built by Louis XIV. between the years 1687 and 1691, not long after the chateau itself had been completed: it is in the Italian style with large oval windows and a flat roof, while much marble adorns its interior. Louis himself used often to inhabit its left wing while themorganatic wife of his sedate old age, Mme. la Marquise de Maintenon, was also very fond of it. Louis XV. gave this *petit palais* to his long-suffering Polish Consort, and their Majesties frequently came here in the summer. After the first Revolution Napoleon had it re-furnished, and after the second Louis Philippe re-arranged the apartments for his large family.

A beautiful garden, adorned with sparkling fountains and ablaze with flower-beds, surrounds this larger Trianon, while in its grounds, near the stables, is now located the interesting 'Museum of Carriages.' Here one sees the gorgeous Coronation coach of King Charles X., but its royal emblems were exchanged for imperial ornaments under Napoleon III. Other State vehicles include the coach constructed for the christening of the infant Duc de Bordeaux in 1821 and also used (with the coronation coach) for the Prince Imperial's baptism in 1854, as well as at his parents' marriage at Notre Dame. The 'Topaz' figured at Napoleon's coronation in 1801, and some years later the 'Opal' bore poor Josephine away to Malmaison, near St. Germain's. Their elaborate harness hangs upon the adjacent walls, while several 18th century Court sedan-

chairs and sleighs are included in this collection, so full of pageant memories.

One fair figure still 'reigns' alone at the adjacent Petit Trianon, redolent with the tragic memory of Queen Marie Antoinette, who, indeed, according to a remarkable book by two English ladies, recently 'appeared' to them in its grounds. This was her Majesty's favorite abode, away from Court etiquette or intrigue, and among the flowers she loved so well. It was built by Louis XV. and only finished in 1768: Louis XVI. gave it to Marie Antoinette, who eagerly took possession and had a delightful 'English garden' laid out. Here her Majesty would stay for several weeks at a time, accompanied by a few female friends and a small household—later on by her children too.

This elegant stone edifice is of two storeys, with a Renaissance portico of four columns and a 'balustrade' above all round the roof; in the entrance hall is a beautiful bronze lantern, and the stone staircase has a gilded ironwork railing also very finely wrought. The Royal suite of apartments occupy the entire upper floor, and their principal furniture happily escaped at the Revolution. In the 'salle-a-manger' may be seen the curious table with a geographical chart designed by Louis XVI. for the young Dauphin, and among its pictures are well-known portraits of their ill-fated Majesties, together with representations of her happy childhood days sent to Marie Antoinette by her mother, the Empress Maria Theresa.

The 'petit salon' was the youthful Queen's billiard-room, and among other valuable furniture here is now included her Majesty's sumptuous jewel cabinet of mahogany with chased gilt and painted porcelain enrichments. The adjoining 'grand salon' has a beautiful wainscoting of carved wood, while its chairs bear Marie Antoinette's monogram; here she used to entertain her intimate friends. Her boudoir now contains the Sevres bust by Pajou of this unfortunate Austrian princess when, at the age of eighteen, she became Queen of France in 1774. Beyond is her bedroom with its original furniture, including an embroidered counterpane of Tours work, an inlaid table with their Majesties' initials interlaced, and a chest-of-drawers with bronze mountings. Above the fireplace now hangs a valuable pastel portrait of poor little Louis XVII., and altogether this spot evokes many pathetic memories. It was here, on October 5, 1789, that Queen Marie Antoinette heard that an infuriated mob from Paris had arrived before the Palace of Versailles, whither she courageously hastened, and alas! thence to her dreadful fate.

The sylvan grounds are charming and might be right in the country: haymaking had just begun and a rippling stream glittered in the sunlight. Beyond a small wood is the circular 'Temple of Love,' and further along, by a little lake, is the 'Hamlet' or cluster of thatched cottages where Marie Antoinette led 'the simple life' on sunny summer days. These include a mill, the 'Marlborough tower,' and a dairy

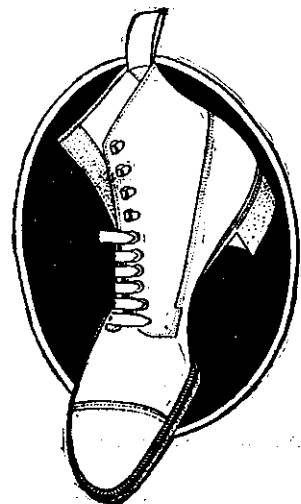
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where her Majesty used to make cream and butter; she and the saintly Princess Elizabeth, with the beautiful Princesse de Lamballe and other faithful friends, used then to wear country dresses and straw hats. In the small theatre, behind an artificial rock and beyond the 'belvedere,' this gay Queen used sometimes to act in comedies together with her brother-in-law, the Comte d'Artois (long afterwards King Charles X.) and a few nobility. One thought how pretty and peaceful it must all have been looking when her Majesty left her Petit Trianon for ever that sad autumn day.

The Palace of Versailles.

Returning through the beautiful park and gardens, up the terraces and past the celebrated Dolphin fountain (surrounded by people waiting for the 'grandes eaux' to commence) I next paid a hurried visit to the Palace itself, which is closed at 5 o'clock. Its majestic facade, over two thousand feet long, rises opposite as one reaches the principal terrace.

Here I again saw the 'petits appartements' (private suite of small rooms) of Queen Marie Antoinette, invaded by the brutal revolutionaries early on October 6, 1789, and from which her Majesty escaped only just in time. Most of the furniture is the original, and the mural decorations are all white or gold; the inner library now contains an exquisite cabinet presented to Marie Antoinette by the fickle city of Paris on the first Dauphin's birth, and the salon a bust of her Majesty as a girl. Here, encircled by mirrors, the Queen used to give private audiences and listened to music performed by Gluck or other talented musicians. There is a dainty bathroom, but all these Royal windows merely face a wall!

The Queen of France's State apartments are adjacent, and a marble staircase leads to them from the courtyard below. In the hall of the Queen's Guards are busts of King Louis XVI. and his Hapsburg Consort—near here one of them was killed by the ferocious pikemen from Paris, who had rushed yelling for 'the Austrian' up these stately steps. In one splendid room ladies were presented to *S. M. la Reine*, and in another she used occasionally to dine with the King 'au grand couvert' (in public), as this strange French custom of allowing spectators was called. In 'the Queen's bed-chamber,' now dismantled, nineteen Bourbon princes or princesses were born during about a century. A celebrated portrait of Marie Antoinette by Mme Vigée Lebrun hangs above the door through which she escaped to the King's room very early on that fateful day which ended in their Majesties' departure from Versailles never to return.

Passing through another apartment, once the concert salon of Queens Marie Leczinska and Marie Antoinette, one reaches the magnificent 'Galerie des Glaces,' or Hall of Mirrors, 244 feet long, which occupies the entire centre of the palace and was built by Louis XIV. Its gorgeous ceiling, painted and gilded, represents in thirty scenes the history of *le Roi Soleil* between the years 1661 and 1678. Upon one side seventeen immense oval windows overlook the grounds, and opposite the entire wall is panelled with huge mirrors to match: gilded copper trophies of arms and groups of fat cherubs further adorn the marble cornices, while in Louis le Grand's pompous days this regal gallery was further adorned with two great carpets, long damask curtains, and magnificent furniture, including crystal chandeliers and even silver objects such as a series of boxes holding orange trees.

Here one stops to think and linger in imagination over the many scenes of splendor it has beheld. I especially pictured to myself the reception here of England's dethroned Catholic Sovereign and his beautiful Italian Consort, or their Most Christian Majesties, King Louis XVI. and Queen Marie Antoinette, passing in State down its centre amid lines of curtsying or bowing nobility in their powdered wigs—then, a little later, imagine her doomed Majesty rushing through here as a fugitive! In Napoleon's days Pope Pius VII. bestowed the Apostolic Benediction from its central balcony (on January 3, 1804), and just when I was stand-

ing by that window suddenly all the fountains began to play on the terraces below gay with flowers; beyond stretches that long vista of leafy avenues ending in the 'grand canal.' Here in 1855 a great fete was held in honor of Queen Victoria, and here, bitter memory to French patriots, the victorious King William I. of Prussia was proclaimed first Emperor of Germany on January 18, 1871.

At the back of this gallery, facing the chief courtyard, is the 'bedchamber of Louis XIV.' in which that mighty monarch died on September 1, 1715, after a record reign of 72 years. Here it was that Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, who had met very early that ominous October morning in what had been the death-chamber of Louis XV., were obliged to appear on the balcony with their children before the rabble from Paris; they had promised to live in future mainly at the deserted Tuileries Palace there, and were that afternoon roughly escorted thence, their antechamber to death's tragic portal.

In the modernised 'Great Guard Room' the Kings of France—'Eldest Sons of the Church'—used to perform the *mandatum* on Maundy Thursday, and every morning they heard Mass in the splendid chapel. In the opposite wing is the former 'Opera House,' inaugurated at the marriage fetes of Louis the Dauphin with the Archduchess Marie Antoinette in 1770, and on October 1, 1789, the scene of that celebrated Royal banquet to the bodyguards which led to the terrible days of October. Here, now, the Republican President of France is elected by the National Assembly. The restored 'Salle du Jeu de Paume,' where the Revolution really began with the Tiers Etat oath on June 20, 1789, is now a museum of revolutionary souvenirs; *en route* thither one passes the Town Library, in which, among other Royal collections, is preserved a portion of Marie Antoinette's library from Trianon. Additional portraits of the hapless Queen may be seen in both the upper and lower picture galleries of the Palace—the latter including Mme. Vigée Lebrun's charming group with her three children.

Unfortunately I did not know that the many fountains were to be stopped soon after the chateau was closed, so I never saw them properly after all! Mostly erected by Louis XIV., when the celebrated Lenotre re-arranged these wonderful gardens, they are unequalled in beauty, and, moreover, upon this Sunday evening the 'Neptune' group were subsequently illuminated.

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LUXEMBOURG

THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE.

MOST CATHOLIC LAND IN EUROPE.

(By Rev. FATHER GONDRINGER, S.M., M.A.)

The first news which we heard after the outbreak of the present war was that Luxembourg had been invaded and its neutrality violated. Many of the readers of the daily press must have wondered where the country was. There is a Belgian province of that name; again on the banks of the Seine, in Paris, stands a famous palace called 'Le Palais du Luxembourg,' in which the French House of Commons meets. But the independent country of that name with its long and glorious history seems to be unknown, or if it is known, it is generally regarded as a province of the German Empire. And yet this little country is neither Belgian, French, nor German, nor a mixture of the three,—but has an entirely distinctive physical, racial, and ethical character of its own, reflects a powerful and glorious past, and, save that it is not licensed to carry firearms or to take sides in war, is as much an independent State as England or France.

It is wedged in between three countries: Belgium elbows it on the west; straddling Prussia jostles it on the east; from the north-west a flange of France comes up and nozzles it. Thus, it is like Alice with the queens pillowed on her shoulders; only these queens are not asleep, as the present war has already shown. Its area is that of a small English county—about 1000 square miles; its population, in round numbers, a quarter of a million. So it is quite the tiniest of minnows among the tritons of Europe.

But if it is one of the smallest of European countries, it is one of the most beautiful. Well may its neighbors be jealous of the dowry which Mother Nature gave to the little Duchy. Neither the Belgian nor the French Ardennes have such a rich and lovely succession of mount and valley, of forest and bush, of plain and gorge and river. Charles Kingsley considered it a pity for the human race that some enterprising company could not buy up the little country, cut it into five-mile lengths, and distribute them over Europe, wherever there is a demand for lovely scenery. Small though the country is, yet it was divided thousands of years ago by the action of the sea waves into two parts as different as—say, Westland and Hawke's Bay: the northern, a miniature Switzerland, full of wild gorges and ravines, proud of its hundred heights, each crowned with the ruins of some ancient castle; the southern, a land of large undulations, wide, cultivated fields, orchards roofed with fragrant snowy roses, vineyards, cornlands, and resin-breathing wealds of fir and oak and beech. The variety in the landscape is infinite. The Moselle Valley, for instance, is like a long wall of pictures by East; yet not far away the Mullerthal presents, as it were, a challenging canvas of an Impressionist. All Creation's industry, indeed, and her most cunning chiselling have gone to give Luxembourg its radiant beauty and the continuous changing surprise which it has. Sea, river, rain, wind—all these, through the ages have carved the Grand Duchy's glories and cut them magnificently.

Its history is the lore of a land which, trodden down by the feet of nations in succession, and recording like an aneroid or a brain-cell the impressions wrought by each shock in turn, has never yet for a moment lost its instinctive individuality—just as a face, lined with age and cares, may look out through them all, not materially changed, the face of childhood. Celtic and Roman remains, altars built at the dawn of history, sepulchres of many races, magnificent mosaics, Roman roads abound everywhere, and are, in a large number of cases, well preserved. Wave after wave of ancient peoples passed over the country, each leaving its riddle on the sands to be read and added to history. Old Gaul threw her frontiers round the territory which is Luxembourg to-day. Germanic people

and Celts mined in and around the country. Caesar describes the Trevirians, dwellers from Moselle to Meuse and Rhine, as half Gaul and half German, that combination of chivalry and bravery stamped deep on Europe to-day. The Roman, too, left his mark, and of these three has come that Luxembourgish race, which has stood so well one of the hardest and most fiery of existences.

It was in the trackless forests of the Luxembourg that the chieftains called the great council of war which proposed to snatch all Belgium out of Caesar's hands—and in one of its rivers—the Sure or the Our—that Indutimar perished,—Caesar's implacable enemy and the undying foe of modern schoolboys! After the Romans came the Franks, and with them Christianity. The real evangelisation of the country was, however, the work of an Englishman, St. Willibrord, who was without question one of the most magnificent men of his time. He founded at Echternach a Benedictine monastery, which was the religious heart of the country. For 1100 years this monastery watched over the woods and vales, upheld the faith, taught good manners and agricultural industry, two arts which are perfectly consonant and are notably coincident in the present folk.

Charlemagne then created his Empire and left his name. He brought into Luxembourg thousands of Saxons who have left their names on the map and words, akin to English, in the language of the people. It was one of his descendants, Siegfried, Count of the Ardennes, who founded both the town and the dynasty of Luxembourg. In the centre of the territory over which he was set to rule, he found a small decayed stronghold standing high up in the air. The Franks called it Lucilinburlut, which meant little outpost. This was in time softened down to Luxembourg, and the name was extended to the whole country of which he made it the capital. Count Siegfried was thus—the founder of one of the greatest fortresses of Europe—and the father of a race of emperors and empresses, kings, archbishops, bishops, valiant counts and knights, abbesses, cathedral-builders, crusaders, and saints. Henry VII., Emperor of Germany; Cunegonde, Empress and Saint; John the Blind, King of Bohemia; his sisters, Mary and Beatrix, Queens of France and Hungary; Charles IV., Emperor of Germany; Wenceslas II., King of Bohemia; Sigismund, King of the Romans,—all these belonged to the illustrious house of Luxembourg. The most interesting of them all is John the Blind. He is the national hero of the Luxembourgers, remembered by them with pride and affection. He was the very embodiment of the spirit of chivalry. If there was anywhere in Europe an outrage to avenge, a revolt to quash, a throne to protect, a lady to champion, John was there. On every field of battle his great sword gleamed at the nick of time. From the Moselle to the Danube, his name was a bogey to frighten children with. It is well known how in the evening of his life, though he was then stone blind, he appeared at Crecy as an ally of the French, and how he dashed into the fray, led by two of his esquires and surrounded by the flower of Luxembourg chivalry, and died a glorious death, and how the Black Prince took his ostrich plume and his motto: *Ich dien* (I serve), which appears to this day in the arms of the Prince of Wales—whom God preserve!

The dynasty of Luxembourg came to an end in 1500. From then on the proud little land was to be trodden under the foot of the nations. For 400 years it was to be, under Austria, France, and Spain, Europe's bloodiest battlefield. Roses are the national flowers of Luxembourg. They grow everywhere, on hill and dale, in the hollows of rocks and decayed trunks of trees; in summer the land is like one immense rose garden. Every variety is represented, but most of them have a rich, deep, dark hue, which roses do not attain elsewhere; they say it is because blood is good for roses. And undoubtedly there is not a square inch of land but was soaked and saturated with blood over and over again.

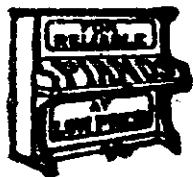
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ruin, torture, famine and pestilence garnered frightful harvests in this part of Europe right through that war—and all these terrors appeared to reach their height in and around Luxembourg. To this day, during the long winter evenings, when the land sleeps under its mantle of snow and whole families foregather round the big log-fires, ghastly tales are told of the heartless cruelty of the Poles and the Croatsians, who vied with one another in barbarity. The land lay fallow, whole villages and towns disappeared from the map, and plague and famine stalked in the tracks of war. Two-thirds of the whole population were wiped out during those thirty years. And yet, however many people were slaughtered, however many villages were razed to the ground, war and its attendant evils could not wipe out Luxembourg. Let the map change as it might, the boundaries were mostly limned in blood, and its citizens were well used to that. They were made of stern stuff, of the hard, perishable material from which real nations are cast.

The French Revolution treated Luxembourg as it had treated Vendée. The country was rechristened the Department of Forests. Conscription came to tear the flower of their youth away to die in foreign lands. Not a family but mourned some loved child whose bones lay bleaching under the burning sun of Spain or the frozen snow of Russia. The peasants suffered everything patiently—but when they saw their religion attacked, their churches desecrated, and their priests exiled, they rose like one man. The tocsin was sounded, the fires of revolt broke out in a hundred places at once. Shrivens and hounded they went forth with their motto: 'Here goes for the faith.' Small battles were fought all over the country, but in the end they were cut to pieces. Three hundred survivors were led off in chains to Luxembourg. There they lay for five months, ravaged with famine and disease, whilst the slow mockery of a council of war was going on. Sometimes the judges, touched with pity, offered loopholes for exculpation, but not one among them would buy his life at the price of a lie. In the centre of the country, on a proud height, there stands a noble monument, erected to their memory. One after another gave the same proud answer, which stands engraved on this monument in golden letters—and in letters more durable still in the hearts of all Luxembourgers: 'We know not how to lie.'

The Congress of Vienna at last ushered in the dawn of peace for poor distracted Luxembourg. From 1815 till 1867 it was part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In the latter year, thanks to England, it was made an independent country, and its neutrality was guaranteed by the five Powers that are now at war. The long ages of strife were over; the coming of the final peace was celebrated by the demolition of the old city's fortifications. Thus the veteran fortress, from behind whose growing ramparts the nations of Europe had frowned successive defiance for a thousand years, found an ignoble death, being coolly pulled to pieces by their common consent. Grass and moss now climb over the ruins, roses grow on the grim redans, trees there are instead of towers; Luxembourg's fighting days are a memory and a dream that have passed away.

Such is the long ordeal through which the people of Luxembourg and their country have passed. I doubt if any other land can set forth one equally terrible or drawn out to such a length. These great trials have left a people to-day, sturdy in mind and body, children of Nature, upright and pure, believing in dreams and prayer, and living in a romantic land, full of endless tales of fairies and folklore, intensely patriotic and enjoying to the full the blessings of their new-found peace.

There is not a more devout race in Europe. They go to Mass at 5 in the morning daily, and sunset Angelus finds serried ranks of them in church saying their evening prayers. Neither German Protestantism nor French infidelity were able to make the slightest breach in their staunch adherence to the old faith. Even to this day, all other faiths added together total up only at *one-half per cent.* But the glorious title,

'The Most Catholic Nation in Europe,' which the people proudly claim for themselves, rests not so much on their numbers as on the quality of their faith. Quite recently a clergyman of the Church of England, a graduate of Oxford University, has given them this splendid testimony: 'If its effects upon conduct be any test of a religious system, Luxembourgish Catholicism comes out brightly, for in the matter of honesty and chastity the people are resplendent. I know something of the drunkenness, the gambling and impurity hidden snugly under the smiling beauty of many an English country side. But here bad conduct of any sort is held by public opinion to be beneath the dignity of ransomed human nature. Self-conscious and windy talk about religion there is none, nor any newspaper religiosity; yet the thing itself is carried as a guiding principle through all the commonest phases of daily life. Illegitimate births are at vanishing point, and a man who has to do with his neighbor's wife is a social pariah.' And he adds in conclusion: 'Were not the ill-natured calumny about the moral degeneracy of Catholic races well-nigh extinct among intelligent people, such lives would help towards its refutation.'

Strange old religious customs, of great antiquity, are legion; pilgrimages, kermesses, healing springs and miraculous statues link every hamlet with a hoary past. Folklore bristles with wild tales of haunt and pixie, of gnome and sylph and wizard. Men conjure up in half-awed and half-regretful talk the times when St. Pirmin or St. Eligius disenchanted the woods and streams and laid the spells of faerie with the cross. Communion with the dead is passionately cherished, and black Masses never cease. Shrines, Christs, Pietas guard roadside, bridge, and carrefour and glare from niches in the rocks. The country has its familiar saints recurring in the churches with a deeply characteristic fidelity. It returned, ages since, its representatives to the heavenly parliament, and reposes every confidence in them. But towering high above all local devotions stands the people's loving and child-like trust in the Blessed Virgin. In 1666 the town, beset with grievous troubles, solemnly chose her as its Patron under the title, 'Consolatrix Afflictorum.' She was entrusted with the keys of the city, wrought in gold: clad in cloth of gold and precious stones; decked with a crown, made of the jewels of all the noblest ladies in the land. Every year, on the Sunday before Ascension Day, her statue is carried in triumphal procession round the city, and pilgrimages come from far and wide to pray before the miraculous image. In the year after Waterloo fifty thousand pilgrims camped in the streets, and the market-square was one great confessional. On the famous day, the town is an immense flower-garden. The children in the schools mind their behaviour, for the roses given them vary according to their merit. The statue of 'Our Lady of Luxembourg' stands on a high pedestal, flanked with angels, great candles, and growing flowers, and fronted with an altar whose jewelled embroideries sparkle in the sun. Two and two come the children, and with rapid dexterity weave around it, on the ground, a patterned carpet of roses, drawing out exquisite arabesques with a color-taste and a skill of form which are the heritage of generations. The whole official world of the capital takes part in the procession, in which the Grand Duchess—herself as fervent a child of Mary as the humblest Luxembourg maiden—immediately precedes the statue of 'the Consoler of the Afflicted.'

Next to their religion comes love of country in the hearts of the people. It can almost be said to be an infallible rule that the smaller a nation the more intensely patriotic will its inhabitants be. It would certainly be hard to match the passionate attachment which the Luxembourger bears to his native land and its beautiful young ruler. The Grand Duchess, a fair girl of twenty summers, is adored by her people. She is to them a living symbol of the two things, which, all through their history, they have loyally striven to maintain—their national liberty and their holy Catholic faith. Thus they have lived for a thousand years, never greatly recking what political thunderstorms

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a deal of good.'

rolled over their heads, so that their faith and their land remained untouched. Let us hope that when the present storm has blown over and the map has once more been altered, there will still be a place in it for this little fairy-land, the last of the world's 'Ruritania's.'

JOHN HENRY NEWMAN

A MASTER OF ENGLISH PROSE.

Of the four great masters of modern English prose—Macaulay, Newman, Carlyle, and Ruskin,—the greatest is John Henry Newman. He has the lucidity of Macaulay without the ostentatious glitter; the directness of Carlyle without the tedious rigidity; the persuasiveness of Ruskin without the conspicuous obtrusion of the author's personality; in fact, while possessing the individual literary virtues of each, he lacks the defects. Stephen Gwynn says that Newman, in his writings, conceals his personality, a statement with which it is surely impossible to concur. Nowhere is it more evident than in Newman that 'Le style c'est l'homme,' a circumstance caused, doubtless, by the fact that Newman never wrote merely for writing's sake. From Ruskin's lips come the silver words of grace: from Newman's heart pours forth the stream of truth. When reading Ruskin, it is impossible to forget the presence of the graceful lecturer who charms us with his utterances, fastidious, yet delightful: it is easy to imagine his light, arrestive gestures: to watch the smile fade from the speaker's face as his words become sweetly earnest: it is impossible to mistake the identity of this man. He is Ruskin, silver-voiced, persuasive, graceful, charming, pre-eminently unique.

Imagine Newman preaching in St. Mary's, or seated in his study at Edgbaston. If you have read him, it is no task. You already know him to be dignified yet humble; gentle though unflinching; courageous and sincere. Somehow, his presence makes you recall the words of Chaucer, 'He was a verray parfit gentil knight'; a thought comes of Quixote; a recollection of Wolsey, triumphant in defeat; a vision of Tennyson's great Arthur; you see the origin of Newman's own portrait of a gentleman. Do you know that word picture drawn by the scholarly hand? No? Then listen.

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes accurate. . . . The true gentleman carefully avoids whatever may cause a jolt or a jar in the minds of those among whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make everyone at their ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful toward the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unseasonable allusions, or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort, he has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, he never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out. Nowhere shall we find greater candour, consideration, indulgence: he throws himself into the minds of his opponents, he accounts for their mistakes.' (*Idea of a University.*)

Nowhere is Newman's great power of delineation better seen than in his description of the lost soul before the judgment seat of Christ.

'Oh, what a moment, when, breathless with the journey, and dizzy with the brightness, and overwhelmed with the strangeness of what is happening

to him, and unable to realise where he is, the sinner hears the voice of the accusing spirit, bringing up all the sins of the past life, which he has forgotten, or which he has explained away, which he would not allow to be sins, though he suspected they were. . . . And, oh! still more terrible, still more distracting, when the Judge speaks, and consigns the soul to the jailors, till it shall pay the endless debt which lies against it! "Impossible; I, a lost soul! I, separated from hope and from peace for ever! It is not I of whom the Judge so spake! There is a mistake somewhere: Christ, Saviour, hold Thy hand,—one minute to explain it! My name is Demas; I am but Demas, not Judas. What? Hopeless pain! For me! Impossible, it shall not be!" And the poor soul struggles and wrestles in the grasp of the mighty demon which has hold of it, and whose every touch is torment. "Oh, atrocious!" it shrieks in agony, and in anger too, as if the very keenness of the affliction were a proof of its injustice. "A second! and a third! I can hear no more! Stop, horrible fiend, give over: I am a man, and not such as thou! I am not food for thee, or sport for thee! I never was in hell as thou; I have not on me the smell of fire, nor the taint of the charnel-house! I know what human feelings are; I have been taught religion; I have had a conscience; I have a cultivated mind; I am well versed in science and art; I have been refined by literature; I have had an eye for the beauties of nature; I am a philosopher, or a poet, or a shrewd observer of men, or a hero, or a statesman, or an orator, or a man of wit and humor. . . . Alas! poor soul; and whilst it thus fights with that destiny, which it has brought upon itself, and with those companions whom it has chosen, the man's name is perhaps solemnly chanted forth, and his memory decently cherished among his friends on earth. His readiness in speech, his fertility in thought, his sagacity, or his wisdom, are not forgotten. Men talk of him from time to time; they appeal to his authority; they quote his words; perhaps they even raise a monument to his name, or write his history. "So comprehensive a mind! Such a power of throwing light on a perplexed subject, and bringing conflicting ideas or facts into harmony!" "Such a speech it was he made on such and such an occasion; I happened to be present, and never shall forget it!" Or, "It was the saying of a very sensible man"; or, "A great personage whom some of us knew"; or, "It was a rule with a very excellent and sensible friend of mine, now no more"; or, "Never was his equal in society, so just in his remarks, so versatile, so unobtrusive"; or, "I was fortunate to see him once when I was a boy"; or, "So great a benefactor to his country and his kind"; "His discoveries so great"; or, "His philosophy so profound." Oh, vanity! vanity of vanities, all is vanity! What profiteth it? What profiteth it? His soul is in hell. Oh, ye children of men, while thus ye speak, his soul is in the beginning of those torments in which his body will soon have part, and which will never die. . . . "Deus misereatur nostri, et benedicat nobis." God have mercy on us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us, and have mercy on us. God, even our God, bless us; may God bless us; and may all the ends of the earth fear Him' (*Discourses to Mixed Congregations*).

What Newman says of Cicero, the only master of style whom he acknowledges, we may apply to Newman himself: 'This is the great art of Cicero himself, who, whether he is engaged in statement, argument, or railery, never ceases till he has exhausted the subject: going round about it and placing it in every different light, yet without repetition to offend or weary the reader.' As well as unflinching penetration, we may attribute to him nobility of language, richness, beauty, vigor, spiritualness. Who can wonder that the whole world was enthralled by the charm of the incomparable *Apologia*, that exquisite literary mosaic, on whose page stand the words, 'Commit thy way to the Lord, and trust in Him, and He will do it. And He will bring forth thy justice as the light, and thy judgment as the noonday'?

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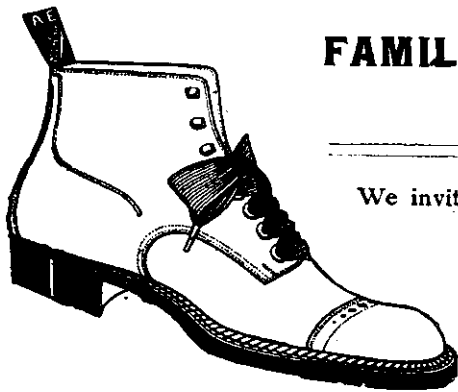
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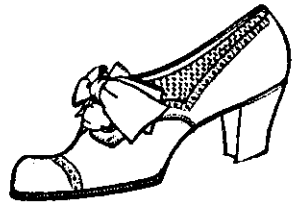
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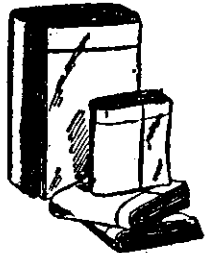


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Current Topics

A Protestant Tract

A Protestant tract in the form of 'An Open Letter,' which tells 'How a Roman Catholic priest was led to Christ,' is being distributed broadcast among Catholic clergy both in England and in New Zealand. It is a translation of an address delivered last January in the hall of a Protestant mission in Lisbon, made by by Mr. C. A. Swan, who is 'responsible for the work carried on therein.' The address is a rambling and utterly incoherent production, which will not for a moment stand comparison with the earnest, clear, and carefully-reasoned apologies of the intellectual and spiritual giants who have abandoned Protestantism for Catholicism; and there is abundant evidence that the author, who is a 'convert' of only two years' standing, is not likely to hold long to his present vague and ill-defined moorings. In his concluding sentences he tells us that he 'did not abandon Romanism to embrace Protestantism': he is 'simply a Christian'—a way of putting it which is, to put it mildly, rather unkind to his Protestant friends. Presumably the good people who distribute this kind of thing are under the fond illusion that in some mysterious way its dissemination will do good—wherein they show a great deal more simplicity than sense. In most cases the recipient will probably find no higher use for it than to light the morning pipe.

The German System

In the interesting lecture on 'Gallant Belgium' delivered by Bishop Cleary at Auckland the other day—a summarised report of which appears in this issue—his Lordship, in the course of a comparative estimate of the German, French, and Belgian soldiers, declared that the German soldier was turned out as a mere fighting machine, whose spirit had been broken and whose manhood had been crushed by the harsh system under which he was trained: and precisely similar testimony has recently been given by the men at the front who have come into actual contact with the German forces. These views are strikingly confirmed in a book just published by Retired Captain Pommer, who served for twenty years as an infantry officer in Alsace, and whose work is referred to by a London paper as a sort of pendant to Lieutenant Bilsse's well-known book, describing 'life in a small garrison town in Germany,' which created such a sensation when it first appeared. Captain Pommer says: 'To maintain discipline amongst German soldiers of the twentieth century methods are employed which may have been suitable for feudal armies, but in a modern army must be considered as a mockery of the elementary rights of human beings.' He asserts that suicide is frequently the end of barrack martyrdom, raw recruits suffering bullying and torments because they fear that if they protest through the ordinary channels a black mark will be set against their names.

Captain Pommer describes in striking terms the vandalism of the aristocratic officers of the cavalry regiments. 'At every farewell dinner of officers of the Cavalry Division at Elsenborn Camp I was witness of their crude love of destruction which wrecked not only all the crockery and glass on the tables, but also the stoves, statues, pictures, tables, and chairs.' He declares that the moral delinquencies of the officers, which should be punished under the penal code, are hushed up. Officers guilty of grave offences are merely summarily dismissed the service without being subjected to criminal jurisdiction, the whole object of the procedure being to maintain the halo of the 'officer's honor.' Many officers, Captain Pommer asserts, enjoy brilliant careers, though their superiors are perfectly well aware that they are overloaded with debt. Much of this is caused by excessive luxury and the practical impossibility of married officers living within their means without endangering their promotion. According to the

Fossische Zeitung the book was to have been discussed in the Reichstag this year; but in view of the recent deplorable record of the German army in France and Belgium, it is safe to say that nothing further will be heard of it so far as the German Parliament is concerned.

It had to Come

Apparently the great European struggle had to come; sooner or later, it was, humanly speaking, inevitable. The great experts on military and foreign affairs long ago predicted it: and they predicted that it would come because they foresaw that it must come, as a matter of sheer economic necessity. The condition of armed peace which the European States felt themselves constrained to maintain was, in effect, economic war: and was really more costly, both as regards material loss, and even, indirectly, as regards wastage of human life, than actual war. Such was the view of Count Witte, the famous Minister of Finance, who established Russian finances on the solid basis which enabled them to bear the strain of the war with Japan, of the ensuing general strike, and of the so-called Revolution.

Less than six months ago this distinguished authority used these prophetic words: 'When I try to realise what is meant by the "peace" of to-day, I feel tempted to call it economic war. Certainly it is little better than war. Speaking without exact figures, I should say that some 40 per cent. of the outlay of the various States is absorbed by the armies and navies which are to carry on the great campaigns of the future, and by the debts left by the campaigns of the past. Sketch a picture in your mind's eye of all that those sums if properly spent could effect for the nations who now waste them on heavy guns, rifles, Dreadnoughts, fortresses, and barracks. If this money were laid out on improving the material lot of the people, in housing them hygienically, in procuring for them healthier air, medical aid, and needful periodical rest, they would live longer and work to better purpose, and enjoy some of the happiness of contentment which at present is the prerogative of the few. Again, all the best brain-work of the most eminent men is focussed on efforts to create new lethal weapons, or to make the old ones more deadly. Take the newest conquest of man—the air. People can fly to-day. They have achieved the triumph at the cost of the lives of some of the most heroic individuals of all nations. But how do they think of applying aviation? They are obediently following the lead of their respective Governments, and endeavoring to make the airship one of the most death-dealing pieces of mechanism in use. And they may succeed. For one of the arts in which cultured nations have made most progress is warfare. The noblest efforts of the greatest thinkers are wasted on inventions to destroy human life. When I call to mind the gold and the work thus dissipated in smoke and sound, and compare that picture with this other: villagers with drawn, sallow faces, men and women and dimly-conscious children perishing slowly and painfully of hunger—I begin to ask myself whether human culture and the white man who personifies it are not wending towards the abyss. And turning it in another direction, I behold the anarchist and the Socialist springing up in regions made desolate by this modern Moloch. When and how will it all end? Unless the Great States which have set this hideous example agree to call a halt, so to say, and knit their subjects into a pacific, united Europe, war is the only issue I can perceive. And when I say war, I mean a conflict which will surpass in horror the most brutal, armed conflicts known to human history, and entail distress more widespread and more terrible than living men can realise.'

An Object Lesson in Home Rule

The question of Home Rule, which has been left in abeyance during the present crisis, was mentioned in the House of Commons last week; and although discussion on the Amending Bill was deferred, Mr.

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Asquith expressed himself as being hopeful now of being able to bring about a settlement by negotiation. Certainly it should be much easier in the future to induce the Conservatives to take a broader view of the Home Rule question—not only in consideration of the splendid spirit shown by Mr. Redmond in relation to the crisis, but also by reason of the remarkable demonstration which the war has afforded of the solid value to the Empire of the spirit of affection and loyalty to the Mother Land which is created and developed by the application and extension of the Home Rule principle. From every one of Britain's dependencies which enjoy the blessing of self-government—from Canada to New Zealand, from 'Africa's sunny fountains' (if there are sunny fountains in South Africa) to India's coral strand—has come most valuable and practical help to the Empire in its hour of need. Undoubtedly the secret of the contentment and enthusiastic loyalty of the overseas dominions is largely to be found in the fact that they enjoy the fullest measure of autonomy compatible with the unity and cohesion of the Empire, and that in regard to the management of their affairs the amplest scope is permitted to the ideal of government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

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How very far the Imperial authorities have gone in the direction of divesting themselves of every vestige of the right to interfere in or control the internal affairs of the dominions and colonies is illustrated by the British Colonial Secretary's recent despatch regarding the trouble which arose some time ago between the Tasmanian Governor (Sir W. E. Macartney) and his Parliament. We have already touched on the personal and constitutional aspects of the case in these columns, but the principle embodied in the Colonial Secretary's decision is of such wide and far-reaching importance as to amply justify a further reference to the subject. Mr. Harcourt, as Colonial Secretary, has laid it down in his despatch to the Governor of Tasmania that the Governor of a Colony has no power to impose his wishes upon a Ministry. He must accept his Ministers' advice 'unquestioningly.' Mr. Sidney Low, author of *The Governance of England*, points out in the *Daily Mail* the immense significance of this. 'The despatch which Mr. Harcourt has just sent to the Governor of Tasmania,' he says, 'is a State paper of considerable significance. It puts the coping-stone on the edifice of Colonial self-government and marks the final phase in the emancipation of the over-sea States from external control in the management of their domestic affairs. The Secretary of State has officially declared that the Governor of a British Dominion is bound to follow the advice of his Ministers in respect to any question of internal politics. He has no discretion in the matter and must leave the responsibility with the group of politicians who are supposed to represent the people. The Colony, in fact, is a sort of Republic with the Prime Minister, for the time being, as its virtual President.' 'It is laid down,' continues Mr. Low, 'that the Governor ought to act upon the advice of his Ministers in such a question as that of authorising or prohibiting a dissolution of Parliament, which is one of purely internal politics, and that he ought not to impose conditions upon them. In other words, it is the Ministers, presumably representing the people, who are responsible for the "peace, order, and good government" of the Colony, not the officer who represents the Crown and the Imperial Cabinet. If this doctrine is maintained—as it probably will be—almost the last vestige of Imperial control over the affairs of the self-governing Colonies disappears. It is an emphatic recognition of the complete nationhood of the Dominions, so far as regards their own domestic government. The Governor remains, though it may not be long before he will be appointed on the recommendation of the local, rather than the home, Cabinet. He is there to guard the general interests of the Empire, and to see that any legislation which may touch these, or affect international relations, is reserved for the consideration of the central government. But in matters of purely internal concern he can only act or

refrain from action as advised—that is, directed—by his Prime Minister, the temporary President of the Colonial Republic.' Mr. Low concludes with the pregnant suggestion that with the final recognition of Britannic autonomy, the way seems to be prepared for some form of Britannic Federation.

Concerning London Orphanages

In view of the fact that there exists in the Dominion an organised movement—with headquarters at Napier—having for its object the support of the Dr. Barnardo Homes, and that in the course of its operations systematic appeal is made to Catholics for donations, we have been asked to state whether it is the case, as some people imagine, that as the result of recent legislation in England these Homes cannot now be used—as they admittedly have been in the past—as proselytising establishments. We have to say, in reply, that there has been no recent legislation on the subject, the statutory provisions regarding the guardianship of infants being precisely the same to-day as they were when Cardinal Manning made his first protest against Dr. Barnardo's flagrant proselytism. Some years ago—after a prolonged fight on the part of the Catholic authorities—an arrangement was made between Dr. Barnardo and Cardinal Vaughan, whereby the former undertook to notify the Catholic authorities at Westminster of all applications of Catholic children received by him, and the Cardinal undertook to notify Dr. Barnardo within a fortnight of the action taken. The Barnardo authorities reserved the right to take any action they might think fit in respect to cases of which the Catholic authorities failed to dispose, in which event the Catholic authorities undertook not to take or support any action against the Barnardo authorities. And that is how the position stands to-day.

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How hard it was to wring this concession from Dr. Barnardo, and how grudgingly he carried out the terms of his undertaking, have been fully shown by the author of a recent official history of the work of the Crusade of Rescue for destitute Catholic children, conducted by the now world-famous Father Bans. Communications began to pass between Father Seddon, the secretary to Cardinal Manning, and Dr. Barnardo, in 1887, and letters, interviews, negotiations, and legal proceedings followed with increasing volume for many years before a working agreement was reached. As we have stated, an undertaking was given at length by Dr. Barnardo that the cases of any destitute children who applied for admission to his Homes, on being found to be Catholics, should be referred to the Cardinal for his consideration. Dr. Barnardo frankly avowed that he did it with reluctance, and as might have been expected from his standpoint as an ardent Protestant, placed the narrowest interpretation on his obligation, and resisted to the last moment every concession. In particular, he flatly refused to give up any of the Catholic children already placed in his numerous Homes unless and until he was absolutely forced to by legal process. 'The last line of resistance was reached,' says the writer we have referred to, 'when the attempt was made to reclaim the Catholic children already being brought up in the Barnardo Homes throughout the country. When the staggering admission was made that one-fifth of the children in this series of thirteen homes had been baptised Catholics, and were being brought up as Protestants, it will be understood how heavy was the heart of the Cardinal, and how uncompromising was the struggle before him.' Point by point, case by case, the issues were carried from court to court, to the last tribunal of appeal in the House of Lords.

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Out of many cases thus adjudicated upon by the Courts, we quote the following typical specimen, giving the particulars in summarized form. In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Kay, an application was made on July 31, 1890, under the Guardianship of Infants' Act of 1886, by

the godmother and next friend of William George Murphy, 13, the son of Catholic parents, then at Dr. Barnardo's Home in Stepney Causeway, for the appointment of the Earl of Denbigh as guardian of the person of the infant, during his minority, or until further order. Dr. Barnardo's contention was that the child had been so far brought under Protestant influence, as to make the case an exception to the general rule that a boy should be brought up in the religion of his father. The boy was capable, the counsel for Dr. Barnardo said, of forming religious opinions, and he read affidavits sworn by Dr. Barnardo, the Chaplain of Barnardo's Homes, the Vicar of a Protestant church in Fulham, and the master of a Board School, all to prove that the boy had been instructed as a Protestant. The affidavit of the boy himself is worthy of special consideration. He had plenty to eat and drink and a comfortable bed to lie on, he was very happy at the home, and getting on nicely, and did not wish to go to the Earl of Denbigh, or to be brought up as a Catholic, but earnestly desired to be brought up in the Protestant faith. Mr. Justice Kay expressed himself in stern rebuke. 'Knowing so well as I do the way affidavits are prepared, you cannot expect me to pay much attention to this affidavit. It was sworn in the usual way, I suppose, before a Commissioner, without his taking the pains to read it over to the boy. Such an affidavit is to me very shocking. Such an affidavit is, to my mind, the profanation of an oath.' The case was adjourned, that the Judge might see the boy himself in his private room. When the Judge returned to give his final decision, nothing could be more severe than the terms of his judgment. The boy's affidavit, he said, had been made not by him, but for him. He had no objection to be brought up in the religion of his father and mother. Asked whether he was happy and comfortable in Dr. Barnardo's Home, he said he was not. The boy was not content, and would prefer to be removed from the home and put into a Catholic school. Accordingly, there was no choice in the matter. The boy ought to be brought up in the religion of his father, and he ordered him to be delivered into the custody of the Earl of Denbigh, subject always to the Court in case any further order should be necessary.

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Doubtless there is not the same amount of proselytism in connection with the institution as there was in Dr. Barnardo's day—and there would not need to be. Catholics who desire to assist the truly Christian work of social salvage amongst the waifs and strays of London will find ample outlet for their resources in contributing to the Catholic Crusade of Rescue, conducted, as we have said, by Father Bans. This institution has done and is doing magnificent work; and in view of the fact that in June, 1915, Father Bans will celebrate the silver jubilee of his ordination, a movement is on foot at the present time to mark the occasion by wiping off the whole of the deficit of £7000 which at present exists on the current account of the Homes. New Zealand Catholics who are in the happy position of having money to spare for outside charities could not possibly find a more desirable or deserving object. Father Bans's address is 'Crusade of Rescue, 48 Compton street, near Russell square, London, W.C.': and the smallest contributions are welcome.

A friend may well be reckoned the masterpiece of nature.

Rev. Theodore J. King, rector of St. Boniface's Church at Bellmore, L.I., dived from a pier at High Hill Beach the other day into twenty feet of water and rescued a boy from drowning. The pier was crowded with 200 people who were pressing forward to board an excursion steamer. The boy was pushed over the edge. There was a scream for help from the child's mother, and Father King worked his way out of the crowd. The boy had gone down for a third time when Father King dived. The priest's first attempt to reach the child was unsuccessful, but he brought the boy up after the second attempt.

BENEDICT XV.

CARDINAL DELLA CHIESA ELECTED

A cable received last Friday announced that Cardinal Della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, has been chosen to fill the place so honorably occupied by the late Pope Pius X. The new Pope, who was only created a Cardinal in May last, has taken the name of Benedict XV.

Monsignor Della Chiesa (Giacomo) (James) was born at Pegli, diocese of Genoa, Italy, on November 21, 1854; ordained priest December 21, 1878; made Secret Chamberlain May 28, 1883; Secretary of the Spanish Nunciature from 1883 to 1887; Minutante in the Department of State and Secretary to Cardinal Rampolla in 1887; Prelate of his Holiness on July 18, 1900; Substitute of the Department of State, and appointed successor to Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, in 1907.

The journal *Rome* of May 2 has the following paragraph regarding the new Pope: 'Not only during the last six months, but during the last six years, the name of Mgr. Della Chiesa has been before the public as a probable Cardinal, and various weird explanations have been given by baffled prognosticators for the failure of their horoscope. The explanation in reality is simple enough. Mgr. Della Chiesa accompanied Mgr. Rampolla to Madrid in 1883, and remained there as secretary of the Nunciature until 1887. He then returned to Rome with Cardinal Rampolla, and entered the Secretariate of State as one of the "minutanti," or minor officials, until in 1901 he was appointed Substitute of the Secretariate and Secretary of the Cypher. This office is by no means a "cardinalitial post," as is sometimes assumed, and Mgr. Della Chiesa received a noted promotion when, on December 16, 1907, Pius X. appointed him to be Archbishop of the important see of Bologna. Less than seven years of prudent administration there have won for him a place in the Sacred College. He will not be 60 years of age until next November, which is about the average age for cardinalitial creations.'

CORONATION OF BENEDICT XV.

THE CEREMONY AND ITS STORY.

The coronation of Benedict XV. took place in the Sistine Chapel on Sunday, and was, the cable tells us, a very impressive function. The ceremony is one of great antiquity and solemnity. According to Moroni's great work the first Pope of whose coronation a record appears to exist was St. Leo III., who received the diadem in the Vatican Basilica in the year 758. Another account credits Nicholas I., who came to the throne in 858, with being the first Pontiff who was publicly and solemnly crowned. He, like some of his predecessors and practically all his successors, was a temporal ruler, and he is said to have been the first to unite the princely crown with the mitre, although the Bollandists think that this was done before his time. Innocent III., who reigned from 1198 to 1216, is represented in a thirteenth century picture as wearing the second crown; and Benedict XII. (1334-1342) or Urban V. (1362-1370) is supposed to have added the third diadem that goes to form the triple crown which is placed upon the Pope's head at his coronation, and of which a faithful representation appeared on the upper right-hand corner of the portrait of Pius X. which appeared on page 7 of our last week's supplement. The tiara is never used at spiritual functions. At these the Pope uses the episcopal mitre. From very remote times (according to Moroni) the Popes used three mitres in pontifical functions—a smooth white

one, and two others of different richness, each adorned with gold lace, etc. The triple crown or tiara is probably a representation of those three kinds of papal mitre, which are in use to this day.

From the first a Sunday or festival was set apart as the proper day for the coronation of a Pope. This usage prevails at the present time, and has been departed from only in the case of Clement VIII., Paul III., and a few others. Clement X. (1700-1721) was the last who set aside this ancient custom. Following another old usage, the newly-elected Pope distributed money last Saturday (the day previous to his coronation) to a number of poor persons of both sexes in the Belvedere courtyard of the Vatican. This ceremony will be repeated on each anniversary of the event. The day of coronation was also, in the times of Papal independence, marked by the bestowal of generous largess upon the poor and the charitable institutions of the Eternal City, and the occasion was signalled by a splendid and picturesque pageantry, the firing of salvoes of artillery, illuminations and fireworks on a great scale, and the pleasant hum of popular rejoicing. A legend that arose—heaven knows how—still runs to the effect that on the coronation day these words were sung or said in the presence or hearing of the new Pope: 'Non videbis annos Petri'—'thou shalt not see the years of Peter'—meaning that his pontificate should not last for twenty-five years. The story is utterly without foundation.

Before the Piedmontese troops took possession of Rome in 1870, the coronation of the Popes took place in the great basilica of St. Peter's amidst scenes of great and festive splendor. Leo XIII., however, from motives of prudence, was crowned in the great chapel over the portico of St. Peter's, in the presence of a great number of Cardinals and other ecclesiastics and of diplomatic representatives and laymen of exalted rank who were admitted to the ceremony by ticket. The present Pope was, according to the cable messages, crowned in the Sistine Chapel. Admission was by ticket and the ceremonies, briefly stated, were as described hereunder. Assuming—as we naturally do—that he followed the customary rite of coronation now in use, he vested in a white cope and gold mitre, and was borne on the *sedia gestatoria* to the portico, where the assembled Cardinals and other dignitaries, lay and ecclesiastical, and the noble guards in their 'high' uniform, awaited him. The Chapel was splendidly decked in hangings of red silk, with gold fringes and tassels, and the whole scene must have been one of brilliant coloring. The famous Sistine choir sang the 'Tu es Petrus' as he entered. The Pope took his place on the throne, received and returned the kiss of the Cardinal Archpriest of the Basilica, who then pronounced a brief congratulatory discourse. The Pope then received the 'obedience' of the Chapter and other benefited clergy of the Chapter. Afterwards he received the homage of the Cardinals and imparted the apostolic blessing to the assembled multitude. The two Cardinal deacons attendant at the throne retired (their places being taken by others) to assume white dalmatics, while the Cardinal bishops vested in white copes, the Cardinal priests in white chasubles, the bishops and abbots of the Latin rite put on white mitres, those of the Greek and Eastern rites their proper vestments. Terce was then sung, at the close of which the Pope prepared to celebrate Solemn Pontifical Mass. As he was borne in state on the *sedia gestatoria*, a master of ceremonies knelt before him, holding in his hands a silver wand, to the forked top of which was attached some tow. A cleric set fire to this with a candle, and, as it vanished in a thin puff of smoke, the master of ceremonies raised the wand aloft and sang: 'Sancto Pater, sic transit gloria mundi'—'Holy Father, thus the glory of the world passeth away.' This little ceremony was performed three times in succession during the Pope's processional progress to the great papal altar. At the altar the Pope descended from the *sedia gestatoria* and began the solemn Mass proper to the coronation, facing the people as in the Greek rite. After the Confiteor the

pontifical pallium (the sign of the papal authority) was placed upon his shoulders by the Cardinal deacon, and he received the homage of the Cardinals, bishops, abbots, and penitentiaries. A Litany was also sung imploring the help of the Saviour of the World on the new Pontiff. When the Popes held the temporal sovereignty of Rome, the new Pontiff was, after the Mass, carried on the *sedia gestatoria* to the large central balcony or loggia over the facade of St. Peter's. Palestrina's motett, 'A crown of gold upon his head,' was sung, and, some prayers having been recited, the second Cardinal deacon removed the mitre from the head of the Pope, and the first Cardinal deacon (whose office it is to crown him) placed the tiara or triple crown upon his head. The newly-crowned Pope then recited the customary prayers after Mass and imparted the solemn triple blessing. This was the signal for the booming of the cannon in the Castel S. Angelo, the crash of military music, the ringing of the bells all over the city, and the joyous 'evvivas' of the dense crowds that had gathered together in and around the great square of St. Peter's. After the blessing the Pope, accompanied by the Cardinals, was brought by his bearers to the sacristy, where the Cardinal Dean offered, in a brief discourse, the congratulations and good wishes of the Sacred College. The Pope suitably replied, and prayed for the blessing of God and their ready help during his pontificate. The ceremonies of the coronation were then over, and he retired to his apartments.

PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH BENEDICT XV. GENOA, THE PROUD.

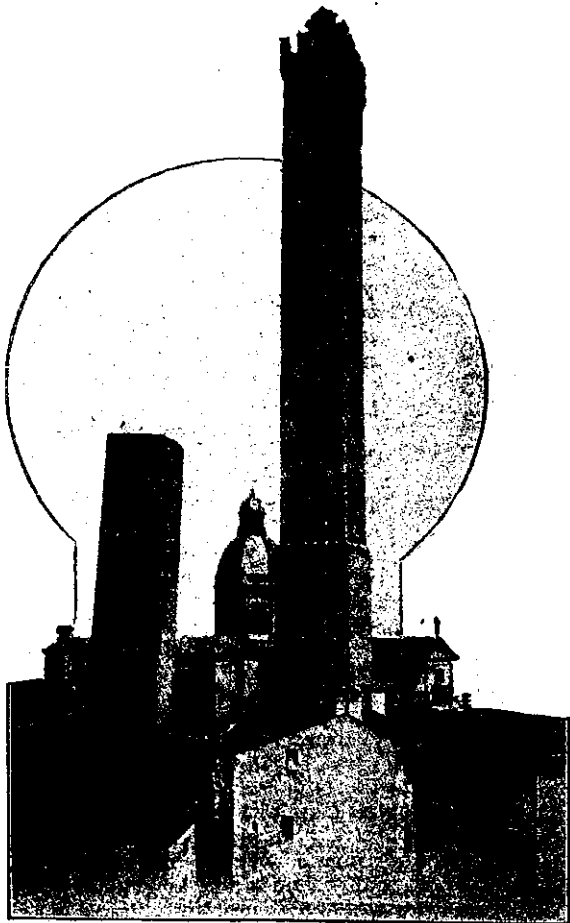
The city of Genoa, near which the new Pope was born, owes to the magnificence of its architecture its title of 'La Superba' (the Proud). Among its best-known churches are: San Lorenzo, rebuilt in the 12th century, the lower part of the facade dating from 1100, the remainder from 1523. The spandrels over the door are decorated with bas-reliefs of various periods. The cupola dates from 1567. There are paintings by Barrocci, Ferrari, Cambiaso, and sculptures by Montorsoli, Sansovino, Guglielmo della Porta, and others. Near by is the little church of St. John the Baptist, formerly the baptistery of the city. The church of Saints Andrew and Ambrose (600), has paintings by Guido Reni, and Rubens. Santissima Annunziata (of which we publish two engravings) has beautiful Composite columns, and a famous Last Supper by Procaccino. In the church of St. Catherine of Genoa (with the Saints' room adjoining) may be seen her body preserved in a silver urn. The church of Sts. Cosmas and Damian antedates the year 1000; that of St. Donatus, consecrated in 1189, is built of old Roman materials. St. Philip Neri dates from 1694; the Gesu Maria from 1487. The latter has paintings by Paggi, Cambiaso, and Salimbeni. St. George's has two bronze doors, a part of the booty of Almeria (1148). The altar of St. John's was erected after the victory at Pola. On the facade of St. Mark's (1173) is a marble lion captured from the Venetians at Pola. Other churches are: Santa Maria in Castello (columns of oriental granite); Santa Maria del Carmine (rich tabernacle); San Ciro (the cathedral till 985); San Stefano, which existed in 493, and has a painting by Giulio Romano. San Matteo, containing the war trophies of the Dorias, was founded in 1125 by Martino Doria, and restored by Andrea Doria from plans by Fra Giovanni Angelo Montorsoli; on the facade is the sarcophagus of Lamba Doria, the victor at Curzola; under the high altar is the tomb of Andrea Doria, by Montorsoli, and several inscriptions recall the triumphs of this noble family of seamen and rulers. Santa Maria in Carignano (sixteenth century), one of the handsomest churches in the world, is in the form of a Greek cross; its cupola is the work of Galeazzo Alessi of Perugia. The Campo Santo, or public cemetery, is also greatly admired for its beautiful statuary. Among Genoa's public edifices are the Albergo dei Poveri, or home for the poor (1655), with a church attached; the Loggia dei Banchi, or exchange, built by Galeazzo Alessi. The Palazzo Ducale (1291) is crowned with a row of stucco

statues of the various princes and kings defeated by the Genoese; its spacious halls were adorned by famous artists. The Palazzo S. Giorgio (1260), restored in 1368, has many statues of doges of the fifteenth century. Worthy of notice also are the university, founded in 1471 by Bartolomeo Bianco, the Palazzo Reale, and the Municipio or Town Hall. Genoa has many famous private palaces—e.g., the Adorno, with paintings by Rubens, Guido Reni, Titian, and Giulio Romano; the Doria, with a representation of St. George and the Dragon over the doorway. Besides the university, there is a merchant-marine school, a Catholic high school, an academy of fine arts, and other institutions of a similar nature.

Councils were held at Genoa in 773 (?), 1216, and 1292. Innocent IV., and Adrian V., were natives of the city. It has 200 parishes and 470,000 souls (161,000 in the city); there are 33 religious houses for men in the city, and 19 throughout the diocese; also 62 convents for women in the city, and 82 throughout the diocese. The archdiocese supports two Catholic daily newspapers, three weekly papers, and thirteen other periodicals.

BOLOGNA: THE HOLY FATHER'S ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEE.

Bologna, over whose archdiocese the Holy Father ruled for seven fruitful years, is the principal city in the province of the same name, and contains about 150,000 inhabitants. Like most of the Italian cities, it is remarkable for its architecture, both sacred and profane. Chief among the sacred edifices



THE LEANING TOWERS OF BOLOGNA.

More curious and daring even than the leaning tower of Pisa. Both are over eight hundred years old. The Torre Asinelli is 320 feet high, and has a staircase leading to the summit. The Torre Garisenda, built a year later, is more out of the perpendicular, but only half the height. Both were built for strongholds in civil war, and present almost unbroken stretches of solid brick.

of Bologna is the cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter and erected by the commune in 910 to replace the ancient cathedral which stood outside the city walls. Destroyed by fire in 1130, it was rebuilt in 1165; in its present form it dates from 1605, according to plans drawn up by Magenta, a Barnabite. The facade, however, was designed by Alf. Torreggiani, who also added the first two chapels to the church. The majority of the paintings are by famous masters, as, for instance, Ventura da Bologna, Ercole Graziani, Francesco Tadolini, Onofrio Zanotti, del Bagnacavallo (Bartolommeo Ramenghi), Ludovico Caracci, and others. There is also a lower church with five altars. Worthy of note is a crucifix of cedar wood dating from the time of the old cathedral. The church of San Petronio, dedicated to the patron of the city, was built by order of the Secento, at public expense, in 1390. A competition was announced for the plans, and among all the designs the preference was given those of Antonio Vincenzi, while the supervision of the work of erection was entrusted to Andrea Manfredi da Faenza. However, the original drawings, providing for an octagonal dome 500 feet high were not adhered to. The facade still remains incomplete, only the lower part being covered with sculptures in marble. The ornamentation of the larger door is the work of Pietro della Fonte: many of the figures compare favorably with the works of an age in which the art was more highly developed. In the architrave is the Madonna and Child. The two naves are adorned with statues of Sts. Petronius and Ambrose. The carving of the doors was done by Sigismondo Bargelloso, aided by Andrea Magnani, and Gabriello di Zaccaria. The two side doors are also adorned with magnificent carvings, the work of other artists. It is a three-naved church, the twenty-three chapels being adorned with the masterpieces of distinguished artists of different ages. Worthy of note is the statue of St. Anthony of Padua by Sansovino. A sun-dial is to be found there, likewise two clocks, among the first to be made in Italy with pendulums. In Bologna is also the church of Corpus Domini, founded by St. Catherine de' Vigri, commonly known as St. Catherine of Bologna, and adjoining it the monastery of the Poor Clares. In one of the chapels is preserved the mummified body of the saint, together with many objects used by her during life. There is also a beautiful church of St. Dominic, close by the Dominican convent in which the death of St. Dominic occurred. The tomb of the saint is in itself a veritable museum of works of art by the great masters. The casket was carved by Nicolo Pisano, and one of the angels was done by Michelangelo in his youth. The choir is beautifully inlaid with tinted wood, the work of Fra Damiano de Bergamo, a Dominican lay Brother. The church is cruciform, and in one chapel of the cross is the tomb of King Ezzelino: in another that of Guido Reni.

Among the many other churches, all rich in monuments, mention will be made only of San Stefano, made up of a group of chapels once used by ancient monks from Egypt, who dwelt there before the time of St. Benedict. The site later passed into the hands of the Benedictines, who erected there a monastery, which in 1447 was reduced to the rank of an abbey to be held in *commendam*. In 1493 the Celestines took possession, and remained there until 1797. A tablet found there proves that this was once the site of a temple of Isis. Among the different chapels should be mentioned Calvary, or of the Holy Sepulchre: it is octagonal in form, and contains a replica in marble of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Here was probably situated the baptistery of the ancient cathedral, which was not far distant. The chapels of San Giacomo Maggiore, built in 1267; San Giovanni in Monte, said to have been erected by St. Petronius and renovated in 1221 and 1824; San Isaia the most ancient; Santa Maria di Galliera; Santa Maria dei Servi; San Martino; San Paolo; and San Francesco, still incomplete—all rich in monuments of artistic and historic interest. Outside Bologna is situated the celebrated Certosa, built in 1334, and in 1802 converted into a community burying-ground. The church attached to the convent is dedicated to St. Jerome.

On the Monte della Guardia is the shrine of the Madonna di San Luca, which is connected with the Saragossa Gate by a portico with 635 arches 11,483 feet (2.17 miles) in length, constructed between 1661 and 1739. The shrine takes its name from a painting of the Madonna attributed to St. Luke, which was brought here in 1160 by Eutymius, a monk of Constantinople. The present church dates from 1731.

With respect to profane architecture, the first things to be remarked are the porticoes, in which nearly all the roads terminate. Noteworthy also are the towers, particularly that of the Asinelli, 320 feet in height, erected between 1105 and 1109, and, nearby, that of the Garisendi, built in 1110, the inclination of which, it seems, was due to a subsidence of the earth, in the fourteenth century, which carried away the uppermost part of the tower; it is 154 feet in height, and has an inclination of 7.77 feet. First among the palaces is that of the Podesta, a structure dating back to 801, where the conclave for the nomination of John XXIII. was held in 1410; next in importance are the communal palace, the civic museum, and the Archiginnasio, or ancient university.

The archdiocese of Bologna contains 389 parishes, 1172 churches, chapels, and oratories, 837 secular priests, 119 regular, 311 seminarians, 48 lay brothers, 521 sisters, 10 schools for boys, 21 for girls, and a population of 565,489.

THE GREAT UNIVERSITY.

The University of Bologna is one of the oldest and most famous in the world; and is a standing witness to the encouragement which the Church and the Popes have ever given to the highest branches of learning and science. A tradition of the thirteenth century attributed the foundation of this university to Theodosius II. (433); but this legend is now generally rejected. The university, in fact, developed out of the 'Schools of the Liberal Arts' which flourished at Bologna early in the eleventh century. An important feature of the general education given in these schools was the *Dictamen*, or Art of Composition, which included rules for drawing up briefs and other legal documents. The study of grammar and rhetoric was closely connected with the study of law. At the same time, the political, commercial, and intellectual growth of the Lombard cities created a demand for legal instruction. Ravenna, long the home of jurisprudence, lost its prestige through its conflict with the papacy, and Bologna was its successor. The fame of its professors drew to Bologna students from all parts of Italy, and from nearly every country of Europe. It is said that their number at the beginning of the thirteenth century was 10,000.

The development of the law schools at Bologna had as one result the reduction of the Liberal Arts to a position of secondary importance. On the other hand, two factors in the situation favored the Arts and made possible a new growth in the university, namely, the restoration of the Aristotelean philosophy and the introduction of mathematics from the Arabian schools. The physics and physiology of Aristotle formed the basis of the study of medicine, while mathematics opened the way to astrology, and eventually to astronomy. Among the physicians of note in Bologna were a number of ecclesiastics, one of whom, Nicolaus de Farnham, became (1241) Bishop of Durham. But there was no regularly organised school of medicine until Thaddeus of Florence began his teaching about 1260. From that time onward the medical faculty grew in importance. Surgery received special attention; dissection was practised, and the foundations of modern anatomy were laid by Mundinus (1275-1326). Closely allied with the work in medicine was the study of astrology. A famous astrologist, Cecco d'Ascoli (d. 1327), declared that a physician without astrology would be like an eye without the power of vision. The scientific study of astronomy was founded by the investigations of Nōvara and his disciple Copernicus (1473-1543). Both medical and mathematical studies were influenced by Arabian scholarship, in particular by that of Avicenna and Averroes. As these were also philosophers, their theories came to be part of the Scholasticism of Bologna, and their authority was scarcely inferior to that of Aristotle.

Theology had long been taught in the monastic schools; but the faculty of theology in the university was established by Innocent VI., in 1360. Its chancellor was the Bishop of Bologna, and its doctors depended upon him rather than upon the student body. The faculty received many privileges from Urban V., Boniface IX., and their successors. The Popes, in fact, favored the university in every possible way. Gregory IX., and Boniface VIII. sent it the Decretals; Benedict XIV., various bulls and encyclicals. Among its benefactors were Martin V., Eugene IV., Nicholas V., Paul II., Innocent VIII., Paul III., Pius IV., Clement VIII., Urban VIII., Innocent X., Clement XII. Gregory XI. founded (1372), in connection with the university, the *Collegium Gregorianum* for poor students of medicine and philosophy. Other colleges with similar scope were established by laymen and ecclesiastics. One of the most important was the College of Spain (*Casa Spagnuola*, or *Collegio Maggiore*), which owed its existence and endowment to Cardinal Albornoz (1364). The papal legates at Bologna took an active part in the direction of the university and eventually became the supreme authority. In the course of time, also, the student body lost its control, and the various schools were consolidated in one university organisation. In the development of modern literature and science Bologna took an important part. The famous Cardinal Vessarion, a leader in the Renaissance movement, was legate from 1451 to 1455. Under his influence classical studies flourished in the university, and Humanists like Filelfo (1398-1481) and Guarino were among its professors. To these should be added, in more recent times, the great Mezzofanti (1774-1849). In the natural sciences, especially, Bologna points to a long list of distinguished men: the anatomists Achillini (1463-1512), Vesalius (1514-64), Varoli (1542-75), and Malpighi (1628-94), the botanist Aldrovandi (1522-1607), and the physicist Galvani (1737-98) are among the most illustrious. The number of women who taught at Bologna is also remarkable, including Novella, daughter of Joannes Andrea the jurist, Laura Bassi (1711-78), and Maria Agnesi (1718-99), mathematicians, and Clotilda Tambroni (1758-1817), professor of Greek.

During the Napoleonic wars, the university suffered considerably: chairs were suppressed, and the existence of the entire university was often endangered. The Popes, in particular Leo XII., came to its assistance, reorganised the faculties, and provided generously for the continuation of scientific work. Their control, however, ceased when the Papal States were merged in the present Kingdom of Italy.

The university now comprises the faculties of philosophy and letters, mathematics and science, law, and medicine, with schools of pharmacy, agriculture, and engineering. The professors and instructors number 190; the students, 1800. The library, founded in 1605 by Aldrovandi, contains 250,000 volumes. One of the most important institutes connected with the university is the Academy of Science, established in 1690 by the generous Count Marsigli, and reorganised by Pius VIII. in 1829.

Two hundred men and women of the French Association of the Deaf and Dumb walked across the great stone-paved square in front of the Palace of Versailles on a recent Sunday without a sound except the sound made by their footsteps. Silently they walked across the Place St. Louis to the statue of the Abbe de 'Epee, where they laid a wreath at the foot of the statue. Speeches were then made in silent language honoring the memory, as they honor it every year, of the priest who did for his afflicted countrymen what Braille did for the deaf and dumb in England.

If bright, blue eyes and rosy lips
Dark shadows hide behind,
And all the pleasures that one sips
No longer please the mind.
When influenza grips amain
Then seek out fortune—woo her
She'll make the blue eyes bright again
With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

September 5.

The Rev. Father McMenamin, of Petone, left for Palmerston North on Saturday, to go into camp with the Expeditionary Forces.

The organ at St. Joseph's, Buckle street, has just undergone very extensive alterations, which now greatly add to the effectiveness of the music.

Mr. Eric Girling-Butcher, son of Mr. Geo. Girling-Butcher, secretary and organiser of the Catholic Federation, has enlisted in the main Expeditionary Force.

The Rev. Father Dore, of Foxton, who was farewelled by his parishioners during the week, is accompanying the main Expeditionary Force as chaplain.

Mr. Charles McErlean, of the Post and Telegraph Stores Department, and a popular past president of the St. Aloysius' branch of the Hibernian Society, left last Tuesday evening on transfer to the district stores, Christchurch.

The ladies of St. Vincent de Paul Society have responded to the appeal to the women of the Dominion, made by the Countess of Liverpool, for comforts for the members of the Expeditionary Force, by forwarding 79 'housewives.'

In the re-organisation of the Fifth Wellington Regiment, the ranks of which were depleted through the majority of the members joining the advance and main Expeditionary Forces, Captain D. S. Columb, one of our Catholic young men, takes up the temporary rank of Major in the B Company.

Mr. Charles Gamble, a popular member of the Catholic Club, and Mr. T. J. King, a member of the Hibernian Society, have joined the main Expeditionary Force as pay-clerks, with the rank of sergeant. Mr. Gamble was entertained, last Monday evening, by the members of the Catholic Club, and presented with a pair of military hair-brushes.

The Redemptorist Fathers have, during the week, been conducting a retreat for the confraternity of the Holy Family at St. Gerard's Church, Hawke street. There has been a very good attendance each evening, and a course of able and instructive sermons has been preached. The retreat concludes with a general Communion on Sunday.

Mr. D. Moriarty has announced his intention of contesting the Wellington Central seat at the general elections. He will stand as an Independent Labor candidate, and will not be the nominee of any party, body, or organisation. Mr. Moriarty has been secretary

of the Wellington United Furniture Trade Union for the past six years.

A very successful euchre party and social was held in St. Anne's Hall, last Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance, including the Rev. Fathers Peoples and Herring. Messrs. Giles, Guise, and T. Murphy had charge of arrangements, and Mr. Trimmings supplied the music. The profits will be handed over to the Sisters of Mercy, who conduct the parish school.

Mr. E. F. J. Reeves, son of Mr. F. J. Reeves, late president of the Dominion Council of the Catholic Federation, was successful in qualifying for a direct commission in the British Regular Army. The examination was conducted in the Victoria College, on the 24th and 25th ultimo. Mr. Reeves, who is an ex-student of St. Patrick's College, and the Marist Brothers' School, as well as a member of the D. Battery, is to be congratulated on the success he achieved in securing second place on the list of passes.

Captain T. Lawless, one of our Catholic young men, who is going to the front with the main Expeditionary Force, was entertained and farewelled by the members of the Civil Service Club last week, and presented with a sword suitably inscribed. During the evening an enjoyable programme was gone through, the contributors being Messrs. Blick, Houston, P. G. Jeffries, Maxwell, Luks, and Goudie, and stirring speeches were delivered by Messrs. F. Barnett and P. W. Jackson, Captain Avery, and the guest of the evening.

A staunch and fervent Catholic, in the person of Mr. Maurice Coady, of Fort Buckley, Kaiwarra, passed away last Sunday evening, at the age of 76, fortified by the rites of Holy Church. The late Mr. Coady, who of late years had been a sufferer from rheumatism, was a native of Glenmore, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and left his native town some fifty-four years ago for the Australian goldfields. After some years in Australia he came to New Zealand, settling on the West Coast, where he resided until some six years ago, when he removed to Wellington. The deceased gentleman is survived by his wife and five children, of whom two are sons—Captain E. P. Coady, who is leaving for the front with the main Expeditionary Force as Quartermaster of the Canterbury Yeomanry, and Mr. Maurice Coady, now in America—and three daughters—Mrs Scott, Kawhia, Miss E. Coady (of the Terrace School), and Miss C. A. Coady (of the accountants' branch of the General Post Office). The interment took place on Tuesday morning at Karori, prior to which the Rev. Father Tymons, S.M., celebrated a Requiem Mass at the Sacred Heart Basilica. Rev. Father Smyth officiated at the graveside. The deceased was attended in his last illness by the Rev. Father Tymons, S.M., Adm.—R.I.P.

The many friends of the Rev. Father Smyth, S.M., of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, Thorndon, will

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BRANCHES ALL OVER NEW ZEALAND.

regret to learn of the death of his mother, which occurred at Rathany, County Limerick, Ireland, during the week. The sad intelligence was received by cable, and came as a shock to Father Smyth, who has the sincerest sympathy of a large number of friends throughout the Dominion in his bereavement. Although the deceased lady, who was 68 years of age, was in a delicate state of health for some time past, her death was not expected. The late Mrs. Smyth is survived by her husband and three sons and three daughters, besides Father Smyth. The youngest son is also a priest, being stationed at Dundalk, Ireland, and one of the daughters is a member of the Order of Sisters of Mercy, stationed in Yorkshire, England. Solemn High Mass will be celebrated at 9 a.m. on Thursday for the repose of her soul, at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, Thorndon. When leaving Timaru, Father Smyth referred affectionately to his mother in Ireland, and expressed a hope that the presentation given him by the Catholics of Timaru would enable him, in the near future, to pay a visit to his mother before she died, but God in His Divine Wisdom has decreed otherwise.—R.J.P.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

September 7.

With the rank of Captain-Chaplain, and in the army regulation khaki uniform, the Very Rev. Chancellor Price, Adm., has been on duty at the camp of the Expeditionary Forces during the week, and intends sparing as much time to the men as possible until their embarkation for service abroad.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in the Cathedral from the 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday, many attending in adoration during the afternoon. After Vespers in the evening the sermon was preached by Rev. Father McMenamin, Captain-Chaplain of the Expeditionary Forces, in the presence of a crowded congregation. There was the usual procession, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Captain-Chaplain McMenamin, appointed to accompany the troops to Europe, arrived in Christchurch during the week, and assisted in his official capacity at the camp. He celebrated Mass on Sunday in the temporary regimental institute. The chaplain will have quite a numerous body of troops under his spiritual charge, there being at least 150 Catholic men of all ranks included in the contingent leaving Lyttelton.

The usual fortnightly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall, Barbadoes street, on last Monday evening. The president (Bro. Griffen) presided. Sick pay amounting to £15 6s 8d was passed for payment. One candidate was elected and three candidates were proposed for membership. In connection with the previous Monday's patriotic demonstration, mention was made of the valuable assistance afforded by the Sisters of the Mission, the Marist Brothers, and Miss Rodgers, in the decoration of the tableaux display of the Hibernian Society. A resolution instructing the secretary to write a letter of regret to his Lordship Bishop Grimes on the death of the late Sovereign Pontiff Pius X. was passed in silence, all the members standing.

With a view of augmenting the funds to permit the Cathedral Confraternity of Diocesan Ladies of Charity to cope with the numerous calls made upon their benevolence, the president, Mrs. F. Green, is promoting a jumble sale, which will open on Saturday week in the Marist Brothers' schoolroom. An opportunity will thus be afforded friends to assist a worthy object, and those in poor circumstances to acquire necessaries at a low cost, and even by so doing, whilst getting more than value for their outlay, incidentally enable the Ladies of Charity to relieve the wants of the absolutely destitute. Although the winter, with its attendant rigors, is fortunately nearly past, still with the unsettled state of things generally there is a considerable lack of employment, and as a consequence

much distress. The confraternity numbers but fifteen active members, who, besides contributing at the weekly meetings year in and year out, have decided to make in addition, and in advance, a special subscription to the funds. There are a few honorary members, but in such an extensive parish they should be numbered not in units but in scores. Alms-giving is a duty incumbent upon all without exception; and those devoted ladies who sacrifice much time and energy to charitable work, often of a menial nature, deserve all the encouragement and assistance it is possible to give them. We read frequently in the public press of shocking examples of destitution being discovered in which no one had apparently taken any interest, but very rarely do we meet such cases concerning Catholics, thanks to the vigilance of our Ladies of Charity and kindred associations.

The following circular letter from his Lordship the Bishop was read in the churches throughout the diocese on Sunday:—

Bishop's House,
Christchurch, New Zealand,

8/9/14.

Feast of Our Lady's Nativity.

Rev. Dear Father,—One of the saddest consequences of war is the awful amount of poverty and distress it entails on thousands and thousands of women and children who are deprived of their breadwinners, by the untimely death of their husbands or fathers, sons or brothers. Sad at all times, it is far more so when those who sorrowfully survive have before their minds the sight of the fearful tortures their dear dead endured being done to death, literally slaughtered on the field of battle by their bitterest foes. A laudable effort is being made to start a relief fund for the poor of Great Britain, Ireland, and Belgium, where the victims of the war are most numerous and the most deserving of our pity and relief. Such a noble object must surely appeal to the practical sympathy of all of us. Our sorrow and sympathy should not be in words alone but in deeds. Hence, it has been suggested that a collection be taken up for this purpose in all the churches and chapels of the diocese on the last Sunday in October.

In reading to your faithful flock this circular letter, on the first Sunday or Sundays after you will have received it, I would venture to urge you to enforce the appeal by your charitable exhortation and to say: '1. That the names of the subscribers will, if they wish, be published in the local papers. 2. That those who wish to send offerings of produce, clothes, etc., may do so. 3. These latter may be sent to Messrs. Pyne and Co., 172 Cashel street, Christchurch.'

Wishing you and yours every blessing,

I remain, Rev. Dear Father,

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,

± J. J. GRIMES, S.M.,

Bishop of Christchurch.

Christchurch North

September 7.

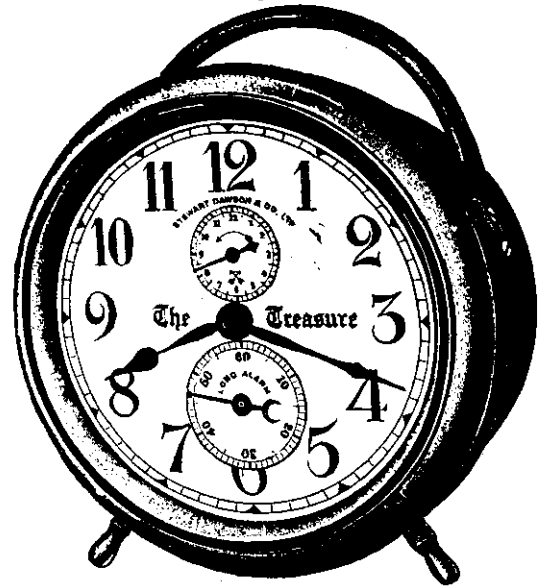
The sale of work held in St. Mary's Schoolroom last week to reduce the debt on the New Brighton Church was a remarkable example of the success which attends earnest effort, and the financial result (£200) must indeed be very gratifying to all concerned, especially when considering the counter appeals made upon the general public at this time. The Very Rev. Dean Hills, S.M., V.G., in his remarks made at the opening, congratulated the ladies on the array of needlework, fancy-goods, etc., which were handsome, attractive, and useful. The two principal stalls were Belgian and Peace, and were under the capable management of Misses G. Haughey and Cosgrove (Belgian), and Mrs. Kingan and Miss Burns (Peace). The various side-shows and competitions each evening attracted a large number of followers, and brisk business resulted. A concert programme which was submitted each evening

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was thoroughly artistic, and reflected credit on the different performers, as well as on Messrs. Frank McDonald and Allan B. Young, who were responsible for the stage management. The admirably organised arrangements were in the hands of the Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., who took occasion at the 7 o'clock Mass on Sunday to express his gratitude to all helpers for the generous spirit in which they responded to his appeal.

Ashburton

(From our own correspondent.)

The annual election of officers of the local branch of the Sodality of the Children of Mary was presided over by the Very Rev. J. J. O'Donnell. The following were duly elected:—President, Miss C. Buckley; vice-president, Miss N. Moriarty; councillors, Misses M. Quigley and M. McCormick; secretary, Miss N. Bradley; treasurer, Miss F. Brophy; sacristans, Misses D. Brown, M. O'Sullivan, N. Hanrahan, and N. Brophy.

The Catholic Young Men's Club held an 'At home' in the club rooms on Thursday last. The attendance of members and their friends was large, and the room was tastefully arranged for the occasion. Mr. D. McDonnell (president) presided over the gathering. The special prizes for the progressive euchre tournament were won by Miss O. McSherry and Mr. T. Purcell. Musical items were contributed during the evening by Miss T. Hicks and Messrs. D. McDonald and W. J. Cunningham. Under the able direction of Mrs. D. McCormick and a willing staff of assistants refreshments were handed round and much appreciated. The very successful gathering terminated with the singing of 'Auld lang syne.'

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

September 7.

His Lordship the Bishop has been away during the past week around the goldfields district.

At the last meeting of the Holy Family Confraternity Rev. Father Ormond gave an interesting account of the method of election of the Pope.

The Auckland branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, and male members of the various confraternities will approach the Holy Table on next Sunday.

The Diocesan Executive of the Catholic Federation, particularly Messrs. McLaughlin (president) and Temm (secretary), under the guidance of Rev. Fathers Dore (troops chaplain) and O'Doherty, continue to make comfortable the Catholic troops at the Epsom camp. A splendid altar has been erected in the large marquee, at which two Masses were celebrated last Sunday morning.

The funeral obsequies of the late Monsignor O'Reilly took place on last Sunday. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Monsignor Brodie; deacon and subdeacon, Very Rev. Dean Lighthouse (Rotorua) and Rev. Father Dignan (Thames) respectively; master of ceremonies, Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook. His Lordship the Bishop was present, and also a large number of diocesan clergy. The Bishop spoke feelingly of the late prelate and of the great work done by him in the diocese under Bishop Pompallier and his successors. He thanked the Bishop and priests of Dunedin diocese for their constant attention and kindness to Monsignor O'Reilly during his last illness and up to the time of his death. As the body was borne from the Cathedral the 'Dead March' in 'Saul' was played by the Cathedral organist. The cortege then proceeded to the Otahuhu Cemetery, and was followed by a large crowd. The Bishop and priests assembled at the graveside, where the last prayers were solemnly read, and the Monsignor was laid to rest beside his father and mother. The chief mourners were Messrs. John O'Reilly (brother) and Joseph Fortune (brother-in-law), Misses M. Fortune (niece), M. Foley (cousin), and Mrs. Carty. The district executive officers of the Hibernian Society and a number of representative citizens were also present. May his soul rest in peace.

Ohinemuri

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Last Sunday at St. Mary's Church during the morning and evening services, Archdeacon Hackett made feeling references to the late Monsignor O'Reilly and paid an eloquent tribute to the zealous labors of the deceased, who was the pioneer priest of the Ohinemuri (says the *Ohinemuri Gazette* of September 2). The celebrant of the first Masses offered at Paeroa, Karangahake, and Waitekauri was the late Monsignor. There were present in church that day, said the Archdeacon, many old residents who assisted at the first Mass celebrated by the deceased pioneer priest, and could tell of his trials and labors. 'When a public official,' said the Archdeacon, 'such as a mayor or county chairman, performs with success the work attached to his office, we praise him, though the office has long been created, and he has to take no care for its temporal upkeep; but the pioneer priest has not only to administer his charge, but he has, so to speak, to create the office, to buy the land, and put up the buildings in which he may exercise it, and to struggle all his life for the means to support it. Then when God calls him to his reward the upkeep of the material fabric devolves upon his successors in office. Through the foresight of the late Monsignor,' continued the Archdeacon, 'and while Paeroa was still part of his parish, the splendid freehold site, now our church property, was purchased by him, and the present church immediately erected thereon. This property was subsequently handed over by the Monsignor to the Catholic congregation of Paeroa, on payment to him of the original cost. Since then the people have erected a beautiful convent, together with a commodious school, and have made the property one of the beauty spots of Paeroa.' In conclusion, the Archdeacon exhorted all to remember the good old pioneer priest whom they knew and loved so well, in the hour of prayer.

Last Tuesday morning at 9.30, there was a large gathering of 'old identities' from all parts of the district present, at the memorial service. Archdeacon Hackett celebrated the Requiem Mass, the church being draped in mourning. Mrs. Frank Budd presided at the organ, and the choir rendered the Mass music. All the children of the parish were present when the Archdeacon again addressed the congregation, recommending in a special manner the soul of the deceased Monsignor to the prayers of the children. During the afternoon the children re-assembled in the church to recite the Rosary for the eternal repose of the good Monsignor's soul.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

On Saturday last a poll was taken at the camp. The Bill permitting same went through the House on Friday night, and the polling booths were opened at the Racecourse at 9 o'clock the following morning. The total number of volunteers eligible for voting was 2676, and the great majority recorded their votes. A Catholic marquee has been erected at the camp, and confessions are heard on one night a week and early Mass celebrated the following morning as well as on Sundays. There are about two hundred Catholics at the camp.

The Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., of Wellington, was a visitor to Palmerston North for the week-end. He sang the Mass on Sunday and preached an inspiring sermon in the evening, his subject being 'The Blessed Sacrament.'

HELD OVER

Owing to pressure on our space, the annual report of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Wanganui, and other late matter are unavoidably held over.

J. M. J.

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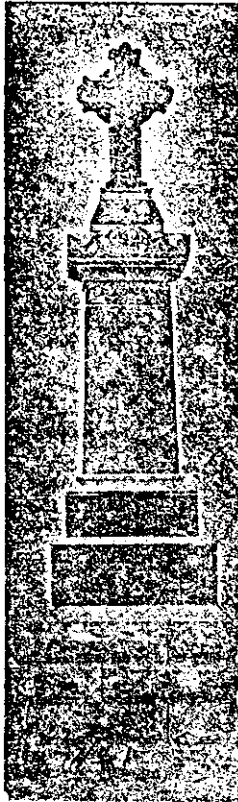
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¶ The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding, and House Linen.

¶ 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.

¶ Donations towards the establishment of Bursaries for the Free Education of Ecclesiastical Students will be thankfully received.

¶ The course of studies is arranged to enable students who enter the College to prepare for Matriculation and the various Examinations for Degrees at the University.

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MARRIAGE

ROBINSON—MANSELL.—On July 23, 1914, by the Rev. Father Farthing, Joseph, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Robinson, Hawera, late of Blenheim, to Julia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mansell, Awa-Moa, Oamaru.

DEATHS

BUCKLEY.—At Listowel, Ireland, on July 21, 1914, fortified by the rites of the Church, in the 80th year of his age, Jeremiah Buckley, father of the Rev. John Buckley, late of Sydney, and of the Rev. Francis Buckley, of Auckland.—R.I.P.

COADY.—On Sunday, August 30, 1914, at his residence, Fort Buckley, Kaiwarra, Wellington, fortified by the rites of Holy Church, Maurice Coady, native of Glenmore, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and late of Stafforttown, West Coast; aged 76 year.—R.I.P.

SMYTH.—On August 31, 1914, at Rathoney Hospital, County Limerick, Mary, beloved wife of John Smyth, and mother of the Rev. Father P. J. Smyth, S.M., Wellington.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

McARLEY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Catherine (Kate), dearly beloved wife of William McArley, and daughter of David O'Connor, who died September 6, 1912.

A precious one from us is gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.

Oh, Immaculate Heart of Mary,
Your prayers on her extol,
Oh, Sacred Heart of Jesus,
Have mercy on her soul.

—Inserted by her loving husband and children,
parents, sisters, and brothers.

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Auckland Newman Society

ESSAY, 1914-1915.

SUBJECT:

NEWMAN'S 'APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA.'

PREMIUM, £5/5/-

CONDITIONS:

1. The Essay is open to all financial members (except clerics and religious) of the Auckland Newman Society.
2. The Essay may be descriptive, critical, or appreciative.
3. It must be typed, and not exceed 12 ordinary letter-block pages—that is, roughly, up to 3600 words.
4. It is to be written under a *nom de plume*, the real name and address to be placed in a sealed envelope and handed to the President, who will open the various envelopes at the November Meeting of the Society, where the Prize Essay will be read.
5. All Essays are to be placed in the hands of the Secretary, Mr. C. A. Snedden, Cameron Street, Ponsonby, not later than OCTOBER 25, 1914.

For the Newman Society,

C. A. SNEDDEN,

Hon. Sec.

MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.
Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.

POPE BENEDICT XV.

BENEDICT XV. makes the two hundred and fifty-eighth unit in the long line of Roman Pontiffs that stretches back in unbroken perspective to the Fisherman-Apostle of Galilee. Of that historic line, the present Pontiff makes the sixth of the Bishops of Bologna that have been raised to the papal chair, the others being: John X., Innocent VII., Nicholas V., Julius II., Gregory XV., and Benedict XIV. The last two mentioned were born in Bologna. Bologna was also the birthplace of the following Popes, in addition to the two first mentioned: Honorius II., Lucius II., Alexander V., Gregory XIII., and Innocent IX. In this list of Popes that have been associated with the ancient see of Bologna the immediate namesake of the present

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Pontiff, Benedict XIV., was certainly not the least remarkable. His enormous application, his intellectual gifts, and his devotion to science and to literary studies, made him one of the most erudite men of his time, and gave him the distinction—no small one, surely—of being perhaps the greatest scholar among the popes. 'I have been reproached,' he said on one occasion, 'because of my familiarity with Tasso and Dante and Ariosto, but they are a necessity to me in order to give energy to my thought and life to my style.' His outstanding characteristics as Pope were tireless activity, courage, and an unassuming gentleness that made him universally beloved. His great learning placed him in a position to deal successfully with difficult ecclesiastical situations: and the broad Christian spirit which animated his dealings with foreign powers won the respect and removed the hostility of even Protestant courts and rulers. If Benedict XV. takes as his model his illustrious namesake, we may confidently look forward to a truly great and beneficent pontificate.

*

As to the particular features which will characterise that pontificate there are three points, at least, in regard to which we possess assured information. (1) It is certain that Benedict XV. will continue and maintain—with tact and prudence, but also with uncompromising firmness—his predecessor's policy in regard to Modernism in the Church. It is generally understood that Mgr. Della Chiesa was selected by the late Holy Father for the see of Bologna on account of his special fitness for the task—which then confronted the authorities—of dealing with the incipient growth of Modernism in that ancient city. The movement had not only obtained a footing amongst the young and inexperienced students, but the infection had even extended to members of the professorial staff. Prompt and energetic measures were taken by the new Archbishop, and in due time his policy was attended with complete success. (2) In handling the important affairs of State which necessarily fall to his exalted office, and in dealing with those in high places, Benedict XV. will prove himself particularly capable and well-equipped. His whole career prior to his appointment as Archbishop of Bologna was in the immediate service of Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla in the office of the Secretary of State. No less an authority than the *London Tablet* declares that during his term of diplomatic service he was Cardinal Rampolla's right hand man: and no higher tribute could be paid to his tact, ability, and wide knowledge of affairs. (3) It is abundantly evident that the new Pope is the possessor of a distinct and striking personality. It may be taken as an axiom that colorless and characterless individuals are not selected for difficult and delicate positions at Rome. That the new Pope should have been chosen for important work by two such exceptionally good judges of men as the late Cardinal Rampolla and Pope Pius X., and that he should have obtained a two-thirds majority vote in the Sacred College after only three ballots, bespeaks, beyond doubt, an unusually attractive and impressive personality.

*

The result of the conclave has been commented upon in press circles as a surprise; and in the sense that none of the supposed 'likely' Cardinals have been selected it may be so described. The fact, however, affords conclusive evidence that there has been no sort of pre-arrangement or wire-pulling in connection with the election: and the circumstance that a Cardinal has been selected who was considered, humanly speaking, not to have the slightest prospect of appointment, affords the surest guarantee that the choice has been providential, and that the prayers for Divine guidance in this important matter have been graciously heard. It is sometimes the case that in the close intimacy of the conclave little personal glimpses of character and temperament are given which come as a revelation to its members, and which help in quite an unexpected fashion towards a selection. It was so in the case of the election of the present Pontiff's great namesake, Benedict XIV.; and it may have been so,

for aught we know, in the case of Benedict XV. The conclave at which Cardinal Lambertini (afterwards Benedict XIV.) was elected lasted for no less than six months. After several plans had been tried to end the deadlock, Lambertini, whose name had been proposed as a compromise, addressed the conclave, saying: 'If you wish to elect a saint, choose Gotti; a statesman, Aldobrandini; an honest man, elect me.' The words, spoken half in jest, were taken as offering a practical solution of the difficulty, and the 'honest man' was promptly elected. The high qualities enumerated by Benedict XIV. are, happily, not mutually exclusive; and we have good reason to hope that all three will be found combined in the person of his spiritual and titular successor. Now, with the burden placed upon his shoulders, he stands in a position where his talents will have full scope. Apart from the character and attainments of the man who fills it, that exalted office has about it a sufficient grandeur. It is thus described by a non-Catholic writer: 'To be the infallible spiritual guide of a multitude of people—perhaps a sixth of the population of the world; to derive from the Chief of the Apostles, through two hundred and fifty-five intermediaries, a primacy of honor and authority among Christian folk; to be seated in this ineffable honor in the city of Rome, imperial and eternal; to operate a governing machinery of patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, priests, and innumerable Orders of monks, friars, and nuns—a machinery which in delicacy and efficiency is the wonder of the world; to have interests and duties in connection with every nation in both hemispheres; to watch all things political and ecclesiastical, on behalf of an organisation which has its tendrils in every cranny and crevice of the social structure of all Europe and America, and many parts of Asia and Africa—what position has earth to show which can compare with this for eminence of standpoint, breadth of view, and reach of power?' We pray that Pope Benedict XV. may occupy this position long; that if his responsibilities are great, his honors of achievement may be equally great; and that he may impress himself as deeply upon his generation as the great and good Pope into whose place Providence has raised him.

Notes

Lovely Luxembourg

We draw attention to the interesting description—which appears elsewhere in this issue—given by the Rev. Father Gondringer S.M., of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, of the beauties and history of that remarkable little 'buffer State,' Luxembourg. We hope at an early date to present from the same pen a further article concerning the present life of the people and their glorious Catholic practices.

The New Secretary of State

A cable in Monday's papers informs us that his Holiness Benedict XV. has appointed Cardinal Domenico Ferrata as his Secretary of State. The following appreciation, translated from an Italian paper, will serve to show what manner of man the new Secretary is, and in what high esteem he is held in Rome: 'His Eminence Cardinal Ferrata proved his conspicuous abilities as a wise and cautious diplomatist while occupying the position of Auditor of the Apostolic Nunciature at Paris and while Apostolic Delegate in Switzerland, where he succeeded in settling happily the long-drawn-out religious conflict which had arisen in that State, and afterwards as the Secretary of Ecclesiastical Affairs in Rome. In all these offices there made itself felt the beneficent influence of his spirit of conciliation and of his fruitful genius ready to take the wide views of things in keeping with the modern needs of peoples, and, at the same time, to uphold Catholic traditions. Eminently practical, he placed all his high intellectual attainments at the service of religion, seeking always to soften as far as possible the severity of the principles,

to which he devotedly clings, with that charitable mildness and that lovable kindness which are the characteristics of his fine nature, and which gain for him so many and such cordial friendships. Cardinal Ferrata was educated in the Jesuit College at Orvieto and in the Seminary at Montefiascone, where he distinguished himself by his high ability and equally by his modesty. He is a Doctor of Theology, of Higher Philosophy, and of Civil and Canon Law. He has been Professor of Canon Law in the Pontifical Seminary of S. Apollinare, and likewise held the chairs of Theology and Canon Law in the Collegio Urbano di Propaganda. He was twice employed in the honorable task of carrying the Cardinal's Hat—namely, to Cardinals Czaki and Lavigerie. Before being raised to the Purple he was president of the Academy for Noble Ecclesiastics, in which position he had a large and fruitful field for the exercise of his many abilities. Cardinal Ferrata is a member of several of the Roman congregations, and is Protector of many of the religious Orders, which benefit largely by his prudence and wisdom as well as by his princely and unostentatious generosity.

Correspondence for Members of the Expeditionary Force

The following letter, which we have received from the Headquarters, New Zealand Military Forces, Wellington, explains itself. We ask our readers to give careful attention to the information supplied. Under date September 3, Captain Thoms writes: 'Dear Sir,—I am directed to ask if you will be so good as to notify the public through your columns, at the earliest possible opportunity and in as prominent a manner as possible, of the correct manner of addressing correspondence to members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces after they have left New Zealand. Experience in the past has shown that an enormous amount of correspondence addressed to men on active service goes astray owing to the fact that it has been carelessly addressed. Relatives and friends of the men of the Expeditionary Force should therefore take steps to familiarise themselves with the particulars which are shown in the following sample addresses:—

(1) Sample address to a member of the ADVANCE DETACHMENT:—

No. 234 Private John Henry Jones,
A Coy., 5th (Wellington) Regiment,
ADVANCE DETACHMENT,
New Zealand Expeditionary Force,
c/o G.P.O., Wellington.

N.B.—In the case of letters for members of the Advance Detachment, it is very essential that the words 'ADVANCE DETACHMENT' are clearly shown.

(2) Sample address to a member of the MAIN BODY:—

No. 4321 Private Thomas Atkins,
The Nelson Coy.,
Canterbury Infantry Regiment,
New Zealand Expeditionary Force,
c/o G.P.O., Wellington.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

At the Dunedin Competitions last week the pupils of the Christian Brothers' School were successful in carrying off the first and second prizes for club-swinging.

Rev. Father O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., will conduct a week's retreat for the Children of Mary, South Dunedin, in the convent chapel, commencing on Sunday next. On the closing night of the retreat there will be the ceremony of consecration of new members.

Sunday last being the first Sunday of the month, there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from the 11 o'clock Mass until after Vespers, when the usual procession took place, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. After the procession the choir sang the 'Te Deum' in honor of the election of the new Pope, Benedict XV.

At the nine o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday his Lordship the Bishop referred to the news of the election of his Eminence Cardinal Della Chiesa as Pope. His Lordship said it was the duty of the congregation, in common with Catholics throughout the world, to offer their prayers in thankfulness for the election of a new Sovereign Pontiff, and in supplication that his reign might be useful and glorious to the Church. His Lordship briefly reviewed the previous history of the new Pope, remarking on the fact that although he had only for a few months been a Cardinal, he has as an official at the Vatican had a long and intimate experience in the government of the Church, that he had been elevated to the position of Archbishop of the important see of Bologna, and had distinguished himself in this position by his virtues and his prudent and capable government.

HOW GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE TREATED

BISHOP CLEARY'S OBSERVATIONS.

Interesting personal experiences of the German and French troops were described by Bishop Cleary in the course of his lecture at the Leys Institute, Auckland, on 'Gallant Belgium.' He said he had seen the German soldiers in the old fortresses of Strasburg and other places on the western frontier, and he must say that they were the worst treated of any European soldiers he had seen. They were frequently slapped in the face by the officers, abused, and beaten with the flat sides of the officers' swords.

'It seems to me,' said his Lordship, 'that it is part of the training of the German soldier that the officers shall break his spirit and crush his manhood. Thereby they turn him into a fighting machine, and a formidable one at that.' On the other hand, he had seen the French soldier in the barracks, on the march, and in the sham fight, and he had had him as his companion and friend in a famous French college. He had also seen him within the past four years, and was convinced that at no previous period in history was he so formidable a fighter as at the present time. Bishop Cleary then gave several highly interesting details regarding the training of the French soldier in the use of the rifle (even with one arm disabled), the method by which he is trained in bayonet charges upon dummy 'Germans' upon the field, and in sudden mobilisation under actual service conditions on the eastern frontiers of France. The kit of the French soldier was also described, and the manner in which the knapsack is used on occasion to protect the head against shell fire.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

AUCKLAND DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The executive committee of the Auckland Diocesan Council has been kept very busy lately, principally with matters arising out of the European crisis, though there has been also a steady and ever-increasing stream of ordinary diocesan work. The formation and consolidation of parish committees, the employment and the accommodation of Catholics, and the suppression of objectionable literature, have engaged the attention of the committee recently, now that the press of business in connection with the Bible-in-Schools League has come to an end.

At the request of the Dominion Executive, Auckland took action to cater for the needs of the Catholic men and their chaplain (Father Dore, of Foxton) at the Epsom concentration camp. The secretary was instructed to circularise all parishes and ask them to contribute to a 'Catholic patriotic fund,' the proceeds of which were to be devoted to equipping the chaplain, and erecting a Federation marquee for the celebration of Mass, and the use of the Catholic men in camp. Our boys are taking full advantage of the commodious

Federation tent, which is well lighted and fully equipped with a piano, stationery, books and periodicals, etc. Donations of reading matter for the tent have been coming in freely. It is intended to hold a musical evening in the Federation marquee, for which some of the leading musical talent of Auckland will be available. Thanks to the existence of an organisation like the Federation, our Catholic lads will have no reason to envy their comrades of other denominations.

During the present press of business, and the frequent and necessary visits of Messrs. Temm and Tully to the concentration camp, Miss M. Callan, formerly Dunedin diocesan secretary, is assisting with some of the office work.

OBITUARY

REV. DAVID MULCAHY, C.S.S.R., WELLINGTON

On last Thursday night, at the Redemptorist Monastery, Wellington, there passed away the Rev. Father David Mulcahy, C.S.S.R. (writes our Wellington correspondent, under date September 5). The deceased, who was a native of County Cork, Ireland, was in the 28th year of his age. He began his ecclesiastical studies at St. Colman's College, Fermoy. He was an ardent student of the Irish language, speaking it fluently, and once secured the second place in all Ireland at the annual intermediate examinations for Gaelic. He entered the Redemptorist novitiate at Dundalk, County Louth, in 1905, and on September 8, 1906, he was professed a member of the Order. From Dundalk he was sent to the Redemptorist house of studies, St. Patrick's Esker, County Galway, where once flourished a famous Dominican Monastery. Towards the end of his fifth year of study, Father Mulcahy was stricken down with rheumatic fever. From that time—1910—may be dated his decline in health. From the fever, lung trouble developed, and, still in a weak state of health, he was ordained to the priesthood by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Bishop of Clonfert. The drier and warmer climate of Australia having been recommended for the young priest, his superiors sent him to the monastery at Waratah, N.S. Wales. From there, much improved in health, he was sent to Mt. St. Gerard, Wellington. Here he spent the past fifteen months. He was able to take his share in the work of the ministry, preaching and hearing confessions, and he took part in one of the missions given last year at Petone. About May last he caught a cold, which caused a revival of the old lung trouble, with increased virulence, and from that time he lingered on, gradually losing strength. The crisis was reached on Thursday. About 8.30 p.m. he received with touching devotion the last rites of Holy Church, the end coming about 11 o'clock. The Fathers and Brothers were with the good priest in his agony, the prayers for the dying being recited, at the conclusion of which he expired. The Very Rev. Joseph Mulcahy, Mackay, North Queensland, is a brother of deceased, and two of his sisters are nuns in Ireland—one a Sister of Mercy and the other a (French) Sister of Charity in Dublin.

On Friday evening at 8.30 the body was brought to the church by members of the Holy Family Confraternity attached to St. Gerard's Church. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, there being a very large gathering of clergy and laity. His Grace Archbishop O'Shea was prevented from attending on account of having to leave Wellington that morning for the opening of a new church. The funeral took place immediately after the Mass. We commend the soul of the good priest to the fervent prayers of the faithful.—R.I.P.

MR. WILLIAM C. GASQUOINE, WELLINGTON.

The many friends in Wellington of Mr. William C. Gasquoine, late general manager of the State Coal Mines Department, received a painful shock when they learned this morning that he had passed away at his residence in Hill street after a short illness (writes our

Wellington correspondent, under date September 5). The deceased, who was very popular, was born at Maryborough, Victoria, in 1860, and when six years of age came to New Zealand with his parents. For several years he resided in Charleston, where his father was in business. In 1874 he entered the office of his uncle, Mr. Martin Kennedy, at Greymouth, and in 1885 he was sent to Wellington to take up the duties of assistant-manager of the Brunner Coal Company's branch in this city. The business was afterwards amalgamated with that of the Westport Coal Company, and Mr. Gasquoine was then appointed local manager of the branch, retaining the position until he and another acquired the business, which they sold to the State Coal Department in April, 1906. Mr. Gasquoine managed the Department's depot here for some time and was then, on the retirement of the late Mr. Alexander Macdougall, managing agent, appointed general manager for New Zealand. Owing to a rearrangement of offices, he retired from that position on the first day of last month, with three months' leave of absence. The deceased gentleman had suffered from an affection of the heart for a considerable time, but his condition only became serious a few days ago. On Monday last he felt unwell and took to his bed, but was well enough to leave it on Wednesday morning. In the evening he again complained of feeling ill and he died at 1 o'clock this morning. He was a director of the Wellington Opera House Company, J. Staples and Co., Ltd., and the Empire Box Company, a prominent member of the Thorndon Catholic parish, and he also belonged to the Thorndon Bowling Club, the Orphans Club, and the Savage Club. He has left a widow (a daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Kimbell), and a family of four sons and two daughters. His eldest son is Lieutenant Charles Gasquoine, now with the Expeditionary Force at Samoa, and the second son is in the engineering works of the Union Company at Evans Bay. The funeral took place this morning. Solemn High Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart by the Rev. Father Kimbell, S.M. (brother-in-law), assisted by the Rev. Fathers Smyth, S.M., as deacon and Tymons, S.M., as subdeacon. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. (Vice-Provincial), was present in the sanctuary, and the music of the Mass was rendered by the students of St. Patrick's College, assisted by the male members of the choir. The funeral cortege was a large one, indicating the popularity and respect in which the deceased was held.—R.I.P.

Thames

(From our own correspondent.)

September 5.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in St. Francis' Schoolroom on Wednesday, September 2. There was a fair attendance, one new member being initiated. A motion of sympathy with the relatives of the late Right Rev. Monsignor O'Reilly was carried in silence, all members standing. The president (Bro. J. Dwyer) spoke feelingly of the good work done by the late Monsignor O'Reilly on behalf of the H.A.C.B. Society in the Thames parish. The secretary was instructed to send a letter of sympathy to the relatives. Bro. J. Foy represented the branch at the funeral.

Rev. Father Dignan spoke of the late Monsignor O'Reilly at the two Masses on Sunday, and of the great loss the parish had sustained by his death. He spoke of the many good works he (Monsignor O'Reilly) had done in the parish during the many years he was here. He also suggested the erection of a memorial to perpetuate his memory, and a meeting of parishioners is to be held on Sunday for this purpose. The Rev. Father Dignan, Messrs. H. Dann, and D. Twobill represented the Thames parish at the funeral in Auckland.

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TIMARU

Irish News

GENERAL.

The United Irish League of Great Britain are issuing a beautifully artistic metal plaque of Mr. John E. Redmond as a souvenir of the triumphs of the Home Rule cause. The whole design of this exquisite example of the moulder's art is characteristically Irish, and is the production of Irish hands.

A copy of the original Speaker's chair as it was in the original Irish Parliament, the work of Kilkenny woodworkers, was in a small but representative exhibition of arts and crafts of members of the Irish Literary Society, which was held in the rooms of the society, 20 Hanover square, London, in May.

Lord Ashbourne, speaking at Fermanagh Feis recently, said: 'The Irish language, instead of isolating them from other languages, would open the door of other languages to them, while the English language slammed the door in their face. The language of Ireland was the badge and mark of Irish civilisation and Irish nationality.'

On Sunday, July 12, his Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Morrisroe dedicated the beautiful little church of Derinacantha. The church is situated in the Cathedral parish of Ballaghaderreen, and was erected about thirty years ago. The ceremonies began with High Mass, at which Dr. Morrisroe presided. After a touching address his Lordship gave Solemn Benediction.

The people of Ballymote have raised a new Town Hall to the revered memory of the great ecclesiastic, Mgr. Loftus, who did so much for the parish. The Most Rev. Dr. Morrisroe performed the opening ceremony a few weeks ago, and an address was delivered by the Very Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J. Ballymote has many historic associations. Its castle was built in 1300 by the Red Earl and inhabited by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connacht, in 1340. It became the property of the Sligo O'Connors in 1348, who gave it to the Mac-Donoughs, in whose possession it remained until 1577, when it was seized by the Saxons. The courtyard within the walls is 150 feet square, and the walls are about 10 feet thick and bear six noble towers. They are still solid even though they have stood the test of time for over 600 years. The famous *Book of Ballymote* was written in the castle in 1391 and not in the Monastery of the Franciscans, which stands close by.

MARBLE FROM IRELAND.

The committee in charge of the work of completing St. Patrick's chapel in the new Cathedral of St. Paul has received nine specimens of marble from different parts of Ireland from which a selection will be made for the adornment of the interior walls of the chapel. These marbles are all of different colors, varying from jet black to greyish-white. They are all very beautiful and can be used with great artistic effect in the beautifying of the interior of the chapel. It may be interesting to our readers to know that nowhere can one find a greater variety of beautiful marble than in Ireland. With the exception of the most costly marbles of Italy none can be compared to the Irish marbles which have been used in Trinity College, Dublin, the Museum at Oxford, and many other places, though not to the extent that their beauty and value would warrant. Their use in the finishing of St. Patrick's chapel will make them more widely known. The other national chapels will be finished in some kind of stone or marble peculiar to the country to whose patron saint they are dedicated.

COLUMBANUS CENTENARY.

At the general meeting of the Irish Hierarchy, held recently at Maynooth College, his Eminence Cardinal Logue presiding, an honorary committee was appointed to assist in the celebration of the thirteenth centenary of St. Columbanus next year at Bobbio, in Italy. Thirteen centuries have elapsed since the great

Irish missionary breathed his last in the land which he did so much to evangelise, and his name is held in the highest veneration and reverence all over Northern Italy. Two years ago Cardinal Logue, assisted by the Irish Bishops, contributed a goodly sum towards the renovation of the crypt where the body of the saint lies buried, and on that occasion his Eminence visited Bobbio to participate at the opening of the repaired church.

SOME STATISTICS.

According to a Parliamentary White Paper the religious census of Ireland is as follows: Catholics, 3,242,670; Episcopalians, 576,611; Presbyterians, 440,525; Methodists, 62,382; all other, 68,031. This gives 1,147,549 non-Catholics, against the 3,242,670 Catholics. But while Catholics represent slightly less than 74 per cent. of the population, Protestants count for slightly over 61 per cent. of the magistracy, as the following figures show: 6074 persons hold the commission of the peace, of whom 2390 are Catholics and 3656 are Protestants, including 2817 Episcopalians, 636 Presbyterians, and 130 Methodists. There are eight Jews and ten cases in which the religious belief is unknown.

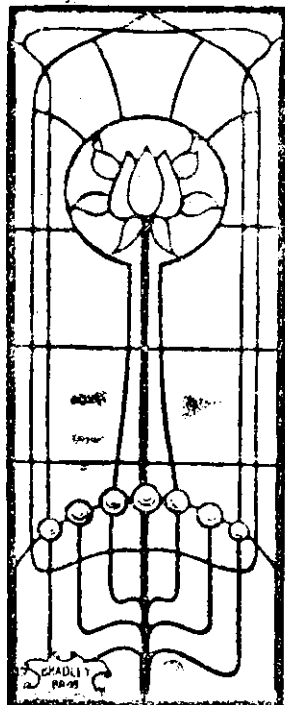
SECURING MR. HAZLETON'S RE-ELECTION.

A special meeting of the North Galway Executive, United Irish League, was held in the Town Hall, Tuam, recently to consider the question of selecting a candidate for the seat rendered vacant some short time ago by the resignation of Mr. Richard Hazleton under circumstances now well known. There was a big number of delegates and friends, notwithstanding the very short time that elapsed since the issuing of the writ, no less than sixteen out of twenty branches of the League in the division being largely represented. The following resolution was passed—'That we, the members of the North Galway Executive of the United Irish League, representing the national opinion of this constituency, hail with satisfaction the fact that our trusted representative, Mr. Richard Hazleton, is now once more eligible to sit in Parliament, and pledge ourselves to secure his re-election for the existing vacancy; that we congratulate him upon his recent victory in the courts, and condemn in the strongest measure the interference of Mr. Healy and the O'Brienites in the affairs of this constituency.'

FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

Mr. John Redmond (says the *Irish Weekly* of July 18) was on Tuesday the recipient of a magnificent basket-shaped gold and quartz specimen forwarded by Mr. P. Whelan, of the Kalgoorlie Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, with a request that he would be pleased to present it to Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, as a slight recognition of the great services he has rendered to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, from a few Irish Home Rulers at Kalgoorlie. The specimen, in addition to several others less unique, was recently found in the northern end of the Kalgoorlie gold belt, at a depth of 150 feet, in a part of the field that is as yet only in the prospecting stage, and has up to the present been neglected by the gold-mining public intent on speculation. Mr. Whelan, in his covering letter to Mr. Redmond, says: 'Allow me to offer you my hearty congratulations on the great success that has attended your efforts and those of your loyal colleagues since the day, thirty-one years ago, when I had the distinguished honor of presenting you and your brother Willie with an address of welcome on your first landing on the shores of Australia to plead for the poverty-stricken people of poor old Ireland.' The specimen was on view in the Irish Whip's room at the House yesterday before being forwarded to the Premier, and was inspected by members of the Irish Party and by a large number of pressmen.

Talk is said to be cheap, but many a man has had to pay dear for things he said.



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People We Hear About

Mr. Martin Donohue, war correspondent of the *London Daily Chronicle*, cabled a graphic description of the outpost fight between the Germans and Belgians at Louvain (says the *Sydney Freeman*). Mr. Donohue was on a recent visit to Sydney, where for many years he was occupied in journalistic work. He was educated by the Marist Brothers here during his early years.

The Empress Eugenie, the 88-year-old widow of Napoleon III., who left Paris recently on her return to her residence at Farnborough, Hampshire, has just paid a visit to the scene of her former pomp and glory—the Palace of Fontainebleau. The Empress was conducted over the palace by the curator, M. d'Esparbes. She was keenly interested and not a little saddened at the many changes which time and democratic rule have wrought in the interior of the palace. Walking through the gardens of the palace, she murmured rather sadly as she passed before the lake known as 'L'Etang des Carpes' (The Carps' Pond), 'Alas! my gondola is no longer there.'

News comes from Madrid that Dom Marius Ferotin, O.S.B., Monk of Farnborough Abbey, has just been made the recipient of an academic distinction the more flattering that it is so rarely granted. The principal body of savants in Spain—the Real Academia de la Historia—of which he has been for many years a corresponding member, has conferred upon Dom Ferotin, by unanimous vote, the title of Honorary Member. This is the highest mark of honor within the power of the learned society to bestow. It comes as a fitting recognition of the valuable works of Dom Ferotin on the history of Spain.

The death of Mr. Gregor McGregor, who has been so long prominent in the Federal and State political arenas, has drawn forth tributes from both sides (says the *Adelaide Southern Cross*). The State Assembly passed a resolution of condolence on Thursday of last week. Mr. McGregor's boyhood was spent in Ireland, and he was an ardent and life-long supporter of Home Rule. His death will cause regret to Irishmen all over the world. He was in his 66th year, having been born at Kinmuir, Scotland, on October 18, 1848. In 1877 he emigrated to South Australia.

According to the *Franciscan Annals*, the Most Rev. Father Venantius, Minister-General of the Capuchin Friars Minor, was, before he entered the Order, a distinguished barrister attached to the Court of Appeal at Paris. Amongst his fellow-students at Paris was President Poincaré, the present head of the French Republic. Father Venantius was ordained in 1895, and shortly afterwards was elected Provincial of the Province of Paris, which he governed for six years. In 1908 he was elected Definitor-General and Procurator at the General Chapter held in that year. Father Anthony (Brennan), chosen to represent the English-speaking Provinces in the Supreme Council of the Order, was born at Tasson, Co. Monaghan, Ireland. Father Anthony entered the English Province of the Capuchins in 1873, and was ordained in 1880. He has been three times Provincial of the English Province.

Oh! breast the tape in life's stern race,
Victory is to the strong;
Strive valiantly for pride of place,
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Strength, health, and wealth you all may win,
And fortune, if you sue her;
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WEDDING BELLS

PATTERSON—BRADLEY.

The marriage of Miss Mary Bradley, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, of Hobson street, Wellington, to Mr. R. A. Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, of Napier, took place quietly at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, Hill street, yesterday (says the *New Zealand Times* of July 24). The bride wore an exquisite white duchess mousseline satin with overdress of shadow lace and veil clasped with lilies-of-the-valley, and carried a beautiful bridal bouquet. The only ornaments were diamond and pearl ear-rings, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Eileen Hooper, of New Plymouth, the latter attired in a dainty white silk frock. Mr. Dan Bradley attended the bridegroom as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Tymons, S.M., Adm. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a pendant, while the bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold watch and chain. The gift of the bridegroom to the bridesmaid (Miss Hooper) was a solid silver chain purse. A reception was afterwards held at the residence of the bride's parents, Hobson street, the guests comprising only immediate relatives and most intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom, when several toasts were honored. The bride's going-away gown was a tailored fawn cloth costume finely striped in brown, and a blue Dolly Vardon hat trimmed with roses and ribbon, was worn. The previous day the officers of the Public Works Department assembled to present Mr. Patterson, who is a member of the architectural staff, with a silver tea and coffee service. Mr. H. J. H. Blow, I.S.O., Under-Secretary, in a happy speech made the presentation, he being supported by Mr. J. Campbell (the Government architect), who added a few felicitous words. The honeymoon is being spent in the north.

Queenstown

(From an occasional correspondent.)

August 30.

On Tuesday evening last, a concert in aid of the local Dominican Convent was given in the Town Hall by Miss Adelaide Bruce, the well-known and highly-accomplished vocalist. There was a large attendance, and the programme was largely made up of patriotic numbers. Miss Bruce, who had the assistance of some of our best local talent, was the main contributor to the evening's enjoyment. She was in splendid voice, and the enthusiasm of the audience found vent in enthusiastic applause. Her numbers covered a wide range, from the Italian classic 'Caro mio ben' to the more popular and up-to-date 'Bowl of Roses,' and included English, Irish, and Scotch patriotic numbers. Songs were also contributed by Miss Monica McBride, Messrs. A. Domigan, and J. C. McBride, a duet by Miss and Mr. McBride, and a flute solo by Mr. Tomkies. As a finale the company sang 'God save the King.' Miss Gudgeon played the accompaniments with her usual taste and ability.

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The *Irish World* states that Cardinal Farley intends to be present at the Eucharistic Congress at Lourdes, and will afterwards visit England and Ireland before sailing for New York on, probably, September 2.

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GARDENING NOTES

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

SOWING AND PLANTING.

September, being the second month of spring, should be a very busy time in the kitchen and flower gardens. The ground being well prepared beforehand, advantage must be taken of the fine weather to sow the necessary seeds. About the second week in the month is a good time to commence sowing. The main crop of onions must now be sown, also parsnips, carrots, beet, and leeks. In succession come small quantities of turnips, lettuce, mustard and cress, radishes, round spinach, parsley, peas, and broad beans. It is too early for kidney beans. Rhubarb may now be planted; also cauliflower and cabbage plants. Old plants of rhubarb can be dug up and cut into several parts, leaving one or more shoots in each piece. They will make fresh growth and renew themselves in a year or two. They must be planted in good, rich, well-manured ground. If any seed stalks show, break them away—the same may be said of all vegetables. If the ground is not well dug, with plenty of manure, you cannot grow vegetables with satisfaction, as they must not be stunted in their growth. To grow them soft and tender they must be grown quickly. It is labor and money thrown away to try to grow vegetables in a poor, badly-cultivated garden. If not done well better left alone.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Most of the annuals and perennials can now be sown out of doors. Choose a fine day, when the soil is nice and porous. Sow thinly; it is a mistake to sow flower seeds too thick. They must also be thinned out after they come up and they must have plenty of room to develop or else there will be no good flowers. The plants thinned out can be transplanted into other quarters, and will come into bloom later and make a good show.

A few of the most useful annuals to sow now are sweet peas—which must be sown thinly,—asters, stocks, phlox drummondii, verbena, clarkia (double), coreopsis; gaillardia, godetia, nemesia, strumosa, viola, pansies, petunia, scabiosa, schizanthus, dwarf sunflower, and mignonette. There are several varieties of these to choose from. By referring to a seedsman's list the different kinds are described there as to growth and color, and this will be a guide to select the varieties when making out a list.

PERENNIALS.

As a rule perennials take two years before coming into flower, or, to be more correct, I should say two seasons. By sowing now in the spring they will bloom some part of the next year. But they are worth waiting for, as they flower every year, and are always increasing. By separating the clumps every now and then they can be multiplied considerably. They are the most useful plants in the garden, and when once established there they remain. Perennials are very old inhabitants of the garden, and are a very useful class of plants, especially for decorating the flower borders. I will name a few of the most useful for decorating the table and for making a good show in the garden—Anemone, St. Brigid, antirrhinum or snapdragon, aquilegia or columbine (the long spurred kinds are the most useful for cutting for the table). Carnation, pink, and picotees are very old favorites, and delphinium is a most useful blue flowering plant. Gypsophila paniculata is very useful for mixing with flowers on account of its graceful feathery white tiny blossoms. Hollyhock is a very old identity of the garden, but unfortunately is subject to a disease—a sort of a rusty fungus,—but when it does well is a useful plant in the back of the borders. Viola and pansies are great favorites now, especially the blue and yellow viola. They are to be seen in most gardens, and I am sure the old-fashioned pansy (three faces under a hood) will never go out of date. There is a large number of varieties now on the seedsman's list. The Iceland poppy is a very useful flower for decorating the table, being mostly white and yellow. They make a grand show when planted out

in a bed. The oriental poppies are fine showy plants for the border, and the shirley poppies are useful for making a show, looking well in a vase on the table. The herbaceous phlox and the old favorite sweet william are also useful plants in the flower borders, and, of course, the wallflower must not be omitted from the list on account of its most delicious perfume.

I think I have given a list which ought to satisfy the needs of most amateurs wanting to stock their gardens for a year or two. This is also a good time to sow down lawns, or mend up bare patches by sowing and top-dressing with a little fine soil.

Waipawa

The sudden news of the death of the Holy Father made a deep impression upon all sections in our community, resulting, as it did, from the worry and heart-break of the present cruel war. The Rev. Father Bergin preached an eloquent panegyric at Mass on Sunday week, laying stress upon the high ideals that actuated Pius X. in the prosecution of his plans for the government and sanctification of the Church; the Pope had taken as his motto and life work—'to restore all things in Christ'—and steadfastly had he attempted to put that grand and stimulating motto into fruitful practice. The rev. preacher also referred to the war, which was devastating the face of Catholic Europe, and made an appeal for the prayers of the congregation for its speedy end, and for the safety of our own forces, particularly our own New Zealand boys. A Requiem Mass was celebrated later in the week, at which the children and the general congregation attended in large numbers. At least 100 communicants approached the Holy Table.

A Humber motor car of 11-14 h.p. and capable of seating three passengers, has been placed at the disposal of the parish priest.

Temuka

On Sunday last Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament took place in St. Joseph's Church after the second Mass, and continued until the evening devotions, when the usual procession was held.

The monthly meeting of the local committee of the Catholic Federation was held on Tuesday evening last, when a good deal of routine business was transacted. The members of the committee are busily engaged in canvassing the district for new members.

The work of renovating the interior of St. Joseph's Church is now completed, and the result reflects the greatest credit on the staff of our local tradesman—Mr. J. Cooper. The lighting of the church has also been greatly improved by the installation of four large double-burner arc lamps.

We are in receipt of Messrs. J. Wilkie and Co.'s *Handbook of the Great European War of 1914*. The publication in every respect does its publishers credit, and it contains such a wealth of information that, at the present juncture, it is almost an indispensable possession to anyone wishing to follow intelligently the gigantic struggle proceeding in Europe. It contains, in compact form, complete information regarding the fighting strength of the nations engaged in the war. The constitutions of the various armies are fully described and the conditions of military service in time of peace fully detailed. There is also a host of detailed information relating to guns, strength of various divisions, forts, garrisons, etc. The navies of the great Powers and their relative strengths, in various classes, form an interesting and valuable feature. Various phases of International Law, the Court of Arbitration and its powers, Maritime Law during warfare, and the powers of belligerents and privileges of non-combatants are explained in popular form. The foreign possessions of the warring nations and their exports, imports, and population, are also fully and adequately attended to. The publishers are devoting £25 of the proceeds of its sale to the General Relief Fund.

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Red Bottles for Milk.

To keep milk fresh, put it in red bottles. That is the explanation given by Dr. Eduard Pantet, of Versailles. He has reported some interesting experiments concerning the influence of red light on milk, and says red bottles solve the milk preservation problem, and will keep milk fresh for ten hours. That light is a detriment to the preserving of milk is well known, but which of the rays really did the mischief was not known until Dr. Pantet experimented. He found after testing all colors that red rays were beneficial, but that those toward the violet side of the spectrum caused the milk to 'turn.' Dr. Pantet proved his experiment by placing sterilised and unsterilised milk in uncolored bottles in the light for a full day. They were both spoiled and both equally bad. At the same time, both kinds of milk were placed in red glass bottles, and at the end of the day both kinds of milk were found to be fresh, even the unsterilised milk being good for many hours.

Utilising Sawdust.

American and Canadian sawmills have discovered that the sawdust which they have been perplexed how to rid themselves of as a worthless encumbrance is worth at least £8 per ton. In Baltimore a chemist has perfected a process of extracting gas from sawdust, adequate enough to supply a city like Ottawa with light and heat at 5d per 1000 feet. This is thought to portend that around the great sawmills, which have been emptying their dust into the Ottawa River, a variety of new industries subsisting on it are likely to grow up. In Austria, where everything in the shape of fuel is being carefully searched for, sawdust is impregnated with a mixture of tarry substances and heated to the proper temperature; it is then passed over a plate of iron heated by steam from which a screw-conveyer takes it to a press, where it is compressed into briquettes of the required size. The press turns out about nineteen every minute, weighing two-fifths of a pound each, and measuring 6in by 2½in by 1½in. One factory alone produces something like 7,000,000 briquettes a year. For many years the French have extracted coloring dyes from sawdust. The sawdust, it appears, is acted upon by sulphur and caustic soda in a furnace. Sulphuretted hydrogen is liberated in large quantities, and the vegetable substance whatever it may be, is rendered soluble in water, to which it imparts a strong color, varying with the substance employed. These solutions are employed as dyes, which are fixed by passing the fabric through boiling bichromate of potash.

Timing the Action of the Heart.

At a meeting of the Court of Governors of the London Hospital a few months ago it was stated that the heart department had been placed underground owing to the fact that the slightest vibration would affect the extremely delicate instruments used in recording heart beats. By certain of these instruments various forms of heart disease had been diagnosed long before they could have been heard by the stethoscope. When the heart beats it has been found that it gives off minute electric currents, and by proper arrangements these currents are made to cause a fine hair of glass, coated with silver, to vibrate. These vibrations are made to take place in front of a lens, behind which is a powerful arc-lamp, and to throw a shadow on to a sensitized film. When this film is developed a tracing is obtained caused by the shadow of the hair, and from this shadow valuable inferences can be drawn. The apparatus is connected by wires to some of the beds in the hospital. For the X-ray department there has been sanctioned the purchase of apparatus which will cost between three and four hundred pounds. It will give what are known as massive filtered doses of X-rays. Already some remarkable results have been obtained in treating by these special rays cases of cancer which have been considered incurable.

Intercolonial

His Lordship Bishop Dunne, of Wilcannia, celebrated the 27th anniversary of his episcopal consecration in Broken Hill, just before leaving for Adelaide to attend the consecration of Coadjutor-Archbishop Spence, O.P. Bishop Dunne received numerous congratulations. He will attain his 68th year on September 21 next, and has been 44 years in Australia.

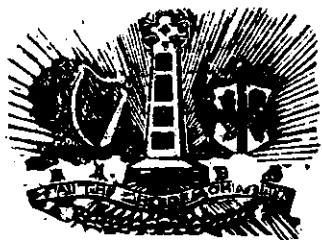
The Brigidine Nuns, Randwick, have received a cable from their Mother House in Ireland announcing the re-election of Mother de Chantal Fennelly as Superior-General of the Order for the coming six years. She is expected to arrive in Australia before the end of this year. Mother M. Aloysius has been appointed Provincial of the New South Wales and New Zealand province.

The death is announced, from heart failure, of the Rev. Father Thomas Shearman, C.S.S.R., one of the best known missionaries, which occurred last week at St. Mary's Monastery, Wendouree, Ballarat (says the *Catholic Press*). Deceased was 59 years of age, and was born in Kilkenny, Ireland. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' College, Kilkenny. Then he entered at an early age the Redemptorist Order at Limerick. He was first attached to the parent house at London; then he was translated to Australia, where for the past twenty years he had labored in the various States.

The Rev. Brother James B. Nugent, Principal of the Christian Brothers' College, Toowoomba, peacefully expired on August 12 (says the *Catholic Advocate*). The late Brother Nugent was born in Limerick in 1847. In his boyhood he attended the Christian Brothers' School in that city. After leaving school he spent some years in business, entering the Order of the Christian Brothers at the age of 21. He passed the first years of his life's work in Waterford, until in 1873 he was selected for the Australian mission, from which time he has labored in the principal colleges of the Order in the various States.

Bishop Bertreux, S.M., of the Solomon Islands (says the *Sydney Freeman*), has met a great loss in two of his zealous helpers, Father Pellion and Sister M. Salome, both of whom succumbed to the deadly fever so prevalent in many parts of the Islands. Father Pellion was stationed at Visale. All the inhabitants of this place were pagans and ferocious savages when he arrived some ten years ago, but at the present day they are well-instructed, earnest converts to the faith. 'This is one of the grandest triumphs of our holy religion in Oceania,' writes Bishop Bertreux. 'A beautiful little stone church dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord now replaces the old pagan temple, where for centuries human victims had been sacrificed.'

The consecration of the Coadjutor-Archbishop of Adelaide, Very Rev. Prior Spence, O.P., took place at the 10 o'clock Mass in St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, Adelaide, on Sunday morning, August 16, when the building was thronged from sanctuary to doors with the congregation assembled to witness the ceremony (says the *Catholic Press*). The consecrating prelate was his Grace Archbishop Clune, of Perth. He was assisted by their Lordships Bishop Dunne, of Wilcannia, and Bishop Norton, of Port Augusta. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne and his Lordship Bishop Reville, of Bendigo, were present, and amongst the visiting clergy were the Very Rev. Father J. Ryan, S.J. (Superior of the Jesuits in Australia) and Very Rev. Father Francis Clune, C.P. (Acting-Provincial of the Passionists), of Sydney. A number of priests from the archdiocese of Adelaide took part in the ceremony, the masters of ceremony being Rev. Father P. J. Hanrahan (Semaphore) and Rev. Father R. P. Denny (Hanley Bridge). In the evening the consecration sermon was preached by Father Ryan, S.J. The church was again thronged. At the close of the devotions his Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop was presented with a handsomely-illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns from the clergy and laity of the archdiocese.



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CATHEDRAL CONFRATERNITY, CHRIST-CHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

Although the year's activity closed on July 31 to enable the annual report and balance sheet to be completed, the fact of the delay to this comparatively late stage is explained as being owing to most of the prominent members being engaged in connection with the bazaar in aid of the schools' fund and other important parochial works claiming a large share of their attention.

During the year 37 meetings were held and the following duties recorded:—25 visits to families in their own homes, 58 visits to general Hospital, 13 visits to Female Refuge, 5 visits to Jubilee Memorial Home, 3 visits to Lewisham Hospital, 8 visits to Consumptive Sanitorium, 99 visits to sick persons, and 1 visit to the new King George Coronation Hospital. 68 second-hand garments were distributed, also 69 new garments, 9 pairs of new boots, 16 parcels of groceries, and 25 yards of new material. Five infants were taken for baptism, and with the help of the Brothers of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, who paid the registry office fee, a situation was obtained for a discharged inmate of the Addington Women's Prison. Mrs. F. Green, the representative of the Ladies of Charity on the Mayoral Coal and Blanket Committee of the Christchurch Benevolent Association, attended twelve meetings of that body during the winter months, thus securing for 39 aged people 10 grants of blankets, coal, and kindred comforts. Ten members have on ten Sundays attended the Women's Prison at Addington and recited the Holy Rosary with the inmates. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. F. Green; vice-president, Mrs. J. O'Brien; treasurer, Miss M. Nelson; secretary, Miss R. Rodgers; wardrobe-keeper, Mrs. Neilson; librarian, Miss Hannan. The following is the balance sheet:—

		Receipts.	
To	Balance forward	£8	3 2
„	Collections at weekly meetings	2	4 3
„	Hon. members' subscriptions	2	7 6
„	Private donations	5	15 0
„	Discount and interest	1	10 4
		£20	0 3
		Expenditure.	
By	Groceries	£2	11 0
„	Drapery	12	2 6
„	Boots	3	11 6
„	Cab hire	0	12 6
„	Rosaries and hymn books for women's prison	0	5 0
„	Sundries	0	9 0
„	Balance in hand	0	8 9
		£20	0 3

The Ladies of Charity desire to gratefully acknowledge the sympathetic interest and kindly assistance extended towards them by his Lordship the Bishop and the Cathedral clergy, and also the support accorded them by honorary members and friends. The report records deep appreciation of the help and encouragement in their work given by the spiritual director, the Rev. Father Murphy, B.A.

Cordial recognition on her retirement is recorded towards Miss Wally, who for many years filled the position of president, devoting much time and energy to the well-being of the confraternity and to works of charity in general.

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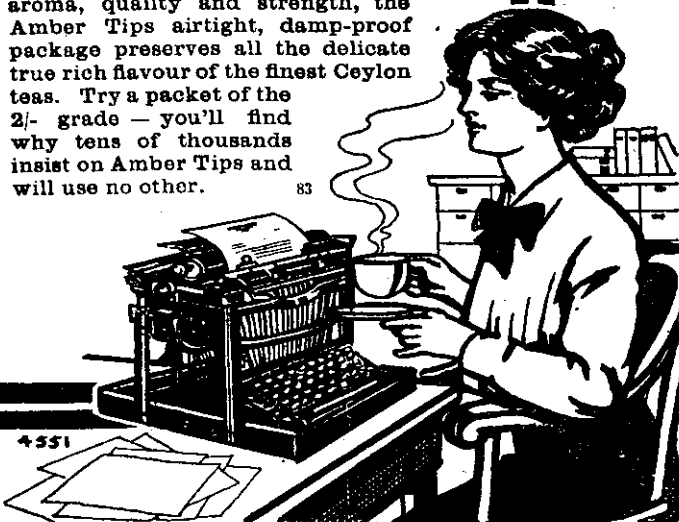
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GLIMPSSES OF BELGIUM

LECTURE BY BISHOP CLEARY.

Glimpses of Belgium, the land of brooding rivers, wooded uplands and classical architecture, were interestingly depicted by Bishop Cleary in photograph and word picture in the Leys Institute on the evening of Thursday, August 27 (says the *Auckland Herald*). Originally his Lordship had chosen an entirely different subject, but he had adapted his theme to topical interest, with the result that the announcement of a discourse upon 'Gallant Belgium' packed the lecture hall of the institute long before the advertised time of commencement.

'The eyes of the world are at the present time glued on that panorama of war which has its centre in unhappy Belgium,' observed the lecturer, by way of preface. Proceeding, he pointed out that armies comprising no fewer than thirteen million had been assembled in connection with the war—the mightiest force for field purposes and reserve that had ever trodden the earth. When Bismarck lay dying he left his legacy of good advice to Germany—never to develop a quarrel at the same time with Russia on the eastern frontier and France on the west. The German war lords had ruled otherwise, however, but they had made a miscalculation with regard to the effect of the internal difficulties of Great Britain. 'The Irishmen have stood shoulder to shoulder to guard the flag of the Empire. Long may they so stand,' declared the Bishop to a hearty round of applause.

Germany's Miscalculations.

It also seemed to those who held the destinies of Germany that Italy would march to the war on their side, but here again they made a miscalculation, and as one who had resided in Italy for many years, he knew how bitter was the feeling against Austria, so long the oppressor. Such a thing as a war alliance could not be carried into practical politics. The lecturer also commented upon the error of Germany in regard to the internal troubles of Russia and France, but declared that the biggest miscalculation of all was when she reckoned that she would have practically a free passage through Belgium, by means of which she could turn the great ring of eastern fortresses in France, swoop down upon Paris to smash the French army before it had time to mobilise, and then, rushing back to meet the enemy on the west—moving, metaphorically, at the pace of a snail—strike it down and dictate terms of peace to Europe. Little did they know that Belgium was ready to stop them on the banks of the Meuse, to give Russia time to mobilise and France and England to form a position, which we hoped would enable them to strike such a blow as would bring back peace to Europe.

Proceeding, Bishop Cleary dwelt upon the geological and commercial features of Belgium. He pointed out that although only a little over half the size of Auckland province, there was a population of seven and a-half million people, or 658 persons to the square mile. It was a country packed with historical memories, and rich in art and architecture. In this curious, unhappy land oil and water mingled freely and made a very good mixture indeed. In other words, two distinct peoples, speaking different languages, were blended into one of the most contented, happy, and prosperous people in the world. The Flemings, of German descent, inhabited the northern half of the country and followed the calling of agriculture: while in the south the Walloons, of Celtic origin, and speaking French, were engaged in manufacturing. For a long time the country was subject to Austria, France, and, last of all, Holland, until, in 1830, in a brief and rapid revolution, they threw off the yoke of Holland and became a free people.

England's Guarantee.

Henceforward the independence and neutrality of Belgium were guaranteed by the British flag, and Imperial honor demanded that that guarantee was a

serious one and should be sacredly kept, even at the point of the sword. Moreover, Imperial safety demanded that a hostile nation such as Germany should not be able to have seaports on the western coast of Belgium which might be turned into naval strongholds from which Germany might harry British commerce and make those rapid raids against which the best equipped navy was not a sure and certain safeguard.

In well-turned phrases, and aided by many beautiful views, the lecturer described the natural beauty of Belgium, the Mecca of the tourist. He dwelt upon the quaint old-world atmosphere of the low-lying land to the north, where rivers had been steeply banked to avert the danger of flooding the countryside, and over the brow of which the traveller by the river obtains glimpses of old windmills and church steeples. Depicting the interesting features of Antwerp, the lecturer dwelt at some length upon the architectural beauty of the old city, incidentally, in illustration of the enthusiasm of pride of citizens, mentioning that there was a picturesque saying that the world is a gold ring of which Antwerp is the diamond. Napoleon recognised the value of Antwerp as a military position, and, spending two and a-half million pounds, an enormous sum for those days, upon fortifications, described it in his own expressive language as a pistol pointed at the heart of England. But the pistol misfired.

Antwerp's Resources.

The fortresses of Antwerp were enormously strong, consisting of 15 forts supported by great outworks, and provisioned for a year. It is estimated that it would take an army of 300,000 men nearly a year to reduce it. The Germans had recognised that Antwerp belonged to Belgium, and had sheered off to the left. With happy descriptive touches, Bishop Cleary introduced the audience to many a quaint characteristic of the Belgium stronghold, and the slides admirably showing the venerable Gothic piles for which the city is famous were enthusiastically appreciated. Proceeding to Brussels, via Mechlin, he described the wonderful level roads bordered by the eternal poplar tree, by means of which the German army had been able to sweep westward with remarkable rapidity over flat and fenceless country, and, arriving at the capital, alluded to the famous Palace of Justice, one of the glories of Belgium. The audience was given peeps of the ancient industries of the town, celebrated for its hand-made laces and carpets, and, in passing, the Bishop referred to amusingly rigid principles upon which the inhabitants of the city fought the Hollanders in the struggle for freedom, mentioning that meal and sleeping hours were recognised by both sides with business-like punctuality. Proceeding to Liege, nestling in the valley of the Meuse, the lecturer's tribute to the gallantry of the garrison was heartily applauded, and passing thence through Visé and on to Namur, reputed to be even stronger than Liege, Dinant and Givet, the picture spots of the Meuse were graphically illustrated.

In the course of the lecture the Bishop made interesting references to his personal experiences of the German and French troops. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Lordship, and the National Anthems of the Allies were played at the conclusion of the proceedings.

Mr. W. Cecil Leys (editor *Auckland Star*), who presided, paid a tribute to the lecturer's versatility in so readily adapting his discourse to topical interest. His original subject was the vanished civilisations of Central and South America, in preparing which subject he had been at a considerable amount of trouble, but in view of the outbreak of the war, he had volunteered to change his theme.

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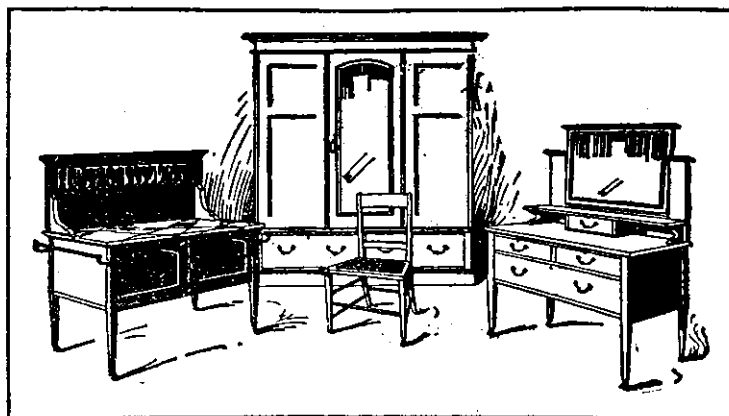
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PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER DORE, FOXTON

The Rev. Father Dore, who accompanies the next contingent of the Expeditionary Force as chaplain, was farewelled in the Catholic schoolroom on Tuesday night, and was made the recipient of a presentation from his parishioners and outside friends (says the *Manawatu Herald* of August 27). The building was comfortably filled, and Mr. P. Hennessy presided. The proceedings were opened by the singing of the National Anthem by all present.

The chairman said he was pleased at being privileged to preside, but it was mingled with regret because the object of the gathering was to bid farewell to their parish priest, Father Dore. He said that although Father Dore was leaving now everything being well he would come back to Foxton on his return to the Dominion, which he earnestly hoped would be in the near future. Mr. Hennessy went on to refer to the good work done by Father Dore as far as the parish was concerned. He had been in charge for about twenty months and the progress made during that period was really wonderful. It would be very hard indeed to find his equal. While his departure was regretted very much there was no doubt he was just the man for the work in front of him, and the speaker knew he would conscientiously do his duty. The parishioners and outside friends desired to take the opportunity of making a presentation to him, in the form of a travelling bag and thermos flask.

Mr. Jackson, secretary of the church committee, said he had occupied that position since Father Dore had been in Foxton and was, therefore, in a position to know the good work done by him as parish priest. He could heartily endorse all that had been said by the chairman as to the guest of the evening's popularity with the young men. Mr. Jackson referred at some length to the progress made in the parish under Father Dore and mentioned the opening of a new church at Tokomaru. He concluded by wishing Father Dore God speed and a safe return.

At this stage the chairman took the opportunity of introducing Father Dore's successor, Father Cronin. He said Father Cronin was a schoolmate of Father Dore's and that they came out to New Zealand together.

Father Cronin, in acknowledging Mr. Hennessy's remarks, said he was glad to be present to bid good-bye to his old schoolmate, and to join in wishing him a prosperous time and safe return. He was pleased to be appointed to succeed Father Dore, and would endeavor to walk in his footsteps, and hoped the parishioners would extend to him the same assistance as had been tendered his predecessor, and would be satisfied with his (the speaker's) work when Father Dore returned to take up his duties here again. He concluded by wishing Father Dore a prosperous time and safe return.

Father Dore said he did not think the valuable tokens of esteem given him that evening were necessary to convince him of their goodwill. He was starting on, perhaps, a perilous journey, and had it been left to him he was not sure but what he would have considered his first duty was to serve the people in Foxton. His superior, however, had asked him to accompany, as chaplain, the next contingent of the Expeditionary Force to leave New Zealand, and to this invitation he willingly responded. That was his explanation for leaving Foxton, which he hoped would only be temporary. He was very glad indeed to be privileged to accompany New Zealand's brave and valiant volunteers. They would fight under the New Zealand ensign, and he was sure they would return to the Dominion with the honors and glory of the fortunes of war. His duty would be to look after the spiritual welfare of those under his charge, and he assured parents and relatives of volunteers from this district, of all denominations, that he would do all in his power to help them in every way. He would only be too happy to write as opportunity afforded, and tell them of the welfare of those who belong to this district. It was

gratifying to him to see so many present, amongst whom were non-Catholic friends. In Foxton there was a spirit prevailing among all classes that specially appealed to him, and that was freedom from religious bigotry. He always fostered this spirit, and was glad to be in a position to publicly state that religious bigotry was almost completely absent in Foxton. Referring to his successor, Father Dore said that Father Cronin was more than equal to take his place. He had known Father Cronin for many years, and could recommend him, and he expressed the hope that they would render him all the assistance possible. In conclusion, he again thanked the people of Foxton for their kindness and goodness to him.

Father Dore resumed his seat amid tremendous applause, and all present joined in singing 'For he's a jolly good fellow.'

During the evening, vocal items were contributed by Messrs. W. Hooker, J. Golder, B. Hooker, and Croft, all the songs being of a patriotic nature, and Mr. P. Lenihan gave a step dance. Refreshments, provided by the ladies of the parish, were then handed round.

Hokitika.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 31.

Widespread sympathy has been expressed throughout the parish at the death of his Holiness Pope Pius X. At both Masses last Sunday week the Rev. Father Clancy made feeling reference to the late Pontiff. A Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Mary's on Friday next for the repose of his soul.

Mr. A. Parkinson, of Nelson, who has been relieving in the Lands Office here, has been recalled to Nelson. During his stay in Hokitika he took a prominent part in Catholic functions: he was also a valuable acquisition to the choir.

Our new church is rapidly nearing completion, and in a short time it is hoped Divine service will be held within its walls. A special collection was taken up at both Masses yesterday, from which a substantial sum was realised. The money is to be devoted to the finishing of the church.

IRISH ROUND TOWERS

In travelling through Ireland one meets with curious structures known as the Round Towers. These towers are of Christian and ecclesiastical origin, and were erected at various periods between the fifth and thirteenth centuries. They were designed to answer at least a twofold use—namely, to serve as belfries and as keeps or places of strength in which the sacred utensils, books, relics, and other valuables were deposited, and into which the ecclesiastics to whom they belonged could retire for security in cases of sudden attack by their enemies. They were probably also used when occasion required, as beacons and watch-towers.

A remarkable cure has been effected at the Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, in Quebec. A Mr. Francois Xavier Dorton, of Rumford Falls, Maine, who had been ailing for some time past with tuberculosis of the right hip, was suddenly cured at the famous shrine on July 7. It seems that he had been unable to walk without the aid of his crutches for the past two years, and had gone on a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne's in the hope of being cured. Mr. Dorton left his crutches in the church and walked out a perfectly well man.

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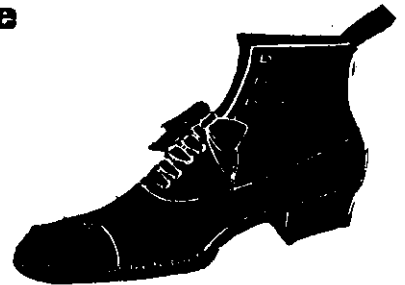
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ROME LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

During the next couple of months, when the Eternal City will have well-nigh suspended animation and all who can will escape the dead heat of August and September, the Roman letter will consist of an article of interest to Catholic readers. So, for the nonce, we will bid adieu to politics—there is very little of it in Rome during the summer. Sometimes the subject chosen will be light, again heavy, and this because of the charm one feels in variety!

VITERBO.

Although I have passed a time, short and long, in nearly all the chief cities of Europe, Asia, and Africa, I have found none having suburban towns so numerous and so interesting as has Rome. Each of these little worlds surrounding the great world of the Eternal City is just as proud of its age, of its great sons, as is she who so majestically sits upon her seven hills; some of them are much more ancient—for example, Tivoli—than Rome; some of them crossed swords with her; and all have their history bound up with hers in some shape or form.

One of these is Viterbo, which lies some 40 miles from Rome, sleeping on its lovely hill, with its 20,000 inhabitants—most of whom are farmers of the land around it, rich in that kind of historic lore that charms the traveller of Italy. It has a bishop, seminary, mayor, and a wealth of memories of love and war that make one, while within its battlements, live again in the Middle Ages.

The Long Conclave.

Turn over your Pastor's *History of the Popes* and you will find some interesting reading of an event that occurred in a hall of the residence occupied by the Bishop of to-day. Those were the days when rough and ready means were often adopted, means at which the world would now gasp.

The trouble began, as my guide reminds me, when Pope Clement IV. had just died in Viterbo, and the Sacred College came from Rome and entered into Conclave to choose a successor. One year passed, but the College of Cardinals could not come to any agreement. So also two and three years, with a similar result. Finally, the custodian of the Conclave and the people of Viterbo began to lose patience. They had no Pope, but a Pope they would have, and if these Cardinals could not make up their minds, why, then, better give them a little help in the matter! *Detto, fatto*. That very evening the Viterbesi saw the black smoke issuing for the thousandth time from the chimney of the Conclave Hall, and their minds were made up. The result was that when their Eminences rose to leave they were astonished to find the doors and windows locked and barred. Threats and entreaties were alike useless. No Pope, no egress, was the rejoinder short and sweet.

The Cardinals sat down to consider and vote next morning, but once more the black smoke told the 'bravi Viterbesi' their deliberations had been in vain. What to do now? Off with the roof! *Detto, fatto* again—off came the roof, and the Cardinals passed that night gazing at the stars. Next day came the hour for voting; but the black smoke of the voting papers burning along with damp straw caused the people to lose all patience. What to do again? A little starvation! Ecco—that night the Cardinals went to sleep hungry. No Pope, little food!

There's nothing succeeds like success, for in a few days the Viterbesi were crying 'Viva il Papa' to Cardinal Visconti. And as I looked up at the roof of the old hall last week I could not help laughing at the drastic way in which the people of Viterbo had ended the long Conclave.

The Fair Galliana.

One of the most curious objects in Viterbo is the tomb of 'La Bella Galliana,' which is in a dead well

in one of the squares of the town. What a curious history is connected with the bones that were laid to rest in so public a place in the year 1135 A.D.

Many accounts tell us of the dazzling beauty of Galliana, the pride of the Viterbesi in the twelfth century. She had scarcely reached the age of womanhood when the fame of her loveliness had gone down to Rome and reached the ears of a Roman baron, one of the turbulent noblemen who rendered life by the Tiber in those days one long fierce quarrel. Their years were passed within their own fortresses here and there in Rome. Each baron had his own army, and when not engaged in fighting with each other, they fought with the Pope or one of the princes of Italy. Those were the days when might meant right, so no wonder the baron's suit for the hand of La Bella Galliana was the signal for war. Viterbo would not allow the marriage; but this did not balk the fierce Roman baron: his retainers were soon at the gates of the obstinate town, and the siege began. Fear had no place in the hearts of the stout Viterbesi: they would never yield Galliana to the Roman. And so the battle raged from day to day. Each morning saw the men-at-arms attack the walls (they are there yet), and each evening saw the people of Viterbo cleaning bloody swords.

At last both sides grew tired. He would raise the siege and depart, promised the Roman baron, if fair Galliana were only brought to the ramparts that he might gaze again upon her charms. And to this Viterbo consented. With the chivalry of the age the disappointed suitor bade her adieu and returned homewards.

What became of Galliana afterwards I know not. Tradition is vague about her. And to-day all that the Viterbesi say for certain is that her beauty was surpassing. She died in the course of years, and they laid her body in a niche high in the public square, where we see the slab to-day.

For the Pope's Body.

When Fre Elia, in 1230, unceremoniously closed the doors of the Church of St. Francisco in the face of the great cortege that accompanied the body of the Poor Man of Assisi to its last resting place in that edifice, the sturdy old friar knew what he was about. Perugia should never know the spot whence to steal the Patriarch's body if he could help it. And so well did he succeed that it took seven centuries to discover the particular spot where he had the 'Seraph of Umbria' laid.

If the Church of St. Damiano, Assisi, the cradle of the Poor Clares, had such a keen eye to possible consequences of the French occupation it would not now have only the empty shrine in which the body of Blessed Anthony of Stroncone once reposed. For taking advantage of the confusion caused by the French, the people of Stroncone raided San Damiano, and, taking the body from the shrine, carried it off to their little town a dozen miles away. Beato Antonio first saw the light in Stroncone, they argued, and therefore his body belonged to it.

And something like this caused the long-standing quarrel in Viterbo. On the evening of November 28, 1268, Clement IV., who lay dying in Viterbo, was asked his wish regarding his place of sepulture. 'In the Chiesa di Gradi of the Dominican Order,' replied the Pontiff, and breathed his last. But the Chapter of San Lorenzo took the body when the obsequies were over and buried it in the Cathedral, and so the trouble began. However, in due time Gregory X. stepped in and threatened the canons with excommunication unless they gave up the Pope's body. They obeyed, but the remains were changed several times afterwards, the last occasion being in 1885, when they were laid in the Church of St. Francis.

The Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force has expressed his gratification at the offer made by the following photographers in Auckland—Mr. W. H. Bartlett, the Talma Studio, and the Strauss Studio—to photograph, free of charge, any member of the Force, and deliver one copy to any address.

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BELGIUM

AN APPRECIATION.

In view of the splendid courage of Catholic Belgium in resisting the violation of her neutrality by the Germans, the following appreciation by Cardinal Gibbons of the advanced position held by the Belgians amongst the most progressive of European countries will be read with more than ordinary interest. Speaking at the University of Fribourg, his Eminence expressed his gratitude to the Dominican Order for the way in which the American Province had, in the darkest days of the Washington University, opened a house of studies there. Referring to the University of Fribourg, his Eminence said: 'If we would properly appreciate the greatness of this institution, we have only to turn our eyes towards Belgium. Her material prosperity, her place in the world of ideas, the wisdom of her Government, make her the envy of other nations. And the germ of these advantages lies, incontestably, in her great Catholic University of Louvain.'

[Unfortunately, this justly celebrated University was destroyed in the recent barbarous attack on the city by the Germans.—ED. N.Z.T.]

ENGLAND

BLESSING THE COLORS.

The Bishop of Northampton recently performed the ceremony of blessing the new colors of the 14th Norwich St. John's Catholic Troop of B.P. Scouts. The troop color is the gift of the Bishop, and bears the episcopal arms, worked in white silk, on an orange ground. Canon Fitzgerald is the donor of the Union Jack. After having consecrated the colors his Lordship formally handed them over, and in so doing offered hearty congratulations to the troop on their numbers and efficiency. Colonel S. Garerd Hill, the District Commissioner, took occasion to acknowledge the hearty way the movement had been taken up by that church, and said that throughout the country it was found that there were no more efficient bodies of scouts than those attached to the Catholic Church.

REQUIEM MASS AT WESTMINSTER.

The Requiem Mass in Westminster Cathedral for the repose of the souls of the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and the Duchess of Hohenberg presented a scene of sombre splendor which will not soon be forgotten by anyone who was privileged to be present. In the sanctuary were Prince Arthur of Connaught (representing the King), King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria, Queen Amelie, and the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary. In the nave were the Ambassadors and Ministers of all the Great Powers of the world. A group of attaches and officers in full uniform, representing the most famous regiments in Europe, made a splash of color in the nave which stood out in the strongest contrast to the surrounding sea of black, worn by the great crowd of mourners, which seemed to fill even the vast spaces of the Cathedral to their utmost limits. Among those who had come to pray for the peace of the dead or to pay their last tribute of homage and respect were Lord Howe, representing Queen Alexandra; the Prime Minister, Lord Crewe, Lord Morley, Sir Edward Grey, the Dukes of Norfolk and Portland, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Denbigh, Lord Lovat, Mohammed Ali Pasha, and the Lord Mayor. Three hundred seats, apart from those reserved for the Embassy, were kept for the members of the Austrian community in London.

FRANCE

WAYSIDE CROSS RESTORED.

Count Gaitisola, of Bordeaux, France, recently restored a wayside cross that had lain neglected for a

century near the village of St. Hilaire, Mayenne. In one of his rides through the country, he noticed a pyramid of stones, those on top being of peculiar shape; and closer examination showed that they were fragments of a cross. The indigent and hard-worked priest of the district accepted with gratitude and joy Count Gaitisola's offer to re-erect the cross which had been torn down in the Revolution of 1789. The new cross, a handsome one of blue granite, has been solemnly blessed by the Bishop of Laval in the presence of a large concourse.

THE NEED OF PRIESTS.

This week (says *Rome* of a recent date) Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, presided over the annual meeting of the Work of Vocations which was organised by him some years ago to aid in keeping up an adequate supply of clergy for his immense diocese. This year the sum of 106,000 francs was collected for the purpose. 'Meanwhile,' said the Cardinal in his address to the members, 'the needs of this great diocese of Paris, whose population is constantly increasing and is now more than four millions, are so great that we are always short of priests. No later than this morning the question came up in our meeting of the Diocesan Council. I have twenty-six priests to place; six of them are needed for teaching, leaving only twenty for parochial work. That is less than half the number that is being insistently asked of me for many years by the cures of populous parishes. I needed more than forty priests this year. True, the junior seminary of Couflans (near Paris) is full as it has rarely been, but if we get new recruits for it we shall make room for them. At the higher seminary of Issy, the two first years assure a contingent of forty priests each year, but we shall have to wait three years longer for those who have not made their military service.'

HOLLAND

DUTCH CATHOLICS GRATEFUL TO JESUITS.

Nowhere in the world will the centenary of the restoration of the Society of Jesus be celebrated next August with more enthusiasm than by the Catholics of Holland (says *Rome*). 'The Dutch Catholics,' says the *Gazette de Liege*, 'have a debt of special gratitude to the members of the society. It was the Jesuits who in the dark days of the Reformed Republic, when the papists were persecuted and hunted down like wolves, brought the Sacraments to the faithful. Disguised as cattle-dealers, boatmen, laborers, they faced fines, banishment, prison, to keep intact the links which united Catholics with the Church. And later, since they have been allowed to work freely in the Kingdom of the Lowlands, they have high schools, colleges, missionaries for the colonies, houses of retreat. A committee has been formed for the erection of a monument to the great Jesuit, Peter Canisius, the apostle of Germany and Switzerland in the troubled days of the sixteenth century. This pupil and friend of St. Ignatius was born at Nimegue, and the statue is to be erected in one of the squares of this charming town. The centenary of the restoration of the Society of Jesus is also the fiftieth anniversary of the beatification of the Blessed Canisius which took place in 1864.'

ITALY

THE RETURN OF THE FRIARS.

This year the Franciscan Friars Minor have returned again to Padua, which St. Anthony, the most illustrious of wonder workers, has made famous, after an absence through government expulsion of 100 years. They are occupying again the old convent and Church of St. Francis. The great basilica and tomb of St. Anthony continues as aforesaid in the charge of the Minor Conventuals, black Franciscans, as they are commonly called from the color of their habit.

Goitre Cured! The woman who thinks the goitrous swelling in her neck too bad ever to be cured will read with relief what a Greymouth resident wrote: 'I believed my Goitre to be too bad to be cured, but after using your treatment it has been reduced 4 in.' Price 10/6 (a month's supply), post free to any address from A. DOIG, CHEMIST, WANGANUI.

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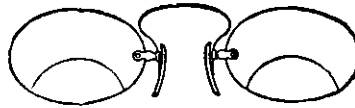
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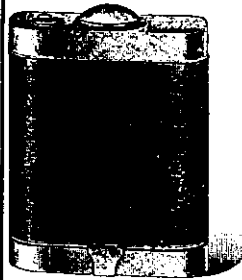
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The days are now near at hand when the sombre garments of Winter give way to the bright cheery colors of Spring. To make a satisfactory choice, however, you must have a good selection to choose from, and the best assortments are to be found at :

JOHN COBBE'S The Mail Order House . **FEILDING**

Domestic

By MAUREEN.

Some Tasty Egg Dishes.

Creole Eggs.—Stew one can of tomatoes and one green pepper, shredded, until the tomato is reduced one-half; turn on a serving-dish, arrange on the tomato five rounds of toast, and upon each of these a poached egg. Melt and brown two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice, and when the liquid boils, pour the sauce over the eggs; sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve at once.

Canuck Egg Toast.—Sprinkle fresh toast with walnut, mushroom, or any savory catsup, then heap on it scrambled eggs in which milk has been used, and on top put a generous layer of grated cheese; season with pepper and salt, and put under the oven flame of a gas stove. Let the cheese brown, then remove from the oven and garnish the top with slices cut from black pickled walnuts, or a few capers, or with thin strips of pimentos, or chopped chives.

India Curried Eggs.—Cut hard-boiled eggs in halves; then fry one small chopped onion and one chopped apple in hot butter; add one-fourth cup of pounded almonds and one pint of milk, mixed with one-half tablespoonful of cornstarch. Season with salt and a dessertspoonful of curry powder. Let cook ten minutes; then add the eggs. Let all get very hot. Serve with croutons; garnish with fresh parsley.

Scotch Eggs.—One cup of lean cooked ham chopped very fine; six hard-boiled eggs. Cook one-third of a cup of stale breadcrumbs in one-third of a cup of milk to a smooth paste. Mix it with the ham; add half a teaspoonful of mixed mustard, half a salt-spoonful of cayenne pepper, and one raw egg. Mix well. Remove the shells from the eggs, and cover with the mixture. Fry in hot fat for two minutes. Drain.

and serve hot or cold for lunch or picnics. Cut them into halves lengthwise, and arrange each half on a bed of fine parsley. The contrast between the green, red, white and yellow gives a very pretty effect.

Hints in Making Pastry.

If your hands are hot, touch the pastry as little as possible, using a knife to mix it with. A marble slab is better than a board for pastry if you can get it. In warm weather, especially, do not make your pastry in the kitchen; choose the coolest place you have. Never turn the pastry over—keep the same side always to the board. After mixing, do not use more flour than is absolutely necessary to prevent the pastry sticking. See that the oven is well heated before baking, and do not keep opening the oven door every minute to see how the tarts are getting on. Every now and then is quite sufficient, and then shut the oven door as soon as you can. If you have reason to think the fruit is not cooked, stand the pie on the top of the stove for a few minutes.

Destroying Flies.

Flies are very fond of laying their eggs along window ledges and in the crevices of woodwork of the windows and shutters, therefore it is very important to keep these parts thoroughly clean and well dusted, as the eggs should never have a chance of hatching. If flies abound, it is a good plan to wash the windows and window ledges with a strong solution of carbolic, or, if the smell is an objection, sprinkle with Persian powder at night and then sweep up in the morning. Fly papers will also catch a number, but they are rather disgusting things to use.

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LEES & CHURCH

The Noted Hosiery Shop of the Dominion

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WELLINGTON

On the Land

GENERAL.

At the Addington live stock market last week there was a medium entry of all classes of stock, and a fair attendance. Fat cattle showed a sharp rise in price, owing to the competition of buyers. There was also an advance in fat sheep and in store sheep. Young store sheep showed further improvement in prices, late rains having improved the feed prospects. Pigs were in keen demand at late rates. Fat Sheep.—Extra prime wethers, 17s 1d to 21s 6d; merino wethers, 16s to 24s 3d; extra prime ewes, to 28s; prime ewes, 19s 6d to 25s 4d; other ewes, 13s 4d to 19s; merino ewes, 14s to 15s 9d; hoggets, 16s 9d to 20s 3d; extra prime hoggets, to 29s. Fat Cattle.—Steers, £8 7s 6d to £10 5s; extra good steers, to £20 12s 6d; heifers, £6 5s to £8 5s; extra good heifers, to £12 17s 6d; cows, £5 15s to £8 10s; extra good cows, to £12 2s 6d (price of beef per 100lb, 32s to 40s). Fat Pigs.—Choppers, £3 to £3 15s; heavy baconers, £3 10s to £3 16s; other baconers, £2 18s to £3 (price per lb, 5½d); heavy porkers, £2 5s to £2 17s; other porkers, £2 to £2 4s (price per lb, 6½d). Store Pigs.—Large stores, £1 18s to £2 2s; medium stores, £1 5s to £1 17s; small stores, 18s to £1 4s; weaners, 12s 6d to 17s.

The following is the Burnside live stock report for last week:—Fat Cattle.—134 yarded. A small yarding and higher prices. There was good competition throughout the sale and, taken all over, prices showed an advance of from 15s to 20s per head compared with last week's rates. There were several pens of prime heavy-weight bullocks forward. Quotations: Best bullocks, £13 10s to £15; extra, to £17 17s 6d; medium, £11 10s to £13; others, £9 10s to £11; best cows and heifers, to £11; medium, £7 10s to £9 10s; others, £6 to £7. Fat Sheep.—1189 penned—a small yarding. The sale opened exceptionally well, prices showing an advance in some cases of 4s to 5s per head compared with last week. After the first race of sheep had been disposed of competition was not so keen, some buyers preferring to do without sheep rather than pay what they considered prohibitive prices. Values accordingly began to recede, and at the end of the day sheep were selling only 1s 6d to 2s per head better than last week. Export buyers were able to secure a few hundred light-weight wethers within their limits. Quotations: Best wethers, 27s to 31s; extra, to 38s 9d; medium, 23s to 25s; light, 19s 6d to 22s; best ewes, 22s to 25s; extra, to 29s; others 18s to 20s. Fat Lambs.—150 penned, and all secured for export at late rates. Quotations: Best lambs, to 20s 6d; medium, 16s to 18s 6d. Pigs.—70 fat pigs and 80 stores were yarded, a bigger supply of fats than last week, and a consequent slight drop in prices. Store pigs were in short supply, and sold at late rates. Quotations: Suckers, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; slips, 17s 6d to 21s 6d; stores, to 30s; porkers, 40s to 47s 6d; light baconers, to 55s; heavy baconers, to 68s.

POINTS IN CALF-REARING.

There are constant losses occurring among calves, and these, in the main, may be attributed to digestive disorders. An injudicious method of feeding is directly responsible for this condition, and it is therefore very desirable that rearers should have a good knowledge of the various calf foods (says *Farm Field, and Fireside*).

There are many weighty considerations to be reckoned with, but the question of feeding is one of paramount importance, yet I find it unfortunately true that, notwithstanding the vast quantity of thought and investigation which has been devoted to calf-rearing, this knowledge is sadly lacking in the majority of those to whom the care of the calf is entrusted. Calf-rearing is so important to the great stock-breeding industry of England that this ignorance should certainly be dissipated, especially when the increase of the cattle of this country is obviously dependent on the knowledge shown in the rearing of the young stock.

Feeding by Hand.

The question of expense has ruled out the system of bringing up the young animals on the cow. Most calf-rearers find new milk too costly a food to be used except in very limited quantities for the ordinary run of calves, so hand-feeding has usually to be adopted. There are many calf foods or 'substitutes' on the market, and the majority can be well spoken of, for it is a well-known fact that they are scientifically prepared foods, composed of the most essential of food ingredients. One other thing about them will also prove of importance to the stock-rearer, as it touches his pocket—viz., they are cheaper in the long run than the home-made calf food.

The First Month.

For the first month of its existence the calf should be fed three times daily. For the first three days each meal should consist of a quart of new milk, this amount being gradually increased until a fortnight has elapsed. After this period half the new milk may be discontinued, but three pints of separated or skim milk, together with a cream substitute, should take its place. I usually keep my calves on this mode of feeding until they are seven or eight weeks old, and then they are able to consume hay. I have always found the calves to readily adapt themselves to mixtures of cream substitutes and skim milk, and they appear to thrive well on them.

One point I must touch upon, and that is the individuality of each animal. This must be thoroughly noted and recognised by the rearer, as indiscriminate and mechanical methods of feeding invariably result in the calf becoming pot-bellied. It follows that if the food be apportioned with unflinching exactitude, the calves must be identical in constitution, appetite, and physique for the treatment to be successful. It is, therefore, an obvious fallacy to treat all calves exactly the same. The food should be given in tins or pails, attention being paid to the cleanliness of the utensils, which should be scalded after use.

The Use of Linseed.

There is no doubt in my mind that linseed meal is the best substitute for the cream or milk fats which are denied to the calf when artificial rearing is practised. I have conducted many experiments in calf-rearing, but this conviction has come home to remain. The most suitable form of linseed meal is simply crushed linseed, retaining in bulk the whole of the linseed oil. This should be fed in combination with other meals, such as oatmeal, maize meal, and wheatmeal, with separated or skim milk.

A Common Mistake.

So many feeders will persist in thinking that crushed linseed cake is of equal feeding value as the crushed linseed. This is quite an erroneous idea; the latter contains about 34 per cent. of digestible oil in comparison with 10 per cent. in linseed cake. It is therefore patent that the crushed linseed must be far superior in nutritive value in spite of its extra cost. Another point in its favor is, that it is quite the best substitute we have for the milk fats which have been extracted from the new milk, and is, indeed, almost identical in composition with this latter commodity.

How to Prepare It.

The unground linseed should be crushed and mixed with boiling water at the rate of one quart of meal to one gallon of water. When crushing the linseed, it is advisable to add another meal, such as maize, wheat, or oats, in the proportion of one to seven parts of linseed. One pint of this meal or 'gruel' can then be mixed with a quart of separated milk, and it will form a suitable ration for one calf.

The first six months in a calf's existence are the months which count. The feeding and treatment during this period make or mar the calf from a profitable point of view. It should be treated both kindly and considerately, and should never be allowed to suffer from harsh or rough handling: by these means it will develop into a strong and robust animal and will be kept going forward.

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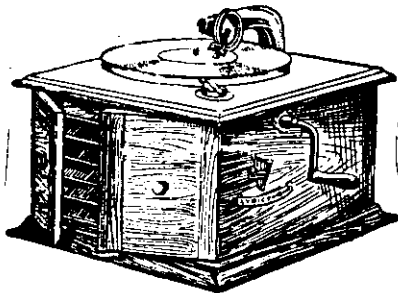
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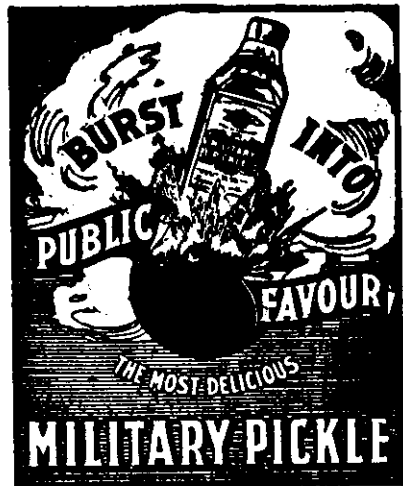
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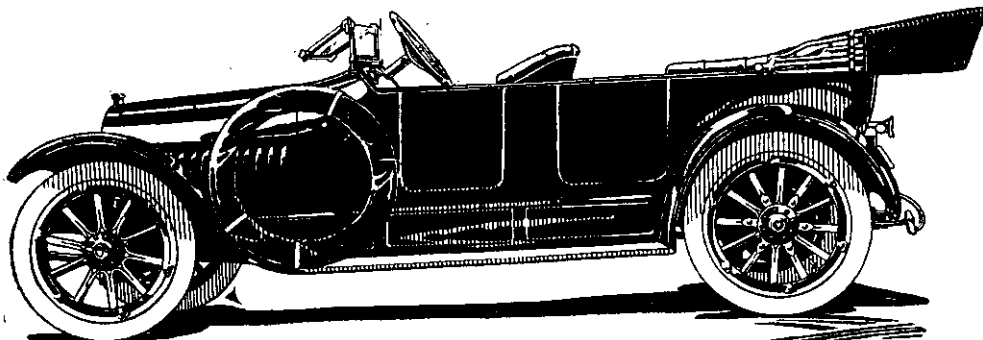
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The Family Circle

WHEN MOTHER COOKS.

Whenever I am out at play,
And smell that goody smell
That mother makes on cookin' day,
I don't put ball or gun away,
I just drop things and yell!

I rush right to the kitchen door
To pinch and taste and look;
I do not care about the score,
Or tops or marbles any more,
When mother's goin' to cook!

Perhaps it's bread to send to town,
Or maybe pies to bake;
Or doughnuts bobbin' up and down
In meltin' lard till they are brown,
Or even raisin cake.

When mother says, 'My little man,
You'll find in yonder nook
A piece of dough and patty-pan,
Just make yourself one—if you can!
You ought to see ME cook!

TOM'S DREAM.

High up on a tree branch, over a stream, a boy of twelve was sitting. In one hand he held a fishing rod, but no bite did he feel. For half an hour he had waited patiently, and was about to gather up his rod and start for home when he saw five large green apples on the branch above him. It took but a minute to pull them down, and to set to work devouring them. They tasted fine, too, but after the fifth was finished he began to feel rather uncomfortable. Warily he leaned back, but started up suddenly in amazement. He was in the middle of the woods.

Trees hid the sky from view, and thick branches blocked out the light. How he happened to be there he did not know but he did know that he wanted to get out. He was afraid, too. He put out his hands to draw back some bushes but the thorns hurt him, and he quickly let go.

He did not know whether he was ten miles from home or twenty. It was dark, and he wanted his supper, and desperately he peered around for any possible means of escape. Again he tried to part the bushes when a howl made him quake with fear, and through the bushes, its face drawn by hunger, but lit up at the sight of a choice morsel, a wolf glared fiercely at the boy. With a scream of agony, the trembling lad darted forward.

Through the thickets of the bushes he rushed frantically, the wolf after him. Tom's feet were of lead, the wolf's of feathers, so he felt, for although every muscle was put into action, he could scarcely keep out of the wolf's mouth. He shrieked in terror and his screams blended in with the howls of the enraged animal.

On he rushed, falling and stumbling, leaping and dodging in his mad race for life. Oh! that he had wings! But no time for useless wishing. In a moment more he would be a helpless victim. Yet on he rushed, leaping over bushes, plunging through hedges. Now the wolf was within two feet of him.

A scream of mortal terror, and he scrambled up a tree, the wolf growling fiercely below. Had a cloud come and lifted him far above the reach of the animal, he could not be more thankful. But, horrors! the branches swept the ground and were so thick that the wolf could still get at him.

Wildly he glanced about. Far below him, a black stream rushed through the forest. Beyond that was freedom. He saw the wolf cautiously edging its way towards him. No escape but the river. Another minute

and he would be in the beast's power. Without hesitation he plunged into the blackness of the water, and the woods disappeared.

Toni was in the middle of the park stream, his fish hook twined about him. With a flash it all came back to him: the five green apples, and his dream. He had fallen off the tree during his sleep and he was drenched. He swam to shore and there he stood looking like a drowned mouse.

Up in the branches another green apple showed itself, but the boy resolutely lifted his arm, raised two fingers, and even the trees trembled at the fervor of his 'Never again!'—*Boston Pilot.*

MISTOOK HIS MEANING.

'What is your alma mater, Mr. Nurich?'
'Well, if you insist, I'll take a cigar.'

COULD SPARE FATHER.

Mother, after relating pathetic story: 'Now, Reggie, wouldn't you like to give your bunny to that poor little boy you saw to-day, who hasn't any father?'

Reggie (clutching the rabbit): 'Couldn't we give him father instead?'

SARCASTIC.

'Had a puncture, my friend?' asked the passer-by, with an air of interest.

The chauffeur looked up, and swallowed his feelings with a huge gulp. 'No, sir,' he replied. 'I'm just changing the air in the tyres. The other lot's worn out, you know!'

WHAT THEY LACKED.

Two men on a train were apparently old acquaintances, and they were in a jovial mood. Both were grey, but each had a luxuriant head of hair. Near them sat a stout party with a shining dome that was almost destitute of hirsute covering.

The two friends exchanged facetious remarks about silver locks, then indulged in some pleasantries about the 'thinning of the thatch,' with casual references to door knobs and billiard balls, much to the amusement of the passengers, but to the evident discomfiture of the bald-headed man.

The talk finally developed into an argument of the cause of baldness, and after considerable jocularly, the pair turned to the pearly-pated stranger, and one said:

'My friend and I have been discussing the cause of baldness, but we can't seem to agree. Would you mind telling us what you regard as the real cause of baldness?'

The stranger wheeled about, eyed his questioner fiercely, and uttered just one word, 'Brains!'

OUR WONDERFUL LANGUAGE.

During his leisure hours a reporter scanned the columns of the classified page and this is what he found:

Wanted—A furnished room by an elderly lady with electric lights.

Wanted—A room by a young man with double doors.

Lost—A green lady's leather purse.

Wanted—A nice young man to run a poolroom out of town.

Wanted—A man to take care of horses who can speak German.

Found—A lightweight gentleman's overcoat.

Wanted—A boy who can open oysters with reference.

Wanted—An organist and a boy to blow same.

INCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.

Overcrowding and congestion of traffic in the docks often cause a lot of personal inconvenience and trouble. There is a good story going the rounds just now. A supervisor at one of the wharves was pulled out of the water shortly before dawn the other morning by a watchman who, without waiting to be thanked, disappeared, and left the supervisor totally ignorant of the identity of his rescuer. But there was one person who had seen the brave deed, and he informed the supervisor who the gallant rescuer was. That evening the supervisor met the watchman as he came on duty.

'It was good of you to pull me out,' said the supervisor, as he fingered a sovereign in his waistcoat pocket. 'But why did you clear off? You deserve the Humane Society's medal—and something else too. What can I do to reward you?'

'Say nothing about it at all, sir,' said the watchman. 'Because if it gets about that I pulled you out all the stevedores on the wharf will want to chuck me in.'

A SHIP CONTEST.

- What ship has no soft berths?—Hardship.
 What ship do Quakers prefer?—Friendship.
 What ship requires the best men?—Seamanship.
 What ship should saints sail in?—Worship.
 What ship should always protect its passengers?—Citizenship.
 What ship should right itself, even when capsized?—Clerkship.
 This ship is possessed of every 'faculty'?—Professorship.
 Is looking for a mate?—Courtship.
 Always has a house under it?—Senatorship.
 What ship is always fastened to a pier?—Lordship.

LEGAL JARGON.

Those who are accustomed to grumble at the length of legal documents would receive something of a shock were they to inspect some of the instruments which were commonly in use but a short time ago. In the 'good old days,' before the passing of the Conveyancing Act of 1881, deeds and settlements frequently covered half a dozen skins of parchment, and men were employed by law stationers for the especial purpose of 'engrossing' these imposing documents on parchment. A few of these law writers still remain amongst us, and their writing on parchment is said to be most beautiful to look upon. But the Conveyancing Act practically put an end to their 'profession' by greatly curtailing the length of legal instruments.

Of the unwieldy prolixity of some of the old, long-winded conveyancers a law reformer of a humorous turn of mind gave the following amusing example: 'If a man were to give another an orange, he would merely say, "I give you this orange." In the hand of a conveyancing lawyer and put into writing, it would be, "I hereby give, grant, and convey to you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, claim, and advantage of, and in, the said orange, together with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full liberty to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, the said A. B., am now entitled to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind skin, juice, pulp, and pips, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of whatever nature or kind soever, to the contrary in anywise, notwithstanding."'

To persons wanting goods delivered, parcels forwarded, or furniture moved, we cordially recommend the NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS CO., LTD. They are very reliable and prompt, and may be depended on to give you satisfaction. Offices in all principal towns.

FAMILY FUN

TRICKS, ILLUSIONS, AND INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

(Special to the N.Z. TABLET by MAHATMA.)

A Clever Card Trick.—Here is a novel card trick and one requiring but little preparation. In effect it is as follows: Two cards are freely selected from an ordinary pack; one is returned and shuffled fairly and squarely into the pack, after which the second one is returned and likewise shuffled up with the rest. The performer now places the pack behind his back, and instantly produces the two chosen cards. The explanation is simple. Two cards are beforehand prepared in the following manner: A piece of adhesive tape or paper is obtained, and with it the two cards are hinged together. This is done so that the top card overlaps the lower one by about one-sixteenth of an inch. The two cards are now inserted in the pack, but their position is easily ascertainable by reason of the overlapping of one of the cards. Now two cards are chosen; they are examined, and the performer ruffles the pack into a fan-shape. When the chooser of the cards is about to return the first card, the performer, moving his fingers over the pack, ascertains the position of the hinged cards and opens the pack there, with the result that the chooser of the card places it in the pocket thus formed. The pack is now shuffled, and exactly similar movements are repeated with the second card. It will now be quite an easy matter for the performer to place the pack behind his back, find the hinged cards, and obtain the chosen cards from between them.

Crawling Into a Bottle.—This is a good subject for a 'wager.' The performer shows a small pint bottle, and, laying it on the floor, announces that it is possible for him to crawl into the bottle. The remark will be greeted by much ridicule in all probability, but the performer leaves the room and creeping in again on all fours announces that he is crawling *in* to the bottle.

The Hat Puzzle.—Request any person in the room to mark on the wall the height of an ordinary silk hat, supposing its crown to be placed on the floor. The hat may be shown to the company before the height is marked, and it will be most interesting to watch the different heights which will be estimated. Most people will mark high enough for two or three hats.

The Knot that Disappears.—Take a silk handkerchief and roll it ropewise. Pass the ends over as in the usual procedure for tying a knot, but in the second move instead of tying in the usual way, place your second finger of the left hand on the second twist of the ends, and quickly make a third twist—then draw your finger out, and you will find it but a slip knot, by appearing to be pulling the ends to make the knot more secure, but really to find out which is the slip end. Whilst talking, open the handkerchief with the right hand to place the knot in, whilst with the left hand fingers you draw the slip out, but placing the whole in a lump. Any party taking hold of it now will, of course, feel, as it were, the knot. Now blow on the handkerchief, and the knot will have vanished.

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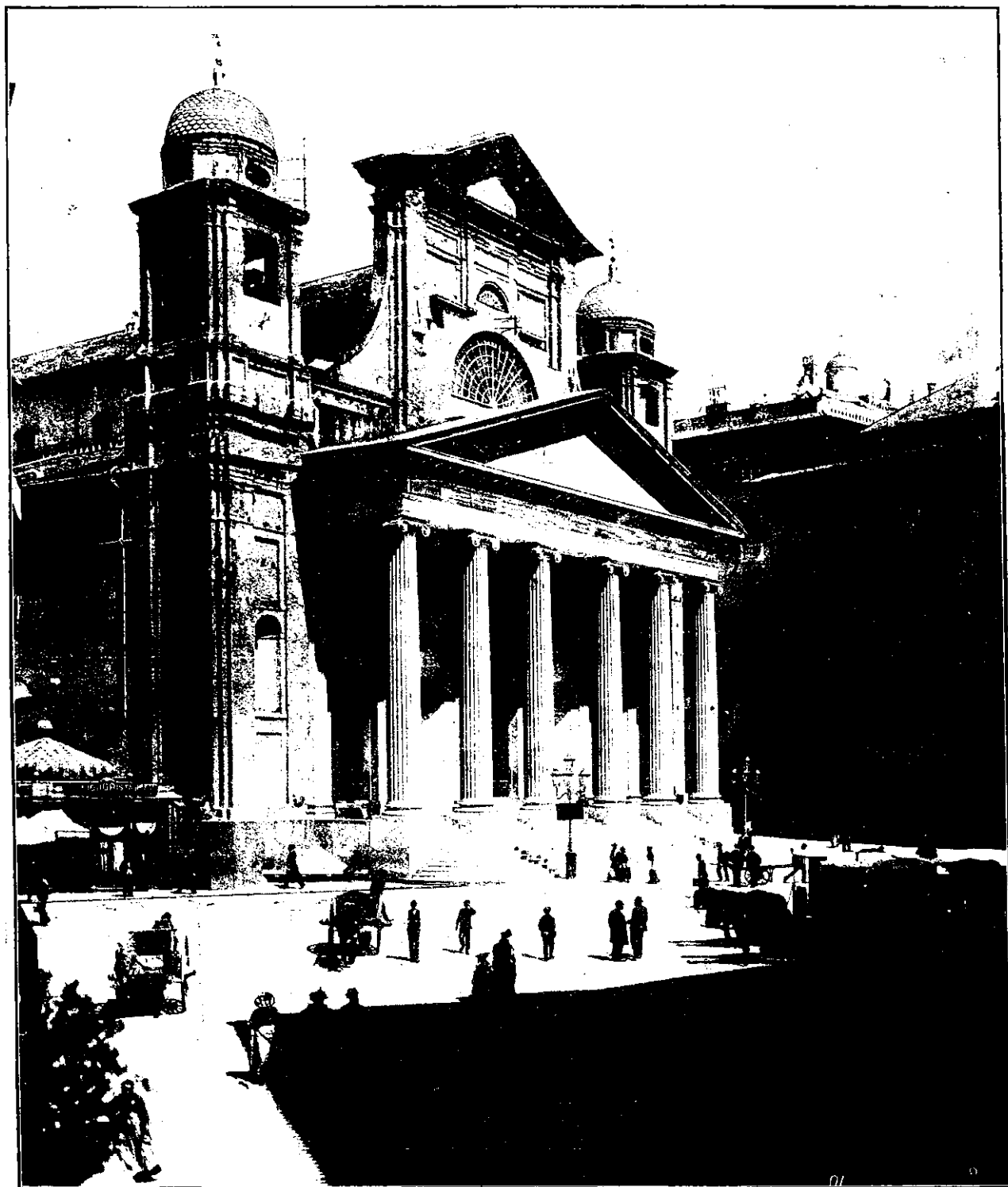
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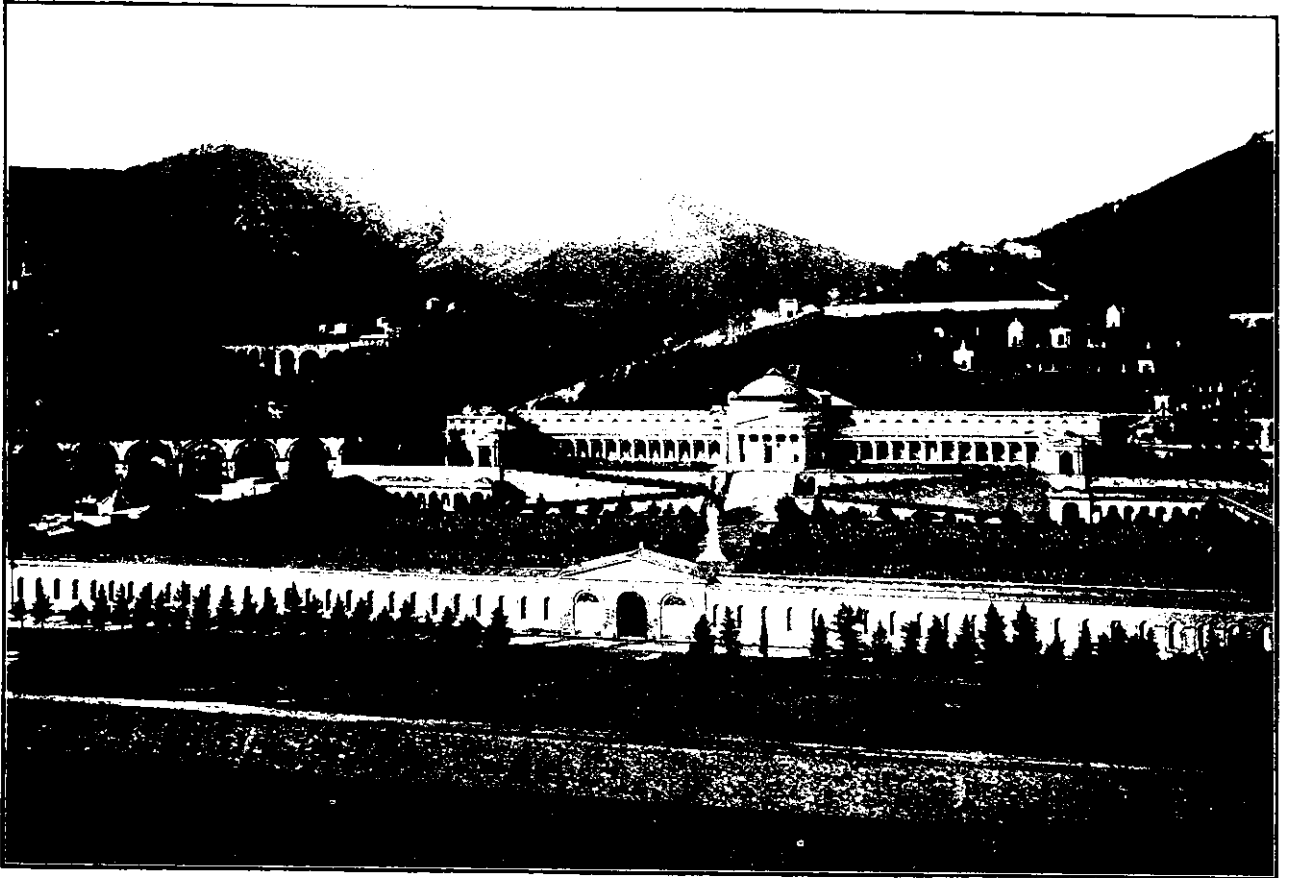
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CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, GENOA, NEAR WHICH CITY BENEDICT XV WAS BORN.



INTERIOR OF CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, GENOA.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPO SANTO, GENOA.



INTERIOR OF THE CAMPO SANTO, GALLERY OF THE DEAD.



CARDINAL DOMENICO FERRATA,
Secretary of State to Pope Benedict XV.



THE LATE CARDINAL RAMPOLLA,
With whom the new Pope was associated for several
years in important diplomatic work.



INTERIOR OF ST. JOHN LATERAN'S, ROME,
The Cathedral of the Pope, and 'the Mother and Mistress of all the Churches.'