

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- November 29, Sunday.—First Sunday of Advent.
 „ 30, Monday.—St. Andrew, Apostle.
 December 1, Tuesday.—St. Elizabeth, Widow.
 „ 2, Wednesday.—St. Bibiana, Virgin and Martyr.
 „ 3, Thursday.—St. Francis Xavier, Confessor, and Patron of Australia.
 „ 4, Friday.—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 „ 5, Saturday.—St. Sylvester, Abbot.

St. Bibiana, Virgin and Martyr.

St. Bibiana was the daughter of a Roman noble named Flavian, who himself gave his life for the faith. The confiscation of her property, with its consequent privations, having failed to shake her constancy in the profession of Christianity, she was subjected to cruel tortures, and finally scourged to death, A.D. 363.

St. Sylvester, Abbot.

St. Sylvester was born near Loreto, in Italy, in 1177. At the age of forty he retired into a desert, in order that, free from worldly cares, he might be able to devote more time to prayer and contemplation. Having been followed by a number of disciples, he founded several monasteries, to which he gave the strict rule of St. Benedict. St. Sylvester died in 1267.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

RESIGNATION.

When Thou, O Lord, didst leave Thy throne on high
 And stoop to earth, poor fettered man to free
 From Satan's loathsome, shameful slavery,
 By choosing willingly for him to die;
 Whilst from Thy Heart one sob, one painful sigh
 Could have reunited him with his dear God,
 'Twas at Thy Father's will, His merest nod
 Thou chose this wretched creature thus to buy.
 Oh then, sweet Lord, teach me that noblest art
 Keep far from me the thought of serving mine
 Of bending in all things my will to Thine;
 Own sinful self. Help me, O God, to grow
 Wholly resigned to Thine own Will and know
 They serve Thee best who serve with ready heart.

—*Franciscan Herald.*

It is fraud to conceal a fraud.
 By falling before God, we rise towards Him.
 Think more of giving than of getting, and give.
 Sympathise with suffering, and seek to relieve it.
 Do not notice all you see, nor heed all you hear.
 Recall the hasty word before it passes the lips, and keep it.

Assume there is a pathway of God to every heart, and seek to find it.

'No prayer,' says St. Augustine, 'is more beautiful than Deo Gratias.'

The darkest shadows of life are those which a man makes himself when he stands in his own light.

Sometimes a man's failures do more good to the world and his own cause than his best successes.

There are three things which never return—time, a spoken word, and a neglected opportunity.

Strive to live in a perpetual readiness to die, and this you will attain if you learn to love our Lord's Presence now.—Cardinal Manning.

No man need ever expect to reach any degree of perfection save by means of the action of the Holy Eucharist on his soul.—St. Denis.

Maintain a holy simplicity of mind, and do not smother yourself with a host of cares, wishes, and longings, under any pretext.—St. Francis de Sales.

Decision never becomes easier by postponement, while habit grows stronger every day. Common sense as well as conscience says 'Choose this day.'

The Storyteller

MOONDYNE

(BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.)

BOOK FIFTH.—THE VALLEY OF THE VASSE.

III.

WALKING IN THE SHADOW.

There was nothing apparent in the possibilities of Alice Walmsley's new life to disturb the calm flow of her returning happiness. Even her wise and watchful friend, Sister Cecilia, smiled hopefully as she ventured to glance into the future.

But when the sky was clearest, the cloud came up on the horizon, though at first it was 'no larger than a man's hand.'

The visits of Mr. Wyville to Farmer Little's pleasant house were frequent and continuous. Mr. Little's colonial title was Farmer; but he was a gentleman of taste, and had a demesne and residence as extensive as an English duke. He was hospitable, as all rich Australians are; and he was proud to entertain so distinguished a man as Mr. Wyville.

Gravely and quietly, from his first visit, Mr. Wyville had devoted his attention to Alice Walmsley, and in such a manner that his purpose should not be misunderstood by Mr. Little or his wife. Indeed, it was quite plain to them long before it was dreamt of by Alice herself. From the first, she had been treated as a friend by these estimable people; but after a while she began to observe something in their manner that puzzled her. They were no less kind than formerly; but they grew a little strange, as if they had not quite understood her position at first.

Alice could discover no reason for any change; so she went on quietly from day to day. Mr. Wyville always drew her into conversation when he came there; and with him she found herself as invariably talking on subjects which no one else touched, and which she understood perfectly. It seemed as if he held a key to her mind, and instinctively knew the lines of reflection she had followed during her years of intense solitude. Alice herself would have forgotten these reflections had they not been brought to her recollection. Now, they recurred to her pleasantly, there are so few persons who have any stock of individual thought to draw upon.

She took a ready and deep interest in every plan of Mr. Wyville for the benefit of the convicts; and he, seeing this, made his purposes, even for many years ahead, known to her, and advised with her often on changes that might here and there be made.

One evening, just at twilight, when the ladies of the family were sitting under the wide verandah, looking down on the darkened river, Mrs. Little pleasantly but slyly said something that made Alice's cheeks flame. Alice raised her face with a pained and reproachful look.

'There now, Alice,' said the lady, coming to her with a kind caress; 'you mustn't think it strange. We can't help seeing it, you know.'

'What do you see?' asked Alice, in bewilderment.

'Mr. Wyville's devotion, dear. We are all delighted to think of your marriage with so good and eminent a man.'

Alice sank back in her chair, utterly nerveless. It was so dark they did not see her sudden paleness. She held the arms of her chair with each hand, and was silent for so long a time that Mrs. Little feared she had wounded her.

'Forgive me if I have pained you, Alice,' she said kindly.

'O, no, no!' said Alice, with quivering lips; 'I thank you with all my heart. I did not know—I did not think—'

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She did not finish the sentence. Mrs. Little, seeing that her rallying had had quite another effect from that intended, came to Alice's aid by a sudden exclamation about the beauty of the rising moon. This was successful; for ten minutes every eye was turned on the lovely crescent that rose, as bright as burnished silver, above the dark line of forest. In the midst of this admiration, Alice slipped away from the happy group, and spent the evening alone in her own room.

A few days later, she sat in the arbor of the convent garden, while Sister Cecilia watered her flower-beds. Sitting so, her mind went reaching back after one memorable incident in her life. And by some chance, the already-vibrating chord was touched at that moment by the little nun.

'Here is my first rose-bud, Alice,' she said, coming into the arbor; 'see how pretty those two young leaves are.'

Alice's eyes were suffused with tears as she bent her head over the lovely bud. It appealed to her now, in the midst of her happiness, with unspeakable tenderness of recollection. She held it to her lips, almost prayerful, so moved that she could not speak.

'Only think,' continued Sister Cecilia, 'for nine months to come we shall never want for roses and buds. Ah me! I think we value them less for their plenty. It's a good thing to visit the prison now and again, isn't it, Alice? We love rose-buds all the better for remembering the weeds.'

Alice raised her head, and looked her eloquent assent at Sister Cecilia.

'I love all the world better for the sweet rose-bud you gave me in prison,' she said.

Sister Cecilia seemed puzzled for a moment, and then she smiled as if she recalled something.

'It was not I who gave you that rose-bud, Alice.'

Alice's face became blank with disappointment: her hands sank on her knees.

'O, do not say that it was left there by accident or by careless hands. I cannot think of that. I have drawn so much comfort from the belief that your kind heart had read my unhappiness, and had discovered such a sweet means of sending comfort. Do not break down my fancies now. If you did not give it me, you prompted the act? You knew of it, Sister, surely you did?'

'No. I did not know of it until it was done. I should never have thought of it. It was thought of by one whose whole life seems devoted to others and to the Divine Master. Do not fear that careless hands put the flower in your cell, Alice. It was placed there by Mr. Wyville.'

'By Mr. Wyville?'

'Yes, dear; it was Mr. Wyville's own plan to win you back to the beautiful world. I thought you knew it all the time.'

'It was nearly five years ago; how could Mr. Wyville have known?' There was a new earnestness in Alice's face as she spoke.

'He had learned your history in Millbank from the governor and the books; and he became deeply interested. It was he who first said you were innocent, long before he proved it; and it was he who first asked me to visit you in your cell.'

Alice did not speak; but she listened with a look almost of sadness, yet with close interest.

'He was your friend, Alice, when you had no other friend in the world,' continued Sister Cecilia; not looking at Alice's face, or she would have hesitated; 'for four years he watched your case, until at last he found her whose punishment you had borne so long.'

'Where did he find her?' Alice asked, after a pause.

'He found her in the jail of your native village, Walton-le-Dale.'

'Walton-le-Dale!' repeated Alice in surprise; 'he took much trouble, then, to prove that I was innocent.'

'Yes; and he did it all alone.'

'Mr. Sheridan, perhaps, could have assisted him. He was born in Walton,' said Alice in a very low voice.

'Yes, Mr. Sheridan told me so when he gave me the package for you at Portland; but he was here in Australia all the years Mr. Wyville was searching for poor wretched Harriet. But come now, Alice, we will leave that gloomy old time behind us in England. Let us always keep it there, as our Australian day looks backward and sees the English night.'

Soon after, Alice started to return to her home. She lingered a long time by the placid river, the particulars she had heard recurring to her and much disturbing her peace. In the midst of her reflections she heard her name called, and looking toward the road, saw Mr. Wyville. She did not move, and he approached.

'I have come to seek you,' he said, 'and to prepare you to meet an old friend.'

She looked at him in surprise, without speaking.

'Mr. Sheridan has just returned from Adelaide,' he said; 'and you were the first person he asked for. I was not aware that you knew him.'

There was no tone in his voice that betrayed disquiet or anxiety. He was even more cheerful than usual.

'I am glad you know Mr. Sheridan,' he continued; 'he is a fine fellow; and I fear he has been very unhappy.'

'He has been very busy,' she said, looking down at the river; 'men have a great deal to distract them from unhappiness.'

'See that jagged rock beneath the water,' he said, pointing to a stone, the raised point of which broke the calm surface of the river. 'Some poet likens a man's sorrow to such a stone. When the flood comes, the sweeping rush of enterprise or duty, it is buried; but in the calm season it will rise again to cut the surface, like an ancient pain.'

Alice followed the simile with eye and mind.

'I did not think you read poetry,' she said with a smile, as she rose from her seat on the rocks.

'I have not read much,' he said—and his face was flushed in the setting sun—'until very recently.'

As they walked together toward the house, Alice returned to the subject first in her mind. With a gravely quiet voice she said:

'Mr. Sheridan's unhappiness is old, then?'

'Yes; it began years ago, when he was little more than a boy.'

Alice was silent. She walked slowly beside Mr. Wyville for a dozen steps. Then she stopped as if unable to proceed, and laying her hand on a low branch beside the path, turned to him.

'Mr. Wyville,' she said, 'has Mr. Sheridan told you the cause of his unhappiness?'

'He has,' he replied, astonished at the abrupt question; 'it is most unfortunate, and utterly hopeless. Time alone can heal the deep wound. He has told me that you knew him years ago: you probably know the sad story.'

'I do not know it,' she said, supporting herself by the branch.

'He loved a woman with a man's love while yet a boy,' he said; 'and he saw her lured from him by a villain, who blighted her life into hopeless ruin.'

'Does he love her still?' asked Alice, her face turned to the darkened bush.

'He pities her; for she is wretched—and guilty.'

At the word, Alice let go the branch and stood straight in the road.

'Guilty!' she said in a strange voice.

'Miss Walmsley, I am deeply grieved at having introduced this subject. But I thought you knew—Mr. Sheridan, I thought, intimated as much. The woman he loved is the unhappy one for whom you suffered. Her husband is still alive, and in this country. I brought him here, to give him, when she is released, a chance of atonement.'

A light burst on Alice's mind as Mr. Wyville spoke, and she with difficulty kept from sinking. She reached for the low branch again; but she did not find it in the dark. To preserve her control, she walked on toward

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the house, though her steps were hurried and irregular.

Mr. Wyville, thinking that her emotion was caused by painful recollections, accompanied her without a word. He was profoundly sorry that he had given her pain. Alice knew, as well as if he had spoken his thought, what was passing in his mind:

As one travelling in the dark will see a whole valley in one flash of lightning, Alice had seen the error under which Mr. Wyville labored, and all its causes, in that one moment of illumination. Then, too, she read his heart; filled with deep feeling, and unconscious of the gulf before it; and the knowledge flooded her with sorrow.

At the door of the house, Mrs. Little met them with an air of bustle.

'Why, Alice!' she exclaimed, 'two gentlemen coming to dinner, and one of them an old friend, and you loitering by the river like a school-girl. Mr. Wyville, I believe you kept Alice till she has barely time to put a ribbon in her hair.'

Mr. Wyville, with some easy turn of the subject, covered Alice's disquiet, and then took his leave, going to Perth, to return later with Sheridan and Hamerton.

'Dear Mrs. Little,' said Alice, when his horse's hoofs sounded on the road, 'you must not ask me to dine with you to-night. Let me go to the children.'

There was something in her voice and face that touched the kind matron, and she at once assented, only saying she was sorry for Alice's sake.

'But you will see Mr. Sheridan?' she said. 'Mr. Little says he was very particular in asking for you.'

'I will see him to-morrow,' said Alice; 'indeed, I am not able to see any one to-night.'

An hour later, when the guests arrived, Alice sat in her unlighted room, and heard their voices; and one voice, that she remembered as from yesterday, mentioned her name, and then remained silent.

(To be continued.)

A GENEROUS SILENCE

'All women talk too much,' observed James Walker, with conviction. 'I am not blaming you. I merely state a fact.'

The door had just closed on the master of the house, who was being carried by two servants to his room.

'I've got into the way of chattering since the accident,' said Elsie, 'to amuse poor Uncle Frederick. It would be so very dull for him, shut up in the house all day long, if I did not run in and out and tell him all about what is going on.'

'I quite see that,' replied her cousin; 'but it seems to come naturally to you, all the same.'

She looked a little pained.

'I am not finding fault,' he added. 'I only want to point out that this is the reason why a man can never trust a woman with a secret.'

'O James! But surely it is one thing to chatter about domestic affairs and quite another to tell somebody else's secret.'

'I doubt if any one who was habitually unguarded in conversation would be able to discriminate.'

'Then you believe that I am utterly deficient in a sense of honor?'

'I didn't say so.'

The ringing of Sir Frederick's bell came as a fortunate interruption. Elsie caught up her knitting and hurried away to amuse him till dinner time. Most of her time was spent nowadays in trying to prevent his mind from dwelling on his injuries.

To a healthy, active man who had lived all his life out in the open air, this sudden confinement to the house was particularly trying. Vainly his friends endeavored to cheer him with the assurance that things might have been considerably worse. The chauffeur had been killed upon the spot, and everyone declared that it was little less than a miracle for Sir Frederick

to have escaped with nothing worse than a shaking and a broken leg. No one except himself seemed apprehensive of any serious consequences. The local doctor felt satisfied that his patient's progress, though slow, was all that could be desired.

If Elsie would interest and amuse him, and prevent him from thinking too much about himself, all would be well, they told her. When she was not amusing him, he lay and wondered what would become of her if he should die. He was absolutely devoted to the girl whom he and his late wife had adopted in babyhood to fill the place of an unsatisfactory only son. They treated her as a daughter and called her niece, though in reality she was only the orphan child of intimate friends.

She knew very little of James's early life. He had left home on some voyage of discovery, much against his father's wishes, directly he came of age; and for years he might have been frozen to death at the North Pole, or eaten by cannibals in Central Africa, for anything they knew to the contrary. His name was never mentioned in Elsie's hearing, and every photograph of him was hidden from her sight. Then suddenly the newspapers announced that he was famous, and his mother cut out and pasted in an album the printed notices of his courage and success.

His father, however, who prided himself on his consistency, steadily declined to be proud of him.

'An Englishman's duty,' he maintained with gentle firmness, 'is to reside on his estate, and interest himself in local matters.'

Even when a boy, James had never taken the slightest interest in any of the doings of little Lowthorpe. His father could not understand him. Perhaps his mother did. She died with his name upon her lips; and her last request to her adopted daughter was that, if ever it were in her power to do so, she would bring about a reconciliation between Sir Frederick and his son.

The opportunity came when the news of Lady Warren's death reached him in Upper Burmah; and he wrote to his sire a sympathetic letter, which Elsie answered in slightly warmer terms than those which her uncle dictated. A correspondence ensued, resulting in an invitation to Lowthorpe; and James Warren, hero and prodigal, consented to return, after twenty years' absence, to his father's house.

The outward reconciliation between the two men was an easier matter than had seemed possible to Elsie's inexperience; and in any little difference of opinion which occasionally arose between them during the course of conversation she tactfully played the part of peacemaker. At first James treated her with distant courtesy and condescension. She seemed a harmless little person—a useful housekeeper. It was not until his father's extravagant praises aroused his spirit of antagonism that he took upon himself to criticise.

To Sir Frederick's way of thinking she was beyond all criticism, and he never doubted that his son would fall in love with her at once. She was so pretty and so good and had such a happy disposition. On every possible occasion he enumerated her qualities and charms. How cleverly, since her aunt's death, she had regulated the household! How wisely she relieved the poor! How intelligently she read the *Times*! How sympathetically she sang!

James listened to all that his father had to say, and he fell in love—but it was not with Elsie. Her simplicity struck him as shallowness, her amiable qualities seemed to betoken a want of character. The doctor's sister, who called each afternoon to inquire after the invalid, attracted him far more. Here was a woman who could understand and appreciate; she reminded him of his mother; and he, who was usually so reserved, talked to her by the hour about his travels and his varied experiences.

During his first few flying visits to Lowthorpe it was Miss Stapleton whom he looked forward to seeing again; and when, in consequence of his father's motor accident, he arranged to stay on permanently and undertake the superintendence of the stable, it was

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Miss Stapleton whom he invited to assist him in exercising the horses.

Elsie was glad. She was very fond of Annie Stapleton, and thought it only natural that James should prefer her friend's society to her own. There was no jealousy on her part, as there had been no thought of marriage. Elsie had long since decided that, in the event of her uncle's death, it would not be upon any earthly lover that she would bestow the affection of her heart. For the present there was no doubt as to the direction in which her duty lay.

Her cousin's strictures upon her talkativeness, although they pained her for the moment, in no way checked the flow of lively conversation which was Sir Frederick's greatest recreation. She knew exactly all that it would interest him to hear. She consulted him as to the setting of the flower-beds for the spring, drawing plans and coloring sketches in order that he might be able to judge of the effect. She asked his advice about the distribution of her charities in the village. She made him laugh by measuring round his hand the foot of the stocking which she was knitting, 'to see if it would be large enough for the garden boy's grandmother.' She was his constant companion during all those days and weeks of semi-convalescence, and no one guessed that it was any effort to her to think of things to talk about.

When the weeks grew into months, and the patient took a decided turn for the worse, Dr. Stapleton began to fear that there must be something more the matter with him than a shaking and a broken leg. He asked for the satisfaction of a second opinion, and a specialist was telegraphed for from London.

During the visit Elsie took refuge in her arbor of the Sacred Heart at the far end of the garden, praying that she might conform her will to the will of God. Everything around her served to remind her of the kind friend whom perhaps she was about to lose. With his own hands Sir Frederick had helped to build this bower for her when she was quite a little girl; on her tenth birthday he had given her the beautiful statue to place in it; by her side, at the time of his wife's death, he had knelt and asked that in all things the most holy, just, and lovable will of God might be done. She must imitate his courage now, and prepare herself to go to him directly the specialist should leave. She had not heard approaching footsteps, and was not aware of the vicinity of James and Annie until they had passed the half-closed door.

'You understand me!' James was saying. 'You are the only woman I have ever known whom I could ask to share my life.'

'Dear James,' was Annie's answer, 'I am so very—very happy.'

Elsie concluded that they were secretly engaged, but she did not feel surprised; she had, in fact, been expecting such an announcement for some time. When they wished her to congratulate them they would doubtless tell her. Till then she dismissed the subject from her mind.

The sound of scrunching gravel beneath the wheels of the doctor's carriage was the signal for her return to the house. She pulled herself together resolutely; yet there was still a paleness and a trembling, and a visible effect of tears, as she stood beside her uncle's bed.

'Poor little girl!' said he. 'I wonder how you will get on when I am gone? My only comfort lies in the thought that James will take my place.'

'Oh, do not let that trouble you, dear!' said Elsie, bravely. 'God will take care of me.'

'I believe He will,' returned Sir Frederick, reverently. 'If I did not believe that, I should not die in peace.' Then, after a pause: 'They say that marriages are made in heaven. I pray that yours is. If I had lived I might have been selfish about parting with you; so it is all for the best. Did not St. Ignatius say that, if only one really understood, one would never wish anything that happens to be different?'

For answer she pressed her cheek against the palm of his hand, and kissed his fingers one by one as she used to do when she was a little child. There was something about the fingers—that another saint had taught—to let the movement of each represent an act of virtue; but her head ached and she could not recollect it now.

Sir Frederick pursued his own line of thought:

'I used to doubt if James was a marrying man. He has been such a wanderer that it seemed unlikely he would ever settle down; but lately he has taken more interest in the estate. You never hear him talk now of rushing off to Tibet or California, or any of those distant places, do you?'

'No,' whispered Elsie. 'I do not think he wants to go away again.'

'He is a good man, I believe,' Sir Frederick continued,—'an upright, honorable gentleman. I always wanted you to have the very best. Now tell me, dear child, and pardon a dying man's curiosity, has he proposed to you yet?'

'Oh, no!' said Elsie, as she turned away and blushed.

'I am glad of that. I like him all the better for his diffidence. I don't think anything but the best would ever satisfy you, eh?'

'No,' said Elsie, with decision. She had long ago felt that.

'Well, then, we have not much time left. There is the question of money, and my will to be made. Originally I left everything to James. Then I left everything to you. Now, with your consent, I want to make another will which will do justice to you both. The right sort of husband does not care to owe his position to his wife. It would not be fair to place him in that predicament, would it?'

'Oh, no!' said Elsie again, her thoughts flying to Annie Stapleton.

'And yet, if I had not talked this over with you first, I was afraid that you might some day be surprised to find that I had left the property to James.'

'But, uncle darling, of course I always thought you would do so! Your own son; whilst I, although I love you as a daughter, am really no relation at all.'

'You should have had the place, though, and James knows it, if he had not shown a proper disposition.'

Elsie winced, a little uncertain, as to what might be meant by 'a proper disposition.'

For the space of five minutes there was silence. Sir Frederick broke it.

'Now will three hundred a year be enough for you for charity and pin-money? That is what I want to know.'

'More than enough,' said Elsie, with the thought of holy poverty uppermost in her mind.

'Then that's all right. And there'll be the legacies to the servants. I've sent for Pison. He ought to get here before long. I want to have these money matters finished off.'

There was a notebook beside him, in which he jotted down some names and figures; then he fell back upon his pillows and closed his eyes.

'I'm tired. No more business now till the lawyer comes. Talk to me, dear! Prattle on about anything. It soothes me just to hear your voice.'

James, passing along the corridor, and pausing for a moment at his father's door, could hear the ceaseless flow of words.

'She seems incapable of holding her tongue,' he thought. 'It would never have done to take her into our confidence, as Annie wished.'

He dreaded the effect of his father's knowing that he was again about to thwart his wishes. A son's portion he had long ceased to expect.

'We shall be poor,' he said to Annie: 'but I don't think the governor can do less than leave me just enough to live on.'

The uncertainty of his prospects caused him much

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anxiety; but, as Sir Frederick never broached the subject, it was not possible for James to do so.

* * * * *
Just one month after the solicitor's visit the will was read, and everyone except Elsie was taken by surprise.

'I always understood that Miss Elsie was to have the place!' said an old servant who had known her from childhood. 'Surely there's some mistake!'

The servants could not understand it at all. Neither could James. He knew that Elsie must feel Sir Frederick's death far more acutely than he could do, and the loss of her home would come as an unnecessarily additional blow. He went up to her at once.

'This is rather a shock,' he said.

'Not to me.' She was quite calm.

'You knew? Impossible! What do you mean? When was it settled?'

'The dear uncle talked to me about it just after the specialist had left, before Mr. Fison came. Are you not pleased? I hoped that you and Annie would be so happy living here.'

He looked at her searchingly.

'What has Annie told you?'

'Nothing. I know only what you told her as you passed my bower that day.'

'What day?'

'The day the specialist came.'

'Do you mean to say that you guessed that we were engaged and yet you never mentioned it to my father?'

'O James! You don't still doubt that I have any sense of honor?'

He looked away. He could not meet the honesty of her eyes.

'This was not my affair,' she explained: 'it was somebody else's secret.'

His conscience smote him. He was penitent and remorseful. Taking both of her hands, he said:

'Dear child, how I have misjudged you! Can you forgive me? I see now that I owe everything to your generosity.'

'There was no question of generosity,' she answered simply: 'it was mere justice. I thought of what your mother would have wished.'

For the first time James realised that she was distinctly lovable.

'But what will you do?' he asked. 'I can not turn you out. You must live with us till you marry. I know that Annie—'

She interrupted him:

'You are very good. But I have made my plans,—at least Father Barry is arranging them for me. As soon as possible I am going to the Sisters of Charity at Mill Hill.'

'As a postulant? Elsie! Impossible! I can't imagine you in a convent—my little chatter-box! The silence alone—'

'Perhaps it will be a relief,' sobbed Elsie, 'not to be obliged to talk.'—Armel O'Connor in the *Ave Maria*.

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HEROISM OF PRIESTS AND NUNS

HOW SISTERS DIED AT RHEIMS.

If in certain French localities the civic authorities fled from their post before the German invaders, the same reproach cannot be addressed to the clergy (writes the special Paris correspondent of the *Catholic Times*). At Vitry le Francois, where the battle of the Marne raged so fiercely, the municipal authorities disappeared when the peril was greatest, but the Abbe Nottin, a parish priest, refused to leave the two hundred inhabitants who remained behind. He proposed to the Germans to become a hostage in their hands, provided the civilians were unharmed, and it was owing to his firmness that the little city escaped total destruction.

Protecting Their Flocks.

It has already been mentioned in the *Catholic Times* how the Bishop of Meaux, Mgr. Marbeau, remained among those of his people who could not leave the threatened city, and how during some terrible days he was the real 'governor' of Meaux. He provided for the wounded, organised the distribution of provisions, undertook the police of the city; in fact, in him were vested the responsibilities that the municipal authorities, in their panic, had cast aside. At Chalons, the town, being on the line of fire, was evacuated, but the Bishop remained at his post. So did Mgr. Foucault, in the frontier town of Saint-Die. He was taken prisoner by the Germans and, together with his Vicar-General, was put on the first rank of their forces, in front of his own countrymen; happily he was neither killed nor wounded. At Peronne, an old city of the 'department de la Somme,' the German army occupied the position from the 27th of August to the 14th of September; and if Peronne escaped complete ruin it was owing to the exertions of the cure, Canon Caron. Many houses were destroyed, after having been purposely inundated with petroleum by the soldiers, but, nothing daunted, the Abbe Caron sought the military chiefs, argued, entreated, and succeeded in saving a portion of the town. Another priest of Peronne, the Abbe Victor, was no less devoted, and was taken as a hostage by the enemy.

Killed Whilst Nursing the Wounded.

The nuns of the Order of the Infant Jesus suffered severely from the bombardment of Rheims; five of them were killed by the explosion of shells, and others were grievously wounded while engaged in nursing the wounded. Another community of Rheims, the nuns of the Perpetual Adoration, never ceased their mission of prayer before the Blessed Sacrament during the bombardment. At last, however, a shell set fire to their chapel, their chaplain then took the golden monstrance from the altar and, accompanied by the Sisters, bearing lighted tapers, he carried it to the cellar, where, before a primitive altar, the nuns continued to pray, while the shells and bombs made havoc above their shelter.

How Soldier Priests Fight.

During the last terrific engagements on the Marne and on the Aisne, many more soldier priests have fallen. 'They fight magnificently,' writes a young captain of hussars from a frontier town, 'and are the natural leaders of their comrades.' They observe to the letter the instructions of their Bishops, who impressed upon them that they were to be first-rate soldiers, and it is curious to notice how, without seeking for influence, they acquire it as a matter of course. We hear of a 'vicaire' from Savoy, the Abbe Duret, of whom a fellow soldier gives a picturesque description. The Abbe is everyone's friend, the officers count upon his superior education and absolute self-sacrifice, the men are delighted with his pluck. He picks up the wounded under fire, captures German prisoners, brings back cigarettes for the men and maps for the officers, is at everyone's beck and call, and 'ought to be decorated,' adds the appreciative trooper, from whose letter we gather these details.

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Celebration of Mass at the Front.

The soldier priests say Mass when and where they can; occasionally, when they are quartered near a town, they can use the parish church, or else, in the course of the campaign, they benefit by the portable chapels of the army chaplains. Their discourses, short, energetic, and to the point, are valued by an audience every man of which may die at any moment. The other day, in a village close to the line of fire, Mass was celebrated by an artilleryman, and an infantry lieutenant in uniform preached the short sermon. No wonder that, as our informant writes, 'It can never be forgotten; many soldiers shed tears.'

Work of the Military Chaplains.

The military chaplains who have volunteered to follow our troops to the front, and whose existence is recognised by the Government, are also doing excellent work. They are all of them men whom their age exempts from the obligation of serving in the ranks. Many religious of the Society of Jesus are among them. As stated in the *Catholic Times* last week, one of these, Father Verou, well known in Paris as a zealous missionary, died on September 8 from the hardships he underwent at the hands of the enemy.

Deliberate Perpetration of Atrocities.

The worst feature of the German atrocities, full details of which, in due time, will be laid before the judgment of Europe, is the deliberation with which they are perpetrated. They are less the brutal explosion of an enemy infuriated by resistance than part of a carefully prepared plan. The German troops who destroyed the Belgian town of Tirlemont arrived here provided with all the necessary implements for carrying out their task. At Senlis we know that deliberately and methodically certain streets were fired; at Peronne the houses were inundated with petroleum before being set alight. So, in the case of Pere Verou, he was not struck in the heat of the battle, but done to death, while unarmed and defenceless, a prisoner in the enemy's hands.

Eloquent Paris Preacher.

I have told my readers of the remarkable discourses in which, every Sunday during the war, Father Sertilange, at the Madeleine, keeps up the mental attitude and aspirations of the people of Paris. Speaking to a closely-packed audience, he referred to the destruction of Rheims Cathedral. 'The voices of its bells,' he said, 'reminded us of our history during fifteen hundred years,' and he went on to show how, rising above the stricken city, the great Cathedral continued its silent and solemn prayer, until the enemy's sacrilegious fury rained destruction on the mighty edifice, so closely linked with the past glory of France. Let me add that it was, in great measure, to the devotedness of a Rheims priest, the Abbe Landrieux, that many of the German wounded who had been received within the Cathedral owed their lives. He considered that the act of the German troops who were, even then, shelling the basilica did not exempt him from doing his best for their helpless prisoners, Germans though they were, and, at the risk of his life, he carried many of them to a place of safety.

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THE FUTURE OF THE SUBMARINE

Our intention in discussing this matter is not so much to consider the tactical qualities, but to regard the problem of the future potentialities of the submarine-boat from a mechanical standpoint (says *Engineering*). Until such craft are made more powerful, are given a higher speed, and have a much greater radius of action, their successes must be limited, even in attacking vessels in harbor, particularly in the presence of the latest system of submarine defence. All of these qualities call for increased dimensions, which increase their cost and reduce their handiness, especially in harbors and comparatively shallow waters. That progress is being made in the design of submarine-boats to attain the advantages desiderated is undoubted. The British Admiralty are fully alive to the possibilities of this new type of craft. They are vigilant in their study of progress in other navies, and are acting with enterprise in the encouragement of developments, particularly in respect of propelling machinery and torpedo design. The interests of the nation preclude us from giving information regarding the latest British experimental vessels, but it may be said that in the one case the size exceeds that of any submarine-boat yet ordered, and that in the other case the aim is for higher speed. When these two vessels are completed their trials will disclose to the technical officers of the Admiralty the lines along which further developments may be made.

First, in regard to size, it may be said that the largest of the German boats nearing completion has a displacement on the surface of 750 metric tons, and submerged of 900 tons, the length being just over 214 feet. It is propelled by two sets of Diesel engines, together of 4000 brake horse-power, working twin screws, and it is anticipated that the speed on the surface will be about 20 knots, and submerged about 10 knots. Russia is understood to be building a vessel of considerably over 1000 tons, and proposals for ships of as much as 1700 and 2000 tons displacement are being considered by other Powers. These larger vessels will be able, of course, to carry a greater offensive armament, either by increasing the number of torpedoes, or by fitting larger guns with disappearing carriages, for which cavities are formed in the deck. It is understood that, so far, only 12-pounder guns are contemplated. If, however, four guns of 4in. calibre were adopted, the displacement would require to be increased while the adoption of 6in. guns would necessitate an increase in displacement of 18 per cent. over the vessel with 12-pounder guns. Increase in size, too, demands greater power, even if the speed be constant, and the aim is to get still higher speeds. So far practically all the modern submarines are propelled by heavy oil-engines, and little difficulty may be experienced in supplying to a submarine-boat engines of 4000 or 6000 horse-power without increasing to any appreciable extent the size of the individual cylinder. Moreover, progress has undoubtedly been made in the reliability of engines with cylinders of much higher power, and one may anticipate in the early future cylinders of 1000 horse-power. No trouble need be anticipated on this score excepting that the size of the ship must go on increasing if higher speeds are desired than are at present anticipated.

There is, however, a growing disposition to experiment with steam-turbines in submarine-boats.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION OF BISHOP CLEARY.

(Continued.)

The following is a *verbatim* and official report of the evidence given before the Education Committee by Bishop Cleary under cross-examination by Canon Garland and others.

Canon Garland: May I ask the Bishop where the words 'Nelson system' occur as suggested, by interpolation?

If you come here I will show it to you. (Witness pointed to the words 'The Nelson system as a solution has been held up to scorn by Dr. Cleary.')

May I point out that it has not been interpolated as a quotation from the Bishop's statement?

It has been placed there as a heading. The writer having stated his premises now seeks to prove them by his Lordship's words. He does not interpolate the words 'The Nelson system' into the Bishop's mouth?

He declares that I myself made the statement in regard to the Nelson system, and then gives a statement which purports to be a statement in regard to the Nelson system, but in which the Nelson system is not even hinted at. That is a true case of interpolation. There are various ways of interpolating a statement: one is at the head or introduction of a quotation, another in the body, and another at the close of the quotation, and there is not one whit of difference in moral wickedness between the three. I wish to point out one thing more which makes this a more apparently deliberate and a more apparently reprehensible action. It is in the same pamphlet of mine from which he quoted, p. 167. Here is what I say:—'In all cases in which the teachers decline to impart Biblical instruction, etc. (as above), arrangements could, no doubt, be made for the same by volunteer or paid helpers at far less cost than Catholics would be willing to pay for the religious education of their children.' Here you have my assertion of the right of entry, not alone before formal school hours or after formal school hours, but during formal school hours, and he makes it appear that I am against the right of entry and scorn the right of entry even before formal school hours. Now, there is one further remark I have to make. This is only one point of misrepresentation which I have brought up in connection with the League's propaganda, and it is a flagrant case; but it is nothing compared with the points I wish to bring out when I get Canon Garland under cross-examination. I have said in my statement:—'We have already had ample premonition of this in the following constant and lamentable features of the League campaign: its vehement denunciations of honorable and God-loving men and women who have dared to differ with it: its persistent misrepresentation of the beliefs, aims, words, and acts of opponents: its bitter and unwarranted personal attacks: and its never-ending appeal to those deplorable feelings of sectarian animosity which have made New South Wales a warning example to the whole of Australasia. These are strong statements. I am prepared to prove them in detail, and I invite, thereon, the freest cross-examination by those who are most interested in testing the truth or otherwise of my assertions.' When I get Canon Garland under cross-examination you and your Committee will get a vastly better insight into the methods—the lamentable methods—by which this League campaign is being carried on by Canon Garland, and then the Committee will be in a position to see who have been lacking in straightforwardness in their propaganda.

Professor Hunter: You say you are prepared to attempt to settle this question by means of a conference. Am I right in thinking that representatives of those who uphold the present system would be invited to attend any such conference?

I have said in my principal evidence, Mr. Chairman, that we are prepared to attend a conference with only one proviso—namely, the recognition of the proper equal rights of all before the law. That is to say, that all interests should be represented. I have stated here in my principal evidence, furthermore, that, although we ourselves are entirely opposed to any other system for our children, we recognise the position of other faiths who believe in the system being entirely secular and who rely upon the Church and the home doing the work of religious instruction. That is in the early part of my evidence. I have always taken it for granted that all conflicting interests would be represented in our proposed round-table conference, including those who represent the State Schools Defence League, and so long as the principle of proper equality of rights of Catholics and other people are recognised, we Catholics would joyfully meet in conference and assent even to a temporary or partial solution of the question if it did not affect the religious rights or consciences of others. Yet we are represented by Canon Garland as being an anti-Bible party, an atheistic party, and so on. We Catholics are the only real Bible-in-schools party, and we are prepared to help the so-called Bible-in-schools party to get the Bible into the schools on conditions that will be fair to all users and supporters of the schools.

Canon Garland: I am anxious to ask a question which will allow me to draw attention to the fact that there is nothing in the article by the Rev. Robert Wood referring to the evidence of this Committee.

Mr. McCallum: I say there is. Read the statement. It is a deliberate attempt to influence this Committee.

Canon Garland: Here is the only statement referring to the Committee: 'This championing of secularism on the part of the Roman Prelates ought to be considered very carefully by the Parliamentary Committee at present sitting to hear evidence for and against the Referendum on Bible in schools. It is the duty of that Committee and the duty of every member of Parliament to have an intelligent knowledge of what the Roman prelates have said in the past about our secular system of education, and if they do so they will have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that there is a lack of straightforwardness in the propaganda of the Roman Bishops, Father Roche, etc., at the present time.' The extracts are not from evidence before this Committee at all, but are extracts from documents published outside this Committee and prior to its sitting.

Bishop Cleary: May I point this out in answer to what the Canon says: The four points mentioned in this League document on which we are accused of a lack of straightforwardness are points on which I have given evidence before this Committee. Moreover, this evidence is traversed by referring back to alleged previous statements of mine on these very same subjects. Yet again: the purpose of doing this is openly declared—namely, to influence the deliberations of this Committee, and to show that in the evidence which I have given before the Committee (representing not alone myself, but the other Bishops and the Catholic body in New Zealand), both they and I have been guilty of double-mindedness, and lack of straightforwardness. That is where this document—accepted now as a League document—touches the deliberations of this Committee on a matter which has been brought before the Committee, on evidence which I have laid before the Committee in my principal statement.

Mr. McCallum: This is all matter for cross-examination. It is cleverly put in there to discount Bishop Cleary's evidence before the matter came before us. That is all good cross-examination, every bit of it. It is most improper that it should be there, but it is proper for you to bring it up and confront Bishop Cleary with it.

Bishop Cleary: May I point out that I and my fellow Bishops are accused of playing a double part and not being straightforward with your Committee? I am prepared now to stand any amount of cross-examination by Canon Garland or by other members of the League

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in regard to our past and present declarations upon this subject, and to give him the fullest opportunity of testing whether we are straightforward in this matter or whether we are not; and when the proper time comes I will compare our fixity of purpose and our fidelity to principles with the contradictions and the shifting of positions which have marked the League and the League's propaganda as long as I myself have been acquainted with the League's methods—from 1893 onwards.

Canon Garland: I regret if we have been guilty of a breach of privilege, because we would not deliberately do that. I am quite sure that when that was inserted we did not know that we were doing anything improper for a moment.

Mr. McCallum: We do not suggest that for a moment.

Canon Garland: The only point I wish to make is that we did not comment there on the evidence given. It was on other statements that were made prior to this. As a matter of fact that article was actually written by Mr. Wood a week or more before this Committee sat. I should now like to ask Bishop Cleary a question arising out of a question which he has already answered. The Bishop said, if I understood him rightly, that the Roman Catholic Church is the only body which has spent money on Biblical instruction?

My studied statement on the matter is that the Catholic Church is the only body which has made continuous and steadily increasing sacrifices for the instruction of children in religion in primary schools.

Does Bishop Cleary think that all the Sunday schools of all the other Churches represent no sacrifice of money or labor or energy—I refer to the buildings and teachers and the material?

I recognise the work which is being done by the Sunday schools. Apart from this question and apart from my evidence I now recognise, and have recognised in the past, the work done in the Sunday schools by the people of other faiths, as well as by our own. My answer referred exclusively to what is being done in the primary schools. I did not refer to Sunday school work at all.

I am anxious to draw attention to the fact that it is not the Roman Catholic Church alone which cares for the religious welfare of the children, but the other Churches care in their own fashion—that is, in Sunday schools, the only opportunity that is available to them, they spend tens of thousands of pounds and an enormous amount of energy.

I was dealing exclusively with this question of what work is being done in the primary schools. The campaign that is going on at present, in regard to which you are seeking evidence here, is not a campaign in regard to Sunday schools; it is a campaign in regard to primary schools; and I think that in regard to these there has been, apart from the work of a small body of men, gross neglect by the great body of Bible-in-schools clergy. To prove that I have shown their great neglect of the opportunities which they have under the present Act, and I have quoted a Parliamentary return of November 2, 1903, pages 8 and 9. Another thing I have proved is this, that the clergy's work in New South Wales under the religious system has simply gone to pieces; that the schools, so far as the clergy are concerned, might almost be pagan schools—or, as one man said, they are resulting in materialism.

May I ask if his Lordship regards the Roman Catholic schools, which are under Roman Catholic control, as part of the State school system of this Dominion?

That question involves a distinction, and the distinction is so obvious a one that I think it might easily have occurred to Canon Garland. It is a public school system in one sense—that we are doing work on the very same lines as the public schools, following the public school programme in every detail and subject to public inspection. In that respect we are doing a public work and our schools are public schools. But officially they are not classified as public schools. That is the distinction.

What I want to get at is the fact that the other Churches outside the Roman Catholic Church do spend money for the religious instruction of their children, but they do not spend it by opening schools in opposition to the public school system of the Dominion. May I ask the Bishop another question? He spoke of the Roman Catholic teachers in Australia as violating the principles of their faith by handling these Bible lessons. May I ask the Bishop if he has any evidence that his own Bishops in Australia have ordered the State school teachers who are Roman Catholics not to continue violating their faith?

I do not exactly know what position the League Organiser is taking up in connection with this question. I do not know in the first place whether he is questioning my statement that these so-called unsectarian Bible lessons are opposed to Catholic principles.

No; I accept that.

Now the question he puts is—Why do Catholics go into the schools in New South Wales?

I want Bishop Cleary's explanation of the fact that the Roman Catholic teachers do give these lessons, notwithstanding the fact that it is against the principles of their Church?

I have the answer to that question in this statement that I brought this morning. It sets out the whole thing clearly, and distinguishes those who know our principles and those who do not: those who know our principles and carry them out; those who know our principles and defy them—defy them because they are being practically bribed by public funds into infidelity or disloyalty to their faith. In my statement I say this: 'Catholics ignorant of Catholic principles and Catholic ecclesiastical discipline on these subjects may, no doubt, join the teaching profession in New South Wales, Queensland, etc., in good faith. They may also conduct such mis-called 'unsectarian' Scripture lessons in good faith, being unaware that they are doing what no Catholic, instructed hereon, and loyal to Catholic faith and conscience would dream of doing. A like remark applies to Catholics generally, who enter the teaching profession in New South Wales or Queensland as some frogs enter wells or as some people enter matrimony, without sufficient thought or consideration of what the plunge may involve. Catholics well instructed on the matters mentioned above could not, in conscience, conduct the so-called 'unsectarian' general religious instruction referred to.' Then I say further over—'The Catholic teacher who teaches it—this unsectarian instruction—is for the time false to Catholic principles, Catholic conscience, and Catholic ecclesiastical discipline. Owing to the substance or effect of past and present regulations, or to the well-known views of high-placed administrative officials, it is at present no easy matter to secure for publication expressions of opinion from Catholics, or other objecting teachers at present in the employment of various Government Bible-extracts States of Australia. So far as Catholic teachers are concerned, this is, however, not at all necessary, seeing that the Catholic position in regard to "unsectarian," "common," "un-dogmatic" or "un-denominational" "general religious instruction" is so clear and emphatic. Outside and beyond this, there are, however, sufficient indications of the discontent of conscience with which the system is viewed by Catholic teachers with some knowledge of, and regard for, the laws and principles of their Church that bear upon the sectarian "unsectarianism" and dogmatic "un-dogmatism" of the State religion. No educationist in Australia has probably so intimate a knowledge of the Catholic teachers' hearts of New South Wales as Bishop Gallagher of Goulburn, who is in constant touch with them. In a letter to me he declares that the Catholic teachers in his wide jurisdiction positively "hate the lessons" from those sectarian mutilations of the Scriptures which, devised by Carlyle and Whately for the avowed purpose of proselytising Irish Catholics, had to be banished from the national schools of that unhappy land. The position of such Catholic teachers is somewhat like the position of the League clergy. These clergy denounce the secular system as "pagan," "barbarous,"

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"Godless," "dogmatically secular," and "degrading to morals," yet for nearly forty years they have serenely sent their children to be brought up in the "paganism," "barbarism," "dogmatic secularism," and "moral degradation" of that system (see Catholic Federation series of publications No. 4, pp. 2-3). Official testimony, quoted in my principal evidence, goes to show that some years ago the teachers' "general religious instruction" was deprived of any useful religious character in 50 per cent. of the schools. The testimony of Rev. G. A. Chambers, M.A. (Warden of Trinity Grammar School, Sydney) shows that, at the present time, this "general religious instruction" is, to a very considerable extent, practically abandoned or rendered useless (*Sydney Daily Telegraph*, July 20, 1914). And Archdeacon Irvine declared, in a deputation to the Minister of Education on religion in the schools, that "the members of the Committee saw the danger of the country becoming, to a large extent, materialistic" (*Sydney Morning Herald*, May 6, 1914). Other evidence could easily be adduced to a like purport and effect. Information received by me shows what follows (a) that, as stated, a certain number of Catholic teachers conduct the State Biblical extract lessons in good faith, through being uninstructed or ill-instructed in the Catholic laws and principles bearing upon the matter; (b) that others shirk the lessons as far as they dare, or make them as Catholic as they dare, or as perfunctory as they can, or turn them into "silent" lessons.

(To be continued.)

'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question No. 1. What is meant by the 'Truce of God'?

Answer. The Truce of God was an institution of the Middle Ages. It was first introduced towards the end of the 10th century by the Council of Charroux, and for the next two centuries or more was very strictly observed in France, Italy, and England. Fighting amongst petty princes and their retainers was fairly common in those days, and this truce was designed to limit and ultimately to do away with these private feuds. The length of the truce varied somewhat in different places, but as a rule it lasted from Thursday evening to Sunday evening, and during this period hostilities were strictly forbidden. These particular days were chosen out of respect for the Prince of Peace: Thursday, being the day of His Ascension, Friday and Saturday the days of His Passion and Death, Sunday, that of His Resurrection. In some places the period of the Truce embraced the times from Advent to the Epiphany, from Lent to the octave of Pentecost, and included also the feasts of the Blessed Virgin. Severe penalties, for example, excommunication, and deprivation of Christian burial, were enforced against those who violated the terms of the truce. On the whole the institution worked well and did much to tame the fierce passions of men.

Question 2. When and why was the Feast of the Holy Rosary instituted?

Answer. The feast was instituted to commemorate the victory gained on sea at Lepanto (near the Gulf of Corinth) by Don John of Austria, who was commander of the Papal, Spanish, Venetian, and Genoese fleets, over the Turkish fleet. The fight took place on the first Sunday of October, 1571. The Rosary had been said in public for some days to ask a blessing on the Christian forces, and on the Sunday itself large processions were held by the members of the Rosary Confraternity. Pope Saint Pius V. naturally attributed the victory (the first great defeat of the Turks on sea) to our Lady's powerful help, and accordingly ordered

a commemoration of the Rosary to be made on that day. One of Pope Leo XIII.'s happy inspirations was to grant a plenary indulgence on this feast as often as one visited the Rosary chapel or the statue of our Lady in any church in which the Rosary confraternity has been duly erected.

Question 3. 'What answer am I to give to a Protestant who will insist on telling me that the Rosary is only a devotional toy and must result in distracting the Christian soul from the love of God?'

Answer. One of the best answers I have met with is to be found in that delightful story of the late Father Benson, *By What Authority*. The heroine, Isabel Norris, had many prejudices against Catholic practices, one of them being against what seemed to her a mechanical and superstitious method of praying. One day she saw the Rosary beads in the hands of an old nun who in those troubled days of Queen Elizabeth was obliged to live with her sister in her house in the country. The old lady's eyes were half closed and her lips just moving, and the beads passing slowly through her fingers. This troubled the Protestant maiden and she proceeded to ask her old friend, 'How can prayers said over and over again like that be any good?' 'Mistress Margaret was silent for a moment. "I saw young Mrs. Martin last week," she said, "with her little girl in her lap. Amy had her arms round her mother's neck and was being rocked to and fro, and every time she rocked she said *O Mother!*" "But then," said Isabel after a moment's silence, "she was only a child." "Except ye become as little children," quoted Mistress Margaret softly. "You see, my Isabel, we are nothing more than children with God and His Blessed Mother. To say Hail Mary! Hail Mary! is the best way of telling her how much we love her. And then this string of beads is like our Lady's girdle, and her children love to finger it and whisper to her. And then we have our Pater Nosters too; and, all the while we are talking, she is showing us pictures of her dear Child, and we look at all the great things He did for us, one by one; and then we turn the page and begin again."

A Catholic finds in his sweet, blessed beads a golden chain that binds him fast to Jesus and His Mother fair, and a Catholic priest-poet but gives expression to the feelings of millions in these touching lines:

For I have told you every grief
In all the days of twenty years,
And I have moistened you with tears,
And in your decades found relief.

Ah! time has fled, and friends have failed
And joys have died: but in my needs
Ye were my friends, my blessed beads!
And ye consoled me when I wailed.

For many and many a time, in grief,
My weary fingers wandered round
Thy circled chain, and always found
In some Hail Mary sweet relief.

How many a story you might tell
Of inner life, to all unknown;
I trusted you and you alone,
But ah! ye keep my secrets well.

The War Office has declined to sanction the formation of an Irish regiment in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the ground that it is inadvisable to form any new corps until existing regiments are brought up to the full strength.

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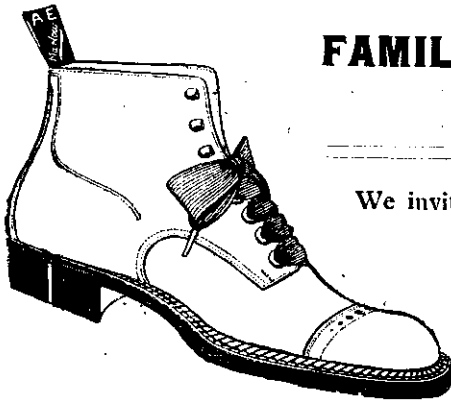
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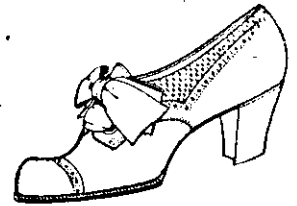
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Current Topics

Bible-in-Schools 'Unity'

Things were very merry at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on Friday and Saturday last, when the report of the committee on Bible in State schools, Australasian system, came up for discussion. The unregenerate public love a fight, and they certainly had their fill in the columns of particularly spicy and coruscating 'copy' which the papers scooped on the occasion. The committee's report, of course, expressed approval of the Bible-in-Schools League's proposals, and after it had been formally adopted, the Rev. G. H. Balfour moved—'That the Assembly receive the report and reaffirm their approval of the system of Bible in State schools promoted by the Bible in State Schools League, and resolve to continue to co-operate with the League in the effort to get that system introduced into the State schools of the Dominion.' The discussion had not gone any length before the proceedings became distinctly lively, both lay and clerical members participating in the scimmage. The lay insurgents were led by Mr. J. R. Kirk, a well-known barrister of Gisborne, who told the reverend fathers some plain and profitable if not very palatable home truths. According to the *Otago Daily Times* report he said that 'if the best interests of the Church were considered, they would not prejudice the issue by allowing it to be brought before the congregations at a time when they were preparing to celebrate the birth of Christ. There was division of opinion, even in the ranks of the Church, on the question.—(Cries of 'No!') They should not keep the people away from church by advertising that they were going to hear a repetition of things they had heard over and over again during the last few months, till they were heartily sick of them.'

*

That was fairly straight, but it was a mere circumstance to what was to follow. The Rev. A. Cameron, ex-Moderator of Assembly, and certainly the greatest educationist in the ranks of the Presbyterian Church in the Dominion, next took a hand. We quote the *Evening Star* report: 'Rev. A. Cameron said that he was strongly in favor of Scripture instruction in the schools, and had given it for 20 years, but he was opposed to the platform of the League. (Cries of 'Too late,' and one or two voices raised points of order.) The Moderator ruled that Mr. Cameron was quite in order. Again some delegate sang out that Mr. Cameron should have spoken on the previous motion. He was too late. Rev. Mr. Cameron: Well, the motion before the Assembly is that ministers preach on behalf of the League platform on the 6th December, and I here intimate that if I deal with the question on the 6th December I will speak in opposition to it, because I am utterly opposed to the introduction of denominationalism into the primary schools, and because the League's proposals would bring about a religious test for teachers.' The motion was eventually carried on the voices, a few voting 'No.' Then Mr. Balfour moved the following further resolution—'That members and adherents of the Church be urged to support at the coming elections those candidates who will give the people an opportunity of voting on this question on the lines suggested by the League.' This elicited a storm of protests, from some of the most learned and highly-placed members of the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. A. Cameron was the first to open fire. He said that 'it was not merely a question of introducing the Bible, but of allowing an Anglican minister to come into a school and tell the children that the Presbyterian Church was no church. That was being done. A Voice: 'No! It is a shame for you to say so! Rev. Mr. Cameron said that the motion practically asked members to vote for any man who would promise this thing, irrespective of his attitude on any other question, or whether he was a man of principle. The previous day they were asked to vote for any man who would promise to support Prohibition.'

Presbyterianism and Politics: The Professors' Stand

The Rev. Dr. Gibb now appeared upon the scene, and it was not long before the verbal bricks began to fly. From this on, the discussion took an entirely new phase, the burning question being whether the Assembly had the right to dictate what views Presbyterians should hold on the Bible-in-schools question and how they should vote in the Parliamentary election. On these two points, leading ministers, and especially the two professors, took a very determined stand. They flatly defied the claim of the majority to force political resolutions upon them, and calmly dared the Assembly to 'deal' with them. But let us first hear Dr. Gibb, as per *Evening Star* report. 'Dr. Gibb submitted that Mr. Cameron had changed his position three or four times, and become a sort of merry-go-round. This proposal was no new thing. The Assembly had on a previous occasion done what was now proposed. It was no fault of the Church that the question was now taken into the political arena, for Parliament had not only shut the door in their faces, but slapped their faces, and it was about time they sent into the House men who cared for the higher things. It was now or never. In speaking of men who did not care for the Bible he did not, of course, include Mr. Cameron. Rev. Mr. Cameron: What about Mr. Caughley? Dr. Gibb: I had rather not say anything about Mr. Caughley, or I may be tempted to utter things that I would afterwards regret. But I will say this: that it made me almost burst with indignation this afternoon to hear a member of this Assembly say that he would treat a resolution of the Assembly with contempt. Rev. Mr. Cameron: Who said that? Dr. Gibb: You said that if you took the subject of Bible in schools on the first Sunday in December you would speak in opposition to it. Rev. A. Cameron: I ask this, whether if I have strong convictions on a question I am bound to keep silent because I am a minister and a member of the Assembly? Dr. Gibb: If a man cannot agree with the Assembly he should have the grace to hold his tongue. I was ashamed of my Church when before the Parliamentary Committee it was said that leading members of the Church had petitioned Parliament against a resolution of this Assembly.' After Dr. Gibb had been rebuked by the Moderator for using 'such strong language'—a charge which, according to the report, Dr. Gibb 'hotly' repudiated—the Rev. Dr. Erwin appeared in the firing line. He said that he protested against Dr. Gibb's statement as to how a man was to be governed by the Assembly, and he added: 'I am not bound on a matter of conscience by a resolution of the Assembly. Our Church has always stood for liberty of thought and conscience—it has been so through all the ages—and to-day I see brethren applauding the very opposite. (Applause.) And as to holding up Mr. Cameron to ridicule and calling him a whirligig because it is said that he has changed his views, I would ask whether Dr. Gibb himself has been consistent. I have heard him declare that he would oppose with all his power the right of entry, and he is now fighting for the right of entry. (Applause.) That is the price we are paying for uniting with the Anglicans. If this Church wants that kind of denominationalising, well, go ahead. In my judgment Mr. Cameron's view is right. The proposal of the motion means that you have to subordinate every consideration to the one of supporting the candidate who will stand for the League's platform.'

*

The two professors were the last to make their protest, and we must content ourselves with a brief quotation from each of them. The *Evening Star* report (Saturday's issue) says: 'Professor Dickie said that he was a strong supporter of the League's platform, and he thought the opposition to it was due to misunderstanding. But he said this: that he had no desire to be a minister of this Church or the teacher of systematic theology if he thought that as a result the Assembly had the slightest right to tell him how he should vote at any parliamentary election. . . . He also thought it a great pity that the policy of the Presbyterian

Church should be dictated by an outside organisation. Voices: "No." Professor Dickie: I say "yes." I have a circular from an outside organisation, and I take it that Mr. Balfour's motion is that circular watered down.' (Applause.) Professor Hewitson, the well-known master of Knox College, took the same stand. Professor Hewitson said that he was one of those who had been referred to in the Church organ as comparable with convicted German spies, and whose action had been alluded to as equal to the perfidy of the German Chancellor. The cause? Because he had claimed to exercise the right that belonged to him as a British subject. As he was a minister and a teacher of the Church, he would try to make his position perfectly clear, and show that he was not a traitor. 'I am opposed to this revolution because it tends to make the Church an electioneering agency, and if this goes on it will not be long before we shall have a Presbyterian ticket. In view of the efforts that are being made to force me, and to make it difficult for me to exercise my right, I have to say that I shall use my vote in the way I deem best against the League's platform. That means that if the Assembly think I am a disloyal member, flaunting my disloyalty, then the Assembly may deal with me.' (Applause.) Later on Professor Dickie proclaimed his attitude still more uncompromisingly. The Rev. Kennedy Elliott had declared that when a minister was ordained he took a vow to obey the courts of the Church, whereupon Professor Dickie remarked: 'Then let me say one word of explanation. If Mr. Kennedy Elliott's interpretation of my ordination vow is correct, my position as teacher of systematic theology is vacant from this day forth.'

For the benefit of readers outside of Dunedin we have thus picked the eves of the press reports of the Assembly gathering, and the utterances may be left to speak for themselves. In the end, Mr. Balfour's motion was withdrawn, and a very much watered-down resolution was adopted, expressing the Assembly's pious hope that their people 'would realise the critical stage of the movement,' and wherever possible 'give the issue due prominence at the poll.' Thus passes the myth of a 'united front' on the Bible-in-schools question and the legend of the '75 per cent.' of the population represented as dying for the opportunity to vote for the League's ill-balanced scheme.

That Decisive Movement

At the moment of writing (Friday), the cables are assuring us that 'decisive events are impending between the Vistula and the Warta, which will prove a long step towards the conclusion of the whole campaign.' That is, of course, a consummation most devoutly to be wished, and everyone will ardently hope that the message will prove to be true, but we have grown justifiably sceptical. We have heard so often—especially from Petrograd—the story of a great impending conflict or of a coming decisive contest which has either never eventuated or which has proved neither great nor decisive. However, it may interest, if it does not reassure, the doubters to be told that it is only a matter of time when there will be real occasion for such a message, and that all the experts are agreed that it is practically certain that the decisive stroke, when it does come, will take place on the eastern theatre of the war. The grounds for this conclusion are simply and clearly stated by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who writes under date October 17, in the *New York American*. He describes the whole position on the western front as a gigantic L, the perpendicular stroke of which runs from the North Sea near the Belgian frontier nearly due north and south to where the Aisne River falls into the Oise and from that corner more or less east and west along the Aisne and across the great northward bend of it to Argonne. 'It is obvious that the left wing having been thus extended to the sea, there could be no further question of outflanking and the next step must be an attempt, ultimately successful on the part of one side or the other to break somewhere through the opposing line. But the sides are fairly equally matched in number so far

and piercing has taken place upon neither side. When the Germans took Antwerp it was obviously with the object of being able to move certain new contingents across Belgium without fear, which contingents could attack the Allies somewhere upon the north flank of their extended line, the perpendicular limb of the L. The big movement of the French just south of this was similarly intended to break through the limb of the L in a contrary direction against the Germans. Though both attempts are still in progress, neither has at the moment of writing achieved substantial success, and it is here that the importance of the Vistula battle comes in. The German forces now in action on both points I compute as rather more than five or rather less than three of the French forces. Even with the British contingent, which adds 7 or 8 per cent. to the French forces, already the disproportion is very large. As it is it might not be sufficient to achieve its end, were it not for the indefinitely increasing support it may obtain from Austrian allies. Austria and Germany together stand to France alone in relation, not of five to three, but of nearly ten to three, at any rate over nine to three.

That superiority, he considers, would be crushing were it not for the presence, slowly accumulating in the eastern field of war in Poland, of the Russian forces. These will redress the balance in mere numbers and will redress it before the war is much further advanced—though the great Russian masses are not one united, highly trained army as is the German. Only a portion of the Russian total must be counted, yet even the presence of this first line makes the struggle a more or less equal one. Under these circumstances the plan of the Germanic allies is clear. They must check and if possible destroy the Russian first line as it gathers before the great masses behind it come into play. If they succeed in doing no more than holding it up they will be able to release part of their own numbers for action beyond the Rhine in the West. If they succeed in destroying Russian cohesion and in putting back a further Russian effort for a month they can bring overwhelming masses westward. If, on the other hand, they are themselves defeated on the Vistula, the position would be very grave indeed for both the Germanic Powers, because a Russian advance from Poland and into Silesia would mean the heavy and immediate peril for one of the chief areas of production in the German Empire. They would be compelled to reinforce their eastern front, correspondingly to deplete their western, and to fall back upon the line of the Meuse, or even the line of the Rhine. The situation, vast as is the theatre of fighting, is perfectly simple. It is a double battle, or a battle fought upon two fronts, the eastern and western. The western front having proved to be more or less of a deadlock, the result upon the eastern front seems alone able to provoke a decision. The Germans have determined that upon this eastern front their fate lies. They have advanced rapidly through Western Poland; they have already half relieved the siege of Przemysl. The Russians have concentrated further back than their positions of last week and are awaiting the German-Austrian attack all the way from Warsaw up the Vistula and from the San to Przemysl. This attack is at the very moment of writing in process of delivery, and upon its result should turn the whole war.

The present cables point to the region in western Poland between the Vistula and the Warta as the deciding ground, but the experts in England are expecting convincing results, also, from the fighting around Cracow. 'One fact is certain,' says Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, in the *Daily Telegraph*. 'The result of the struggle round Cracow will have a most vital effect on the future campaign in Western Europe. A great Russian victory will open the roads to both Vienna and Berlin. It will be easier for the Russians to reach the Austrian capital than the German, because Germany is such a network of fortresses and armed positions, and her organisation is so perfect, that the Russian advance

must necessarily be extremely slow. On the other hand, a decisive victory and the fall of this fortress will force the Germans seriously to reconsider their position. Already we know, from the tone of the German papers, that there is a growing despondency in official circles over the eventual outcome of this desperate gamble on which the military clique has embarked. A defeat before Cracow will place the German armies permanently on the defensive, both in the east and the west. We have every reason to hope that the Allied armies in France, assisted as they will be shortly by Indian troops, will be able to force the Germans to abandon their present positions, and to retire on Luxembourg and to the Belgian frontier. Such a result can only be obtained by much hard fighting and corresponding sacrifices. A victory in Galicia will force the German armies to retire from France without the slow process of a kind of regular siege of one fortified position after another, such as we are now witnessing. Cracow and Poland are, then, for the moment the centres of interest; but whether the fateful movement eventuates in the one or in the other it seems to be tolerably certain that it is on the eastern frontier that the vital blow will be struck.

A Flustered Witness

We direct attention to the specially interesting section of the evidence given by Bishop Cleary under cross-examination by Canon Garland which appears in this issue, and, in which his Lordship, in very vigorous and trenchant fashion, makes the League Organiser 'sit up' in regard to a very objectionable article which had been published under the League's auspices with a view to influencing the Committee's finding. Later on, Canon Garland also received a severe handling from Mr. John Caughley, M.A., and the Committee showed scant sympathy for his 'feelings' when he attempted the injured innocent and suffering martyr pose. The following extract from the official report of the cross-examination of Canon Garland by Mr. Caughley illustrates our statement, and sufficiently explains itself:

The Chairman: I understand you wish to make an explanation?—Yes. May I now deal with the missing cablegram. I will ask you, Mr. Chairman, to hold this telegram, if you please. It is to be found in the inset to my statement, and I will ask you to be kind enough to check me as I read—Could not identify circular from information given in your cable last week as Wilkins died in ninety-two circular printed in Queensland *Hansard* doubtless issued but date nineteen hundred obviously wrong original not traceable now but evidently issued by Council of Education between sixty-six and seventy-nine before existing Act passed no record of any such circular since eighty Table thirty-six has no connection with Wilkins circular. P. BOARD, Director of Education. The 'six' should be added into the print, and I ask that that correction be made. Have I read correctly?—Yes. Now I wish to be allowed to make a statement. In handing in now a copy, certified by the Post Office, of the original cablegram received by me 14th July, 1914, from Mr. Board, Director of Education, Sydney, I wish to say how keenly I felt the position in which I was placed yesterday when on being asked to produce the original I failed to lay my hands upon it. Still more keenly did I feel the attempt, as it seemed to me, to imply that I had not acted in a straightforward manner, but had on page 3 of the inset suppressed vital words which Mr. Caughley stated were in a cablegram of the same tenor and date received by Bishop Cleary from Mr. Board, which suppression would imply that in order to deceive this Committee I had first falsified the cablegram, and then suppressed the original which I had received, an imputation repeatedly implied by word, innuendo, and inference, subsequently. The effect upon me of this conduct was to embarrass me seriously for the rest of the morning, causing my mind constantly to wander after the whereabouts of the missing cablegram. That there was no honorable justification for so treating me as guilty before I could defend myself, is proved by the facts.

Mr. Malcolm: I would ask your ruling, Mr. Chairman, on a point as to whether the witness being under cross-examination is at liberty to address the Committee at length as to what his feelings are. What his feelings are is of absolutely no moment to the Committee.

The Chairman: It is rather long-winded; could you not make a brief statement?

Witness: I will not go on reading until I am permitted. I was placed in this position, that in effect I was accused of falsifying an original document, and then, when challenged to produce it, of suppressing it.

Mr. Caughley: I object to that statement—I never said so.

The Chairman: You have already stated, Canon Garland, that you have been misrepresented in the matter, and that will be put on record, but I do not think I can accept this long statement.

Witness: May I say now that I hope the members of the Committee will examine this cablegram and see that it is a genuine document issued by the post office.

Mr. McCallum: It should have the impress of the office upon it. It is not a certified document and would not be accepted in a court of law. It is just a copy.

Witness: It is supplied from the post office.

Mr. McCallum: It does not say so.

The Chairman: I think we should accept it.

Witness: It is to be beyond all dispute now that I have produced from the post office a certified copy of a cablegram which, with the exception of one word, reads exactly the same as the cablegram I published?

The Chairman: Yes, that is so. The other matter does not come before us. We accept that as a copy you received from the post office.

Witness: And that ends all dispute.

The Chairman: The question is not raised.

Witness: But it is obvious it is going to be raised. To place me in such a position that after accusing me of falsifying a document, then suppressing it, and then to suggest by implication that I am not producing the original document, is extraordinary!

The Chairman: It is not suggested.

Mr. Caughley: May I now state that Canon Garland will not find anywhere in the evidence a statement that he falsified the document or that he suppressed it. He has made that charge against me and it is not justified. The reason that I wanted the original of that document was that in two other documents we have found that the Bible-in-Schools League has serious printers' errors, and Canon Garland admits that even in this document he has produced there is one word wrong, and we wanted to be certain that there was no printers' errors of the kind which occurred before. We wanted to know if it was an accurate copy. I made no charge against Canon Garland of falsifying the document, nor a charge of suppressing it, and I think he ought to withdraw that statement.

Canon Garland: What I said was 'Which suppression would imply that in order to deceive this Committee I had first falsified the cablegram and then suppressed the original, which I had received, an implication repeatedly implied by word, innuendo, and inference.' And I remember that at the moment I actually protested against it. With reference to one or two questions I was asked about yesterday, I would like to hear what they were and what it was I said, in order that I may have an opportunity in open Committee of making any correction that might be necessary. I was asked a question as to whether I knew that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Tasmania had made a certain statement, and I want to hear how the question was phrased, and exactly how I replied.

The Chairman: You were asked the question and you answered it.

Witness: Yes, I do not know whether I want to make a correction, but the trouble I am in is this, that I find a word used say an hour or two ago is taken as something else to convey another inference.

The Chairman: You will get a copy of your evidence.

Mr. McCallum: You can apply to the reporter when the Committee has finished, and make any necessary correction.

Witness: Thank you, that will do.

From all of which it is toleably evident that the League witness's faculties were in a state of very unstable equilibrium, and that the raking cross-examination of the Christchurch educationist had reduced him to the condition epitomized in the classic lines, 'E duuno were 'e are.'

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

November 21.

Mr. Gerald Dee, vice-president of the Catholic Club, is utilising his annual vacation in visiting the various Catholic clubs in the South Island.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea paid an episcopal visit to the Wairarapa last week. His Grace was at Masterton and Eketahuna last Sunday and returned to Wellington on Thursday.

The Rev. Fathers Hickson, Barra, A. Venning, J. Herring, Smyth, Daly, Quealy, Henri (Otaki), and Kincaid (Carterton) have gone to Blenheim to attend a conference of the Wellington Deanery.

Very Rev. Dean T. Bourke, of Townsville, Queensland, arrived in Auckland by the Niagara from Vancouver on Sunday. He left Australia six months ago on a tour of the world, but the outbreak of war compelled him to return.

A very successful social was held at St. Patrick's Hall on last Thursday evening in aid of the bazaar which is to be held at the Skating Rink. There was a good attendance, including the Rev. Fathers Hurley, S.M., Adm., and Barra, S.M. Musical and elocutionary items were rendered, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

His Grace Coadjutor-Archbishop O'Shea, who has had letters from Archbishop Redwood, states that the latter prelate has been touring in Spain, and was to have reached Rome about the middle of October. Then, all being well, he was thereafter to revisit England and Ireland. Archbishop Redwood is enjoying excellent health.

Ven. Archdeacon Devoy this morning received a cable message from Dean Holley in New York stating that he and Dr. Kennedy and Dean Regnault had arrived there, *en route* to New Zealand. The three gentlemen left New Zealand to attend a Catholic conference in Luxembourg, and when the war broke out just managed to leave France after some difficulty. They travelled from Liverpool to New York by the Baltic.

On Saturday afternoon a party of friends visited St. Joseph's Home, Buckle street, and entertained the inmates with a programme of musical and elocutionary items. Those who contributed were Mrs. Coleman Penrice, Misses Fleming, Phyllis Adams, and Ida Thomson, Messrs. Norman K. Thomson, Findlay, McIven, Walter Wood, and Charles Wellum. Afternoon tea was served by the Sisters. The singing of 'It's a long way to Tipperary' was a feature of the programme, and the entertainment was brought to a close with the National Anthem.

The wedding took place at St. Anne's Church, Newtown, of Miss Beatrice Levy, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Levy and Mrs. Levy, of Emerson street, to Mr. John Charles Johnson, of the Railway Department, son of Mr. G. Johnson, of Shannon. The Rev. Father Peoples performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. A. L. Stassen. There were two bridesmaids, Miss Constance Levy (sister of the bride), and Miss Irene Johnson (sister of the bridegroom). Mr. L. Hooker was the best man. The wedding

reception was held at Godber's rooms, Courtenay place, where the usual toasts were honored, and later Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left for their honeymoon, which is being spent in Auckland.

The Boxing Day picnic committee held a meeting last Thursday evening at St. Mary's Presbytery. Mr. T. J. Davis presided, and among those who attended was the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. Various details were discussed and arranged. The picnic grounds, which are located at Seatoun, were reported by the sub-committee to be in excellent condition, containing plenty of shade, and every convenience. The charter of the steamer Admiral and six tramcars was confirmed. Arrangements were made for the maypole dance and other attractive spectacular displays. The committee confidently expect a record attendance, which will aid the funds of the Catholic Education Board very considerably.

The Irish Hurling Club held a most successful social at St. Anne's Hall last Wednesday. There was a large attendance, including the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. The hall was prettily decorated. A feature of the evening was the dancing of Irish jigs and reels to the music of flutes and fiddle played by three veterans, Messrs. E. Carrigan, J.P., D. R. Lawlor, and J. Nash. Items were rendered by Messrs. C. J. Houston, J. O'Leary, J. Higgins, O. Foote, F. Leydon, and Reeves, and Miss O'Leary, whilst Mr. W. Scrimgeour presided at the piano. The committee are deserving of great praise for the excellent arrangements. Mr. Jeremiah McLaughlin acted as secretary.

Marist Brothers' Old Boys, in their match against Wellington College, made 361 (Hopkins 117, Little 43, De Muth 72, Thomas 53). Wellington College has scored 50 runs for the loss of no wickets. In the match between Selwyn and St. Anne's, Selwyn made 174 (Buck 85, Huseford 15, Watson 15, and Manderson 15); St. Anne's responded with 65 for two wickets (C. Rouse 30 not out, and W. Rouse 29 not out). C. Rouse bowled best for St. Anne's and Hassell for Selwyn. United Methodist (55 and 90) defeated Marist Brothers (27 and 71), the best scorers for the winners being Mabin 38, Hills 27, Bold 14, and Bell 14. In bowling, Bold secured five for 6, Warwick seven for 33, and Mabin four for 21.

A branch of the Hibernian Society was opened in Pahiatua on Sunday by Bro. P. D. Hoskins, district deputy. The meeting took place at St. Anthony's Schoolroom, at which the Rev. Father T. McKenna was present, as well as a contingent of officers and members from the Woodville branch. Despite the adverse weather conditions there was a good attendance. Bro. Hoskins congratulated the members on their ambition to have a branch of the society established in their midst. He pointed out the advantages of membership and outlined the early history of the society and its progress in Australasia. He, on behalf of the district executive, sincerely thanked Father McKenna for his kindly encouragement and whole-souled support. He also thanked the provisional committee, and especially the provisional secretary (Bro. F. H. Kelly) for the excellent work rendered in the necessary preliminaries for the formation of the branch, work which had made his task a light and indeed a pleasurable one. He exhorted them to pay attention to recruiting, so that every man eligible in the district would be in the very near future a Hibernian. Bro. H. McSherry (president), on behalf of the new branch, thanked Bro. Hoskins and the members from Woodville for their attendance. They would all do their best to augment and strengthen the branch which had been established in their midst that day. The name allotted to the new branch was St. Brigid's. The following officers were appointed:—President, Bro. H. McSherry; vice-president, Bro. D. O'Rourke; secretary, Bro. D. Boyle; treasurer, Bro. A. Hayden; warden, Bro. E. Flavin; guardian, Bro. A. Finch; trustees, Bros. McSherry, O'Rourke, and E. Finch; sick visitors, Bros. Sullivan and Biggs.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration commenced at St. Mary's, Boulcott Street, on last Sunday at the 11 o'clock Mass, which was a Solemn High

one celebrated by the Rev. Father Venning, assisted by the Rev. Father A. T. Herring and the Rev. Father O'Farrell as deacon and subdeacon respectively, and the Very Rev. Father O'Connell as master of ceremonies, and who also preached, after which there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The church was packed in the evening, when the Rev. A. T. Herring, S.M., Marist Missionary, preached a most eloquent and instructive sermon. A Missa Cantata was celebrated by Rev. Father A. T. Herring on Monday morning, and the Rev. Father Herring again preached to a packed congregation. On Tuesday morning Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Herring and McCarthy as deacon and subdeacon respectively. The ceremony concluded with a procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The church was open continuously during the ceremony, the men of the parish undertaking the duty of watchers in relays. The altar was artistically decorated by the ladies of the Altar Society (Misses Kemp and Walker), and looked beautiful, tending to make the occasion a most impressive one. An excellent choir, under the conductorship of Mr. E. J. Healy, rendered the music at all the services. The church was visited by crowds, and it was an edifying sight to see the large number of communicants at all of the early Masses. In fact, it was clearly demonstrated that the accommodation of St. Mary's is by no means adequate for special services of this nature.

[Rev. Father Herring, not Rev. Father McCarthy, conducted the retreat for the Children of Mary at St. Mary of the Angels' Church. It was wrongly stated in our Wellington correspondent's notes.—Ed. N.Z.T.]

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

An effort is being made to reorganise the Catholic Young Men's Club in the parish. The need of such a club has long been felt, and it is hoped the youths will respond in large numbers to the appeal for members.

On Sunday last the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was commenced by a Missa Cantata, the choir rendering Turner's 'Mass of St Cecilia.' Throughout the day the church was well filled with parishioners. At the evening devotions Rev. Father Cashman preached a sermon befitting the occasion. On Monday evening Rev. Father Moore preached, and on Tuesday morning the Adoration was brought to a close with a Missa Cantata sung by the Rev. Father Cashman. The number of communicants during the devotion was an edifying sight. The high altar, which was decorated by the Sisters of Mercy, was a beautiful spectacle, it being the opinion of many old parishioners that the sanctuary had never before presented such a pleasing sight.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

November 23.

The annual retreat of the diocesan clergy is to commence on Monday, January 11.

His Lordship the Bishop made an episcopal visitation of the Fairlie parish on Sunday last. He is to return to Christchurch on Tuesday, and will make an episcopal visitation at Rangiora on next Sunday.

As the general examination of the pupils attending the Sacred Heart College of the Sisters of the Mission is concluded, apart from two special examinations in which a few candidates are interested to be held this week, it has been decided to commence the Christmas vacation rather earlier than usual, which will extend to Monday, January 18.

Owing to the continued dry weather and prevailing succession of hot winds seriously affecting the agricultural interests of the province of Canterbury, his Lordship the Bishop has ordered prayers for rain to be offered throughout the diocese.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary, accompanied by the Rev. Father Keogh, of Wexford, Ireland, motored over from Westland last week and made a short stay in Christchurch as the guests of the Very Rev. Chancellor Price, Adm., at the episcopal residence.

Speaking at the Catholic Federation meeting at Addington on Sunday afternoon last, Councillor J. R. Hayward paid an eloquent tribute to the magnificent work accomplished by his Lordship Bishop Cleary in connection with the Bible-in-schools proposals and the successful outcome of the exposure of the League's methods, in which his Lordship had taken so prominent a part. The Catholics of this Dominion, he continued, did not realise what they owed to Dr. Cleary in this, and in other matters wherein their interests had been so sedulously safeguarded, and their rights so valiantly fought for and won. Mr. Hayward said he felt impelled, too, to express appreciation of the fine editorial work of the *N.Z. Tablet*. It was an honor to, on all available occasions, refer to the splendid service done for the Catholic body by a paper we all should be proud of. Here, again, was an instance where the whole community enjoyed the benefits accruing from an incessant watchfulness over their interests, whilst some among them never made it a matter of personal concern how their only Catholic journal was supported. All credited to themselves a share of the successful endeavor and triumphs achieved, but many did not take the trouble to reflect that financial means were necessary, and consequently assist to maintain the high standard of efficiency and usefulness of our newspaper press. A

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CHRISTCHURCH.

fearless, well written advocate was essential if the Catholic position was to be maintained and the ever ready assailant of our religion answered and subdued. Loyalty to our Catholic newspaper was in reality loyalty to ourselves, a fact that should be fully realised in the future, and not so consistently lost sight of as in the past.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

November 23.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary and Rev. Father Keogh stayed here on their way south last week.

At the evening devotions on Sunday, Rev. Father McCarthy, S.M., from the text 'Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world,' preached an eloquent sermon on the presence of Christ with us in the Kingdom of His Church.

On Thursday afternoon last St. John's Club played their first match in the tennis competitions, when they met the Civil Service Club. The games were all well contested, and the form shown good for the first match of the season.

The members of the Sacred Heart Choir and St. John's Tennis Club met in Mr. M. F. Dennehy's home in North street on Wednesday evening last to bid farewell to Mr. M. Schaab. A very enjoyable evening was spent, consisting of a musical programme and various entertainments. During the evening the Very Rev. Dean Tubman presented a handsome travelling bag and silver set of brushes from the members of the above societies. In a happy speech the Dean dwelt on the sterling qualities of the recipient, stating that not only would the members of the clubs miss him greatly, but the whole parish would be losers. Mr. Schaab left by the express on Saturday to take up more important duties in the General Post Office, Wellington.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

November 23.

The mission at St. Benedict's opens next Sunday and will be conducted by Rev. Father Kelly, C.S.S.R.

At the conclusion of the men's mission, on December 6, at St. Benedict's, a week's mission for the women of the parish will begin.

Parliamentary candidates here are coquetting with the Bible-in-Schools League by resorting to that politician's refuge, the referendum.

The opening of the new school at Mount Roskill, in St. Benedict's parish, has been postponed. It is not likely that school studies will commence there until after the long vacation in the new year.

The newly-formed juvenile branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, which embraces lads from every city parish, is to meet next Friday evening in the Hibernian Hall. In this movement Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie and Rev. Brother Phelan, Superior of the Marist Brothers' School, Vermont street, are evincing an active interest.

Clothing valued at £25,000 has been donated locally for the suffering Belgians, which will necessitate the use of 650 half-ton cases in which to pack it for transshipment to Europe. The fund promoted by Mr. Burns, the local Consul for Belgium, now totals £20,000, this being exclusive of several subsidiary funds.

Six new priests, five of whose names appeared in last week's *Tablet*, arrived to-day from Ireland. The other priest is Rev. Father Farristal. Five of them are from Wexford College, and one from Kilkenny College. Rev. Father Farragher was a student in the famous University of Louvain. The voyage out was uneventful, excepting the occasion when their ship was within 40 miles of the notorious Emden. The new arrivals were to-day entertained at dinner at St. Patrick's Presbytery by the local clergy. His Lordship Bishop Cleary from

Invercargill wired the young priests a warm welcome. During the afternoon they were driven round the beautiful Auckland suburbs, of which all expressed unbounded admiration, saying that in all their travels they had not seen anything superior to it. They will be the guests of the various local presbyteries until the Bishop's return, when they will be allotted their respective appointments.

At the Town Hall last Wednesday evening the Celtic Society gave a very fine entertainment in aid of the Belgian fund. A very large and enthusiastic audience assembled, including his Worship the Mayor of Auckland, Mr. C. J. Parr, C.M.G., the Consuls for Belgium, France, and Russia, the Officer Commanding the District, and many of the clergy of the city. The hall was decorated with flags of the Allies and the flag of Ireland. The pupils of the convent and Marist Brothers' Schools occupied seats fronting the organ, and in their neat white dresses and colored sashes looked exceedingly well. Their singing, under the conductorship of Rev. Brother Heinrich, evoked rounds of applause, particularly the National Anthems of the Allies and 'God defend New Zealand.' Mr. James Lonergan sang 'Hearts of oak' and the old Irish slogan, 'O'Donnell Abu,' assisted in the chorus by the children. The duet, 'Ye banks and braes,' was sung by Mrs. Blythe and Miss Martin, the former lady also singing 'Colleen Dhu.' Master Henry Lissack, the child violinist, played 'Valse Triste.' Mr. F. G. Burke gave the topical item, 'It's a long way to Tipperary,' in which he was spiritedly assisted by the children. Mr. and Mrs. Burke gave the duet, 'True till death.' 'For God, and honor the King' was given by Mrs. A. J. McDonnell. During an interval a Belgian flag was auctioned and brought £10; a blackthorn, grown on Vinegar Hill, brought 30s; and a photograph of the late Monsignor Macdonald brought £1. Mr. J. H. Egan then sang 'The death of Nelson, for which he was encored. Miss McIlhone directed the concert, and Mr. A. J. Woodley performed the secretarial duties. Brother Heinrich acted as musical conductor, and Mr. Harry Hiscocks as accompanist. All performed their allotted duties in an admirable manner, and to them is due the success of the evening. Speeches were delivered by the Mayor, Mr. Beddoe (Canadian Consul), and Mr. Hall Skelton (president of the society), in which all eulogised Belgium for her efforts to maintain her freedom.

Invercargill

The following is a list of the candidates who were successful in the examination held at St. Catherine's College, Invercargill, June, 1914, in connection with the University of Oxford, England. Those who were presented passed in the following subjects:—Junior: Eileen McGrath—Gospel, English history, arithmetic, English composition, English grammar, and English literature. Preliminary: Rose Shepherd—Gospel, higher arithmetic, English history, geography, English grammar, English composition, English literature, French, mathematics, and drawing (freehand and memory); Nellie Dowling—Gospel, higher arithmetic, geography, English grammar, English composition, English literature, French, mathematics, and drawing (freehand and memory); Helen Macdonald—Gospel, arithmetic, English history, English composition, geography, French, and freehand drawing; Kathleen Nisbet—Gospel, arithmetic, English grammar, English composition, English literature, geography, and French; Mary Timpany—Gospel, arithmetic, English history, English composition, geography, and French; Clarice Freed—arithmetic, English grammar, English composition, English literature, French, and freehand drawing; Margaret Morris—Gospel, arithmetic, English composition, geography, and French; Lily Winders—arithmetic, English composition, geography, French, and freehand drawing.

Lord Kitchener has sanctioned the formation of a Welsh Army Corps.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

The Dominion Executive of the N.Z. Catholic Federation met on last Wednesday, Mr. R. P. Flanagan presiding. A quantity of correspondence was dealt with. The secretary reported the action taken in connection with the circulation of indecent literature under the guise of religious pamphlets, and of the decision of the Attorney-General (the Hon. A. L. Herdman) to take action to bring the offenders to book. The emigrant, employment, and accommodation bureau have been largely availed of. The question of physical training, school journals, and other matters in connection with education not being satisfactorily dealt with by the Government, it was decided to formulate questions on these points for submission to candidates for parliamentary honors. It was decided that subscriptions from now on be credited to 1915. This should give committees another opportunity to commence a recruiting campaign forthwith. It was also decided to send the organiser to Masterton and surrounding districts. In this visit he will be accompanied by Mr. R. P. Flanagan. Applications for the care of Catholic children, who through unfortunate circumstances have no one to provide for them, are not coming forward freely. Several children are now waiting for homes. Persons, of course, who apply will receive payment from the Government for each child entrusted to their care. Any person so desiring should communicate at once with the Secretary, Box 958, G.P.O., Wellington. His Lordship Bishop Cleary wrote in appreciative terms of the great service the organiser (Mr. Girling-Butcher) had rendered in assisting in the task of combating the Bible-in-Schools League. Employers requiring labor are requested to communicate their wants to the secretary, as he has a large number of persons on his books looking for employment. The Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., reported the result, by letter, of his inquiries re immigration in Ireland, England, and Scotland, and as a result Mr. Dowling, secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Dublin, will, through the various branches of the Order in the United Kingdom, bring under the notice of those who are determined to emigrate the advantages of coming to New Zealand, and the facilities placed by the Government in the way of intending emigrants.

AUCKLAND DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

A meeting was held on Wednesday, November 18, in the Federation office, Gleeson's Building, with the object of forming a literature committee in connection with the diocesan council. Rev. Father Doyle was in the chair, and there were also present Misses Jacobsen and Callan, and Messrs. Temm and O'Malley. Apologies were received from the Very Rev. Mgr. Brodie and from the Rev. Father Furlong and Mr. M. J. Sheahan on account of unavoidable absence. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Rev. Father Doyle, and secretary, Miss M. C. Callan. The constitution of the remainder of the committee is as follows: Very Rev. Mgr. Brodie, Miss F. V. Jacobsen, M.A., Mr. F. G. J. Temm (hon. secretary of the diocesan council), Mr. Leo O'Malley, and Mr. M. J. Sheahan. The committee at its first meeting mapped out a comprehensive programme for the dissemination of good Catholic literature, the judicious discouragement of objectionable and anti-Catholic matter in libraries and bookshops, the establishment of a Catholic reference library in the Federation office, for the convenience of Federationists and non-Catholics seeking information, and the publication of catalogues of the Catholic books and newspapers available in the Auckland Public Library. It was also resolved that anything in the nature of misrepresentation of Catholicism in the Auckland daily press should be promptly and publicly combated in the name of the committee. As time goes on,

it is hoped that the literature committee will enter upon a wide sphere of useful work; and it will at all times be pleased to co-operate with Federation committees throughout New Zealand, aiming in the same direction. Communications may be addressed to the Rev. Father Doyle, Catholic presbytery, Remuera, or to Miss M. C. Callan, 'Clovelly,' Lower Symonds street. The above officials will also be glad to receive gifts of Catholic books suitable for the proposed reference library.

CHRISTCHURCH DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

(From our own correspondent.)

The executive committee of the Christchurch Diocesan Council met on last Saturday evening in the Federation rooms, Wiltshire Buildings. The president (Mr. W. Hayward, jun.) presided, and there were present Councillor J. R. Hayward, Messrs. M. Garty, J. E. Doolan, and the secretary. An apology was received from Mr. T. H. Williamson for an unavoidable absence. An amount of correspondence was read and reported upon by the secretary as having been attended to. Mr. Arthur Mead wrote accepting the position of official auditor to the council, and thanking the executive for the opportunity of assisting the Federation in the honorary capacity offered him. Mr. T. Archer, manager of the Burnham Industrial School, courteously replied to a communication from the executive giving the names and addresses of Catholic boys placed out to service, with the assurance that all future placing out will be supplied, and the wishes of the Federation as regards the locating of the Catholic boys as near as practicable to a Catholic will receive every consideration. The secretary was instructed to reply, thanking Mr. Archer for his ready compliance with the request of the executive and the kindly sentiments expressed in his letter. The secretary reported having issued circulars to all branches conveying resolutions on various important subjects passed at the last Dominion Council meeting, together with circulars received from the organising secretary. Mr. M. Daly (Akaroa) wrote announcing the formation of a branch of the Federation, with a membership so far of 70, and the election of a parish committee in that district. This latest addition brings the number of flourishing branches in Canterbury alone up to eighteen.

ADDINGTON.

Members of the executive committee went out to Addington on last Sunday afternoon to attend a previously arranged meeting in the Catholic school of the congregation of the Sacred Heart Church in that portion of the extensive Cathedral parochial district. The secretary of the diocesan council explained that the gathering of the parishioners together for the purpose was to further the work of organisation, as although previously a subcommittee had been formed, circumstances had arisen preventing to a great extent much effective work being done. Councillor J. R. Hayward gave a comprehensive outline of the aims and objects of the Catholic Federation, emphasising in an effective manner the urgent need of organisation and solidity if we were to become the force, and hold the position our numerical strength entitled us to. Mr. W. Hayward, jun., president of the diocesan council, spoke of what the Federation had already achieved in the brief period of its existence, and showed the immense possibilities of united action were we but unanimous and thoroughly alive to our interests. The meeting, although only moderately well attended, was enthusiastic. Questions were asked and answered on prominent subjects, and information sought. A representative and apparently energetic subcommittee was then formed, consisting of the following:—Mrs. O'Leary, Miss Sloan, Messrs. Gelson, J. Dunn, O'Connell, and Hurley. After enrolling members, the committee arranged to meet on next Sunday after the half-past eight o'clock Mass to elect officers and institute a vigorous canvass.

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COMMERCIAL

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S CABLE.

Wellington, November 23.—The High Commissioner cables, under date November 21 (note: quotations, unless otherwise specified, are average market prices on spot):—

Mutton.—Market quiet. Prices have declined, more being offered on account of moderate supplies coming forward. Quotations: Canterbury, 5 15-16d per lb; North Island, 5 13-16d.

Lamb is dull of sale. For all lamb prices have declined, partly owing to competition with this season's Australian. Canterbury twos, 6½d; heavy weight, 6¾d; other than Canterbury, 6½d.

Beef.—No alteration in the market since last week. New Zealand hinds, 6 3-16d; fores, 5¾d. The chilled beef market is affected by decrease in arrivals. Hinds, 6¾d; fores, 5¾d.

Butter.—Market firmer, with active demand for high grades. Danish, steady, 139s to 142s per cwt; New Zealand, firm, 126s to 130s: unsalted, 128s to 132s; Australian, firm, with more inquiry, at 124s to 128s; Siberian, in fair demand, 118s to 120s; Irish creamery, slow, 124s to 130s; Argentine, steady, 120s to 124s.

Cheese.—The market is firm, with an upward tendency. Canadian white, colored, 76s to 77s. Cannot quote prices of New Zealand cheese. The Corinthic is in dock discharging now.

Hemp.—There is a better demand for hemp on spot, but transactions are light. New Zealand good fair grade, £22 10s per ton; fair grade, £21; fair current Manila, £23 10s. The output from Manila for the week was 12,000 bales.

Wool.—Market strong. All stocks advancing for all grades of medium and coarse cross-breds, but the market is a shade weaker for all grades of merino fine cross-breds.

Messrs Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, November 24, 1914, as follows:—Rabbitskins.—We offered a very large catalogue at yesterday's sale, but competition was not keen and prices showed a very considerable drop as compared with last sale. Prime does suffered most, being from 2d to 3d per lb down. Other kinds dropped a 1d to 1½d per lb. Quotations: Prime does, to 15d; good, 12½d to 13½d; prime winter bucks, to 13½d; good, 11½d to 12½d; second winter does, to 13d; second winter bucks, to 12½d; autumn and incoming, to 9½d; outgoing, to 7½d; early autumn, to 7d; racks, to 5½d; light racks, to 4½d; hawk torn, to 7½d; summers, to 4½d; first winter blacks, to 36d; second winter blacks, to 24d; fawns, to 16d; hareskins, to 6d per lb. Best catskins, to 3d; opossum skins, to 4s 1d each. Best horsehair, to 21d; good, 18½d to 19¾d per lb. Sheepskins.—Our next sale will be held on Tuesday, December 1. Hides.—We held our fortnightly hide sale on Thursday last, when there was a full attendance of buyers. Prices showed an advance of about ¼d per lb all round, especially for well-conditioned hides. Calfskins were also in keen demand and sold up to late rates. Quotations: Extra stout heavy ox hides, to 9d; stout heavy, 8½d to 8¾d; heavy, 7¾d to 8¾d; medium and light weight ox hides, 7½d to 8½d; best cow hides, 8d to 8½d; medium and heavy weight, 7½d to 8d; light weight, 7½d to 8½d; damaged and inferior ox and cow hides, 5d to 7d; best yearlings, to 8¾d; medium to good, 7½d to 8d; best calfskins, 10½d to 11d; medium, 9¾d to 10d; damaged and inferior, 3d to 8d per lb. Horse hides, 8s 6d to 14s each. Tallow and Fat.—At our auction sale on Saturday morning competition was again keen, and prices showed a rise of about 6d per cwt. Quotations: Best rendered tallow, to 23s 6d; in tins, to 22s; good, 17s 6d to 18s 6d; medium, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; best rough fat, to 17s 6d; medium to good, 13s to 15s 6d. Oats.—There are very few samples coming to hand and inquiry is strong. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 9d to 2s 10d; good to

best feed, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; inferior to medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—There is none offering, and there is practically no business being done except in fowl wheat. Quotations: Fowl wheat, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel (sacks extra). Chaff.—There is a fair demand for prime oaten sheaf, which sells readily from £4 5s to £4 10s; medium and inferior has not the same enquiry and brings from £3 15s to £4; light and discolored, £3 to £3 10s per ton (sacks extra). Potatoes.—Large consignments are coming to hand, but only prime lines meet with ready sale. Quotations: Prime, £4 to £4 10s; medium to good, £2 10s to £3 10s per ton (sacks in).

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report: We held our weekly sale of grain and produce on Monday, when values ruled as under:—Oats.—There is keen demand for prime lines, and nearly all consignments coming forward during the week have been placed at prices somewhat in advance of late quotations. Exporters are ready buyers of best qualities, while medium lots meet a good local demand. Prime milling, 2s 9d to 2s 10d; good to best feed, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; inferior to medium, 2s to 2s 5d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—Stocks in local stores are exhausted, and in the absence of any offering from the country we have practically no sales to report. Quotations are therefore nominally unchanged. Milling lines, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; fowl feed, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel (sacks extra). Potatoes.—The market is more heavily supplied, but few of the consignments coming forward can be classed as prime. Best lines meet with good inquiry, and are readily quitted at £4 5s to £4 10s; medium to good have less attention at £3 to £4 per ton (sacks included). Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf continues to meet with most favor from buyers. All consignments of this class during the week have been readily placed at £4 5s to £4 10s, while choice black oat realises £4 10s to £4 12s 6d. Medium to good quality has not the same attention, and is worth £3 15s to £4; light and discolored, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags extra).

WEDDING BELLS

GILL—SCHNEITER.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised in St. Mary's Church, Manchester street, Christchurch North, on November 17, when Mr. James C. Gill, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Gill, Jerrold street, Addington, was married to Miss Juliette Schneiter, of Switzerland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Burger, who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Kingan, was daintily dressed in white crepe de chine, and wore the orthodox veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet. Miss Margaret Slithers was bridesmaid, and Mr. Thomas B. Gill best man. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at Broadway's, when the usual toasts were honored, after which the happy couple left for the south.

Gisborne

The concert arranged by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and carried out by the pupils of the Convent School in aid of the Belgian Fund was a great success. The crowded state of His Majesty's Theatre testified to the great popularity of the convent entertainments, and on this occasion especially the enthusiastic plaudits of the large audience showed its appreciation. The poem, 'Belgium, 1914,' composed for the occasion by Dr. Collins, of Gisborne, and recited by Master J. Hale with fine declamatory effect, evoked much enthusiasm. A first-class programme was gone through, which shows the splendid tuition received by the pupils at the hands of their devoted teachers. The Belgian fund is expected to benefit to the extent of between £60 and £70 as a result of the concert.

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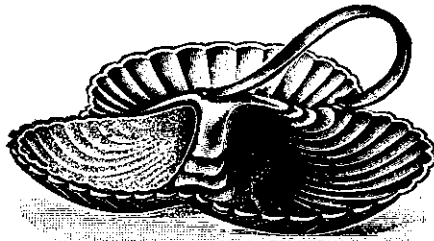
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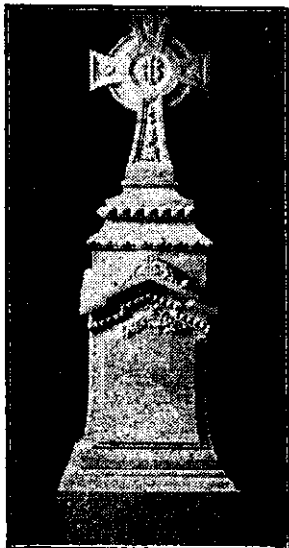
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PRICELESS TREASURES OF LOUVAIN

In Louvain's famous library, for three centuries, valuable books and documents, both ancient and modern, have been accumulating (says the *New York Freeman*). Here have gathered students and scholars from all parts of the civilised world for study and research. For although the University of Louvain is a Catholic institution and since its founding, in the early 15th century, has placed great stress on its faculty of theology, it has nevertheless been one of the chief European centres for scholars of philology, classic literature, jurisprudence, and science. According to the latest available records, the library contained over 211,000 volumes, exclusive of periodicals and manuscripts. Among these are some of the rarest treasures of all Europe, not recent acquisitions like those of the famous libraries in the larger centres, but books and manuscripts which have been on the library shelves for centuries. For the public library of Louvain was established when the great libraries of Europe were few and very young. Padua, Jena, and Leipzig were the three chief centres for scholars of the late fifteenth century. The library at Louvain existed in scattered form before any of these.

The university was founded at the petition of John IV. of the House of Burgundy in 1425. A separate library sprang into existence with each new college that was added to the university, and in these were collected not only contemporary literature, but manuscripts dating as far back as the ninth century. Among the manuscripts held in special reverence was a series of sermons by Thomas a Kempis, the original version, in the author's own hand.

When the university administration finally decided to bring all these smaller libraries under one roof, their project was considerably furthered by the generosity of two eminent savants. Laurent Beyerlinck, long a scholar of the sciences and theology at Louvain, and afterwards Archbishop of Antwerp, bequeathed his valuable library of over 800 volumes. A few years later, according to an old chronicle in the library archives written in pompous Latin, Jacques Romain, son of Romain the mathematician, added his own library and that of his father, over 900 volumes in all.

In 1720 the Canon of Antwerp, Dominique Snaelerts, donated his entire library of 3500 volumes. These, with the gifts of Romain and Beyerlinck, form the body of the Louvain collection, which has, in all probability, been lost to the world.

Some of the rarest treasures which have, if reports be true, perished in the general destruction of the city, are the old manuscripts. Several of these go back nearly ten centuries. For example, one of the most famous of these is a small sheaf of songs, written by a monk in the ninth century, which has been the property of the library since its establishment.

Another set of thirty sermons by Thomas a Kempis is very rare. It is written partly on paper and partly on parchment, and came originally from the Abbey of St. Martin, near Louvain. Its genuineness is indisputable. Written across the first page in another hand is the statement that it was copied directly from the author's own manuscript, which was not itself dictated but in his own hand.

The manuscripts include many books of prayer, works of the holy Fathers, and valuable documents relating to early Church history.

A large and valuable part of the library is made up of the works of the world-renowned men who had held chairs in the university. The Renaissance brought forth many of them: Justus Lipsius, for instance. With Casaubon and Scaliger, this lovable, scholarly philologist formed the triumvirate of European Humanism, and his works found their first place on the library shelves. There were other famous professors at the university whose works enriched the rapidly grow-

ing collection: Rega, the authority of the eighteenth century on surgery; Clenard the Arbalist; Puteanus, the Humanist; Minckelen, the inventor of illuminating gas; and many others.

The library has always been a source of information for historians of Western Europe. Some of the manuscripts relating to the early history of Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Rhenish Provinces were of priceless value. The most famous of these, and one on which many modern historians have based their research, was the *Chronicle of Utrecht*, published about 1461. It belonged to a celebrated library, that of Offenbach, and had formerly belonged to a mysterious savant with the initials 'A.W.', whose original notes have proved most illuminating.

Another historical document was a series of notes on the early history of France, which was accidentally found a few years ago in a sheaf of old papers in the library archives, and which at the time of its discovery attracted widespread attention. There was also an exceedingly rare *Life of Charles I.*

Especially during the Renaissance Louvain was a centre for the study of the classics, as the manuscripts and precious old editions acquired at the time have indicated. When Louvain was at the zenith of its power princes and Popes vied with one another in granting it privileges and sending it additions for the library which should blazon forth the name of the donor. Charles V. was one of the chief donors of his time; his most important gift was a quaint and valuable old treatise, *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*. The library had also an excellent *Book of the Hours*, a copy written on parchment in beautiful Gothic characters with elaborate illuminations and miniatures.

Christchurch North

November 23.

The Rev. Father Burger, S.M., proceeded to Rangiora to preach the occasional sermons at the Forty Hours' Adoration during Sunday and Monday.

The Rev. Fathers Kerley, S.M. (Temuka), McCarthy, S.M. (Maris: Missionary), Eccleton, S.M. (St. Patrick's College), and Richards (Hawarden), were guests of the Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Dean Hills, S.M., during the week.

The Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., returned from Timaru on Tuesday, where he had been relieving Rev. Father Goggin, S.M., who had undergone an operation at Lewisham Hospital. The operation proved successful and Father Goggin is now convalescent.

The arrangements in connection with the garden party, which is to be held in St. Mary's Presbytery grounds on Saturday afternoon, December 5, are well forward. The committee are most energetic in their efforts to make it a success, and by the number of tickets already disposed of the financial result should be very satisfactory.

The St. Mary's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society held their fortnightly meeting in Ozanam Lodge on Monday last, the president (Bro. Johnston) occupying the chair. There was a fair attendance. Several candidates were proposed for admission, whilst one was received by clearance. The position of secretary, which was vacant, was filled by the election of Bro. F. Wilson. The branch have received their regalia, and the officers are to be congratulated on its smart appearance.

At the music examinations held at St. Joseph's Convent, Waimate, on November 10 and 12, by the Royal Academy and Trinity College examiners, the following pupils of Miss Delahunt, L.A.B., L.T.C.L., were successful:—Intermediate, Nita Forbes; lower division, Kathleen Cooney, Eileen Cooney; primary, Cassie Lawlor, Hilda Cooney.

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The Retreat will be preached by the Rev. Thomas O'Dwyer, S.J.

By applying in time to the Rev. Mother Superior, ladies wishing to make the Retreat can remain at the Convent, where they will find every accommodation.

MARRIAGES

ECCLETON—REDMOND.—On November 19, 1914, at the Catholic Cathedral, Christchurch, by the Rev. J. A. Eccleton, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, Wellington (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by the Very Rev. Chancellor Price and the Rev. Father Cronin, Patrick John, son of Mr. Joseph Eccleton, Waipawa, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. James Redmond, Linwood, Christchurch.

EVANS—DOWLING.—On October 12, 1914, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Timaru, by the Rev. Father Murphy, James Patrick, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mersey street, Oamaru, to Mary Ellen (Minnie), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dowling, William street, Timaru.

DEATHS

QUINN.—On October 26, 1914, at her residence, Studholme street, Temuka, Delia, relict of M. Quinn; aged 69 years: deeply mourned.—R.I.P.

HENRY.—On October 28, 1914, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Waters, Glenbrook, Waiuku, Bridget, the dearly beloved wife of Philip Henry, Patumahoe; aged 81 years. Native of Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland.—R.I.P.

MORIARTY.—On November 9, 1914, at her residence, 44 Wakanui road, Ashburton, Mary, the beloved wife of Michael Moriarty; aged 55 years.—R.I.P. On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiam 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, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

THE COMING ELECTIONS



As has been already notified in the daily press, the date of the General Election has been definitely fixed for Thursday, December 10, and the supplementary electoral rolls have now been declared closed. An eleven-hour opportunity for qualifying to vote will be accorded to a certain section of electors who have been disfranchised through no fault of their own. It appears that quite a number of persons have had their names struck off the main roll for some unknown and undiscoverable reason, though they actually voted at the General Election of 1911. We remind any of our readers who may find themselves in that position that the electoral law has been amended during the past session so as to permit them to vote on making a declaration before the proper officer that he or she did actually vote on that occasion; and we hope the reminder will be carefully noted.

*

As a non-political paper, we have no concern with the party political issues involved in the present contest; but as a Catholic paper we are very vitally interested in the moral and religious questions that are to be raised. As has been again and again explained by Bishop Cleary, and in the columns of the *Tablet*, we are in accord with the fundamental aim of the organisation which styles itself 'The Bible' in State Schools League—although it does not want 'The Bible' in the State school curriculum, but only State-selected bits and fragments of the 'Bible'—and we have, all along, been willing to co-operate with other religious denominations to introduce Biblical and other religious instruction into the State schools, on conditions fair to all other users of the schools. But we must, in conscience, strenuously oppose several of the methods by which the above-mentioned League seeks to introduce fragments of the Bible into the public curriculum. We object to the State setting up as a teacher of religion: we object to the Government according special and favored treatment to one section of the people, by providing Biblical and religious lessons acceptable to that section, and at the same time making no provision for all other sections of the people; we object to being compelled to pay for the compiling, printing, and teaching of a sectarian State Religion of which we can take no benefit: we object to coercing the consciences of Catholic and other teachers; we object to the League's Irish proselytising conscience clause; and we object to any majority of electors dictating to Catholics what Bible, or Bible extracts, or religion Catholics shall accept, or pay for, or teach or permit to be taught to their children.

*

The Bible-in-Schools League, so called, has suffered a bad defeat before the Education Committee and in

the House of Representatives; and we honestly believe that the country is dead against its unjust scheme. But those who would be the victims of that scheme cannot afford to be over-confident or to take any chances: the man who under-rates an enemy is laying himself out for a beating. The League is making a supreme and desperate effort to retrieve its fallen fortunes. 'Earnestness' cards have been signed, by which the signatories pledge themselves to place the Bible-in-schools question above all other issues; synods and assemblies are passing resolutions urging their people in the same direction; and we are informed that secret circulars have been sent out by the League, instructing League supporters to work secretly for their chosen candidates. Catholics must fully realise, therefore, that they will need to be alert and active. A question, and in some districts a number of questions, are being sent out to the branches of the Catholic Federation, with instructions that the views of all candidates be ascertained on the referendum issue. *We earnestly request that copies of candidates' replies be immediately forwarded to us; and all replies received will be published in our next issue (December 3). Secretaries are asked to remember that the following issue (December 10) will be too late, and that all communications must reach us not later than December 1. Subscribers who are not Federation secretaries can assist by sending us newspaper cuttings containing candidates' answers, and these can be used in cases where the official reply does not reach us in time. This, and the energetic circulation of the compact and altogether admirable Catholic Federation pamphlet No. 7—which should be placed in the hands of every elector in every district—is the work requiring urgent and immediate attention. Members of the Federation have already rendered magnificent service in the battle for justice and religious liberty, and we confidently rely upon them to see this thing through. When the candidates' replies are to hand, we shall have a further word to say on the subject.*

Notes

Two Cathedrals

Writing of St. John the Divine and Notre Dame de Reims, May Preston Slosson in the *Independent* says:—

I watch the patient masons in the sun
Building a House to God upon the hill
That overhangs the city; just begun
The toil of years—the care—the loving skill.

Another minster lifted arch and spire
By patient builders wrought in futile trust.
The Iron Eagle dropt a plume of fire—
And all its beauty is a heap of dust!

As Others See Us

According to the familiar maxim, if you want a thing done well, you must do it yourself; but there are limits to the application even of this wise old saw. When it comes to sounding one's praises, it is infinitely pleasanter and better when it is done by others; and with all the will in the world we could not ourselves have performed the work of recommending the *N.Z. Tablet* nearly so well as our esteemed contemporary, the *New York Freeman's Journal*, has done it for us. What we think of our contemporary we will not at present say, as our remarks would lie under the suspicion of not being strictly disinterested, but New Zealanders will read with interest what this leading American journal has to say regarding the New Zealand Catholic paper. 'It gives us much pleasure,' says the *Freeman* of October 17, 'to congratulate the *New Zealand Tablet* of August 17 on its splendid pictorial supplement. Those eight pages of illustrations showing our late beloved Pontiff at varying stages of his life, scenes with which he was connected, and several of his relatives are something to be proud of, and will surely receive the appreciation they deserve. At no time in

her history has the Church needed the service of a worthy Catholic press more than now in this reading age, and it is good to find in a great and growing country like Australia such a fine publication as the *New Zealand Tablet* to defend her interests. Indeed we may extend our congratulations and include all the Catholic papers that come to our exchange department from Australia, for they are all admirable. In these days of close and rapid intercommunication between countries and peoples there is little excuse for any Catholic paper not being up-to-date, and, to speak truly, very few are other than excellent, but some are better than others, and among them we shall rank the *New Zealand Tablet*.' Our friends in Britain and America will persist in placing New Zealand in Australia; but in the present case we cheerfully forgive this little geographical injustice out of sincere appreciation for the extremely cordial and kindly sentiments expressed.

Heroic Soldier-Priests

Tributes are coming from all quarters to the heroism and fine spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which are being displayed by Catholic priests at the front. We cite a few from widely separated sources. 'The so-called clerical peril,' says the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, 'has disappeared from the popular imagination in the face of the real peril of the German invasion. Everywhere the priests have been distinguished for their heroism, and their devotion to the patriotic cause is shared by many members of religious Orders, both men and women. Abbé Luchat, a sergeant in a cyclist corps, was killed on the field of battle after having been mentioned in dispatches on the previous day. Abbé Monbru, a lieutenant of infantry, fell at the head of his company. Another clerical lieutenant, Abbé Grenier, was struck down in leading his men in a charge. Abbé Fumin, an ensign, died also in battle. In the imperishable roll of soldier-priests figure twelve abbés, who were either officers, non-commissioned officers, or private soldiers.'

The *Journal Officiel* contains the following lines, typical of the gallantry shown by French priests in the present campaign:—'Abbé Buscoz, adjutant of the 97th Infantry, has died as a hero. He had just been promoted a second lieutenant on the field of battle for two acts of bravery. His last hours were admirable. He dashed to the attack with his men while crying: "I am a priest. I fear not death. En avant!"' Other priests, unable to serve in the army on account of their age, are showing great devotion either as chaplains on the field of battle or in ministering to the wounded in stations where hospitals are established. Some pass the entire night in this service, bringing the men material comforts in the shape of cigarettes and chocolates as well as spiritual consolation. In other cases soldier priests wearing a stole with Christian emblems over their uniforms, have buried their fallen comrades in consecrated ground.'

Gunner C. Ayres, 29th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, wounded at Mons, tells this story in the *London Evening News*:—'Only ten out of our battery, fighting at Mons, live to tell the story of the little bit we did against the Germans, who were advancing all along the line like a plague of locusts. They caught it thick before "the boys" were overwhelmed, and that's a good deal to be thankful for. I caught some of their shrapnel properly after getting through the best part of the job unscathed, and when it came it seemed as though something as big as a motor-bus had hit me all over. After that I lay for four hours, not able to move, being paralysed completely on my right side. All the time I lay near the gun-limber I had comparatively little pain, though it seemed that my arm had been blown away. I could not verify this, because I was so numb it was impossible to move. What did hurt was the sight of pal after pal around me either being killed outright at one go, or "snuffing

it" in agony quite near. They were grand boys all of them. Not long before the ambulance chaps took me away I was surprised to hear close in my ear a gentle voice half-whispering to me. As the figure came round my feet into the line of vision I soon made out the cloak and hat of a kindly-faced priest. He knelt down by me, and, heedless of the shrapnel still flying round, said what I could easily guess were a few short prayers. Then, in very poor English, he asked me if I was ready to die, and, quite honestly, I was. He then opened my shirt and took out the metal disc which gives my number and name on it, and attached to the cord a little cross with the Virgin Mary stamped in relief upon it, and said, "Blessed for you by Pope." Soon after that the ambulance came. Nothing will ever lead me to believe other than that the priest saved my life. I can only think that after leaving me he saw the Red Cross men and directed them my way. I like to believe it, anyhow. Although I am Church of England myself, still the Christian acts of these brothers of the Cross prove them to be made of all the right stuff.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, accompanied by Rev. Father Keogh, Wexford, Ireland, visited Dunedin early last week. He left for the south on Friday.

On Sunday, November 15, in the sodality room of the Children of Mary, South Dunedin, a presentation was made to one of the members on the eve of her marriage. Rev. Father Delany (spiritual director), in presenting Miss Haig with a very handsome statue of our Blessed Lady, expressed the good wishes of the Children of Mary for her future happiness and welfare, and trusted that this little present would be a reminder of the happy days spent in the sodality and of the many kind friends she had met. In a few well-chosen words Miss Haig returned thanks for the splendid gift and the kind wishes accompanying it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J.L., Queenstown.—Thanks for information. We are communicating it to the gentleman who personally guaranteed the originality of the composition.

ENQUIRER, Lawrence.—No, he died as he had lived, denouncing 'Rome.' After his long years of foul and filthy writing and speaking, it would have been a miracle if he had received the grace of reconciliation.

M.P.O.—'Erin the Smile' is not at all bad, but the last verse is weak. 'Freedom's banner' and the shamrock cannot very well 'entwine,' even in poetry; and 'sublime' cannot pass as a rhyme to 'entwine.' But for the lapse in the last verse we could have published.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

In the writing and drawing competitions in the public schools' division at the Manawatu A. and P.A. Show, the pupils of our convent school were again very successful. Of the nineteen exhibits, the following sixteen secured first prizes:—Drawing and plasticine—Hilda Kavanagh, Thelma Lissington, Eva Brophy, Ollie Galpin, Hyacinth Rodgers, Harold Stone, Diana Tabor, Clarence Hanley. Writing—Eva Brophy, Rita Barling, Nellie Nash, Gwen Brophy, Laura Yardley, Phoebe de Rosa, Frank Kennedy, Douglas Brophy.

It is clear from official diplomatic documents lately published that on Germany rests the sole responsibility for the war. Austria was willing in the long event to submit her demands on Serbia to arbitration, but Germany precipitated the conflict by declaring war first on Russia and then on France.

LORD BRYCE ON WHAT HISTORY WILL ASK

'THE FAITH OF TREATIES IS THE ONLY SOLID FOUNDATION ON WHICH A TEMPLE OF PEACE CAN BE BUILT UP.'

Viscount Bryce, till lately British Ambassador to the United States, in a long article to the *Daily Chronicle*, controverts the poisoned teaching of General Bernhardt.

'It is only vulgar minds,' he says, 'that mistake bigness for greatness, for greatness is of the Soul, not of the Body.'

'In the judgment which history will hereafter pass upon the forty centuries of recorded progress towards civilisation that now lie behind us, what are the tests it will apply to determine the true greatness of a people?

'Not population, not territory, not wealth, not military power.

'Rather will history ask:

'What examples of lofty character and unselfish devotion to honor and duty has a people given?

'What has it done to increase the volume of knowledge?

'What thoughts and what ideals of permanent value and unexhausted fertility has it bequeathed to mankind?

'What works has it produced in poetry, music, and the other arts to be an unfailing source of enjoyment to posterity?

Advance by Thinking.

'The small peoples need not fear the application of such tests.

'The world advances not, as the Bernhardt school suppose, only or even mainly by fighting. It advances mainly by Thinking and by a process of reciprocal teaching and learning, by a continuous and unconscious co-operation of all its strongest and finest minds.

'Each race—Hellenic, Italic, Celtic, Teutonic, Iberian, Slavonic—has something to give, each something to learn: and when their blood is blent the mixed stock may combine the gifts of both.

'The most progressive races have been those who combined willingness to learn with a strength which enabled them to receive without loss to their own quality, retaining their primal vigor, but entering into the labors of others, as the Teutons who settled within the dominions of Rome profited by the lessons of the old civilisation.

The Teachings of History.

'What are the teachings of history—history to which General Bernhardt is fond of appealing?

'That war has been the constant handmaid of tyranny and the source of more than half the miseries of man.

'That although some wars have been necessary and have given occasion for the display of splendid heroism—wars of defence against aggression, or to succour the oppressed—most wars have been needless or unjust.

'That the mark of an advancing civilisation has been the substitution of friendship for hatred and of peaceful for warlike ideals.

'That small peoples have done and can do as much for the common good of humanity as large peoples.

'That Treaties must be observed, for what are they but records of national faith solemnly pledged? and what could bring mankind more surely and swiftly back to that reign of violence and terror from which it has been slowly rising for the last ten centuries than the destruction of trust in the plighted faith of nations?

'No event has brought out that essential unity which now exists in the world so forcibly as this war has done, for no event has ever so affected every part of the world. Four continents are involved—the whole of the Old World—and the New World suffers grievously in its trade, industry, and finance. Thus the

whole world is interested in preventing the recurrence of such a calamity.

The Only Solid Foundation.

'We are told that armaments must be reduced, that the baleful spirit of militarism must be quenched, that the peoples must everywhere be admitted to a fuller share in the control of foreign policy, that efforts must be made to establish a sort of League of Concord—some system of international relations and reciprocal peace alliances by which the weaker nations may be protected, and under which differences between nations may be adjusted by courts of arbitration and conciliation of wider scope than those that now exist.

'All these things are desirable. But no scheme for preventing future wars will have any chance of success unless it rests upon the assurance that the States which enter into it will loyally and steadfastly abide by it, and that each and all of them will join in coercing by their overwhelming united strength any State which may disregard the obligations it has undertaken.

'The faith of treaties is the only solid foundation on which a Temple of Peace can be built up.'

The State or Humanity.

Lord Bryce vigorously combats the German idea that the State is greater than Humanity.

'The most startling of Bernhardt's doctrines,' he says, 'are (1) the denial that there are any duties owed by the State to Humanity, except that of imposing its own superior civilisation upon as large a part of humanity as possible, and (2) the denial of the duty of observing treaties. Treaties are only so much paper.

'To modern German writers the State is a much more tremendous entity than it is to Englishmen or Americans. It is a supreme power with a sort of mystic sanctity, a power conceived of, as it were, self-created, a force altogether distinct from, and superior to, the persons who compose it.

'But a State is, after all, only so many individuals organised under a Government. It is no wiser, no more righteous, than the human beings of whom it consists, and whom it sets up to govern it.

Has the State No Morality?

'Has the State, then, no morality, no responsibility?'

'Is there no such thing as a common humanity? Are there no duties owed to it? Is there none of that "decent respect to the opinion of mankind" which the framers of the Declaration of Independence recognised; no sense that even the greatest States are amenable to the sentiment of the civilised world?

'The small States, whose absorption is now threatened, have been potent and useful—perhaps the most potent and useful—factors in the advance of civilisation. It is in them and by them that most of what is most precious in religion, in philosophy, in literature, in science, and in art has been produced.

'The first great thoughts that brought man into a true relation with God came from a tiny people, inhabiting a country smaller than Denmark. The religions of mighty Babylon and populous Egypt have vanished: the religion of Israel remains in its earlier as well as in that later form which has overspread the world.

'The Greeks were small people, not united in one great State, but scattered over coasts and among hills in petty city communities, each with its own life, slender in numbers, but eager, versatile, intense. They gave us the richest, the most varied, and the most stimulating of all literatures.

What We Owe to Small Peoples.

'In modern Europe what do we not owe to little Switzerland, lighting the torch of freedom 600 years ago, and keeping it alight through all the centuries when despotic monarchies held the rest of the European Continent? And what to free Holland, with her great men of learning and her painters surpassing those of all other countries save Italy?

'So the small Scandinavian nations have given to the world famous men of science, from Linnacus downwards, poets like Tegner and Bjornson, scholars like Madvig, dauntless explorers like Fridthiof Nansen. England had, in the age of Shakespeare, Bacon, and Milton, a population little larger than that of Bulgaria to-day. The United States, in the days of Washington and Franklin and Jefferson and Hamilton and Marshall, counted fewer inhabitants than Denmark or Greece.'

Interprovincial

An anonymous donor has made a gift to the Auckland Library of five autograph letters by Robert Louis Stevenson to his mother, and one from the mother to the son. This will be housed in the literary section of the reference library. The value of the gift is set down at £150.

Only about half the flaxmills in the Manawatu district are working at present (says the *Standard*). Messrs A. and L. Seifert closed their big Miranui mill at Makerua, at which 170 or 180 men were employed on Saturday. It is their intention to open again at the New Year, but the present action has been necessary through the slump in the hemp market since the outbreak of the war.

A Riversdale gentleman who is credited with possessing more than the average amount of good luck proved such to be the case by an experience he met with a few days ago (says the *Mataura Ensign*). A strong wind was blowing, and in a hurry he proceeded to the railway station with three £1 notes loose in his pocket. Later he missed the money, and subsequently another gentleman discovered two of the notes stuck on the spokes of a wheel of a motor car, while the third note was found in the long grass near by.

Of 159 steerage passengers who arrived at Wellington from Sydney by the Manuka on Tuesday a proportion of the men are shearers and slaughtermen who have been working in New South Wales and Queensland during the past two months, and who now come to look for work in New Zealand. On account of the drought things in the country on the other side are described as 'none too bright,' and one man who returned on Tuesday said he would not be surprised to see a good many farm hands coming across to look for work on this side.

'I really think that it would be a good thing if the law was made in such a way that every councillor should be compelled to go round New Zealand once a year. We waste a lot of money for want of knowledge.' These remarks came from the Mayor when the Napier Borough Council was discussing the proposal to secure a motor fire engine (says the *Hawke's Bay Herald*). One instance was mentioned where such tours might prove a benefit. In Napier it had been found that the fitting first installed at the baths were unsatisfactory, and had to be replaced. A local body in another part had just made the same mistake, which might have been obviated had the councillors had the benefit of Napier's experience.

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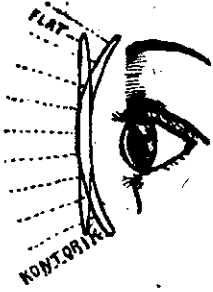
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Irish News

GENERAL.

Cardinal Logue has addressed a letter to Mr. T. O'Keeffe, the General Secretary of the Irish Evicted Tenants' Association, in which his Eminence says that he has now, as always, sincere sympathy with the evicted tenants. He adds: 'I feel that, from whatever cause, their case has been sadly neglected, and any effort made to repair that neglect will have my best wishes for its success.'

The death has occurred in Dublin of Mr. E. Haviland Burke, M.P., one of the Whips of the Irish Nationalist Party, and representative of the Tullamore division of King's County since 1900. Mr. Burke was the eldest son of the great Edmund Burke's great-nephew and heir-at-law. He contested Kerry in 1892, South County Dublin in 1896, and North Louth in 1900. He went through the Greco-Turkish War of 1897 as a war correspondent.

The registration of voters has always been rigorously looked after in the North, and the present occasion is no exception to the rule. A Revision Court has been dealing with claims in the County Tyrone, and the Revising Barrister having finally ruled the lists, a careful scrutiny showed a clear Nationalist gain of fifteen at Pomeroy. The claim of the Rev. H. McDermott, C.C., Pomeroy, as a lodger was objected to by the Unionists on a question as to the form of claim, but was allowed by the Revising Barrister, Mr. S. C. Porter, B.L.

Recruiting has been going on steadily at the Dublin headquarters, Brunswick street, at the rate of about 150 a day. During one week a short time ago there were days when as many as 200, and in one instance nearly 250, were dealt with, and, as a result, the staff in the office has been kept steadily busy. The newly-formed 'pals' battalion is, we are told, drawing considerable support, the members daily joining it being between 70 and 80—at least that was the percentage on a recent Thursday. All enlistments in Ireland are for Irish corps, with the exception of non-commissioned officers and men rejoining the colors, who will be sent to their old battalions.

As regards recruiting in Ireland the War Office has instructed that students of colleges, schools, members of societies or other associations wishing to join the Army will be allowed to enlist together, and the military authorities guarantee that as far as possible the persons so enlisting will be kept together in the same companies or battalions so that they will be enabled to serve with their friends and under the same officers.

The Catholic Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse to King George, has been appointed to the command of the Fifth Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment. Lord Granard's brother, the Hon. Fergus Forbes, has been killed in battle.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES.

'Old Timer' writes to the *Irish Weekly*:— 'Up to the present I have not seen any notice in the Irish press of a few remarkable coincidences. The Home Rule Bill was signed on September 18, 1914, which was exactly the 47th anniversary of the Rescue of Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy from the prison van near Manchester—an episode of the old struggle for Irish freedom which has certainly left its mark deeply engraved on the course of modern Irish history. Mr. Will Crooks, an Englishman, said "God Save Ireland" at Westminster on September 18 this year. The words were first spoken in the dock, and under the shadow of the scaffold, by Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon, who organised the rescue on September 18, 1867—and who, most happily, is still hale and hearty, and a steadfast supporter of the policy triumphantly carried into effect by the Irish Party and the United Irish League. His visit to Belfast some years ago on the invitation of Mr. Devlin, M.P., will be readily recalled. Last Sun-

day—two days after Home Rule was passed—was the 20th of September; and it was the 111th anniversary of the execution of Robert Emmet in the public thoroughfare of Thomas street, Dublin. Emmet planned and fought against the hideous consequences following the destruction of Ireland's Parliament three years previously; and he was amongst the most notable, if he was not the first, amongst the vast multitudes of Ireland's sons who sacrificed their lives, liberties, possessions, and all that human beings in every country hold most dear to them during the intervening 111 years in the effort to regain the legislative freedom so foully filched from our nation in 1800. Now we have won the main battle. Let us face the ensuing "affairs of outposts" with stout and confident hearts and spirits.' The *Irish Weekly* adds: We thank our correspondent for his timely reminder of notable national anniversaries.

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

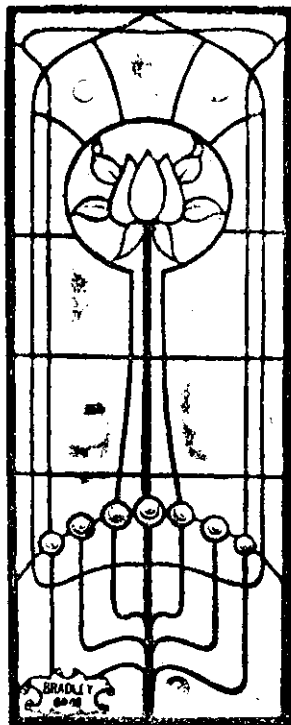
Mr. Redmond has not wasted any time in reorganising the administrative body of the Irish National Volunteers. On September 30 a meeting of 25 members of the Provisional Committee (constituting the majority of the whole membership) was held in Dublin, Mr. Joseph Devlin and Colonel Moore being in attendance. In a press report issued it is stated that Mr. Redmond was elected president, and Messrs. J. T. Donovan, M.P., and L. J. Kettle, secretaries of the new committee, Colonel Maurice Moore being appointed officer in supreme command of the Military Council. Resolutions were adopted authorising the executive to secure central offices, to establish an official organ, to arrange for the holding of a convention, and to make it known that the National Committee now appointed holds none of the funds that have hitherto passed into the hands of the previous Provisional Committee, and that the new committee can be responsible only for funds received from this date. An appeal was issued for contributions towards organising, equipping, and training the National Volunteer force. The government of the Irish National Volunteers was formerly vested in a National Convention which is to meet at least once in every two years. Pending the first meeting, the National Committee now constituted will act as a national directory. Mgr. Ryan, of Tipperary, presided at the meeting. The honorary treasurers appointed include Canon Murphy, Macroom; Mr. William Redmond, M.P., and Mr. John Gore. The trustees are Mgr. Ryan and Mr. Sweeney, chairman of the Carlow Urban Council.

DUBLIN HIBERNIANS.

Much activity is being shown in Hibernian circles in Dublin at present, and a programme has been mapped out for the autumn and winter seasons which might with much advantage be followed all over Ireland. At the Central Club premises in Rutland Square, which are the headquarters of several of the largest divisions, an attractive programme has been arranged. On every Monday night a high-class concert is to be given for the benefit of all the members and their friends. Then a debating society has been established, which will meet on every Wednesday night. This society will be run on novel lines. It will form a representation of an Irish Parliament as constituted under the Home Rule Act, and will discuss current national and political affairs, as well as the many reforms which are necessary for the development of the national and economic life of the country. Saturday evenings will be given over to social functions, such as whist drives, etc. In addition there will be lectures, debates, and social functions promoted by individual divisions, so that altogether the coming season will be a busy one with Dublin Hibernians, and the interest of the members will be maintained. Now that the society has numerous halls scattered all over the country something in this way can be done by the divisions. A special committee should be appointed by each division possessing a suitable hall or building which would make it its business to provide interesting amusement for its members as well as intellectual entertainment.

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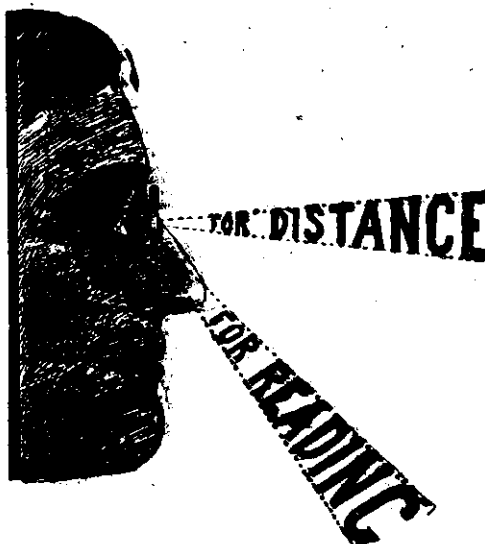
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THE SONS OF THE FIGHTING RACE

(For the *N.Z. Tablet*.)

Once more the trumpet-call rings forth from ancient battle-grounds,
Once more from Europe's death-sown fields the cry of war resounds.

And Ireland hears yet once again the well-remembered call:

Come forth, you sons of a fighting race, to the battle-fields of Gaul.

Her sons are met to crown their queen, to place upon her brows

That diadem of nationhood whose radiance shall arouse
The best that Irish hearts can give:—but she, as yet uncrowned,

Hears through her sons' rejoicing shout, the trumpet's warlike sound.

'Now don your arms,' she cries, 'and lay aside the robes of peace,

And leave my coronation till the sound of strife shall cease;

For, when the weak need succour, neither danger nor reward

Must keep within its sheath of peace the ancient Irish sword.

'Remember how, in bygone days, to Belgium's kindly land

My exiled sons went overseas, a friendless, lonely band.
Remember how their ancient tongue was saved and cherished there,

When few in Ireland's stricken land to foster it could dare.

'And where Louvain's sad ashes smoulder, open to the sky,

There the Four Irish Masters once pursued their studies high.

Their Alma Mater to our race must ever be held dear,
Shall its destruction claim from us nought but an idle tear?

'And France, our ancient ally proved in many a stubborn fight,

From the days of Patrick Sarsfield and his Irishmen of might,

To the time of great Napoleon and the fleet of brave Wolfe Tone,

She fights for life and freedom now:—and shall she fight alone?

'Our faith was pledged to England's sons, that if she set us free

Our sword was hers in brotherhood, and all the world should see

How well the new-made nation now could fight amongst its peers:

Go forth, redeem your plighted word, set free from bondsmen's fears.

And Irishmen girt on their swords at Eire's bidding high,

And, as of old, in battle's van they fight, and fighting, die;

To-day the soldiers of our race go singing to their death,

True to their well-loved Ireland, though it be with their dying breath.

Better they fell in thousands, battling thus for God and right,

Fighting for weaker nations against brutal German might,

True to their plighted compact, and loyal to friendship's ties,

Though, in the deadly conflict slain, the Irish nation dies.

Safe on the shores of Ireland, while the world in battle reeled,

How deep would their dishonor be, crouching beneath their shield,

The men who should live for Ireland's weal die on a foreign shore:

Well—it has never been the wont of the Irish to shrink from war.

And though the flower of our manhood's ranks be shattered with shot and shell,

Though our widowed women in ceaseless sorrow weep for the men who fell;

God can raise us up children from the stones of our gallant land:

Let us trust for our country's future to the merciful might of His Hand.

M.H.

Lawrence

(From an occasional correspondent.)

November 20.

Political addresses were delivered here during the week by the Hon. James Allen, sitting Member, and Mr. C. R. Smith, who contests the Bruce seat in the Liberal interest. Each addressed good houses, the Town Hall being filled on both occasions, and each received votes of thanks and confidence from their respective supporters. The Hon. James Allen's reply to a question on the Bible-in-schools referendum was that he favored the referendum and the introduction of the Bible into the State schools, with the right of entry. Replying to a further question, as to whether he would give to all non-State schools the privileges enjoyed by pupils attending the State schools in regard to free medical inspection, free instruction in swimming and physical culture classes, free instruction in agriculture, and the free use of the School Journal, Mr. Allen's reply was an emphatic 'No.' Mr. J. J. O'Connor, in asking for a reply to these questions, expressed his regret at the necessity for asking them, but it had been forced upon him by the knowledge of the Bible-in-Schools party's methods. Mr. C. R. Smith, in reply to a non-Catholic questioner, said he was in favor of the referendum, with the issue placed fairly before the electors divided into two questions—Bible-reading in schools and the right of entry, with a conscience clause provided for the teacher and the pupil. Your correspondent asked Mr. Smith to reply to the question of medical inspection, School Journal, etc. His reply was a decided 'Yes,' saying he saw no obstacles in the way, and the work entailed could be done without any extra expense to the Department. Mr. Smith is a staunch Presbyterian, being an elder of that Church. He is a good speaker, and will prove a formidable opponent to the Hon. Mr. Allen.

Tuakau

The district here is having a very dry spell of weather, and the crops shall be very poor if we do not soon get rain.

On November 15, Mass was celebrated here at 11 o'clock, there being a large congregation. It was announced the previous Sunday by Father O'Hara that a collection would be taken up in aid of the Belgian Fund, and it proved a great success, over £14 being realised.

The local committee of the Catholic Federation met on Monday night at the presbytery, Rev. Father O'Hara (president) being in the chair. As the candidates for Raglan are coming round now there are some questions concerning Catholics that they shall be asked.

Professor Tyrrell, the famous classical scholar, of Trinity College, Dublin, died recently in his 70th year.

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WRITE TO THE MANUFACTURER FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 3

Intercolonial

Mr. Benjamin Hoare, the well-known journalist in Melbourne, and a sterling defender of Catholic rights, has (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the Sydney *Freeman*) had the case Hoare v. Norton settled in his favor, the defendant paying £1200.

Father Aubrey Goodman, M.S.H., is compiling a *History of King Island*, Tasmania. Father Goodman built the first Catholic church on the island. His health is somewhat impaired from zealous missionary duty, and work on the book has been suspended for the present.

Lady Barron sent a bunch of flowers and the following message of sympathy to the Benedictines on the sad occasion of the demise of their beloved Lord Abbot Torres: 'Let these few flowers, gathered by my own hands, rest on his body this night in the name of Queen Mary and myself.—Clara E. Barron.'

Sister Mary Joseph, who visited Adelaide after several years' absence, has been a member of the Order of St. Joseph for no less than 46 years (says the *Southern Cross*). She is an aunt of the Rev. Father Denny and Mr. W. J. Denny, M.P. Sister Mary Joseph is now stationed at Annandale Convent, New South Wales.

The Superior-General of the Sisters of Charity (Rev. Mother Mary Francis McGuigan) was when the last mail left in Melbourne visiting the houses of her Order, and as this is the Rev. Mother's jubilee year, the Sisters of Charity resident in Melbourne are taking advantage of her visit to do her honor and show their devotedness and loyalty.

The death is announced of Rev. Mother M. Paul Fay, of the Presentation Convent, Star of the Sea,

Elsternwick, Victoria, the first Mother-General of the Presentation Order in Victoria. Deceased came to Australia from the Presentation Convent, Kildare, Ireland, with the late Rev. Mother M. John Byrne, in 1874, and was one of four Sisters who founded the Presentation Convent at Wagga in 1882. She accompanied Rev. Mother M. John Byrne to Victoria, and founded the Presentation Convent, Star of the Sea, Elsternwick. When the various houses of the Presentation Order in Victoria were amalgamated in 1908, she was elected Mother-General. Deceased was in her 70th year, and the 46th of her religious life.

The death took place at Riverview College on November 5 (says the *Sydney Catholic Press*) of the Rev. Father Christopher Nulty, S.J., at the age of 77, from heart failure. Born in County Meath, Ireland, on February 15, 1838, Father Nulty, after his preliminary education, took up Philosophical studies at Maynooth, and on the completion of his course entered the Society of Jesus at the age of 21. He was ordained in due course, and came to Australia in 1874. He was attached to the teaching staff of St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, of which he became Rector in 1880, and in 1886 he was appointed Rector of St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, Victoria. In 1893 he was appointed Rector of St. Aloysius' College, Surry Hills, which position he filled for ten years. In April, 1903, the college was transferred to North Sydney, but Father Nulty remained Rector until he was relieved in June of the same year. For the 11 years preceding his death he had filled various positions at St. Aloysius' College, North Sydney, Loyola House, Greenwich, and St. Ignatius' College, Riverview. The deceased priest will be long remembered by his brethren of the Society of Jesus, and by numerous friends, clerical and lay, as a very model of Christian charity. His unflinching kindness of spirit caused him to be deeply loved by all who knew him.

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People We Hear About

Queen Amelia of Portugal, who has lived with her son, King Manuel, in England since the Portuguese revolution of a few years ago, has offered her services as nurse in the English military hospitals; and she will not bring to her task mere amateur zeal. The New York *Sun* editorially reminds its readers that Queen Amelia has studied medicine for years, and that she used to conduct a clinic for the poor in the Royal Palace at Lisbon when her husband and son reigned. She is said to be well qualified as a physician, and she is besides a woman of remarkable strength of character and organising power. Her work will be of real value in caring for the victims of the war.

Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, who has been for some weeks devoting herself to Red Cross work on the Continent, intended at first to work with the ladies of the French Red Cross in Brussels. Now, however, the medical authorities of the Belgian Army, having asked for the help of a British doctor and British nurses at their fortress of Namur, the Duchess has agreed to expend her energies there. In an interview with a press correspondent, as quoted in the *Glasgow Herald*, her Grace says: 'I have agreed willingly and, thanks to the Sisters of Notre Dame, of whom many are British, we shall be established in that beautiful convent, and shall be able to start with one hundred beds. We shall, of course, be in entire control of the hospital.'

Monsignor Mounier, titular Bishop of Lidda, now living in retirement in France, is the oldest Bishop in the world, in point of age, having seen no less than 95 years. The oldest in point of service is Monsignor Laspro, Archbishop of Salerno, who was consecrated as far back as 1860, and is still in active service at the age of 87. In the English-speaking world the oldest Bishop still in active service is Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, who was consecrated in 1868 and is now 80 years old. After him come three other Bishops appointed by Pius IX., who are still in charge of their dioceses. They are Monsignor Cuthbert Hedley, O.S.B., Bishop of Newport in Wales, who was elevated to the episcopate in 1873; Archbishop Redwood, of Wellington, New Zealand, who was consecrated in 1874, and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, who was consecrated in 1875 as Coadjutor of the see he now holds. In the College of Cardinals the oldest member in point of age, Cardinal di Pietro, who is 87 years old, is also the oldest Bishop, having been consecrated in 1865.

Interesting information concerning the queens of different countries is given by an exchange, showing that if the occasion arose many of them could easily gain their livelihood. Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, for instance, possesses a doctor's diploma of the University of Leipzig. Besides she is an excellent musician, and plays the piano and violin with great skill. Failing to obtain employment in these lines she would make a good taxi-cab driver. Queen Mary of England paints, sings, and is clever with her needle. Queen Victoria Augusta of Germany is a specialist with the camera, and produces a special kind of art-photo. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland paints miniatures and porcelain, while Queen Maud of Norway is a distinguished playwright, using the pseudonym of 'Graham Irving.' She is also a competent bookbinder, dressmaker, and painter. 'Carmen Sylva' (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania) is a world-famous poetess and novelist. Helena, Queen of Italy, has jokingly remarked that, in case of need, she could easily earn £80 a week in the music halls of London and New York as an expert swimmer and rifle-woman. What is less known, she is a devoted archaeologist.

Rev. Father Hayde, one of the best-known priests in Wales, died the other day at Cardiff. He was born in Liverpool 78 years ago, and was remarkable for his singular proficiency in the Welsh language.

PUBLICATIONS

The Best of Lamb. Compiled by E. V. Lucas. Methuen's Shilling Library, London. 192 pp.

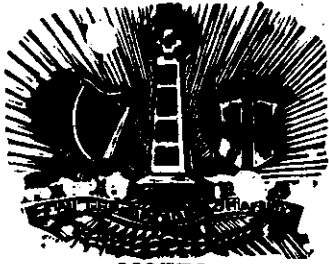
The preface to this book begins by criticising its title, on the ground that 'the best of Lamb must be chosen by each reader individually, with differing choice.' We are inclined to quarrel with it on the perhaps somewhat fantastical ground that it easily suggests reference to the pleasures of the table. Yet in thinking and speaking of this particular author, one is nothing if not fantastical, so the objection may have some weight. It is easy to imagine the genial but sensitive Charles himself being jarred by the association. It was indeed a happy thought to include in one and the same handy little volume selections from the essays, stories, letters, and poems of the ever-delightful Elia. There are many lovers of the essays who have never seen the letters, and it is good to know that Lamb gave of his literary best to his friends as well as to the general public. As to the selection, may we be allowed just one murmur? How was it possible for any true lover of Elia (and for such we certainly take Mr. E. V. Lucas) to omit the 'Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading'? Surely there, if anywhere, lurks whole and entire the quaint, lovable dilettante character of Charles Lamb. We would almost rather have missed the 'Dissertation on Roast Pig.' And can we say more?

Some Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson. Compiled by Lloyd Osbourne. Methuen's Shilling Library. London. 299 pp.

This is indeed a delightful little book: for if there was ever a master of the art of spontaneous and perfectly natural epistolary style, it was Stevenson, and this selection gives us his best letters, together with very little that is wearisome. The writer literally thinks aloud, especially in his numerous letters to his friend Sidney Colvin, and one of his most pleasing qualities is a healthy knowledge of the value of occasional absurdity. He constantly betrays in his instinctive attitude of mind and in his words and actions the promptings of a singularly sensitive and beautiful disposition; and though there are one or two passages slightly offensive to Catholic readers, the sting is taken out of them by his own candid admission that 'my sympathies flow never with so much difficulty as towards Catholic virtues.' Here and there is a fine literary phrase, as for instance: 'I was made for a contest, and the Powers have so willed that my battle-field should be this dingy, inglorious one of the bed and the physic bottle. At least I have not failed, but I would have preferred a place of trumpeting and the open air over my head.' The whole book is a valuable record of a brave struggle against lifelong physical weakness, which was never permitted to interfere with a keen enjoyment of all that was best in life.

Methuen's Annual. Edited by E. V. Lucas. 1s net; 143 pp.

A feast of good things is the only adequate description of this enjoyable publication, every item in which is worthy of careful perusal. The authors include J. M. Barrie, Arnold Bennett, Austin Dobson, Robert Browning, John Ruskin, and several others, and there is much interesting and previously unpublished material. Among this may be mentioned 'Criticism With a Vengeance,' a private letter from Ruskin to Browning, in which the former gives his opinion of Browning's poem, 'Popularity.' It makes intensely interesting reading, this application of the searching lantern of John Ruskin's critical mind to one of Browning's most brilliant shorter poems. He takes the unfortunate poem word by word and line by line, thereby succeeding in destroying most of its beauty, which consists, as in most of Browning's work, of lightning glimpses of the mind of the poet. Among the lighter contents, we might single out 'Spoof,' by Stephen Leacock, as an altogether delightful skit on the modern 'problem' novel, and J. M. Barrie's schoolboy story, 'Old Hyphen.' This, it should be noted, is not suitable for the delectation of schoolboys,—indeed its humor is altogether meant for their elders.



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GARDENING NOTES

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

[In our issue of November 12, in reference to the treatment of chrysanthemums affected with mildew, the remedy suggested—to 'dust the flowers with sulphur'—should read: 'dust the leaves with flour of sulphur.']

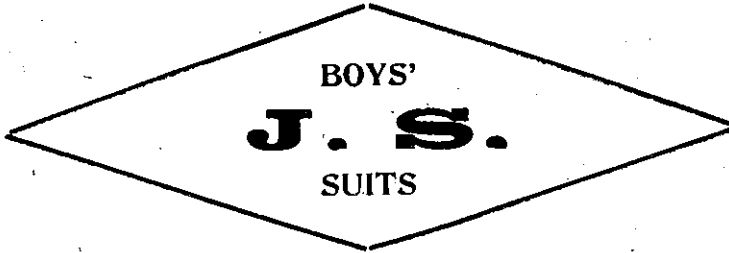
GROWING GRAPES UNDER GLASS.

The first and most important item is the making of a suitable border to plant the vines in. Dig out a trench the length of a greenhouse and about nine feet wide and three feet deep, throwing out all the soil. If inclined to be wet, drains should be laid from the bottom, so that no stagnant water will lie there. In the bottom of the trench place about a foot or more of broken bricks, stones, or rough gravel. Then place over this material turf from a grass paddock. This will prevent the soil from intermixing with the drainage. Now fill in the soil. The material should consist principally of good turfy loam from a paddock which has been laid down for several years. If the soil has been laid aside for twelve months all the better, and it should be well mixed with charcoal, lime, rubbish, and a sufficient amount of good rotten manure, with a good sprinkling of coarse bone manure. This compost must be well blended and the trench filled up quite a foot or more above the surface or ordinary level of the ground, so as to allow for settling down. It should slope from the house to the front of the border. The vines are to be planted about four feet apart, holes being made low down in the house to allow ample room. The canes should be of sufficient length to reach inside at the time of planting. When planting, the roots must not be buried too deep in the soil. They should be carefully laid out and covered with some nice fine soil gently pressed down with the feet. Now the vines are ready to make a start when the growing season comes on. The house should have a spouting to take away the rain water and thereby avoid saturating the border, as the winter rains would cause the border to get cold and sodden. The rain water will come in very handy for watering the house and syringing in the summer months. Three good strong wires must be solidly fixed inside the house for the canes to be trained to. These should be about a foot apart, the middle wire to take the cane to the top of the house and the two other wires to take the lateral or side shoots which produce the bunches of grapes. As they grow the main shoot must be carefully tied, and also the side shoots to the other wires on each side. The wires should be one foot from the glass at the bottom and eighteen inches or two feet at the top. If the vines are trained too close to the glass the leaves will get scorched and burned from the hot sun in summer, which will do no good to the plants. As there is more heat at the top of the house, the vines must be farther from the glass. It will take three wires for each plant. The house must be sufficiently high to allow a person to pass along the walk in the house without his hat touching the bunches of grapes. There must be no shelving or obstruction in the house to darken or interfere with the growth of the vines until they get well up to the wires. For instance, if there is a shelf for growing plants along the front of the house, and the vines are trying to make their way up under it in the dark or shade of this shelf, they will do no good. They must have a fair run, and plenty of light is necessary for the successful growth of the young canes. When they get well up above that position a shelf for plants, if needed, may be erected. The first season they will get well up the wires, and when the pruning season comes on they must be cut back to where the wires start from. The second season they will get right to the top of the house. In the meantime each lateral must be tied to the side wires. They may be stopped to prevent a rambling growth and to keep them in a uniform position. If two shoots sprout from a joint the weaker is to be rubbed off, and the stronger trained to the wire. But on no account must the main shoot be stopped: it must be left to grow on to the top. They must not be allowed to bear fruit until they are three years old, but if the canes are strong one or two bunches may be allowed on.

When pruning the second year the cane should be cut to about half its length somewhere about the middle of the house. It is wise to prune well back, so as to get a good strong cane to commence with, and all the side shoots must be cut back to the main cane, as there is usually a good strong eye at the base of each shoot to make wood for the following year. Pruning must be done after the fall of the leaf and before they begin to grow in spring. If pruned too late they will bleed very badly. Now the third year grape-growing commences. When they begin to bud into leaf the house ought to get a good syringing with soft water from a tub kept in the house for the purpose. Fresh cold water from an artesian well is too cold, but the water kept in the house will have a nice warm temperature, corresponding with that of the house. The house should have a warm damp atmosphere during the growing period. When the side shoots have made sufficient growth they must be carefully tied on to the wires, taking care not to break off the shoots when bending them on to their place. They are very brittle at this stage and liable to snap. Rub off all but the one shoot—the strongest with a bunch of fruit on—and stop the shoot two leaves beyond the bunch by pinching it off with the finger and thumb. After a while these shoots will start once more into growth and they must be stopped again, leaving two more leaves. Sometimes two bunches of grapes are produced on the same shoot. Only one bunch is to be left on, the other being cut away, as two bunches would tend to overcrop the vine. But the two bunches are better left on until the grapes are set, as the pollen of the two helps to set the berries better. After they are set the stronger bunch is to be left and the other done away with. There is nothing to be done now but attend to careful ventilation; tie up where needed, syringe, and keep in a moist atmosphere. Shut up the house early in the afternoon, so as to keep in all the heat possible during the night, and do not open too early in the morning; wait until there is a nice heat pervading the house. The next part of the programme will be the thinning of the berries, and this must be taken in hand when they are about the size of a grain of wheat. When thinning, the berries must not be handled. Scissors can be procured which are made for the purpose with sharp points, and by catching the stem of the bunch with the left hand so as to steady it, the scissors may be manipulated without touching a berry with the hand. The bunches must be thinned in such a manner that no two berries will touch each other during their stages of growth. To grow large berries severe thinning is needed, and sometimes they have to be thinned twice, as the first is not sufficient. The second thinning should be done after they have grown a month or so. Thinning grapes is a very weary job on a hot day, but after they are thinned the worst is over. Sometimes the berries are subject to mildew through some causes, such as bad ventilation causing a draught through the house, or being too dry at the roots for the want of sufficient nourishment, or cold cloudy weather. These causes are the means of bringing on mildew. It takes possession of the berries and leaves of the vine in the form of a white powder, as though they were coated with flour. This is a very bad disease and must be closely guarded against. If the least sign appears, flour of sulphur must be shaken over the bunches pretty freely, putting it on in a dry state. A miniature bellows can be had at the seedsman's for this purpose. If the border should happen to be dry it will need a good watering occasionally. In fact, it should never be left dry during the growing season, as the grapes require a lot of moisture to keep them in a healthy state of growth. When the berries begin to color, syringing and watering in the house must be discontinued, and a nice warm atmosphere with top ventilation maintained, and the house should be kept free from draughts until the grapes are ripe, when the house can have all the air possible so as to prolong the keeping capacity of the berries as long as possible. The house must be kept thoroughly dry at this period. After each winter pruning, the vines ought to be painted well over with a mixture of soft soap and sulphur, with a wineglass of kerosene to a quart of water, and sufficient clay to form it into the thickness of a paint. It helps to keep mildew from attacking them the next season.



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ROME LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

CHRISTIANITY ON THE PALATINE.

In the company of a few of the early Christians let us stand, reader, on the Palatine Hill, the Pagan Palatine, upon which Romulus and Remus founded Rome in 753 B.C., Rome that was to conquer the then known world. How the Romans love the pagan side of this, the seat of empire, with all the glittering palaces gorgeous with plates of gold on the walls, its dazzling temples replete with the plunder of nations, its magnificent private mansions filled with the choicest marbles of Greece, the ivory of India, the basalt and porphyry of Egypt! A bird's-eye view is interesting of those conquering legionaries, stern officers, emperors mad from voluptuousness and pride of power, and empresses who lived in such splendor as to scarcely know themselves whether they were goddesses or mortals. It shows us how degraded is a nation without religion. We shall turn to a more pleasant side. Amid all this moral corruption, this seething mass of degraded humanity, there is one grand redeeming feature. Despite persecution, hatred, and intrigue, Christianity has made its way up from the alleys of Rome, up from the very Catacombs, and, gaining a foothold upon the Palatine Hill, the faith of Christ has entered the palace of Caesar, the lord of three continents.

THE HOSPITABLE ISRAELITES.

It was in the year 42 A.D. that the first Pope toiled into Rome by the Appian Way to preach the Gospel. Poor and humble, he went first to the lowly. And hospitality was given him in the humble home of the kind Israelites, Aquila and his wife, Priscilla, on the Aventine Hill. In return, they received the gift of faith. History cherishes the memory of this kindly couple. When the Emperor Claudius ordered the expulsion of the Jews from Rome in 49 A.D., Aquila and Priscilla, who worked at tent-making, had to fly. They went to Corinth, where they were soon to have another guest in no less a personage than St. Paul. 'After these things,' says the New Testament, speaking of the arrival of the Apostle of the Gentiles at that once great city, 'after these things, departing from Athens, he came to Corinth, and finding a certain Jew, named Aquila, born in Pontus, with Priscilla his wife (because that Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome), he came to them. And because he was of the same trade, he remained with them and wrought (now they were tent-makers by trade). Acts xviii. 1-3. The poor tent-makers sitting at St. Peter's feet on the Aventine were of his own social standing, and they were the first fruits of his mission to Rome. 'But,' says a writer of our day, 'several of Peter's first converts were taken from the very highest of Rome's proud nobles. Quintus Cornelius Pudens the elder, Senator and aristocrat, with his wife, the lady Priscilla; their son, Cornelius Pudens, about whom the Roman martyrology declares: "Having by the apostle's hands put on Christian baptism, he preserved the robe of his innocence unspotted even to the end of his life." Then came the noble Pomponia Graecina, the young wife of Aulus Plautus who conquered Britain; Nereus and Achilleus, military officers of Caesar's palace; Flavius Domitilla, one of Rome's wealthiest landowners; Aurelia Petronilla, a lady of senatorial family; and many Roman knights—all Peter's first converts.' But who were the Christians within the lion's den, the very palace of Caesar himself? Though Alexander Severus was not a Christian, he lost no opportunity of showing favor to the followers of the Crucified. A statue of our Lord stood in his household shrine, and upon the walls of his rooms ran the Christian motto: 'Quod tibi fieri non vis, Alteri ne feceris.' 'Do not do unto others what you would not wish to be done to yourself.' And who knows that the stern monarch would not have taken

Christ's sweet yoke, had not disappointed sycophants assassinated him in 235! In those days the world moved quickly. Who, after perusing the pages dealing with the Christian persecutions, would dare affirm that within nine short years from the day blood flowed most freely a Christian Emperor would rule in Rome? And yet Marcus Julius Philippus, or Emperor Philip the Arabian, as he is commonly called, ruled from 244 to 249, five years during which the Church had time to draw breath freely and gather her forces in view of coming storms. But blood, good and bad, tells sooner or later. Son of a brigand chief, child of the desert, Philip, who had fought his way up from the rank of a common soldier, disappointed the high hopes which the Christian and pagan worlds had reposed in him. Perhaps subsequent history would have been changed had not his ambition and cruelty goaded the legionaries to slay the emperor, and with him his twelve-year-old boy, in 249.

Philip wore the purple, but he proved no credit to Christianity, and in him the Church certainly takes no pride. And yet his death meant much to the Christians. Decius, the successor to Philip, may be catalogued with Nero in the torrents of Christian blood which he caused to flow. And when the Thracian barbarians tore this monster to pieces, his wife, Empress Triphonia, and his step-daughter, Cyrilla, became Christians: for the horrified wife and the terrified maid argued that a religion capable of withstanding so much persecution must have come from the One True God.

IN THE LION'S DEN.

What were the feelings of Pope Caius while he lay in hiding during the Diocletian persecution of 286 in the very palace of the Emperor himself? You can answer this by asking: 'What should have been the state of mind of Pope Sixtus V., if, during the progress of the battle of Lepanto, he lay in the Sultan's palace instead of sitting in prayer by a window of the Vatican?' For the terrible old monarch had Rome and its suburbs searched with lamps by his soldiers and spies for the one who dared to call himself 'Pontifex Maximus.' And all the while Pope Caius lived in the rooms of Castulus, the young Christian officer of the imperial household, who had begged the Vicar of Christ to take refuge in the place which, of all spots on earth, would be the last subject of suspicion. So here you have the Pope himself: Castulus and his wife, the noble hearted Irene; Sebastian, the Tribune of the First Cohort (who lies out the Appian Way to-day under Bernini's masterpiece in San Sebastiano); Tiburtius, a companion officer of Castulus; and doubtless Chromatius, father of Tiburtius, who became Governor of Rome and soon afterwards suffered martyrdom,—all under the same roof as the old monster who gave ten years of his reign to history under the name of the 'Era of the Martyrs.' But in 286, as in 1914, the Church suffered sorely from apostates. We can well realise the fury of the dreaded Emperor when the apostate Tiburtius played the part of informer. Though Pope Caius had time to escape, Castulus fell into the hands of the soldiers and was burned alive. Then followed the double martyrdom of Sebastian, the Tribune of the First Cohort; for the Mauretanians' arrows left him only apparently dead, but the clubs of the victors gave him the martyr's crown. Just down there in the centre of the Stadium on the Palatine the cruel order of Diocletian was put into execution.

How anxious pagans in high places were, after all, ready to do services to Christians! Marcia, wife of Emperor Commodus, did not pertain to the True Fold nor was she meritorious of such a favor, and still she prevailed on Pope Victor to let her have a list of the Christians sentenced to slavery in the mines of Sardinia. Dead to all sense of shame and justice, still Commodus, the royal brute, did not refuse Marcia's plea for their liberty. And so on the proud aristocratic Palatine Christianity began to gain men's hearts, just as it had already done below in the Forum where the plebeians met to transact business and exchange gossip. Soldiers, loyal in peace, lions in war, were discovered to belong

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to the 'new sect,' and were sent forthwith to the lions. Pages and hostages in the imperial household, graceful scions of Rome's haughty nobles and of vassal monarchs, were from time to time found 'guilty of impiety to the gods of the Empire'—i.e., they proudly confessed to be followers of Christ, and accordingly were scourged to death. All things come to an end, and so did paganism on the royal hill that domineered Rome, Europe, the then known world. Conversions grew too numerous for persecution's arm to destroy. And a day came when the Cross was planted on the Palatine by a conquering monarch, when the trembling Church came forth from the Catacombs, when the real life of the world commenced with the blessing of the Crucified.

THE DESTRUCTION OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

PRIESTS HELP THE WOUNDED.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, the well-known American writer, in a special cable from Rheims to the *Spokesman-Review*, under date September 21, writes:—

There is always a weaker brother who says: 'There are two sides to every question.' To satisfy him concerning the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral I will first give what probably was the German apology. Only one is conceivable. That is that the towers of the Cathedral were used as points of observation. They were not.

After entering Rheims, to protect the innocent citizens against bombs dropped by German airships, for two nights a searchlight was used on the towers, but fearing this might be considered as a breach of agreement as to the mitrailleuses, the searchlight was withdrawn.

Five days later, during which time the towers were not occupied and the Cathedral had been converted into a hospital for German wounded and Red Cross flags were hanging from both towers, the Germans opened fire upon the Cathedral.

This afternoon, two days later, when, with the Abbe Chinol, I spent three hours in what is left of the Cathedral, they still were shelling it. Two shells fell within 25 yards of us.

For some months the north-east tower of the Cathedral has been under repair and surrounded by scaffolding. Saturday afternoon a shell set fire to the roof of the Cathedral. The fire spread to the scaffolding and from the scaffolding to the wood frames of the portals some hundreds of years old. Father Chinol, abbe of the chapel of the Cathedral, young, alert, and daring, ran out upon the scaffolding and tried to cut the cords that bound it. In other parts of the city the fire department was engaged with fires lighted by the bombardment and, unaided, the flames gained on them. Seeing this, he called for volunteers. Under the direction of the Archbishop of Rheims they carried on stretchers from the burning building the wounded Germans.

Rescuers None Too Soon.

The rescuing parties were not a minute too soon. Already from the roofs molten lead, as deadly as bullets, was falling among the wounded, and the blazing doors had turned the straw on which they lay into a prairie fire. Splashed by the lead and threatened by falling timbers, the priests, at the risk of their own lives and limbs, carried out all but one of the wounded Germans, 60 in all.

But after bearing them into safety the charges were confronted with a new danger. Inflamed by the sight of their own dead, 400 citizens having been killed by the bombardment, and by the loss of their Cathedral, the people of Rheims who were gathered about the burning building called for the lives of the German prisoners. 'They are barbarians,' they cried. 'Kill them!'

Archbishop Landreux and Abbe Chinol placed themselves in front of the wounded. 'Before you kill them,' they cried, 'you must first kill us.'

Picture Will Always Live.

This is not highly colored fiction, but fact. It is more than fact. It is victory, for the picture of the venerable Archbishop with his Cathedral blazing behind him, facing a mob of his own people in defence of their enemies will always live in the annals of this war and of the Catholic Church.

There were other features of this fire and bombardment, of which the Catholic Church will not fail to take advantage. The leaden roofs were destroyed, the oak timbers that for several hundred years had supported them were destroyed, stone statues and flying buttresses weighing many tons were smashed into powder, and in all the chapels not a single crucifix was touched, not one waxen or wooden image of the Virgin disturbed, not one painting of the Holy Family marred. You could explain it to suit yourself as a coincidence or a miracle, but the fact remains.

Tapestries Intact Amid Sparks.

I saw the Goebelin tapestries, more precious than spun gold, intact while sparks fell about them, and lying beneath them were iron bolts twisted by fire, broken roof trees, hallowed carvings and beams still smoldering, but the special providence that saved the altars was not omnipotent. The windows that were the glory of the Cathedral were wrecked. Through some the shells had passed, others the explosions had blown into tiny fragments. Where Friday I saw in the stained glass gaping holes, this afternoon the whole window had been torn from the wall. Statues of saints and crusaders and cherubs lay in mangled fragments.

The great bells, each as large as the Liberty bell in Philadelphia, that for hundreds of years for Rheims have sounded the Angelus, were torn from their oak girders and melted into black masses of silver and copper without shape and without sound.

Like Vitriol Scarred Saint.

Never have I looked upon a picture of such pathos, of such wanton and wicked destruction. The towers still stand, the walls still stand, for beneath the roofs of lead the roof of stone remained, but what is intact is a pitiful, distorted mass, where once were exquisite and noble features. It is like the face of a beautiful saint scarred with vitriol. It was not only carved stone and stained glass that the Germans wiped out, but the traditions of several hundred years.

Two days ago, when you walked through the Cathedral, the scene was set as it was when kings were crowned in these same surroundings. You stood where Joan of Arc received the homage of France. To-day you walk upon charred ashes, broken stone, and shattered glass. Where once the light was dim and holy, now through great breaches in the walls rain splashes. The spirit of the place had gone.

Archbishop's Palace Gutted.

Outside the Cathedral, in the direction from which shells came, for two city blocks every house is destroyed. The palace of the Archbishop is gutted, his chapel and the robing room of the king are cellars filled with rubbish. Of them only crumbling walls remain.

Hamilton

(From our own correspondent.)

St. Mary's Club, Hamilton, seems to be developing some good debaters amongst its members, if one may judge by the keen interest taken in a matter that came before them for debate—viz., 'Should the saleyards be shifted out of the town, or away from its present position?' It is a subject of local interest and one on which the Borough Council is evenly divided in an attempt to raise a loan of £1500 for improvement to the present site. In the club debate there were three on each side, the affirmative being taken by Mr. F. J. Pryor and the negative by Mr. M. O'Leary. Each speaker made a good speech, and got in some telling points. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the various speakers. Dean Darby exhorted all the young men to join the club and take part in its excellent debates, etc.

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Fire-Resisting Doors.

For fire-resisting doors armoured wood is taking the place of iron in many warehouses and factories. The armoured fire door is made of several thicknesses of seasoned pine boards, planed, tongued, and grooved, and well nailed together, and is covered with tinned-steel sheets fitting close to the wood. Several hours of the fiercest heat simply carbonises the outer layer of wood to the depth of a fraction of an inch. The door remains in place, and is not, as the iron often is, warped and torn from its fastenings.

Moving a Mountain.

Moving a hill even a few feet proved too big a job for Mohammed, but to-day, in California, a mountain is being shipped three thousand miles to Pennsylvania. Situated at Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, this mountain is really a heap of millions and millions of tiny decomposed sea shells. It is sold as 'infusorial earth,' and has a high value for insulating purposes and for jewellers' grinding pastes. The earth is white in color, fluffy in consistency, and exceedingly fine in grain. Fifteen cars containing fifty tons each are moved monthly. When the last car goes out, it will be possible to tell precisely how much the mountain weighed.

An Electrical Towel.

One of the newest sanitary devices for use in public or semi-public lavatories, like those in hotels and factories, is an electrical substitute for the towel. This electric hand-drier is in appearance merely a sheet-iron case, with an opening in the top. In using it, you put your hands in the opening, and with your foot press a pedal at the bottom of the case. The pedal starts a blower, which in its turn forces air through the electric

heater, and sends a warm current of it over your hands. Your hands will, it is said, be thoroughly dry in from 30 to 40 seconds—much less time than anyone ordinarily needs in order to dry them with a towel. The hand drier is quite sanitary, for in using it you do not have to touch any part of it.

Radium and Lightning.

Radium has been discovered vastly to improve lightning rods in their protection of buildings during thunderstorms. Of course the enormous cost of radium prevents any practical use of the fact as yet. But there is a very fair possibility that the information gained in this way will lead to a new form of lightning rod which will be more efficient or that further experiments will show that a tiny quantity of radium at a reasonable cost will improve the protection. The purpose of lightning rods, of course, is to catch the electrical currents in the air during a storm and lead them safely into the ground instead of allowing the lightning to pick its own course down through a house or church steeple, and their use is based on the principle that a metal rod will give the electricity a smoother path of less resistance than ordinary building material. The whole trouble with lightning rods now is that, though they can be made to do the trick if the electrical discharge is near them, there is no way to lead electricity through the air to the rod. Radium will do this part of the work, as has been demonstrated in scientific experiments. Two milligrams of radium on the end of a rod made the air a considerable distance away a vastly better conductor. Thus any electrical discharge within several yards of the rod had a path open for it along the radium rays to the rod and then down the rod to the earth.

The Concordat recently entered into between the Holy See and Servia was the dream and the futile effort of the late celebrated Bishop Strossmayer, of Diakova.

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ENGLAND

LOUVAIN AT CAMBRIDGE.

Mgr. Arthur S. Barnes, chaplain at Cambridge, has announced that the University has invited the University of Louvain to migrate to Cambridge, and there continue its studies, granting its own degrees, and continuing its own activities, as formerly, on its own foundation. Cambridge will supply the necessary technical facilities. Hospitality in the way of living accommodations will be offered by the individual colleges and by private residents. The professors of the University of Oxford have offered a home for the winter to the children of the professors of the exiled Belgian University, an act of courtesy which has called forth enthusiastic thanks from Belgium.

CATHOLICS' GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

A great responsibility has fallen upon the Catholics of England in connection with the thousands of Belgian war refugees who are arriving daily (says the *Catholic Times* of September 25). At Folkstone alone there are some 38,000 Belgians, many of them destitute, having lost all their possessions. Of these a large proportion are young people and children, some orphans. The public relief committee has appealed for hospitality for these poor people, or homes where the victims can be maintained at the expense of the committee. Several buildings in various centres owned by the Young Men's Christian Association have been thrown open for this purpose, and many have been the offers to take one or two Belgian children into English families. But there is a difficulty, which the St. Vincent de Paul Society is doing its best to cope with. If these Belgian children are farmed out promiscuously, they stand in grave danger of another misfortune, that of losing their faith, even without the assistance of the proselytizer who is ever on the watch, but by simply entering an impenetrably Protestant atmosphere. For this reason the St. Vincent de Paul Society has come forward and called on all its branches to send in lists of Catholic families in all parts of the country who are ready to take young Belgians into their midst for a time.

FRANCE

BROTHERS AS SOLDIERS.

The Christian Brothers of the French Institute are returning from foreign countries to France to serve under the flag. A short time ago two steamers arrived at Marseilles. One of these vessels, from Egypt, brought 63 Brothers, the other 24 Brothers, from Smyrna. They are now on the battlefield, or, at least, in the line of defence. The Monks of La Grande Chartreuse, banished from France by the French Government, have been welcomed back by the people on their way to the front. The populace cried aloud as they saw the white habit of the monks—'Vivent les Chartreux!' 'Vive Dieu!'

RUSSIA

AN INTERESTING RING.

Among the many treasures of the Czar is a ring containing a piece of the true Cross. It was presented to a former Russian autocrat by the Vatican, and Czar Nicholas plans never to be without it. It is told of him that several years ago he started on a trip from St. Petersburg to Moscow. When he had gone a considerable distance he discovered that he had left this ring behind. He immediately had the train stopped, returned to St. Petersburg, and once more started on his journey with the precious relic in his possession. In Russia there are about as many Catholics as are at present in the United States. They number ap-

proximately 13,000,000. There are 2900 parishes, 3300 churches, 2000 chapels, 4600 secular priests. The regular or religious clergy number only 150 priests, and 550 Sisters of Charity. It may be said that there is an average of one priest to every 3000 Catholics.

SPAIN

NOT BACKWARD EDUCATIONALLY.

It is customary for some misinformed and prejudiced individuals to sneer at Spain and call it a backward nation educationally. But as a matter of fact there is an elementary school to every 500 inhabitants in Spain. There are 35,000 schools supported by the Government and Commune; private schools number 8200. Female students attending the universities exceed those of other countries. Spain's universities number ten, which is double the number of England, with twice Spain's population.

SCOTLAND

BENEDICTINES TO THE FORE.

Twenty-four members of the Benedictine Community at Fort-Augustus have become fully qualified members of the British Red Cross Society. The collegiate portions of the Abbey buildings are now equipped as a convalescent hospital, for which purpose they have been provisionally accepted by the Admiralty. Should the tide of war ever flow down the Great Glen of Scotland, it may be hoped that the Red Cross flag on the Abbey tower may be more respected than the Geneva flag was at the great Belgian Abbey of Maredsous, which, when actually full of wounded soldiers, was shelled by the Germans, and the two splendid church towers demolished.

UNITED STATES

SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO CHILDREN.

Mother Katherine A. Drexel, Superioress of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament, a short time ago opened the new St. Mark's Parochial School for negro children in New York, and the home for the Sisters adjoining it. The home and school have been built at a cost of £20,000 through the efforts of the Mother Superior, who was formerly Miss Katherine A. Drexel, niece of the well-known banker A. J. Drexel. The negro school was opened two years ago in temporary quarters. With the school opened in New York and three others opened simultaneously in Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, there are sixteen schools for negro children under the direction of the Order.

A SPLENDID CHURCH.

St. Paul's Cathedral, at St. Paul, Minn., which is considered one of the grandest churches in the world, was opened with a Solemn High Mass on September 12. During the seven years since the first work on it was begun, \$1,300,000 has been spent. It will probably be two or three more years before the interior of the edifice is completed. The remainder of the work will necessitate an additional expenditure of about \$200,000. Because the site of the old Cathedral has been leased for ninety-nine years to a business firm, it was necessary to abandon the old edifice on September 1. Two buildings have been purchased and moved to sites near the Cathedral, where the bishops and priests will make their homes.

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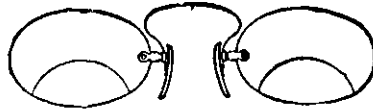
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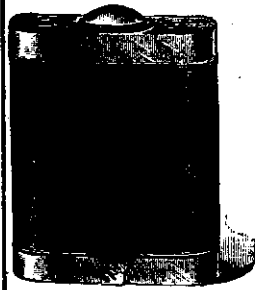
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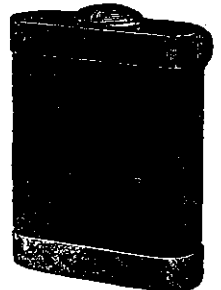
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WHITE AND SONS, the Leading Drapery Store of Taranaki, are thinking ahead for your Christmas requirements. If your friends or relatives are coming home for the holiday season, stocks of Sheetings will require, in many cases, to be renewed.

The kinds we handle are reliable in every thread. If you do not find them to be the very best value that the same money can purchase anywhere in New Zealand, the goods may be returned to us and the money will be refunded.

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TARANAKI'S LEADING
MAIL ORDER HOUSE

NEW PLYMOUTH

Domestic

By MAUREEN.

APPETISING VEGETABLE SALADS.

In addition to potatoes, cucumbers and tomatoes, the usual salad vegetables, let us remember how good are cold peas, and especially haricot beans if served this way; then French beans, runner beans, and especially those delicate white varieties of haricot beans with the yellow pod and white bean; young carrots boiled and left till cold, cold asparagus, sprigs of cauliflower, and crisp celery—all these may be served singly or in company with each other.

A very appetising salad, excellent as a digestive, is of small capsicums, taken rather unripe. They should be split lengthwise and laid in cold water for some hours to reduce the pungency, then drained and torn into pieces. Shred some crisp lettuce leaves, chop a small onion and slice one or two tomatoes. Lay the lettuce within the bowl first, then the tomatoes, next the capsicums, and sprinkle the onion over. Finally pour over sauce to taste or ordinary mayonnaise.

A vegetable salad where a mayonnaise sauce is used for the dressing should have this poured over on the minute before it is brought to table: otherwise it may separate and the vegetables get sodden. Any kind of garnishing that is suitable may be used—rings of hard boiled egg, nasturtium flowers or leaves and especially chopped nasturtium seeds, sprigs of fennel, parsley, etc.

Salad Dressings Minus Oil.—The success of vegetable salads depends entirely upon the sauce or dressing. The ordinary salad dressing of oil and vinegar, pepper and salt is not sufficient for a vegetable salad.

The cook who finds mayonnaise a difficulty will be helped by following an old recipe for salad dressing the foundation of which is two boiled potatoes, passed

through a kitchen sieve, and also the addition of the pounded yolks of two hard boiled eggs.

If these ingredients are mixed gradually and slowly with two, three, or four spoonfuls of oil, one or two of vinegar and made mustard, salt and pepper at discretion; the result cannot fail to be a smooth, rich, creamy sauce that will offend no one, as badly made mayonnaise must always do.

Another sauce for a salad dressing which will appeal to those who cannot take oil is the following: A yolk of egg taken raw and beaten with a teaspoonful of mustard, a saltspoonful of salt, one-half of a saltspoonful of pepper, and a whole teaspoonful of white sugar. Mix in gradually sufficient thick cream to make enough dressing, and lastly, work in a tablespoonful of vinegar drop by drop.

Household Hints.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will greatly aid in the whitening process. A tablespoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will also whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so that it will dissolve easily. This is especially good to remove the yellow which time gives to white garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

When colored muslin has become faded and it is desired to bleach it white, chloride of lime put in the boiling water in the proportion of one tablespoonful of lime to one quart of water will effect the result.

Badly stained handkerchiefs can be made as white as new if placed in a vessel and covered with ammonia and peroxide of hydrogen mixed with twice the bulk of water. Let the handkerchiefs soak, and then wash them in the usual manner. Often the gloves in tinted shades discolor handkerchiefs, and the process is one of the best for cleaning them.

Maureen

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Whiskies, from 4s 6d quart.

Wines, from 3s 6d quart.

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WELLINGTON

On the Land

GENERAL.

The Canterbury farmers gave to the defence authorities over £3000 worth of fodder in response to the recent appeal.

Avoid too heavy shoes when shoeing young horses. It tends to make them awkward, and it is an unnecessary burden for them to bear.

The Jersey cow which won the milking competition at the Carterton Show, in the morning gave 30lb of milk. The test was 6.1, which is probably the highest test ever attained in New Zealand.

How is this for the weight of a lamb? Mr. Chas. Hawkins, of Primrose Park, New South Wales, recently donated to the Ariah Park School of Arts a six-months' old Lincoln crossbred lamb which weighed 75lb.

'The early bird catches the worm' was well exemplified at Egmont Village, when an early-rising farmer managed to water his potatoes before the sun rose, and so saved them from the disastrous effects of the frost.

New Zealand's exhibit of prime fat stock, frozen, for the Panama Exposition, is timed to leave the Dominion on January 7, 1915. The necessary steps are being taken through A. and P. societies to ensure that only the best will be sent.

A splendid mob of 1800 sheep passed through Gisborne recently from the Coast en route to the freezing works. The mob represented the subscriptions of the East Coast settlers towards the Britain and Belgian relief fund, and the sheep are being frozen on account of the Defence Committee for shipment to England. The sheep were in prime condition.

The following dates have been fixed for the New Zealand wool sales for the 1914-15 season:—November 12, Christchurch; 18th, Wellington; 21st, Napier; 26th, Auckland; December 2, Timaru; 7th, Christchurch; 11th, Wellington; 16th, Napier; 23rd, Dunedin; January 6, Timaru; 11th, Christchurch; 15th, Invercargill; 20th, Dunedin; 26th, Wellington; 29th, Napier; February 3, Auckland; 8th, Christchurch; 12th, Invercargill; 16th, Dunedin; 19th, Timaru; 23rd, Napier; 26th, Wellington.

Holders of the back country at Waiau state that the winter has been the best known for a number of years (says the *Christchurch Press*). The snowfall has been exceptionally light, and stocks have wintered splendidly. Lambing has been going on for some time with little or no mortality, and indications point to the year doing much to complete last year's partial recovery from the losses suffered two years ago. Feed on the runs has been held back a good deal by late frosts, but is beginning to come on now, and a few weeks will see an abundance.

A demand for potatoes is setting in from Australia (says the *Auckland Herald*), and this is considered to be almost certain to continue. The crop in the Auckland province this year, although not as large as usual, is reported to be free from blight, which will make up the deficiency for export in quality. There is a tendency for prices of potatoes to harden, whilst another encouragement to farmers is that as the season advances the new potatoes, though they have decreased in price owing partly to Southern competition, are increasing in size, so that the yield per acre promises to compensate for the lesser prices ruling. The potato outlook is on the whole good for the growers.

An unusual style of cowbyre or rather milking shed, is in daily use at Mr. P. Begg's farm at Woodlaw (says the *Western Star*). Instead of the cows being bailed up at right angles to the walls of the shed, the animals stand in a race running round the shed. At first glance the arrangement looks like a sheep-drafting race. Near one corner there is the entrance, and a few feet further in a swing gate turns the cows alternately to the right and left. On each side of the shed at the

far end of the race there is an exit. Every few feet, about the length of a cow, the posts necessary for the erection of the race have been built, and when the animal has walked up to its allotted stand a bar is placed across the race in front and one bar at the back of every animal. A steam milking plant has been installed, the necessary pipes running along the centre of the shed. The arrangements for cleanliness and ventilation are excellent.

The following is the Burnside stock report for last week:—Fat Cattle.—210 were penned, a large yarding of fair quality. Prices were easier as compared with those ruling the previous week. Quotations: Best bullocks, £17 to £18 5s; medium, £14 to £15; inferior, £11 to £12; best cows and heifers, £12 10s to £14; extra, to £15 10s; medium, £9 10s to £10 10s; light, £5 to £7 10s. Fat Lambs.—148 were yarded—a big yarding for this time of the year—and prices were easier. Quotations: Best lambs, 18s to 19s; extra, to 20s 6d; medium, 15s to 16s; small, 12s to 14s. Fat Sheep.—1848 were penned—a small yarding, of good quality. On account of a contractor for supplying the troopships operating freely, competition was good, and prices advanced fully 2s 6d on those ruling at previous sale. Quotations: Prime wethers, in wool, to 45s; good, 29s to 35s; medium, 25s to 28s; shorn wethers, prime, to 27s 9d; extra, to 37s; medium, 24s to 25s 6d; best woolly ewes, 33s to 35s; medium, 26s 6d to 28s 6d; inferior, 23s to 24s 6d.

At the Addington yards last week there were fairly large entries of fat stock. Fat cattle were rather easier towards the end of the sale. Fat lambs sold well, and fully up to previous sale rates, and store sheep showed little change. Fat Lambs.—Best lambs, 19s to 21s 6d; lighter, 16s 6d to 18s 6d. Fat Sheep.—Woolly wethers, 22s 5d to 26s 6d; extra prime shorn wethers, to 33s; prime shorn wethers, 21s 6d to 27s 2d; others, 15s to 21s; shorn merino wethers, 14s 9d to 22s 6d; woolly ewes, 22s to 25s 6d; prime shorn ewes, 20s to 25s; others, 15s to 19s 6d; woolly hoggets, 20s to 22s 4d; shorn hoggets, to 24s 6d. Fat Cattle.—Extra good steers, to £16 7s 6d; ordinary steers, £9 to £12; heifers, £5 12s 6d to £9 15s; extra good cows, to £18; ordinary cows, £5 7s 6d to £9. Beef, per 100lb, 34s to 44s. Dairy Cows.—There was a fair yarding, mainly of rough sorts. Poor classes were not in demand, but useful animals sold freely. Prices ranged from £3 10s to £10. Pigs.—Choppers, £3 to £5; extra heavy baconers, to £3 12s; heavy baconers, £2 10s to £2 15s—price per lb, 5d to 5½d; heavy porkers, £2 to £2 4s; lighter porkers, £1 15s to £1 18s—price per lb, 5d to 5½d.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF MILK.

A very practical method of improving the quality of the milk produced, and one capable of being used on every farm, is the habit of feeding cows just after instead of just before milking (says the *Southland Weekly Times*). The practice of feeding cows previous to milking, which originated before cows were stanchioned, and which was practised to keep the cow still while being milked, is surviving its usefulness. Farmers today, when asked why they persist in feeding before milking reply that the cows stand better. However, men who have tried both plans believe that there is no basis to substantiate the opinion held. On the contrary, a dairyman recently told me: 'I find that my cow stands better when I feed after milking. There is much less ranting and lurching now than when we fed and then milked.' If, then, there is no basis for the argument advanced the method of feeding should be, in the interests of cleaner milk, changed to meet sanitary approval.

There are four main sources of contamination in milk—cow, pail, milker, and air. Because those particles of dust floating in the air do not apparently injure us, we often disregard their importance in producing sanitary milk. If after we feed some morning we stop and notice the dust that rises, will it occasion wonder that the bacterial content of milk is increased by this old practice?

IN COLD WEATHER

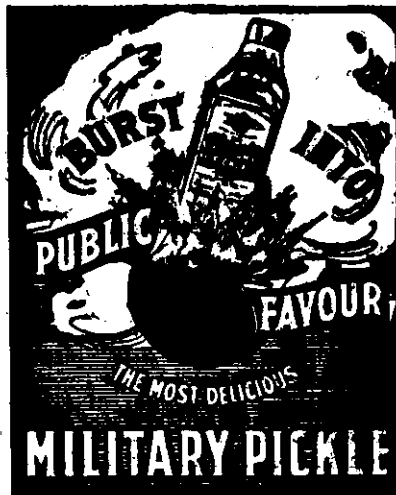
no beverage is so acceptable as SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE. In two minutes you can have a delicious warm drink. If you haven't tried it you should do so at once.

Sample Brass Instruments at Special Reduced Prices

Begg's have just opened a lot of Samples of Brass Instruments from two Leading French Makers. Being Samples, they are, of course, specially selected and of superior finish. You can secure one at a remarkably low price, for the lot will be sold off at a trifle above cost. B Flat Cornets, 50/-, 60/-, 70/-, 75/-, 80/-; Quick Change, £6/10/-; Quick Change, Plated, £9, etc. Baritones, Special Models, £4 and £5. Euphoniums, £4/10/-, £5, and £6. Trombones, £2/10/- All Prices freight paid.



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Buy a Bottle to-day

"BROMIL"

A certain remedy for Baldness, Premature Greyness, Falling Hair, Lack Lustre, Dandruff, etc.

RESTORES

The Original Vigor and Elasticity to the

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making it Beautiful, Lustrous, and Abundant.

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Designs Characteristic of our Large Stock

This small cluster will serve to indicate the variety and beauty of the designs we have for your selection.

Be your taste what it may—inclining towards the elaborate or preferring the plain, simple stone—we can satisfy your every wish.

We have Monuments in all sizes, in all designs, at all prices.

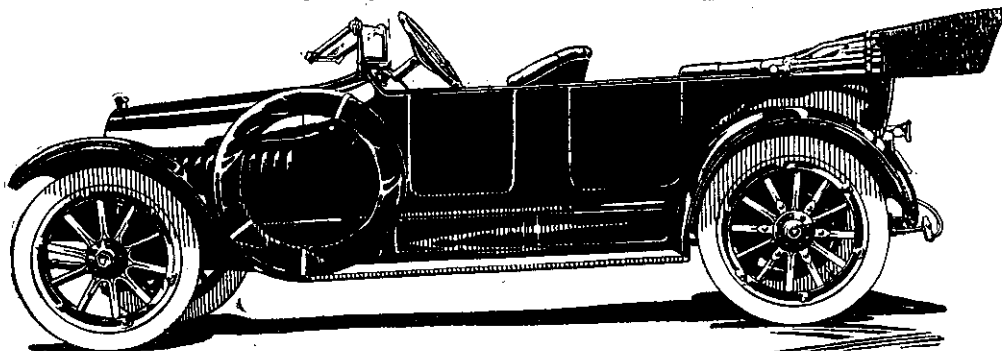
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Frapwell & Holgate
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IN TWO, FIVE, AND SIX PASSENGER SIZE, WITH ELECTRIC
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Same as ordered by Very Rev. Dean Burke, Invercargill



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MAXWELL CARS (from £250) COMMER MOTOR LORRIES

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WALTER E. SEARLE, SOLE AGENT, OAMARU

PEARLS FROM HOLY SCRIPTURE FOR OUR LITTLE ONES

By THE REV. M. J. WATSON, S:J.

(Author of 'Within the Soul,' and 'The Story of Burke and Wills.')

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

V.—THE PURE SOUL.

'O how beautiful is the chaste generation.'

—Wisdom, 4. 1.

You know, I am sure, the white flower called the Madonna lily. How sweet it is, as in the morning light it lifts its cup gemmed with dewdrops that flash in the breeze and the sunshine! That lily sending forth its fragrance like incense wafted to heaven is an image of the pure soul that loves God and offers to Him each day its tribute of holy love and prayers. The soul is pure when it avoids all sin and preserves itself uninjured by passion and everything that could hinder it from doing the Divine will. As the carrier pigeon rises into the air and flies swiftly on its way, so the pure soul shakes itself free from the stains of earth, mounts up towards heaven, and seeks by holy desires to abide ever in the bosom of God. Of such a soul the Lord saith: 'Behold I will bring upon her as it were a river of peace,' and to those who are innocent and pure He says: 'As one whom the mother caresseth, so will I comfort you' (Is. 66, 13).

When our Blessed Saviour was preaching His Sermon on the Mount, He uttered the Eight Beatitudes, one of which runs thus: 'Blessed are the pure of heart, for they shall see God' (St. Matt. 4). The pure shall see God in His glorious kingdom after death, and even in this life they are able by faith and love to see God within their own spirit and in the world around them; and they rejoice in His presence and in the rich gifts which He bestows. Moreover, the Bible tells us that pure souls shall be favored by being very near our Lord Jesus in Heaven: they shall follow Him whithersoever He goes, and shall sing a new song which none of the blessed can sing but those who have imitated the purity of the Lamb of God.

To all who love and preserve purity of heart our Lord will be as the sun, which gives light, warmth, and life to the earth, because He will enlighten them by special graces, comfort them with the warmth of His love, and enrich them with the gift of a stainless, angelic life. If, then, my dearest, you wish to give joy to your Heavenly Father, to your sweet Saviour Jesus, to our Lady, the Mother of God, and to the blessed angels and saints who will be your friends and companions in Heaven, work and pray with the help of Divine grace to keep your soul pure and innocent, that so you may be, day by day, happy and blameless in God's presence.

There was a little girl who lived in the city of Rome at the beginning of the fourth century. She grew up fair and pure like a lily in the courts of the Lord. Her name was Agnes. When she was thirteen years of age, her hand was sought in marriage by many young noblemen, for she was both rich and beautiful; but she declared that she had taken a vow of virginity and her only Spouse was our Lord Jesus Christ. She was accused of being a Christian to the pagan governor of Rome, and he tried by many promises and threats to induce her to offer sacrifice to the false gods. She refused, and full of courage, she despised all the torments that she might be made to suffer. At last, she was condemned to death, and she rejoiced on hearing the sentence, for she hoped to be soon united for ever to the one object of her love, her dear Jesus. On reaching the place of execution she knelt down, and drawing her golden hair over her head, she presented her neck to the headsman's sword. The executioner was greatly moved at having to put to death a child so young and fair. The judge reproved him. Then the man raised his sword, and at one stroke cut off the girl's head. The martyr's blessed soul, borne by rejoicing angels to

heaven, was rewarded by our Divine Lord, Jesus Christ, with endless happiness and a crown of glory which shall never fade.

Prayer to be Said Often.

Help me, O Lord, to serve Thee with a stainless mind, a pure heart, and a chaste body. Through Jesus Christ. Amen.

Angels Guard the Pure of Heart.

So dear to heaven is saintly chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried† angels lacquey§ her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt.

—MILTON.

† 'Liveried,' in splendid dress.

§ 'Lacquey,' wait upon.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

DOT TO HER DOLLIES.

Now, children, mind your 'p's and q's!
(Cassandra! Please attend!)
For I expect a visit soon
From Mab, my dearest friend.

Now, mind you, sit quite still! and, please
Don't let me hear a word!
For dolls, like other children, should
Be seen, but not be heard.

If Lady Mab should be so kind
To ask you for a kiss,
Just look one way with both your eyes,
And place your lips like this!

Now, then, Minerva! Goodness me!
Just look at that child's face!
You've been among those coals again,
And soiled your nice, new-lace!

And there's Queen Dido stooping like
A monkey in a fit!
Queen Dido! straighten up your back!
How can your bodies 'sit'?

I'm tired of talking, I declare!
And much my training shows!
There's Ruby with her arm right off,
And Pearl has smashed her nose.

But wait until your pa comes home!
I certainly shall tell.
To think my visitors should see—
My—Gracious! That's the bell!

THE MIRROR.

Matilda was a very passionate girl. Her mother often earnestly impressed upon her what a sinful, detestable, and pernicious passion anger is, and exhorted her to gentleness. One day she was sitting at her little work-table, on which there stood a pretty vase full of flowers. Her little brother accidentally threw it down, and broke it into numberless fragments. Matilda became almost beside herself with passion. Her eyes were inflamed; the veins of her forehead became swollen; and her whole countenance was distorted.

Her mother immediately held a looking-glass before her face. Matilda was shocked at her own appearance. Her passion subsided; and she began to cry.

'Do you see now,' said her mother, 'what a hideous thing is passion? If you permit the tendency to grow into a habit, these frightful traces of it will, by degrees, become the settled expression of your features, and every grace will disappear from your countenance.'

Matilda took this to heart, and used all her efforts to overcome her passion. She became very gentle, and her gentleness lent a charm to her countenance.

"Pattillo"

THE BRIDAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Charming Wedding Groups and Realistic Enlargements at Popular Prices!

Specialists in Artistic Portraiture.

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

And her mother often afterwards would say: 'As it is with passion and gentleness, so is it with all vices and virtues.'

GETTING EVEN

On a foreign railroad a traveller had a row with the conductor. At the end of the row the traveller turned to a friend and said:

'Well, this railway will never see another penny of mine after this.'

The conductor, who was departing, looked back and snarled:

'What'll you do? Walk?'

'Oh, no,' said the traveller, 'I'll stop buying tickets and pay my fare to you.'

KNEW THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

F. Irving Fletcher, at one of the Sphinx Club's dinners in New York, began a historical review of advertising with the words:

'None understood the value of advertising better than Samson. Samson took two solid columns. The result was that he brought down the house.'

A CANDID OPINION.

Mr. Harris had been considering for some time the advisability of approaching his son's school teacher in regard to that young man's studies. He was sure William was not getting along as fast as he should, and this fact worried the father greatly.

He was greeted kindly by the teacher, and after a few preliminary questions the father inquired:

'What branch do you consider the most profitable for my son William, Mr. Flint?'

'I can hardly say, but I think a good, stout blue beech or a long, sinuous birch would do him as much good as any.'

THE CRACK SHOT OF THE MUTINY.

During the siege of Lucknow, in the Indian Mutiny, there was afforded what is probably the most notable instance of the record in war of a crack shot.

The rebels were endeavoring to mount two eighteen-pounders which they had hauled to the flat roof of one of the palaces surrounding the Residency, and it was necessary to prevent this being done or they would have been able to pour down a heavy fire on the defenders. Sergeant Halliwell was chosen for this duty. He was a crack shot of the Thirty-second Foot.

Being given the best rifle that could be found, his orders were to prevent the guns being mounted. He took up his position behind some battered-down masonry behind which there was only cover for him to lie at full length. He remained in that position, it is said, for several days, not being able to stand, inasmuch as that would have resulted in instant death. His only change was to roll over from his back to his stomach. His eyes were ever kept on the dismantled guns, and whenever the Sepoys attempted to mount them his unerring rifle played havoc among them and prevented their object being accomplished. Food was brought to him at night by men who crawled to his position. After some time a sortie was made and the Sepoys were defeated. For this work Sergeant Halliwell received the Victoria Cross.

HE LOOKED YOUTHFUL.

Somebody had told Jones that he 'wasn't the size of tuppence in coppers,' but that was not as bad as when one day, while out walking with his wife, they met one of her lady friends.

After talking a bit the friend caught sight of Jones.

'Good gracious, Jane,' she exclaimed, in surprise, 'I didn't know you had one as big as that.'

FAMILY FUN

TRICKS, ILLUSIONS, AND INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

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

The Card in the Pocket.—This trick will appeal particularly to the beginner who has not yet mastered the difficult sleights associated with most card tricks. A card that a spectator has secretly thought of, disappears from the pack and is found in the performer's pocket. The conjurer commences by offering the spectators a pack of cards, with the request that one of them notes and bears in mind a certain card and also notes at what number, counting from the bottom of the pack the card lies. This having been done and the pack returned to the performer, the latter, under the pretence of looking for the chosen card, quickly passes the cards, one by one, from the left hand into the right, by which process the former bottom card now becomes the topmost one. Above the last card, he places three more indifferent cards taken from the bottom of the pack. Acknowledging that he is unable to discover the card in that manner, he returns the pack to the spectator requesting him to count off as many cards from the top of the pack as the card he selected was separated from the bottom card. After his request has been complied with the conjurer knows that the fourth card from the top of the pack must be the selected one. Seizing the three uppermost cards, he places them face downwards on the table, boldly asserting that the chosen card is amongst the three. The spectators are asked to lift the cards and prove the truth of his statement, and while they are busy doing so, and of course finding that the chosen card is not on the table, the conjurer takes the opportunity of securing the top card of the pack in the palm of his hand and transferring it to a convenient pocket. The performer then asks the name of the card chosen, and upon being told he exclaims 'That cannot be, for I have had that card in my pocket all the evening.' He then produces the card.

The Elusive Ring.—The performer has in his pocket a handkerchief to the centre of which are fastened the two ends of a short piece of thread, thus forming a loop. Hanging from this loop is a cheap finger ring. When called upon for a trick he selects a small goblet and a serviette, with which to show his deftness. Borrowing a ring from a lady, he pretends to put it under the handkerchief, but, under cover of the cambric, exchanges it for the ring hanging on the thread loop, palming the borrowed ring. A lady is asked to hold the ring through the handkerchief and a second lady holds a goblet underneath. Picking up the serviette, in the hand which contains the borrowed ring, the performer shows that it is free from preparation. Then gathering the corners of the serviette together, and at the same time working the ring to the tips of the finger, a bag is made. Into this the ring is dropped, unseen. A third lady is requested to hold this bag. The performer now instructs the lady holding the ring through the handkerchief to release her hold when he counts three. She drops the ring as requested, and the loop, being about six inches long, the ring is heard to strike against the glass. The performer immediately lifts the handkerchief *by its corner*, and the goblet is seen to be empty. The third lady is then asked to open the serviette bag which she is holding, and the ring is of course discovered.

BAXTER'S LUNG PRESERVER

is a cough mixture prepared from the most soothing, healing, and strengthening medicines known.

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