

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- April 25, Sunday.—Third Sunday after Easter.
 „ 26, Monday.—SS. Cletus and Marcellinus,
 Popes and Martyrs.
 „ 27, Tuesday.—Of the Octave.
 „ 28, Wednesday.—Octave of the Feast of St.
 Joseph.
 „ 29, Thursday.—St. Peter, Martyr.
 „ 30, Friday.—St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin.
 May 1, Saturday.—SS. Philip and James, Apostles.

St. Peter, Martyr.

St. Peter was born at Verona, in Italy. At the age of 15 he was received into the Dominican Order by the great St. Dominic. To a profound humility he joined exceptional talents. He was very successful as a preacher, and in particular brought about the conversion of many Manichean heretics, a sect which was still very numerous in the neighborhood of Milan. He met his death at the hands of some sectarians, who, remaining obstinate in their heresy, were enraged at his successful efforts to propagate the genuine teaching of Christ. A.D. 1252.

St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin.

Siena, in Italy, has the honor of having been the birthplace of this great saint. From her earliest years St. Catherine cultivated a spirit of perfect union with God, and even when engaged in the most distracting occupations succeeded in keeping herself no less sensible of His presence than if she had no exterior employment. She was indefatigable in her efforts to bring souls to God, and her words and example, and even the very sight of her emaciated but saintly countenance, were the cause of many conversions. She seemed to have a special grace for effecting the reconciliation of enemies. Her powerful influence in this direction was exercised, not only in the case of private individuals, but also in reconciling States that were at variance, and in obtaining the submission and pardon of rebellious cities which had incurred the censures of the Holy See. But the most important service she rendered to the Church was the restoration of the Sovereign Pontiff to his episcopal city, after a residence of nearly seventy years at Avignon, in France, an end being thus put to the innumerable evils resulting to the Church from the prolonged absence of the Vicar of Christ from Rome. St. Catherine died in 1380, at the age of 47, and was buried in Rome, in the Church of the Minerva, where her remains are still preserved.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

FRAGRANCE OF THE FLOWERS.

The flowers on the altar fair
 Surround their hidden King.
 To Him their exhalations rare
 A cheerful salace bring.

Would that our hearts were like the flowers
 Each day with fragrance fraught.
 Would that our thoughts throughout the hours,
 The gentle Saviour sought.

—REV. T. L. CROWLEY, O.P.

Regard not your misfortune (says St. Francis de Sales); look only to God: He will have care of you. 'Cast thy solicitude on Him, and He will provide for thee.' Why trouble yourself by sighing or pining about the accidents of this world, since you know not what you ought to wish for, and God will always wish what is best for you? Await, then, in repose of spirit, the effects of the divine good pleasure, and let it suffice for you, since it is always good, so our Lord ordered St. Catherine of Siena, saying, 'Think of Me, and I will think of thee.'

The Storyteller

A CHANGE OF HEART

'Your father is a rough, profane man.' Gran paused, to duly impress the three children ranged in front of her. 'I don't know what he'll come to, unless he gets the fear of God in his heart.'

Loyal Margaret Ellen attempted a defence of her father. She was the eldest, and could remember when his big, rough hand had held her little one very gently.

'There's some that's deal worse than him,' she spoke up boldly. 'Tim Dempsey is lots worse than daddy. He licks Mrs. Dempsey and the kids.'

'You are a gadabout and a gossip, Margaret Ellen,' said Gran, severely, 'or you wouldn't know so much about the neighbours. And you have no call to crow over the little Dempseys. You mark my words, every one of you—your father will be licking you all in his drunken tan-trums, like Tim Dempsey, unless you pray harder for him. Prayer is the one thing that will save him, and you, children. Get up early and go to Holy Mass for him; say the Stations and the Rosary for him. You that waits on the priest, John Henry Newman, can slip in many a prayer at the altar.'

'Indeed I can't, Gran,' John Henry objected. 'I'm only just on, and I have to think so hard what I have to do next that I can't pray at all.'

'Service is prayer,' said Gran. 'Offer up your serving and your singing: offer up everything, children, and snatch your father from the devil. He's drifting into his clutches fast. There—as a door banged—your daddy's gone again. Oh, but it's the bad way he spends Sunday. Run off now to your mother. God help her and you, and bring John Manning to his duty. This is the terrible country altogether.'

And yet when a discerning friend had said to her: 'You're pining for home, Gran,' brave Christian Gran made answer, simply: 'Scotland or America—what does it matter when we have the Holy Mass?'

And John Manning wouldn't go to Mass. Well, the children must go all the oftener. That was why Margaret Ellen rose early on Monday morning and hurried off to 6 o'clock. Gran's strict injunction had made a deep impression on the child. She was older than Janet and John Henry, and more was expected of her. So she not only went to Mass, but stayed so long after, confiding her fears for her daddy to the Sacred Heart that the pastor noticed her, and contrived to meet her at the door. Margaret Ellen made a quaint curtsy—a bit of old-world manners, that Gran had taught the children. Father Costello smiled in acknowledgment.

'You are in Sister Geraldine's class, and you are praying for promotion?' he guessed.

'No, your reverence, I was praying for my father.'

'Is your father ill? No. Does he drink?'

The question was a commonplace in a parish of workmen, and it was answered usually as frankly as it was asked. But to Margaret Ellen it meant laying bare the family disgrace. Tim Dempsey was her conception of a drunkard, and she would not 'even' her father to him, not if the Bishop himself asked her. Neither could she lie to his reverence. Terrible things happened to people who lied to the priest. Gran said so, and Gran knew.

Father Costello was about to repeat his question, when Margaret Ellen burst out, with feverish haste: 'If you please, your reverence, he is a rough, profane man, and hasn't the fear of God in his heart.'

'That is bad enough, child,' said the pastor, gently. 'Keep on praying for him, and I will remember your intention in my Mass.'

Margaret Ellen fairly flew to Gran with the good news. 'It's a good beginning,' Gran admitted, 'but don't be pulled up with pride, Margaret Ellen, because his reverence noticed you. A lowly spirit doesn't put itself forward.'

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Perhaps that was why quiet Janet flitted into church in the dusk of the evening to say the Stations. Father Rogers, the senior curate, happened to be performing the same devotion, and presently became aware of a little figure bobbing along behind him, from station to station. When he came out into the vestibule, Janet was kneeling before the big crucifix. The priest waited until the child rose from her knees and tried to open the heavy door. 'Let me open it for you,' he said, 'It's a very big door for such a very small girl to manage all by herself. Let me see, Anna, aren't you in my instruction class?'

'Yes, your reverence. But, if you please, I'm not any Anna. I'm Janet—Janet Manning.'

'Of course you are. How could I forget? But we have hundreds of little girls, and sometimes their names get mixed. Well, Janet, you made the Stations with me. Will you offer yours, too, for my intention?'

'I can't, your reverence,' said honest Janet. 'I've offered them already to our Lord on the Cross, for my daddy.'

'And what is the matter with your daddy, little Janet?'

'If you please, your reverence, he is a rough, profane mon, and hasn't the fear of God in his heart.'

'Oh, dear! oh, dear! He's in a bad way altogether, child,' said Father Rogers. 'But you are taking the right way to cure him. Let us make a bargain, Janet. I will offer my Stations to-morrow for him, and you will remember my intention at the general Communion. Something tells me that God will hear our prayers. Now run home, Janet. You're a good child, God bless you.'

John Henry Newman's turn came when Andrew White failed to appear for the pastor's Mass. Father Costello looked in vain for a substitute. Not a boy was in sight, except a small, yellow-haired chap who ought to be a girl, thought the priest testily. His frown relaxed, when the boy came forward—

'If you please, Father, I can serve.'

'Can you? Where did you come from? The Nursery?'

'No, Father, I'm in Sister Clement's room, and I sing in the boys' choir, and Father Reardon taught me how to serve.'

'Well, I'll try you out,' agreed the pastor.

John Henry covered himself and his teachers with honor. Never was altar-boy more reverent or more attentive to his duties.

'A remarkable child,' thought Father Costello. 'I must find out more about him.' In the vestry, when John Henry was putting by the cassock and surplice—that were much too big for him—the pastor eyed him sharply. What he saw evidently impressed him still more.

'You are the best altar-boy for your size that I ever had,' he declared. 'Come here, and tell me your name.'

'If you please, Father, I am John Henry Newman Manning.'

'A big name, my boy, to live up to. But I think you can do it. Do you come to my Mass every morning? I shall look for you if Andrew White fails me again.'

The pastor took a half dollar from his pocket and held it out to the child, but John Henry drew back.

'I can't take money for serving, if you please, Father. My mother wouldn't let me. And, besides, I didn't do it for you. I did it for my daddy. I offered it up for him.'

'Offered up what, John Henry?'

'My serving, Father. Gran told me to.'

Again came the question: 'What is the matter with your father?'

And again came the same reply:

'If you please, Father, he's a rough, profane mon, and hasn't the fear of God in his heart. Gran says we must snatch him from the devil,' John Henry added.

The pastor turned away for a moment. When he faced the child again, the smile was gone from his eyes, and a tender pity shone in them.

'Another of those good children,' he thought. 'They will surely save their reckless father.'

The days passed and the prophecy did not come true. John Manning went his usual way. Christmas and the New Year came, but no change of heart stirred him. If anything, he was more profane than ever, more often the worse of drink. Even Gran was losing hope of his reform, but she pressed one more advocate into the cause—the baby. The baby was her constant companion, and in their long hours together Gran taught the little thing her part in the reclaiming of her father. Together they said the Rosary for him, and afterwards baby rehearsed her 'piece.'

'Who knows but the Holy Name will bring him back?' Gran thought, as she redoubled her petitions. But the eve of the Holy Name celebration came, and John was at his worst. He knew that he was a clever workman, and it was nobody's business what he did with his spare hours and his pay, he told the foreman, Dan Casey. Dan retreated in a huff. He would have nothing more to do with the surly fellow. But that very afternoon the resolution was broken. John was the first man at his side when the accident happened, and John's strong hands helped him to lift Tom Hennessy from under the wrecked machinery. The three men had worked together for years, and when John began to draw him back, Dan and Tom had done their best to rough, harsh words. And now this true friend would never again come between him and his boon comrades of the saloon.

It was a changed John who came down the hospital steps with the foreman. They had stayed with Tom to the end. White-faced and silent, John walked along, listening dully to the words that Dan said over and over again, as if to comfort himself: 'He was a good man. Tom was a good man.'

'That could not be said of me,' was the thought that beat on John Manning's brain, and he sickened at the picture of himself that rose before him.

As the men drew near St. John's Church, Dan Casey laid his hand on his comrade's arm.

'Come, John,' he said. 'To-morrow is Holy Name Sunday. If we slip in now we can be heard quickly. To-night there will be a big crowd.'

John held back. 'I've been so long away,' he faltered. 'I can't go, Dan. Some other time.'

'No,' said Dan. 'Now is the time. There may not be any other for you or for me. There isn't for Tom Hennessy. Come.'

And John went.

Mrs. Manning tried to act as if it were quite an ordinary occurrence for her husband to come home sober on Saturday, and with his pay envelope unbroken. She took it as a matter of course when he handed it to her. 'Something has happened,' she decided, but asked no questions. Presently he told her. The tears that ran down her cheeks were not all for another woman's sorrow. 'Oh, John, it might have been you,' she sobbed.

'You would have been rid of a bad husband, Maggie,' he answered, and going into his room he closed the door. Mrs. Manning left him to himself. It would never do to fuss over John.

As she mended garment after garment, she dwelt upon what John had been in the early years of their married life, and then upon the change that had been wrought in him by evil company. Presently her heart warmed with the hope that the swift awful lesson would not be lost. It might 'put the fear of God in his heart,' as Gran would say. And maybe he would go to Mass in honor of the Holy Name! But next morning when she went out to early Mass, her husband was still sleeping, or pretended to be.

It was then that the baby said her piece. Pattering into the room and over to the bed, she stroked her father's face with her little hand. 'Get up, oo lazy mon,' she commanded, imitating Gran's severe voice and manner. 'Get up and go to Holy Mass. Oor wife an' chillun's gone. Get up, oo lazy mon.'

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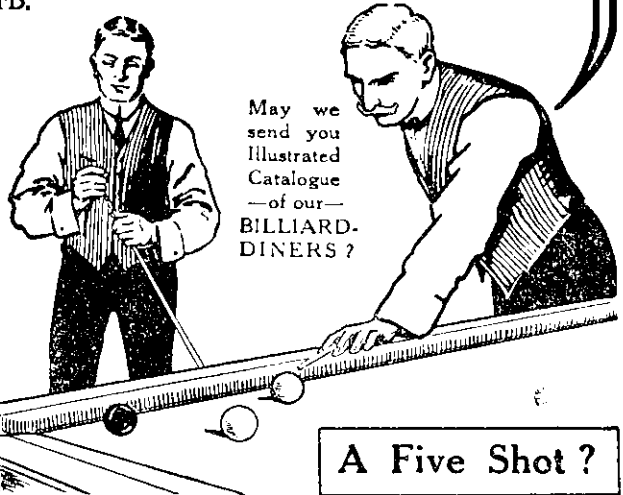
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'Clear out!' growled a rough voice from the bed, 'and go to Mass yourself.'

'I'm goin' wiv my Gran.' Baby retreated to the door. 'Bad daddy! Bad, lazy mon,' she scolded, and pattered away again.

'Gran is a good coach,' John admitted. 'Bad daddy! Bad, lazy mon! The kid got that straight. Now for the surprise of their lives. Get up, oo lazy mon.'

At exactly ten minutes of eight John walked up the steps of his parish church. Dan Casey met him at the door. 'I've been looking for you, John,' he said briskly. 'This way.'

'Don't bother about me, Dan: I'll just stay here by the door.'

'My section is up front,' Dan told him, and led the way.

John never forgot that walk up the aisle. There were many men from the works. They knew well what he had been. There was Joe, for instance. John couldn't count the times he had sworn at the clumsy boy. And there was the 'Boss.' He, too, had suffered under John's profane tongue. 'I'm a nice Holy Name man,' John muttered. 'They will think me a sham and a fraud.' For a moment he planned to escape. But he couldn't face down the aisle and Dan had fallen back and was walking abreast of him. A hot impulse of anger against Dan came upon him, and a characteristic expression rose to his lips, but in some inexplicable way changed to 'Bless Dan Casey.'

'I'm not fit to be here, Dan,' he whispered.

'None of us are,' said Dan, and gently pushing John into a pew, he took the outside seat himself.

John Manning had made his last stand against grace. As the sublime Mass went on, his surrender was complete. No more contrite heart received its God that Holy Name Sunday.

At the close of the service the organ intoned the hymn. It was then John saw his son in the sanctuary choir. John Henry Newman was beautiful, with his gleaming yellow hair and radiant face. 'Some angel kid for you to own, John Manning,' the father thought proudly. 'Yes, it's your bad daddy.' The boy was staring at the big, dark man who looked so like his father, but his father never went to Mass.

John winked solemnly at the little chorister, as much as to say, 'It's all right, boy': picked up his hymn card, and the voices of father and son rose, with a thousand more, in 'Holy God, we praise Thy Name.'

In the meantime, there was consternation in the Manning home, when Mrs. Manning discovered her husband's absence. 'Oh, mother!' she cried. 'Where is John?'

'Don't ask me,' retorted Gran. 'I've washed my hands of him. He's a black, wicked mon. He drove that blessed baby out with his rough tongue. Where would he be but with his boon companions—the drunken, profane pack.'

'But his black clothes are gone, mother, and his best shirt; and he was shaved last night, and had his hair cut, and not a drop of drink did he have in him. See, here's his pay untouched! I was hoping—'

There was a rush of feet on the board walk, and the children tumbled into the room, each one striving to be the first to tell the good news.

'Oh, ma, daddy's been to Holy Mass!' cried Margaret Ellen.

'Oh, ma, daddy's been to Holy Communion,' chimed in Janet.

'Me and him sang "Holy God" together,' said John Henry Newman. 'Don't cry, ma, daddy's good now.'

Gran raised her eyes to heaven. 'Holy God, we praise Thy Name,' she said: then, coming back to earth and its affairs, in her old, sharp way, she commanded:

'Set your father's place, Margaret Ellen: and put down four eggs with a slice of bacon. Sinner or saint, John Manning is a rough, hearty mon.'—NORA LYONS, in the *Sacred Heart Review*.

CLARINDA'S DECEPTION

'If I were only rich and had money to spend just as I pleased,' cried Clarinda Uttley, 'and becoming hats and dresses for every possible occasion, I'd be as happy as a queen, and wouldn't care a pin for friend or relation.' And tossing her head, she danced gaily round the room on the tips of her toes.

'You deceive yourself. You have more heart than that,' said a young man who, a cigarette between his lips, stood near the open window watching the girl with amusement and admiration.

'Oh! you think so?' gaily. 'But it's you who deceive yourself. You fancy all kinds of absurd things about me. And just because I'm a little bit prettier than the other girls you know—'

'A little bit! There isn't one in the place fit to hold a candle to you.'

She blushed brightly.

'It's kind of you to say so. But they are all far better, I feel sure. And really, you know, Ernest, I—I am not at all inclined to be a poor man's wife.'

'I'll get on!' he cried eagerly, 'and some day we'll take a pretty cottage, and when we're married you'll be so happy—'

'I'm afraid not!' Clarinda grew grave. 'I want more than that. I must get out of this village, see the world, and get rich.'

'But how! Oh! Clarinda, you're not going to marry old Poselthwaite? He's rolling in money, and would go to the end of the earth if you asked him. But—'

Clarinda laughed merrily.

'The "but" is very big. No, Ernest, I'll never marry Poselthwaite. Don't be alarmed. Poverty may be trying, but Poselthwaite would be—maddening. I must think of a better place than that—only get away I will. My life here is stagnation—pure—with a wave of her arms—and simple stagnation. I'm an ambitious soul, and must see the world.'

Ernest Langton sighed. He loved Clarinda with all the strength of his honest heart and longed for nothing so ardently as to make her his wife. But he was poor, a struggling country solicitor, with little to offer her, and as he watched her glide gracefully round her stepmother's parlor, and listened to her remarks, he knew it was useless to press his suit.

'If she loved me, I might have a chance, for she's not—'

Clarinda threw open the piano, and dashing her fingers over the keys, burst into a lively song. Leaving the window, Ernest approached and stood hanging over the piano, entranced.

A loud brilliant chord brought the song to a close, and the girl started to her feet as though seized with a sudden inspiration.

'You are in wonderful spirits, Clarinda, and in splendid voice.'

'Yes. Isn't it wonderful? Oh! Ernest,' growing suddenly grave, 'if I could but help them all—tears gathered in her eyes—my poor stepmother and her three little golden-headed darlings. Sometimes I fancy that if I got away, my voice might be a means—but, oh! I've got an idea. You know my mother's aunt, Mrs. Golding?'

'I've heard of her.'

'She's rich. I'll go to her, and then—'

'Will she have you?'

'Tra la! We'll see. I'll write such a sweet letter.'

'But even if she did bid you to come, she would not, perhaps, allow you to help your friends here. And you'd never be happy away from those you love.'

'So you think. But—well, at least, my stepmother would not have to keep me, and I'd have fun and amusement and dress. Oh, I'd get on very well if I never,' with an arch glance and a wave of her hand, 'saw one of you again.'

'I don't believe it.'

'Wait awhile, and then you'll believe. I'm off to write my letter, so good-bye,' and she flashed out of the room, taking all the sunshine with her.

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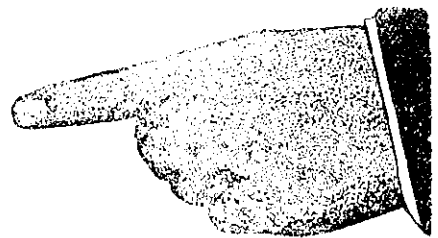
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'Mrs. Golding,' groaned Ernest, 'a worldly, hard old woman. Clarinda could never be happy with her. But I need not be alarmed. Her letter will not even be answered.'

But in the course of a few days Mrs. Golding did answer her niece's letter.

'I hear you are pretty and ambitious,' she wrote. 'So come to me when you please. I had almost forgotten your existence when your note arrived. But I'll make up for lost time, and if you are amenable to my wishes, soon settle you in life.'

Clarinda blushed to her eyes. This letter ought to have pleased her, since it fell in so well with her own desires. But somehow it jarred upon her, and her first inclination was to send a scornful refusal to her aunt's invitation. But on second thoughts, she saw how foolish this would be, and she sat down and wrote, as charmingly as possible, announcing her arrival at the end of the week.

Clarinda was a little tearful on saying goodbye to her stepmother and the children, and as Ernest pressed her hand for the hundredth time through the open window of the railway carriage, she thought he had grown suddenly very handsome.

'Clarinda, sweetheart,' he whispered, encouraged by the softening light in her eyes, 'if the world is not what you fancy, come back. My love will be always yours. To make you my wife would be the greatest joy on earth.'

'Ernest, you know—oh! pray, forget me—'

'Never,' he cried, 'never.'

And then the train moved out of the station, and Clarinda was gone.

'Absence, they say,' the girl murmured as she was carried swiftly through the country, but tears dropping upon her cheek, 'makes the heart grow fonder. Shall I come to love kindred, my stepmother, the yellow-haired babies, and Ernest Langton better than anything else? Shall I long for home and rusticity? No, indeed, I hope not. I'm not going to be a goose. I'll send them lovely things and be a sort of fairy god-mother to them—but I'm going out into the world to become a somebody, either by a great marriage or my splendid voice, I'm not sure which.'

Mrs. Golding, a tall, handsome woman, received her niece kindly. She was dressed in a gown of rich texture and beautiful coloring that enchanted Clarinda and helped to rouse her somewhat drooping spirits.

But if Clarinda looked with admiration at her aunt's flowing robe, Mrs. Golding gazed in horror at the short, clumsily-made garment that had been the girl's Sunday best for many months.

'My dear,' she cried, throwing up her hands, 'Madame Frillydill must see you at once. No one, with a shudder, must be allowed to catch sight of you till you are clothed like a lady.'

Clarinda blushed deeply and bit her lip, then laughed at her folly in resenting these remarks.

'I'm a country humpkin so why should I wonder at her horror,' she thought; then looking at her aunt, she said sweetly.

'Thank you, Aunt Tabitha. You are most kind. I'll be delighted to have a new dress.'

Madame Frillydill was a person of marvellous skill and astonishing rapidity, and the very next evening Clarinda entered her aunt's drawing-room a vision of youth and beauty in a soft filmy dress of snowy white, the like of which she had never seen before.

Her success was instantaneous. Everyone in the room admired her, and predicted wonderful things for her future. Mrs. Golding was delighted, and so complimentary and effusive were some of the men of the party that Clarinda went to bed that night, her brain in a whirl, quite intoxicated by their sweet words and flattering glances.

The next few months passed like a dream. There were dinners and balls, receptions, and small dances, and the belle of them all was the young girl from the country.

Clarinda was enchanted. Nothing seemed wanting to complete her happiness. She had crowds of admirers, a variety of beautiful dresses, and plenty of

pocket-money. Her aunt was most generous in that respect, and this was a matter of much rejoicing, for the girl, as it enabled her to help her stepmother and send presents to the children. Nothing delighted her more than to hear that they were pleased, and talked of her as their 'good sweet fairy' from morning till night.

One day as she was busy putting up a parcel of pretty frocks and pinafores that she had spent some hours choosing in Swears and Wells, Mrs. Golding entered the morning room, smiling pleasantly.

'You are looking charming, my dear,' she said, patting the girl softly on the cheek. 'And I feel sure I shall soon hear some very good news from you.'

'Tis fortunate you came to me, heart-whole, Clarinda, otherwise all this would be so much time lost. Now, you have only to hold up your little finger, which you will do, I know, and Samuel Ibbotson is at your feet—yours for ever. My dear, it's splendid. Thirty thousand—'

'But aunt,' cried Clarinda, aghast, 'I don't care for Mr. Ibbotson. He's—'

'Just the man for you. Girls like you cannot afford to pick and choose. But,' breaking off suddenly and gazing in astonishment at the children's things, 'what have you there? Where is the bazaar?'

'There is no bazaar, aunt. These are for my brother Eddy and my sisters Flossy and Clare. Aren't they nice?'

'Very,' dryly. 'But you'll please buy no more things for Mrs. Uttley and her children with my money. When you are Mrs. Samuel Ibbotson,' shrugging her shoulders, 'you can do as you please,' and she walked away.

That evening Clarinda's eyes shone like stars. Her complexion was brilliant, her lips rosy, though slightly tremulous, and all who saw her enter the ball-room at Lady Fane's declared her to be the loveliest girl they had ever seen. But notwithstanding her bright look and her dainty gracefulness, so admirably set off by white satin, chiffon, and pearls, Clarinda's heart was very sore.

'Half the joy of being well off will be gone if I cannot help Maudie and the little ones,' she had told herself that afternoon, as her aunt left her. 'I shan't care nearly so much about—anything.'

Then as she sighed over what she had been told must be her last parcel home, a letter from her stepmother was brought to her by the butler. Mrs. Uttley wrote cheerfully. The children were blooming. She was getting on well. A few investments, that she had looked upon as a dead loss, had begun to pay again, and made a nice and useful addition to her income.

'That's good news now that I am forbidden to help the dear things,' Clarinda murmured, much relieved. Then, with a sudden pang and a feeling of deep regret, she read that Ernest Langton had been ill. 'He is better,' wrote Mrs. Uttley, 'but seems immensely changed. He is dull and depressed, and takes little interest in anything. He has had some trouble of mind, people say, and everyone is anxious about him.'

'Trouble of mind? Poor Ernest!' cried Clarinda, with a swelling heart. 'He who was so good and noble and bright. What can it be?'

The idea of Ernest ill, Ernest in trouble, haunted her, and for the first time since her arrival in London she dressed and went out, caring nothing about her looks or the party to which she was going. But her unconsciousness of self, and the look of feeling in her face, only enhanced her beauty, and Mrs. Golding felt a glow of pride as she entered the ball-room with Clarinda by her side.

After a while, under the influence of the music and the excitement of the dance, the girl's spirits revived, and she was consoling herself with the thought that very soon Ernest would be quite himself again, when in the pause of the waltz she heard a voice behind a heavy portiere near which she was standing say:

'Have you seen Mrs. Golding's niece?'

'Yes,' was the reply: 'a remarkably lovely girl. What will be her fate, I wonder?'

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Clarinda felt the blood run surging to her brain.

'Booked for Samuel Ibbotson,' she gasped. 'Why should such a thing be said? And drawing back from the crowd of dancers, she sank limp and trembling on a seat. 'Aunt would surely never force me to do that.'

'Ah! here you are, sweet child,' Mrs. Golding cried, coming towards her, her hand on Samuel Ibbotson's arm. 'But why—what is wrong?'

The girl smiled faintly and put her hand to her eyes.

'I'm tired. My head aches. May I—will you take me home?'

'Of course, if you are ill. Mr. Ibbotson, will you kindly ask for my carriage?'

'Certainly; and I hope this is only a passing indisposition, Miss Uttley.'

'Oh, quite passing, thank you.'

'And may I call to-morrow morning?' he said in a marked way. 'I have much to say to you.'

'You may call,' Clarinda replied, looking at him with cold eyes. 'My aunt will be glad to see you. But I am going to the country. Good-night, Mr. Ibbotson.'

Mr. Ibbotson bowed stiffly and withdrew. Mrs. Golding gazed at her niece with wrathful eyes, but did not speak till they were in the carriage driving home through the quiet streets.

'And pray,' she said fiercely, 'what is the meaning of this freak? Why did you refuse to see Mr. Ibbotson in the morning?'

'For the reason I gave, Aunt dear. I shall not be in town.'

Your departure will be a tacit refusal of Samuel Ibbotson's hand. He was coming to ask you to be his wife.'

'I could never be his wife.'

'And pray, why not?' in a low, suppressed voice. 'He is a good man; wealthy.'

'I know. But I do not love him.'

'That would come. If a sensible girl loves no one else, is heart-whole, as I understand you ...'

Clarinda gave a sob, and laid her hand upon her aunt's arm.

'I deceived myself. I deceived you,' she cried, 'and I only knew I had done so—to-night.'

'You mean you love someone—?'

'Yes, I could never marry as you wish.'

'You have disappointed me bitterly.'

'I am sorry, you have been so kind, so good to me,' stammered Clarinda. 'But I cannot—help it.'

'You must go your own way,' icily, 'I cannot prevent you. But you need not expect help from me when you repent of your folly.' And without another word Mrs. Golding swept out of the carriage, up the hall-door steps, and away to her own room.

The afternoon was waning. In the orchard, behind the Langton's house, under the old apple trees it was cool and shady, and here in a long chair reclined Ernest Langton, white and weary, a shadow on his face, a look of pain across his eyes. He had been very ill, and although out of danger did not recover his strength as quickly as the doctors and his friends desired and hoped he would. That afternoon he was depressed, and when they left him alone under the trees his eyes had a sad and mournful look as he fixed them, with a heavy sigh, upon the bright, beautiful sky just visible through the waving branches of the trees.

'I cannot believe it,' he moaned. 'A girl of heart and feeling could never make such a marriage—and if she did—would surely be unhappy. When the first glamor—the novelty of wealth—passes, what will remain? To Clarinda, with her sweet and loving nature—nothing.'

He looked round and suddenly started up in his chair and, turning from white to red, put his hand to his forehead and uttered a little cry.

Through the trees, in her plain serge dress, her fair hair shining golden in the sunlight, her eyes bright

with excitement blooming and radiant, came Clarinda Uttley.

'Am I dreaming?' gasped Ernest. 'Or—why is she here? Clarinda! You?' He stiffened himself and held out a white and shaking hand. 'I—did—not expect to—'

The girl caught his hand and threw herself on her knees by his side.

'You have been ill,' she cried, with a sob. 'Oh! why did they not tell me sooner?'

'I have been ill. But—'

'Don't look like that, Ernest. Say you are glad to see me. I've just come back to—to you—and those I love.'

'I must congratulate you,' he said coldly. 'I hear you are about to marry—well, a wealthy man.'

'No, those rumors are false. I could not do it. I've—breathing very hard—as you once said, deceived myself. I want something nobler, better than a life of worldly dissipation and wealth. I must have—be with those I—Oh! Ernest, I now know that without love life is not worth living.'

'But—you—dread—dullness—poverty?' broke from his trembling lips.

'Not with the man,' a bright blush dyeing her sweet face crimson, 'I love.'

'Clarinda! Do I understand?' His pallid countenance was lit up with a great joy, his eyes shone with happiness. 'Dare I hope? Do you mean that you love me—that you are willing to give up wealth and ease and luxury, and be my wife?'

'I left all that behind me. I will never,' touching her homely dress with her fingers, 'wear better than this, till you can give it to me, as your wife. Now,' with a happy little laugh, 'I hope you are glad to see me?'

'Glad? Oh, my beloved,' throwing his arms around her and drawing her head upon his breast, 'more glad than words could say. My beautiful love—my sweet Clarinda—you have given me hope. Now, I have something to live for.'—CLARA MULHOLLAND.

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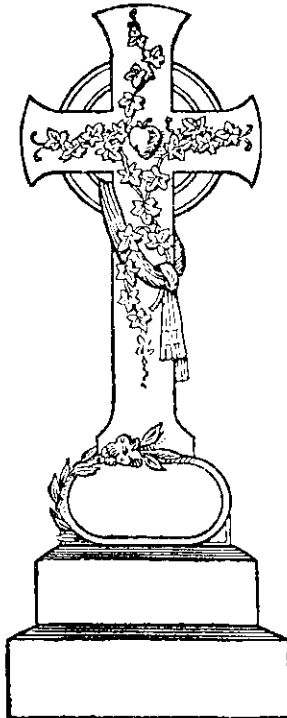
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LIFE.

'I am come that they may have life, and may have it abundantly.' (St. John x. 10.)

The last sentence of this passage means that all true followers of Christ will be strong in faith and hope and love; in tune with all holy and beautiful influences that lift up the soul above mean thoughts and low aims; resolute and cheerful of spirit to meet life's sorrows; full of the saving grace that throws off the poison of evil as a healthy body beats down the germs of disease.

The God of heaven, Who deigned to become man, came to touch human life at every point. Homes, with their births and death-beds, their daily tables and nurseries for Christ's little ones, are infinitely more sacred spots, so near are they seen to lie to the gate of heaven, because they all share in the abundant life of the Saviour. Christianity has let in the light of eternity upon the high destiny of the human race, and so has linked men, great and small, to the everlasting God, and through Him and in Him, to one another.

No wonder Christian faith brings gladness, and Christian hope, happiness. 'Believing you shall rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory' (1 Peter i. 8). The joy, we notice, is said to be unspeakably great, and it is perhaps unspeakable also because it is 'a deep and silent thing.'

Old sorrows that sat at the heart's sealed gate

Like sentinels grim and sad,

While out in the night damp, weary and late,

The King, with a gift divinely great,

Waited to make me glad.

Old fears that hung like a changing cloud

Over a sunless day;

Old burdens that kept the spirit bowed,

Old wrongs that rankled and clamored loud

They have passed like a dream away.

In the world without and the world within

He maketh the old things new;

The touch of sorrow and stain of sin,

Have fled from the gate where the King came in,

From the chill night's damp and dew.

Anew in the heavens the sweet stars shine.

On earth new blossoms spring;

The old life lost in the life divine,

Thy will be mine, my will is Thine,

Is the new song the new hearts sing.

This abundant life is one of eternal duration—eternal not simply in the sense of being endless, but in as

much as it is life above and beyond time and sense, because it is nothing less than the life of God in us. Time and time again we see the good, whose hearts have expanded with their years into deeper and wider affections; whose passions seem to have filtered away in life's discipline; over whom the bitter waters of affliction have swept only to leave their richness behind; whose serene virtues inspired all around with a higher sense of duty and sweetened life's burdens—these we see going down the valley over which is cast the shadow of death, but it is not dark to them, because there shines into it from above the heavenly light of Christian hope—and here is life. We lay their bodies in consecrated earth, but somehow we never think of them except as alive. It seems to us as if we may meet them at any turn of the road, so entirely did the spiritual life in them keep out of sight all the circumstances of mortality. Who shall say that this is not abundant life? And so, to adapt the lines of Cardinal Newman,

'Tho' they may long to speak, and we to know, yet both of us refrain:

"It were not good; a little doubt below, and all will soon be plain."

For these reasons our joy in believing must be deep and abiding, our service of God the happiest of services. 'For what is God,' writes Father Faber, 'but infinite beatitude and eternal joy? His life is joy. All that is bright and happy comes from Him. Were it not for Him, there would be no gladness, either in heaven or on earth. There can be nothing melancholy, nothing gloomy, nothing harsh, nothing unwilling in our service of such a Father and Creator. Our worship must be happy in itself, happy in look and in expression, happy in blitheness and in promptitude and in beautiful decorum; and it must also be such a worship, as while it gladdens the tenderness of God and glorifies His paternal fondness, shall also fill our souls with that abounding happiness in Him, which is our main strength in all well-doing and in all holy suffering.'

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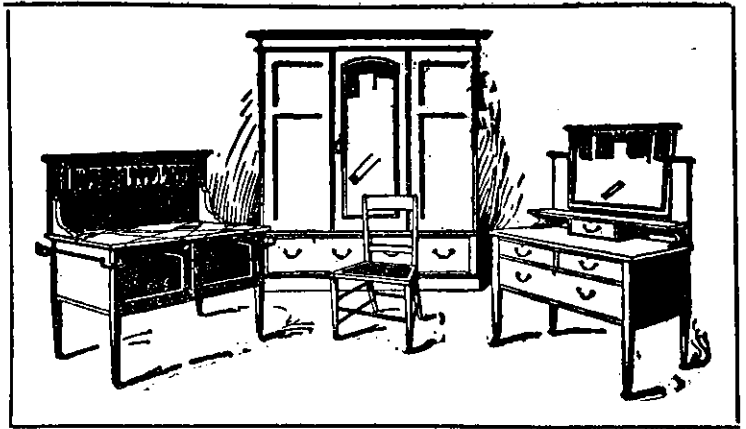


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LOUVAIN AND IRELAND

(By the Rev. J. KELLY, Ph.D.)

The Irish people refused to accept the teachings of Henry VIII., Elizabeth's arguments failed to convince them, Cromwell and other vigorous evangelists were equally ineffectual. Ireland kept the faith which had come to her centuries before from Rome, though she was able to keep very little else. And in those awful years, during which Henry plundered the churches and monasteries, and Elizabeth and Cromwell persecuted the Catholics, Ireland knew no rest. What Ireland endured in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries we know in part only; but we know enough to be sure that no people were ever before or since subjected to such a long period of cruel persecution, and none came so gloriously through the ordeal. For centuries it was a life-struggle for faith and fatherland; and in our days we ought to remember with pride and thank God for the result.

These centuries were surely unfavorable for literary activity amongst the Irish people. Yet to them belongs a glorious band of Irish scholars, whose works still remain for our admiration and instruction. Froude, no partial witness where Ireland is concerned, testified with what indomitable courage and zeal the ranks of the clergy were kept filled; with what love schools were kept going, often in ruins or caves or under the open sky, where boys, poorly clad, became familiar with Euclid as well as with Virgil and Homer. English laws notwithstanding, law, music, history, and poetry were still cultivated; and taken all in all the oppressed Irish were better educated than the pampered English.

But for higher studies in these years and long after, the Irish had to go abroad to seek for learning in the great schools of the Continent. Italy, France, Spain welcomed with open arms the poor Irish scholar. But in no place did the exiles meet a warmer welcome than in Louvain; and in no place did their labors and genius bear such fruit. The Franciscan Monastery in Louvain became a veritable cradle of Irish historians and theologians. There Archbishop Florence Conry, of Tuam, acquired his great learning; there, too, Hugh Caghwell lectured with such distinction that he was called to Rome to teach at Ann Cella, where he died finishing his last work, an Irish catechism, just when he had been appointed to the See of Armagh. A similar work was then produced by Father Bonaventure Ossieu. Father Anthony Hecke, author of a defense of the Immaculate Conception, and Robert Chamberlain, an Ulster man, both taught in Louvain with great success. Father John Power, a Cork man, won fame in the same school by his works on dogmatic theology and philosophy, and in 1625 was brought to Rome to teach by Father Luke Wadding. Father Peter Wadding, a Waterford man, entered the Society of Jesus at Tournai, and he became a professor at Louvain.

For historical studies especially, the College of St. Anthony at Louvain was renowned. Amongst its greatest luminaries were Hugh Ward, and also Christopher Fleming, who was afterwards murdered in the streets of Prague, whilst saying his Rosary, by seven Calvinist fanatics. To St. Anthony's also belongs the great Donegal man, John Colgan, whose value as a historian modern research has completely vindicated. Reeves points out that no writer of Irish history can be independent of Colgan. O'Flaherty, Harris, Archdall, and Lanigan are all his debtors. The volumes of the Franciscan monk have become standard works in Irish antiquities. Inseparably connected with Colgan and Louvain are the Four Masters. First and greatest of the four was Michael O'Clery, born about 1580 in Co. Donegal, where from the bards he got his first knowledge of Ireland's ancient history. At Louvain he became a Franciscan, and devoted himself to the study of the subject which captivated his mind as a boy. In 1627 he returned to Ireland, where he spent seventeen years collecting materials from which he compiled four martyrologies and a vast amount of details of the lives of the Irish saints. The harvest of his great labors

were three large manuscripts—the first dealing with the kings of ancient Ireland, the second with her saints, and the third, *Leabhar Gabaltas*, with the social and political history of the Irish from the earliest times down to 1171. O'Clery's masterpiece was *The Annals of the Four Masters*, so called because it was written under his direction by Fergus O'Conry, Peregrine O'Clery, and Peregrine O'Duignan, in the Franciscan Convent at Donegal, between January 22, 1632, and August 10, 1636. Hardly any other nation can boast of such a treasure of information, O'Curry tells us. It was written in years of dire persecution. When the cruelty of England was unbearable, these annals of their glorious past brought strength and comfort to the suffering Irish.

How closely Louvain and Ireland were bound together during these years is evident from the fact that from the year 1560 no less than thirty-one Irish Bishops were educated in its schools. In that bead-roll of honor we meet the names of Creagh and Lombard of Armagh, O'Hurley of Cashel, and Egan of Ross—all except Lombard martyred for the Faith. Thomas Stapleton, of Cashel, was a professor there in 1659, and afterwards Rector Magnificus. John Shinwick, of Cork, attained the same dignity and was one of the most brilliant students of the great centre of learning. Later came Francis Martin, of Galway, and Martin Theige, of Limerick, both of whom became professors of Greek.

In the eighteenth century, as in the seventeenth, Irish scholars continued to win fame in the schools of Louvain. In 1703, Christopher French was director of studies, and published theses on predestination against the Jesuits, Van der Voeten and Livinus de Meyer. Christopher O'Connell wrote many works on questions of theology. Other Irish names conspicuous for learning and sanctity are Edmund de Burgo, Anthony de Burgo, Thomas de Tilly, John O'Heyne, Francis O'Hearn, William Galan, James O'Shiell (Bishop of Down and Connor), and James O'Gallagher (Bishop of Raphoe).

Before the Danes ravaged Ireland thousands of scholars from the Continent flocked to the schools of the old Irish monks. The names of Muckross and Ardagh and Clonmacnoise had a European reputation in those far-away years when on her throne in the western ocean Erin held aloft the torch of learning, and showed a light to all the civilized world. Later, when her own schools were disbanded, her teachers banished, her priests hunted like wolves, the European nations did not forget the debt they owed to Ireland. In Salamanca, in Paris, in Rome, and in Louvain the exiled Irish were distinguished for their learning, and became in many cases teachers of the friendly nations which welcomed them. Luke Wadding remains one of the luminaries of the school of Salamanca; a McMahon is described as the most brilliant student in Rome; Father Michael Moore was one of the first scholars of Paris in the eighteenth century; and the names previously recalled show what Louvain did for Irishmen, and they in turn for Louvain.

Louvain like Ireland has had her awful visitation; and who more than Irishmen should sympathise with her! The other day we all read Cardinal Mercier's noble Pastoral Letter, drenched with tears and vibrant with grief for the University which he loved so dearly. And how we, too, should feel it! How all English-speaking Catholics should feel it! For to Louvain Ireland owes a great, incalculable debt; and it is not too much to say that to Ireland all the Church in the English-speaking world owes the Faith.

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

PROTESTANT MINISTER'S TESTIMONY.

Preaching at a Protestant church in Birkenhead on Sunday evening, February 21, the Rev. Mr. Chavasse, a son of the Protestant Bishop of Liverpool, who has been at one of the base hospitals in France since the beginning of the war, said that along the French roads were many graves and Calvaries. The war was the crucifixion of our manhood. A singular thing he saw were the uninjured figures of Christ. One church which had been demolished contained the figure of the Saviour untouched. Near by was a monastery also in ruins. In a corner stood the figure of Christ without a mark on it.

PRINCE OF WALES HONORS BRAVE ABBE AND NUN.

The Prince of Wales visited the commune of Bethisy St. Pierre in the Senlis district, and thanked those who had cared for the British wounded during the German occupation in September. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the local notables, proceeded to the Marie, where he decorated among others, with the insignia of the Knights Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem the Abbe Brizard and Sister Benoit.

THE CLERICAL GUN-CAPTAIN.

A pathetic story of a priest's appeal for prayers for the enemy comes from the *Courier du Centre*. 'On the French front a detachment of French colonial troops had suffered severely from the German guns, when timely aid came from a battery of French "seventy-fives." The battery was commanded by a captain of enormous build and clean-shaven, who climbed a tree and made such exact observations that his gunners speedily annihilated the two German batteries that had been causing all the trouble. The captain of artillery was a priest, and after the engagement celebrated Mass in an adjacent ruined barn, preaching a stirring sermon to his men. He exhorted them first of all to pray for all those for whom he was going to say Mass. "Especially do I ask your prayers," he added, "for the German gunners whom we have just exterminated." Then, with the guns still booming near at hand, he recited the *De Profundis*.

IRISH GUARDS AND THE BAYONET.

Private Ballantine (Irish Guards) is at present enjoying a brief rest at his home in Rannamoot, near Roscommon, preparatory to again taking his place in the firing line. Private Ballantine, previous to the outbreak of war, was a member of the police force, being stationed at Newmarket, County Cork. When war was declared he rejoined his regiment, and was some time afterwards drafted to the firing line. He writes as follows regarding his experiences:

On the 25th November, as the result of an engagement, we had 250 men left out of 1800, and with us were only two officers out of 32 who left with the battalion. I have seen three officers fall victims in succession to a German sniper. The same night the sniper was caught and shot. For the most part the German trenches are scarcely one or two hundred yards away from ours.

I took part in several bayonet charges. The Guards shine particularly with the bayonet; they never leave a job undone. It is usually during the night that the Germans attack, and they always do so in big numbers. We were chiefly engaged in forest fighting. It was pretty hard work. At La Bassee we went through some terrific engagements. The enemy possess fine artillery, but of late the English and French are getting the

upper hand in this respect. I really believe that it is only a question of time, and the Germans will be ultimately defeated. The coming fine weather is likely to be accompanied by big developments. There are a very large number of police in the Irish Guards. Hundreds of them have already taken part in the fighting.

I consider it is the duty of every man who is fit, physically and otherwise, to take his place in the firing line. We are all fighting for a common cause. If Irishmen could only realise what the Germans have done and are capable of doing—if they could fully realise the awful desolation and wanton destruction caused as a result of the German invasion—there would not be one of them who would not willingly enlist tomorrow.

CRUCIFIXES IMMUNE FROM DESTRUCTION.

The curious fact that crucifixes and statues of our Lady seem to be immune from the general destruction in France and Belgium makes a great impression upon the British soldiers. One of them, Lance-Corporal J. H. Morgan, of the East Lancashire Regiment, writing home, says:

It is very queer that when the Germans shell these Roman Catholic churches the crucifix and the Virgin always remain safe.

The Rev. Van Laeren, O.S.B., who is working among the refugees in the Exeter district, tells of a marvellous escape of a crucifix in a presbytery near Alost. One morning after Mass the villagers were alarmed by the booming of cannon on either side of them—the place being between the conflicting armies. Father Van Laeren found shelter in a cellar. After his incarceration he discovered that a shell had struck the presbytery wall, entering the priest's bedroom, where it exploded. Although the mantelpiece and the other contents of the room were completely wrecked, a crucifix which had stood upon the mantelpiece remained undamaged.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S PROPOSAL TO THE GERMANS.

Cardinal Mercier still awaits a reply to a letter he sent in response to a German proposal, according to the *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent at Havre. On January 20 the Kreischeff, a kind of district commissary at Malines, Colonel Wengersky, addressed the following letter to Cardinal Mercier:

'According to a statement published in a newspaper many priests have been killed, though innocent, in the diocese of Malines. With a view to opening an inquiry I beg your Eminence to be good enough to inform me if any and what innocent priests were put to death. I should like very much to know the circumstances in which the acts took place, what troops could be charged, and at what dates the offences were committed.'

Immediately Cardinal Mercier replied, citing a number of cases, and adding that the figures given in his Pastoral must be increased—in the case of Aerschot, from 91 to 143. He welcomed the idea of an inquiry, but observed:

'It is essential that the results of this inquiry should appear to everyone to rest on indisputable authority. I have the honor to propose to you for transmission to the German authorities the suggestion that the Commission should be composed in equal numbers of German delegates and Belgian magistrates, presided over by a neutral representative. I have pleasure in thinking that the American Minister would not refuse to accept the post or to delegate it to someone chosen by him.'

The Germans seem to have been thinking the matter over for some time without arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

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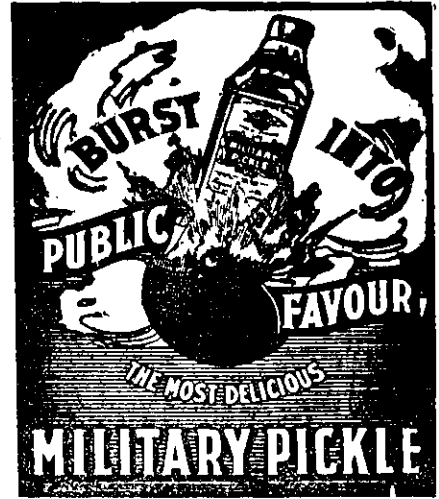
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'LA BONNE DAME.'

The marvellous courage of scores of Frenchwomen whose lot it has been for months past to be exposed to the full fury of the struggle along the line of the Aisne is strikingly illustrated in the case of an old lady, the mother of a Parisian journalist, whose house lay within the firing zone. The story is told by the special correspondent at Paris of the *Daily News*.

Madame C.'s little house, together with the village in which it is situate, was long since pounded to atoms by the German shells. The enemy's lines are within three-quarters of a mile of the village, and it is almost certain death to venture into the open. Mme. C., like the other inhabitants who refused to leave their homes, had taken to her cellar, which is so large and solidly constructed that fifty soldiers could be comfortably quartered there. Every morning the old lady—she had passed three score years and ten—ventured out to buy milk and bread, keeping close to the walls in obedience to military orders. Before returning to her cellar she would call on the officer in command to get her newspaper. All the soldiers knew the Bonne Dame, as she was called, for she never failed to give them a cheery "Bonjour, mes enfants!"

The old lady's son came to see her from time to time, and always urged her to quit the ruined village. She stolidly declined. "I am all right here," she would say; "I cannot leave my house and everything that is dear to me. Besides, what can happen to me? At the same time she gave her son no rest till he said good-bye—Go, go, my son, it is too dangerous here for you."

A few nights ago—It was February 13—a hundred shells fell on the village. In the morning the Bonne Dame for the first time for five months failed to fetch her milk and bread. A shell had entered the vent hole of the cellar so neatly that it hardly grazed the stonework of the ceiling, but fell and exploded plump on the floor, blowing to pieces the key-stone, and reducing to powder every article of furniture in the cellar.

The poor old lady's mutilated remains were found under the remains of her ammunition—she was probably dozing at the time of the explosion—and her faithful dog lay flattened against the wall.

Her sorrowing friends made her a rough lead coffin, and opened the family vault, and at dusk, by the light of a tallow candle, with her son, the village mayor, the major, and other officers as bearers, they tenderly laid her to rest under the shadow of the ruined church, while a soldier-priest pronounced the "De Profundis," and shells screamed overhead, and bullets rattled against the tottering church walls.

A VICTORY OF MIRACLE.

The speech made by Mgr. Marbeau, Bishop of Meaux, in the Geographical Society's grand hall on February 14, concerning what occurred in the region of Meaux during and after the battle of the Marne, was so important and interesting that the orator was constrained by applause and entreaties to promise to repeat it on February 22 (writes a Paris correspondent). Supporting him on the platform were Mgr. Baudrilart, Rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris, Mgr. Odelin, Vicar-General of the Paris diocese, two soldiers in uniform, one of whom is Aimé Longaye, of Saint Nicolas of Meaux, who has been wounded eight times, and who, now being convalescent, is waiting with impatience to be able to return to the front, and the other, whose name was not given, is a seminarist of Meaux, proposed by his general for the distinction of the Legion of Honor, but who cannot yet receive that cross because he has not yet reached the minimum age imposed by the regulations of the Order—that is to say, nineteen years. His conduct under the colors was such as to excite the admiration of his comrades-in-arms and of all his superiors. It would be quite impossible to give a full report of the Bishop's address in the short space of this letter, but it is useful to point out that, even for free-thinkers, the victory of the Marne was, so to speak, a miracle. The conditions under which it was gained show clearly that the intercession of France's protecting

Saints aided powerfully in it. Incidentally Mgr. Marbeau showed that the invaders who were marching on Paris were stopped at Ligny les Meaux, where the German shells completely wrecked the parish church dedicated to Saint Genevieve, leaving nothing standing but the statue of the saint. All the public authorities had fled on the approach of the foe, but the Bishop remained. Meaux saw a few Uhlans, but it was never occupied by the enemy. It received a certain number of shells fired by the Germans, but in comparison to other towns it suffered very little. Mgr. Marbeau had, moreover, made the vow if his episcopal city were spared invasion, to, in the future, solemnise with special splendour the fete of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (September 8), and to place in his cathedral the statues of Saints Michael and Joan of Arc. It is needless to say those promises will be kept. Though Meaux was, so to speak, miraculously spared, its inhabitants—or, rather, those who remained—know many days of cruel anguish, during which the clergy were, by the absence of the authorities, led to play an exceptional part. It was in the Bishop's palace that the committee, which Mgr. Marbeau had constituted to administer the town, met. It was to the Bishop's palace that the chief of police came to make his daily report. And it was a priest who, on the approach of the enemy, mounted on a bicycle, rode to Paris to fetch surgeons to attend the wounded.

IRISHMEN IN SCOTLAND AND THE WAR.

The speech of Mr. John E. Redmond in the House of Commons on September 15, 1914, won absolutely all the one hundred branches of the United Irish League in Caledonia to the side of the British democracy in the war against German aggression. In many quarters it has been denied that Irishmen were joining the fighting ranks in the proportion they ought. This contention caused Mr. J. O'D. Derrick, United Irish League Organizer, to make some inquiries. Recently he prepared a statement for the London and Irish newspapers providing figures of the number of Irishmen from certain districts in Scotland who were in the Navy, Army, or Territorial Force, irrespective of when they joined. He now supplies new and up-to-date statistics, and is careful to point out that the figures he now gives merely represent the total number from the district indicated that have entered the services since the start of the war. The figures have been obtained either from clergymen or officers-bearers of the United Irish League, as the result of a canvass of the Irish population. Newspapers in Coatbridge, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dumfries, Glasgow, Linlithgow, Paisley, Stirling, and other centres, have published the names of the men concerned in the figures attached, and in many cases even their local address, the force joined, and number of battalion and regiment, so that anyone out to doubt the figures supplied may have ample proof, proof that has been locally verified.

The districts covered embrace cities, towns, and villages in Scotland in which the Nationalist population is in the main of Irish birth and extraction. The statement shows that 25,747 Irishmen or sons of Irishmen have joined the various services since the start of the war, apart from the thousands of Scottish Catholics who have entered the fighting ranks.

The reports of the committees that worked in the various centres getting the names and other particulars that enable the above statement to be produced show that 25,000 of the Irish in Scotland have joined the Army since the commencement of the war, about 50 the Navy, and 690 the Territorial Force. Ten thousand Irishmen from Scotland were in the Army prior to the war, and in the various services there are at least 15,000 Scottish Catholics, in the main from Highland districts. In other words, it is maintained that 50,000 Gaels—Irish and Scottish—from Scotland are in the fighting ranks.

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Current Topics

Where are the Orangemen?

Sir Edward Carson's braves are still in the background, and the following is the full text of a question and answer submitted in the House of Commons on the subject. Question put to the Under Secretary of State for War by Mr. John Swift McNeill, M.P.: 'Whether of the four new armies the fourth new army started with the 30th Division and ended with the 36th (Ulster) Division; whether the 10th (Irish) Division, which was in the first new army, and the 16th (Irish) Division, which was in the second new army, and the levies of last autumn, would take the field before the 36th (Ulster) Division, which was the last in the fourth new army, and was composed of men who have had three years' training by efficient officers in field manoeuvres, in rifle practice, and even with machine guns; and, having regard to the fact that if due rotation be observed the Ulster Division, notwithstanding their superior advantage in training, would be the last to take the field, and the Irish Divisions, with a few months' training, amongst the first to take the field, what was the explanation of this treatment of the Ulster Division by placing it in the background?' Answer: 'Mr. Tennant—I am very glad to be able to reassure my hon. friend, in spite of the conclusions to which his researches have apparently led him, that he would be wrong in thinking that the Ulster Division will necessarily be the last to take the field.' The answer is in the last degree evasive and unsatisfactory, and the 'explanation' is emphatically of the kind which fails to explain.

Austria and Peace

Where there is much smoke, according to the well-worn adage, there is generally some fire; and the rumors of the possible and even probable conclusion of a separate peace between Austria and Russia have of late been so frequent and persistent as to suggest that there is something behind it all. As a matter of fact such a course has been strongly urged upon Austria by some of her public men for quite a long time past. More than four months ago the *Gazette de Lausanne* published some extremely interesting declarations made by a prominent Austrian diplomat, who had just tendered his resignation owing to profound differences of opinion between himself and the men who were actually directing the destinies of the Dual Monarchy. The article was reproduced in the Paris paper, *L'Éclair*, of December 20; and we translate from the latter journal the general conclusion of the author: 'There remains only one solution—peace, separate peace, the abandonment of Germany by Austria-Hungary. Our existence is threatened; whatever may be the issue of this war the duty lies upon us to withdraw while there is still time. We have nothing to hope for from a victorious German Empire: the future opens out before us in the face of a weakened Germany and of a Prussia which has failed in its mission: we shall be able to dream then of recovering a preponderance in central Europe without pre-occupying ourselves beyond measure with Oriental politics in which we have wasted our best energies for thirty years. From October 7, 1879, the date on which we signed a treaty of alliance with Germany and Italy, we have served as the political instrument of the King of Prussia. The role of Italy has not been more glorious than our own: but at least she has been wise enough, in these later years, to consider her own vital interests and to disengage herself from German tyranny, and that also to our detriment. . . . We have been too long in bondage: circumstances are now favorable, let us free ourselves from the German yoke and make peace. Scruples should not be allowed to hinder us: let us remind ourselves of the famous treaty, concluded in the face of a counter assurance, which Bismarck signed with Russia against us on March 21, 1884. In making peace now we may hope to preserve the *status quo ante*: the service which we shall render to the coalition justifying us in making some demands. To indemnify

Servia and Montenegro we shall be able to give over to them part of Albania. In this way we set up against Italy—our ally of yesterday, our enemy always—the Balkan peoples; we isolate her in Europe, and we prevent her from gaining supremacy in the Adriatic. It will be too late for her to wish to come out of her threatening neutrality—she will have against her Austria and the whole of the coalition. We shall be able to agree that Russia should go to Constantinople and that she may take whatever advantages she pleases from Turkey; in exchange, we shall save Galicia, Bukovina, and Transylvania. In the face of Prussia conquered and Germany weakened, we shall be able to recover, conformably to our historic rights, the hegemony over the Germanic peoples of Central Europe. . . . On the side of Germany, even if victorious we shall be subdued; separated from Germany, who will certainly be beaten, we may hope for a fine future, agreeable to our aspirations and our traditions. The highest duty of a country is humanely to develop its powers, in conformity with its traditions, and not to follow blindly the disastrous politics of an hereditary enemy whose sovereignty one accepts without being able to justify. The Austro-Hungarian monarchy ought to deliver itself from the Prussian yoke.' It is true that at the time this advice fell upon deaf ears, but the fall of Przemysl and the threatening attitude of Italy have changed the complexion of matters, and recent cables seem to indicate that these early counsels in the direction of self-preservation are now, at the least, receiving very serious consideration.

Is Germany Starving?

The German answer is quite emphatic. It is that Germany is not starving, that Germany is a long way from starving, and that Germany never can be starved. It is admitted that an order has been issued that no person shall have more than four and four-tenths pounds of white bread each week. It is admitted that practically there is no longer any white bread. There is bread that looks almost white, but it has an admixture of rye flour, the rye bread, in turn, being mixed with some potato flour. It is admitted that certain articles of the German diet have become unpleasantly scarce. Rice, for example, has become a positive luxury, and is almost literally worth its weight in gold. At the beginning of the war the supply of rice was taken over by the Government for soldier food; and since then it has been practically impossible to get any more into the country. It is admitted also that various expedients have been resorted to to husband the food resources of the country, and to compel the people to practise economy. The unlimited and lavish supply of rolls at restaurants, for example, has been forbidden. 'Why don't you give us a basketful of rolls?' I asked the waiter at the Kaiser-Keller the other night, says a Berlin contributor to an American paper. 'Verboten,' said the waiter. He continued to serve us with one slice of bread at a time. Under the law, he could only bring it when it was ordered.' It is admitted also that in order to lessen the consumption of flour consequent upon the customary revelry in rolls the Government has forbidden the bakeries to open before 7 o'clock in the morning, or remain open after 7 o'clock at night. By that means the German breakfast table is served with stale bread—a fairly successful check to over-feeding. It is further admitted now that the Government had over-estimated the amount of wheat in the country—or, rather, had under-estimated the amount which would be consumed by the army—and that there is serious danger of a shortage. A census which was completed about the beginning of the year has made this plain.

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Nevertheless there is something to be placed to the credit account of Germany in the matter of food supply. 'There is plenty of food in Germany,' says Herbert Corey, in the *New York Globe*, 'although the German table may not be quite as tempting as in the past. More land was planted in grain last year than ever before. The men on the western front planted abandoned

French fields in some places. In eastern Prussia the Russian prisoners were set at work. Several heaths have been broken up near Germany's prisons by the convicts. It became a matter of patriotic duty to put every foot of land possible in crop. The emperor had ordered it. "Kill your pigs. Make them into sausage." That was another recent order. There are 23,000,000 killable porkers in Germany. While they live they consume grain, and grain is needed by army horses. The horses which remain at home have had their grain diet cut to a minimum. Further, a pig exists for the sole purpose of eating grain, to be turned into meat. He cannot be economically or wisely kept on scant rations. He must grow fatter to keep well. Hence the decree. The same rule does not apply to cattle. Germany has even an oversupply of cattle, but horned beasts can rub along somehow on scant rations, so they have not yet been ordered out of existence. Geese and eggs from Russia will be missed on the German table, as well as caviare and other delicacies. But Germany will not go hungry.

Nevertheless, there is this plain statement in Germany's latest Note to America: *Germany is as good as cut off from her overseas supply* by the silent or protesting toleration of neutrals not only in regard to such goods as are absolute contraband, but also in regard to such as, according to the acknowledged law before the war, are only conditional contraband or not contraband at all.' That would seem to show fairly clearly that the economic pinch is beginning to make itself felt.

The Question of the Unborn

It is not within our province to say how far the awful charges of brutal violence towards women which have been so freely preferred against the German soldiers are true. That is a question of evidence, which evidence we have not so far had an opportunity of examining. Father Bernard Vaughan, who has gone very fully into the whole matter, refuses to put faith in a widely-circulated report to the effect that in a single convent twenty-nine of its sixty nuns are expectant mothers. He has been anxious to trace the circumstances of this convent, and, regarding the whole circumstances, he does not consider it likely that the story is true. But Father Vaughan has read and carefully examined other and more trustworthy reports of the German doings in Belgium and France, and he feels bound to confess that he is grieved not only for women and children, but even nuns, having been attacked by the enemy's troops. His language is such that on the strength of it the *Catholic Times* is called upon to press for a searching investigation. "I should be his a right," says our contemporary, "to know whether there is solid ground for the accusations against the Germans. A thorough investigation is necessary. In case they are innocent, it is to their honour and honour that it should take place and that the charges should be declared false in the journals that have published them. If, on the other hand, they are found guilty, they should not only be held up to the execration of the world, but the civilized nations should combine to inflict suitable punishment on the criminal." That is an eminently fair position to take in regard to what is an altogether repulsive and painful business.

In this connection it is, perhaps, not without significance to note that M. Maurice Barres, writing in the *Echo de Paris*, proposes a law providing that in the districts invaded by the enemy women who fall victims to his violence may ask the Mayor to have the child resulting from the crime registered as born of 'an unknown father and mother.' The Mayor would automatically consent, and the child would, if so desired, be consigned to an orphanage. Mr. Barres hopes that by this means families will be able when they wish to remove all traces of these pollutions as much as is humanly possible. Following upon this announcement it is stated that M. Louis Martin, member of the Senate for the department of the Var, will shortly lay before the Senate two measures for the relief of women

who have suffered from violence of the enemy's troops during the occupation of the invaded territory. The first Bill provides for the temporary suspension in the said territory, under certain conditions, of the penalties for operations, and the second arranges for the establishment of homes for foundlings. Whatever may be said regarding the remainder of this programme, it is certain that the proposal to right undoubted wrongs by the pagan method of allowing operations which are clearly forbidden by Christian principles will meet with firm protest from the Church authorities in France, and it is hardly likely that such proposal will ever pass into law. The Church's teaching on the subject of the unborn child's right to life has been clearly stated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons. In his *Semaine Religieuse* his Eminence lays down two principles: first, that to attempt by any method the life of a child after the union of soul and body is the sin of homicide; second, that any such attempt on the life of a child even before this union may have taken place is a grave sin similar to homicide. Against persons guilty of either of these crimes Pope Pius IX. prescribed the same penalty of excommunication. Cardinal Sevin then goes on to point out that the unborn child has a right to baptism, and that as the legitimate unborn child can inherit by law, it belongs to the legislator to determine the hereditary capacity of a child which is the issue of violence. Furthermore, it is certain that such a child has, after birth, both by the natural and civil law, the right to sustenance and education. 'The jurists,' he concludes, 'are examining how far it may be necessary to suspend the old rules for determining paternity and maternity. They are, in this, within their rights, and the Church has nothing to say against it.' We have only to add that the paragraph from the Paris paper, *Le Matin*, commented upon in these columns some short time ago, to the effect that an unnamed Belgian priest had counselled the mothers in such cases to play the part of Herod, has been proved to be entirely fictitious.

The Grand Sortie: A French View

The mysterious and as yet very imperfectly explained cannonading reported last week as having been heard off Bergen, together with the circumstantial account given by a Norwegian skipper of his having sighted more than a dozen German cruisers in approximately the same locality, has directed attention to the question of the likelihood or probability of a general sortie on the part of the German fleet, and has also given rise to some speculation as to the probable date of such a stroke, if it ever should eventuate. Both points are discussed at considerable length and with the usual French lucidity in the Paris paper, *L'Express du Midi*, of February 3; and the French viewpoint, which corresponds in the main with that of the best British experts, is distinctly interesting. Under the title, 'What Time the Grand Battle: What Will the German Navy Do?' the paper begins by pointing out that the German Admiralty had foreseen the probability of a war with England, and also of a war with France and Russia, and had prepared a separate plan of action for each contingency. But they had not contemplated the possibility of a war against all three at the same time, nor had they anticipated the entire defection of Italy from the cause of the Triple Alliance. 'In the presence of this double surprise,' says the *Express du Midi* writer, 'what could the German Admiralty do? Before all things apply rigorously the plan which had been prepared in view of war with England. This plan is that which the Admiral Breusing expounded in an interview which it is necessary to keep always in mind. "England," said he, "plans to carry out the blockade of the German coasts by closing the Calais Strait and the North Sea by a line of cruisers sailing between the coasts of Scotland and Norway. The German fleet will await under the shelter of the fortified islands of the North Sea the moment when bad weather and the necessities of re-arming will compel the English fleet to weaken itself by some units; then it will deliver battle. Nobody can say what will be the issue of that battle.

The victor will bring back to port the fragments of his fleet; the vanquished will not send back a single ship.'

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After showing that both Germany and Britain have framed their actual plans of action in accordance with the above accepted German programme, the writer emphasises the point that battle is inevitable, and that the German fleet must perforce come out of its shelter. 'What, then, does this fleet wish to do, and what is it able to do?' he asks. According to one of the most competent of the military writers of the *Lectures pour tous*, the German fleet, in spite of its tactics at the beginning of the war, must come out of its refuge at a given moment. It must do so, says he, for a material reason: because, in default of the invasion of England, hindered by the simultaneous occurrence of the two wars which had only been provided for separately, it will be very necessary that Germany should attempt to open up for herself a means of supply. It must do so for a moral reason: because the navy is the great idea of the reign of William the Second and if the German people agree to await for the naval action a chosen hour he would not allow the abdication, pure and simple, without combat, of that navy which was to have assured their future upon the waves. When will this sortie take place? According to a saying of Admiral Tirpitz, naval questions should be settled by practical men: the sortie of the German fleet will be carried out as a practical business: and it is being prepared for as such. The unexpected activity of the German submarines is one preface energetically carried out: the capture of Antwerp and Zeebrugge is another. What is being prepared behind the protection of the German mines? Very probably a violent offensive, following the regular German method, an offensive *en masse* which it will be necessary for the British battle fleet to ward off, which fleet also will have preserved in shelter in her well-defended ports the huge units which will oppose themselves to the attack which comes from the Elbe. Would there be any advantage in not waiting for this attack, in forcing the passage? In going, according to the expression of an English Minister, to hunt out the German ships as one would drive rats from their holes? Certainly not, replies the author of this article. It is the duty of the allied squadrons not to risk in an enterprise so dangerous the supremacy which their number gives them, says he in conclusion. British prudence has, moreover, so far disregarded every trap, in particular the last, the savage and useless bombardment, without any tactical bearing, of the coast of Yorkshire by three or four large and fast cruisers. The German Admiralty hoped without doubt that under pressure of public opinion the English fleet would be compelled to pursue the attackers, who by an adroit flight would have drawn it straight to some mine-field, to some rendez-vous of submarines, but the English fleet did not fall into the snare. . . . And if, contrary to expectations, the German fleet should not come out? Then the clearly marked advantage of the allied squadrons would require them to observe the same tactics: that would be a victory without fighting, a victory complete and decisive the result of which would be as fruitful as one could desire. But that hypothesis is more than doubtful. The recent declarations of Admiral Tirpitz announce clearly the German plan formerly expounded by Admiral Breusing: 'the German fleet will go out when it judges it useful': and the allied squadrons will do well to keep unceasing ward.'

On his death-bed, Lord Brampton, the famous English judge, through his wife, sent the following message to a convert friend: 'In the Catholic Church I have perfect conviction for my intellect and peace for my heart. I believe all that the Church teaches, and reject all that she rejects: In her communion I trust to live and die.'

The Boy Proof Watch at 5/- is a watch that no man need be ashamed of, especially when it will keep time to a tick. You should see them at Smith and Laing's, Invercargill.

THE SIXTH REINFORCEMENTS

OFF TO TRENTHAM.

The Otago and Southland men for the Sixth Reinforcements left Dunedin on Saturday for Trentham. At 10 o'clock the men were mustered at the Garrison Hall, where Captain Fraser, assisted by Lieutenant Keligher, was in charge. After the roll had been called, and other preliminary work had been done, the men marched to the Octagon, where they were addressed from the Town Hall steps by his Worship the Mayor, Very Rev. Father Coffey, and the Anglican Primate (Bishop Nevill).

Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., who spoke immediately after the Mayor, said he had much pleasure in being present to say good-bye to those men who were going forward to defend our hearths and our homes. They bore the honor of the country as they journeyed from our shores, and we hoped they would never forget the honor that was conferred upon them. They were going to form a part of that great army which was engaged at the present time in fighting the greatest battle the world had ever seen. We promised them as far as we could that those whom they left behind would never forget them. The time had passed when it could be said that a veteran who had fought for his country would die in a benevolent institution. From the head of the Government down to the humblest citizen of the Dominion we would see to it that no man who went forth to bear arms in defence of our country would suffer on his return. We promised them that those whom they left behind and whom in the natural course of events they would be supporting, would not be allowed to suffer because they had gone forth to defend our homes and our country. He advised them never to lose their individuality, never to lose their personality. Men sometimes were prone when they got into crowds to forget that they were individuals, and to take upon themselves the personality of the crowd. We wanted them to preserve their individuality to the very end. Because they wore the King's uniform they were not to think that liberty meant license; and he asked them, especially not to miss the boat. We were sending them forward with our blessings to fight in a great and glorious cause. If the war had done nothing else it had done this one good thing. It had brought us all closer together and made us better to recognise the great Godhead and Lordship of the God of battles. (Applause.) He hoped the words that had been expressed by his Worship the Mayor would be fulfilled. We feared that some of them might not see these shores again, and that was what made the parting more sad. Still we hoped that the great majority would return, and that then we should be able to show that they had done a noble work for us, and that we would do a noble work for them. He could not stand that carping criticism. Because a man who had gone and fought for us had made a mistake on his return we condemned him. We should not condemn him, but do our best to lift him up and recognise what he had done for us. For an example he referred them to his countryman, Michael O'Leary, who had shot five Germans, then gone on and shot two more, and brought in three prisoners with him, earning the V.C. That was an example to follow, and if they did there was no fear but that in six months' time, or probably less, we would see the end of this terrible war. He asked God to bless them and watch over them, and bring them back safe to this beloved country of ours.

Mgr. Edward Patrick Roche, the Rector of the Cathedral at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been appointed successor to the late Archbishop. Mgr. Roche has acted as Administrator to the diocese for the past few months. He is said to be the youngest Archbishop in the world, being only forty.

Hay Rakes and Pitch Forks should be light but strong, then good work can be done with much less labor. Smith and Laing's, Invercargill, is the place to get these things....

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

From our own correspondent.

April 17.

The parishioners of Newtown will hold a schools social at St. Anne's Hall on May 5.

The ladies of St. Mary's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society held a most enjoyable euchre party a few evenings ago at Hall's Rooms, Cuba street. There was a large attendance.

The Very Rev. Dean Tubman, S.M., Timaru, is at present the guest of the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial), at St. Mary's, Boulcott street. Dean Tubman is on his way to America for a holiday.

The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Dominion treasurer of the Catholic Federation, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of £5 from Mr. W. W. Charters, Christchurch, as a donation towards the erection of the Trencham Catholic hall for the use of Catholic soldiers.

I very much regret to record the death of Mr. James H. Coogan, of the Land and Income Tax Department. The late Mr. Coogan was educated at the Marist Brothers' School, and was only 38 years of age. He is survived by a widow and one child. The interment took place on Tuesday at Karori, prior to which a Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Mary of the Angels'.—R.I.P.

A social and entertainment in aid of the Catholic education fund will be held in the large Town Hall on May 19. The function will be managed by a joint committee from St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, and the Sacred Heart parishes, with Mr. J. J. L. Burke as secretary. Tickets are now in circulation, and it is confidently anticipated that as a result of this united effort, the education fund will be considerably augmented.

A mission, conducted by Very Rev. Father Taylor, S.M., and the Rev. Father A. T. Herring, S.M., commenced at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart last Sunday. The church was crowded on Sunday evening, when the Rev. Father Herring preached an eloquent sermon. All the services during the week have been well attended, and the number of communicants each morning is increasing—a practical sign of the successful efforts of the missionaries.

One of the most popular officers of the Samoan Garrison was the chaplain-captain, Rev. Father Thos. Segrief, S.M., who, at the time when the war broke out, was on the professorial staff of St. Patrick's College. When his Grace the Archbishop called for volunteers for chaplains, Father Segrief was one of the first to respond, and was accepted for service with the advance Expeditionary Force, which contained a great preponderance of Catholics. Father Segrief returned with the troops on Wednesday by the Talune in the best of health, and ready again to proceed to the front if his ecclesiastical superiors consent, and the Defence authorities desire his services.

The Wellington Catholic Education Board met last Wednesday in the Catholic Federation rooms. His Grace Archbishop O'Shea presided, and among the members present were the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., and the Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm. It was announced that the sum of £1000 was now bearing interest, and that included in this was the sum of £125, the result of the St. Patrick's Day celebrations this year, which it is expected to be sup-

plemented by an additional payment of £25, when all the returns have come in. It was decided to make an application again to the Macarthy Board of Trustees for a grant.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., presided over a most enthusiastic meeting of parishioners last Sunday afternoon at St. Anne's Hall to make the preliminary arrangements for a bazaar, which it has been decided to hold in October next, commencing on the 30th of that month. The bazaar will comprise a tea kiosk and four goods stalls—two to be provided by Newtown, one by Kilbirnie, and one by Island Bay. The name selected for the bazaar was the Empire Floral Fete and Art Union. The Children of Mary will be in charge of the tea kiosk. The ladies of Kilbirnie will take charge of the sweets stall. Mesdames Gamble and Wylie, and the Misses Segrief will take one of the stalls, and Mrs. Chamberlain and other ladies will control the Island Bay stall, whilst the Ladies' Club will be responsible for the other. The committee will consist of the church committee and others, with the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy as chairman, and Messrs. W. P. McLachlan and D. Ryan as joint secretaries.

A Pontifical High Mass was celebrated on last Thursday at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Grimes. His Grace Archbishop O'Shea pontificated, the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy being assistant priest, Rev. Father O'Connor, S.M., deacon, Rev. Father W. J. Peoples, S.M., subdeacon, and Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., master of ceremonies. Among the clergy present were the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial), Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M., Rev. Fathers Lynch, C.S.S.R., Grogan, C.S.S.R., Barra, S.M., Smyth, S.M., Seymour, S.M., Venning, S.M., O'Reilly, S.M., Kimbell, S.M., Gondringer, S.M., Schaefer, S.M., O'Leary, S.M., Cullen, S.M., Segrief, S.M., Bartley, S.M., Gilbert, S.M. The music was rendered by the pupils of St. Patrick's College, assisted by the clergy. There was a large congregation.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

April 17.

Rev. Father Bartley, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, was the occasional preacher at the Easter services.

A euchre party in aid of the distressed Belgians (under the auspices of the Children of Mary) was held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom on last Thursday evening. It proved a great success, and those who had the arrangements in hand are to be highly congratulated.

In the recent Trinity College theoretical examinations the pupils of the local convent were successful, with one exception only, in passing with honors. A pleasing feature of the examinations was the success of the two candidates in the licentiate examination—Misses Theresa Vickers and Ruby Kathleen Curran. The latter is 15 years of age only, and the Sisters of the convent have been the recipients of congratulations on the great success of their pupils.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

April 19.

A resolution of sympathy with Bro. J. Finnerty on the death of his wife was passed at the meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society on last Monday evening.

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During his stay in Christchurch last week, the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., entertained the pupils of the Sacred Heart College and Cathedral parish girls' school, and their teachers (Sisters of the Missions) with an account of his experiences during his recent visit to various countries of Europe, prior to, and during the early stages of the present devastating war.

The great harvest festival, in aid of the Belgian relief fund, eventuated on last Saturday, a close holiday being observed the whole day in the city. The A. and P. Show Ground, where the festival was held, was thronged by about 30,000 persons, and the gathering, with its numerous money-extracting devices, completely eclipsed and out-classed anything of the nature previously known here. It is anticipated the profits will amount to over £25,000.

The Hibernian fair, held in the Hibernian Hall, Barbadoes street, was concluded on Saturday night. The drawing of prizes in connection with the art union was postponed. Despite the many counter attractions, which the promoters had to contend with, the bazaar has been a great success, and the amount realised has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The sincere thanks of the Hibernians are due to Mrs. Green, Miss Wally, Mrs. Maher, Mrs. O'Brien, and their assistants, who had charge of the various stalls.

DIocese of AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

April 19.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary was expected to leave Sydney for Melbourne on Tuesday last.

The first of the winter socials in St. Benedict's parish was held in St. Benedict's Hall on last Saturday evening.

On next Sunday all the men of the parish, including the members of the Hibernian Society and the confraternity of the Holy Family, will receive Holy Communion at the Cathedral.

A mission will be opened in the Devonport parish by Rev. Father O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., at the conclusion of the Cathedral mission. Rev. Father Kelly, C.S.S.R., goes from here to Reefton to open a mission there. Very Rev. Father Roche, C.S.S.R., will stay over for ten days after the present mission, before leaving for Wellington.

The mission conducted by the Very Rev. Father Roche, C.S.S.R., Rev. Father O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., and Rev. Father Kelly, C.S.S.R., at the Cathedral, and which was commenced on Sunday, April 11, has been an unqualified success. Every morning and evening during the week large congregations were present, and

listened with the closest attention to the eloquent discourses of the missionaries. On Friday evening a special service in honor of the Blessed Sacrament was held, when the sacred edifice was crowded. The high altar was beautifully decorated for the occasion. On Sunday 500 women of the parish approached the Holy Table. In the evening there was a very large congregation, when Very Rev. Father Roche delivered a most impressive and convincing sermon. The mission concludes on Sunday, May 2.

A very successful garden fete in aid of the building fund of St. Michael's Church was held last Saturday afternoon. Despite the inclemency of the weather it was held on the newly acquired church grounds, which visitors considered to be very suitable for parish purposes. Many of the clergy and laity from the adjoining parishes attended. There were the usual stalls and side shows, all of which were well patronised. Plain and fancy work was sold by Mrs. Bannon and Mrs. Finnerty, and books and works of art by Miss G. Finnerty. Mr. Rassic presided over the sweets stall, the side shows and amusements being in the hands of Messrs. Bourke and Grey. Mrs. Tole, Mrs. Duflou, Mrs. McDonald, and Miss Sims looked after the refreshments. An orchestra played popular airs during the afternoon. A word of commendation is due to Mr. W. F. Grey (hon. secretary) and his committee. Rev. Father Doyle is to be congratulated upon the great success achieved.

Huntly

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

April 19.

A bazaar to reduce the debt on the new church will be held in the Town Hall, Ngaruawahia, on May 6, 7, and 8.

The new church at Ngaruawahia was opened on Sunday, March 22, by the Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, of St. Benedict's, Auckland.

A successful social has been held at Ohinewai in aid of the convent school. Much credit for the result is due to the promoters, Mrs. Hay and Mr. McCaughlan.

The travelling representative of the *Tablet* (Mr. Dennehy) has been very busy in this district for the past week, and has succeeded in convincing a large number of parents that it is their duty to have a Catholic paper in their homes.

Rev. Father O'Doherty proceeded to Pukemiro last week, where a large number of men are engaged in opening up the new coal mine. He found that there were many Catholics among them, and is making arrangements to celebrate Mass there at an early date.

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A conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has been opened here, and is doing good work. Bro. C. Little, of Auckland, district president, opened the conference.

At the Hibernian meeting, held on Sunday night, two new members were initiated, and a committee was elected to make arrangements for a series of socials during the winter.

In conformity with the Holy Father's Decree directing that Sunday, March 21, be observed as a day of expiation and intercession for peace, the ceremonies prescribed were carried out here with great devotion.

Much success has attended the efforts of the Sisters of the Mission at the convent school. The results of the recent examination compare favorably with any other school in the Dominion, State or otherwise. The attendance has now reached the respectable total of 85. This is highly satisfactory for a new school, and must be very gratifying to the donor, Miss Ralph (by whose generosity and foresight the school was established).

FEDERATED CATHOLIC CLUBS

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(From a correspondent.)

The fourteenth annual conference of the Federated Catholic Clubs of New Zealand was held in Timaru on Easter Saturday. The proceedings were opened at 10 a.m. by Very Rev. Dean Tubman with a short prayer. Mr. J. L. Leydon (president) occupied the chair, and in the course of his presidential address, he congratulated the delegates on their attendance. After briefly reviewing the position of the Federation, he wished the conference every success.

The Very Rev. Dean Tubman, on behalf of the local clergy and the Catholics of Timaru generally, cordially welcomed the delegates. He appreciated the object of the Catholic clubs, which was to weld together Catholic men. He was of the opinion that if men met to improve themselves socially, physically, and intellectually and nothing more, it was perhaps not worth the trouble. The further object to be desired was the spiritual advancement of the members, so as to enable them to worthily defend the doctrines of the Church, and to foster a sincere spirit of Catholicity.

Mr. Temm (St. Benedict's, Auckland) considered it the first duty of the conference to record its thanks for the kind words of welcome expressed by the Very Rev. Dean Tubman. He hoped all would take them seriously to heart, and that at the termination of the conference much would have been done to uplift Catholic club life in New Zealand. The members of the local club should be envied in having a man of the capacity of the Dean as their spiritual director. He moved that the conference place on record its grateful appreciation of the kind interest taken in it by the Dean.

This was carried by acclamation, and the Dean suitably replied.

The following was the representation of the various clubs:—Rotorua, Mr. B. Sheehan; Timaru, Messrs. M. J. O'Brien and J. M. Dumie; Ashburton, Mr. J. G. Venning; Westport, Rev. Father Murphy; St. Anne's (Wellington South), Mr. T. H. Forster; Wellington, Messrs. M. O'Kane and G. Leydon; Otahuhu, Mr. T. Quinn; St. Benedict's (Auckland), Messrs. F. G. J. Temm and J. G. Foy; Marist Brothers' Old Boys' (Auckland), Rev. Father Forde; Greymouth, Rev. Brother Egbert; Waimate, Mr. M. J. Leonard; Karangahake, Mr. M. J. Doyle; Christchurch, Messrs. W. J. Dobbs and P. J. Nelson; Federal Executive, Messrs. J. L. Leydon and G. Dee.

The minutes of the conferences of 1914 and 1913 were read and confirmed.

Mr. M. J. Doyle moved—'That this conference of the Federated Catholic Clubs of New Zealand express their deep sorrow at the decease of his Lordship Bishop Grimes, of the Christchurch diocese, and record their

profound appreciation of the great work he has done for the Church since the diocese was founded.'

This motion was carried in silence, all standing.

The annual report and balance sheet, which disclosed on the whole a very satisfactory position, were read and adopted. Mention was made in the report regarding the loss suffered by clubs owing to some of their prominent members proceeding to the front.

Mr. J. G. Foy, on behalf of St. Benedict's Club, moved—'That the headquarters of the Federation be shifted from Wellington to Auckland.' This was seconded by Mr. F. G. J. Temm.

During the course of the lengthy discussion on this motion the chairman gave a ruling that the subjects for the shield competition were separate from the business of the conference in so far as the rule (9) regarding notice to clubs was concerned.

The motion was defeated by 17 votes to 5.

Mr. Foy moved, and it was seconded by Mr. Temm—'That in years to come or in future years, a shooting competition be included in the syllabus of competitions for the shield contest.'

After some discussion, the motion was lost, the conference being of opinion that it was a desirable subject, but it did not see its way clear to adopt the proposal.

Mr. Dee moved, and it was seconded by Mr. O'Kane, on behalf of the federal executive—'That there be no limit to the number of vice-presidents on the federal executive.'

The motion was defeated by 10 votes to 8.

A motion, moved by Mr. O'Kane on behalf of the federal executive, and seconded by Mr. Foy—'That for the purpose of providing prizes for competitions and assisting the finances of the Federation a biennial art union be held,' was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. O'Kane, business manager, reported fully on the republication of the *Catholic Magazine*. He stated that it would probably be published in June next. Mr. O'Kane was accorded a hearty vote of thanks by acclamation for the good work done by him, and the time so freely given in the discharge of his duties as business manager.

Club reports were received from Wellington, Timaru, Westport, St. Benedict's (Auckland), Marist Brothers' Old Boys' (Auckland), Karangahake, St. Anne's (Wellington South). They showed, taking into consideration the state of affairs generally, that satisfactory progress was being made.

The desirability of the co-operation of Catholic clubs with the Catholic Federation, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Catholic Seamen's Conference, the H.A.C.B. Society, and boys' clubs, in extending the membership and participating in the work of these societies, was affirmed.

The secretary was asked to write to the branches of the H.A.C.B. Society with a view to the local Catholic club and the Hibernian Society interchanging monthly visits during the winter period. This, it was contended, would result in increased membership of both societies, as also in benefit to members socially and otherwise.

Catholic Social Guild.

A matter of great importance to the laity of New Zealand was dealt with at the conference—namely, the question of the federal executive taking over the Social Guild study scheme in this Dominion, and also taking over the control of the examinations in connection therewith. The hon. secretary read correspondence between the editor of the *N.Z. Tablet* and the executive, and also the questions submitted to candidates at the 1914 examinations. It was brought clearly and concisely before the conference what were the objects of this excellent course of study, and the fact that every person entitled to vote should take up this matter, considering the questions of vital importance which the study embraced. The executive was empowered by the unanimous vote of the conference to take over the scheme from the editor of the *Tablet*, hold the examinations, circularise all affiliated clubs to this effect, and give them all information on the subject. To give the move-

ment a start under the executive control, fifteen delegates promised to take up the scheme.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the previous executive. The names are as follow:—President-general, his Grace Archbishop Redwood; president, Mr. J. L. Leydon; vice-president, Mr. G. Dee; hon. secretary, Mr. T. H. Forster; hon. treasurer, Mr. E. B. L. Reade; executive—Messrs. J. Fagan, M. O'Kane, and F. Galvin.

On the motion of Mr. Temm, seconded by Father Forde, it was decided that the time for transmission by the executive to clubs of the subject for the debate for the shield be altered to at least six weeks before the holding of the conference.

It was decided to hold the next conference at Wellington.

Several of the members pointed out the absolute necessity of affiliated clubs keeping in touch with the clergy. It was stated with regret that some clubs were inclined to depend too much on the support of the laity. A case was cited where the local clergy had gone to considerable inconvenience and expense in fitting up a clubroom, but, although the members had at first responded, they had eventually considered themselves and not the parish priest the owners. In one or two of the smaller towns the progress of Catholic clubs had been retarded by the tendency of Catholic young men to disregard the consideration due to their priests.

The conference closed with hearty votes of thanks to Dean Tubman for his kindness in placing the room at the disposal of the delegates, to Mr. J. L. Leydon, for the manner in which he had carried out the duties of president, and to Mr. T. H. Forster for his services as secretary, which were fully appreciated by the members.

A telegram conveying his best wishes for the success of the conference was received from his Grace Archbishop O'Shea, and letters were received from the local branch of the Catholic Federation and the Timaru Celtic Club, wishing the conference every success, and extending a sincere welcome to the delegates.

Sunday's Programme.

On Easter Sunday the delegates and the members of the Timaru club, approached the Holy Table, and were afterwards entertained at breakfast, over which Mr. Dunne presided. The chairman expressed, on behalf of the local club, their thanks for having the conference in Timaru, and, after a few brief remarks, he proposed the toast of the 'Pope and King.'

The next toast was that of the 'Federated Catholic Clubs.' Brother Egbert, in an appropriate speech, dealt with the aims and objects of Catholic clubs. They should be a recruiting ground for young men who later in life intended to enter public life. In such societies the perusal of a good Catholic paper and the encouragement of good reading would enable the members to refute the objections raised by anti-Catholic controversialists. Catholic clubs should encourage the practice of their religious duties by members, as the graces of the Sacraments would militate against gambling and other vices. Brother Egbert complimented the executive on their efforts to raise Catholic club life during the past year, and expressed a wish that the clubs would increase in numbers.

Mr. Leydon, on behalf of the executive, responded, and thanked Brother Egbert for his remarks. The federal executive was composed of men whose efforts were discouraged at times, but who were nevertheless sincere. He assured his hearers that the incoming executive would do all in their power to further the work of clubs in all branches. In short, they expected nothing but compliments at the next conference.

Mr. J. G. Venning proposed the toast of the 'Catholic Federation,' and sketched the work which was being done and had been done by the Federation, making special reference to the defeat of the Bible-in-schools proposals. He pointed out that the Federation was essentially a laymen's organisation, and should be zealously supported by every Catholic.

Mr. Temm (secretary to the diocesan executive of the Federation at Auckland) thanked Mr. Venning for

his gratifying words. He said that all should stand shoulder to shoulder, and defend their rights as Catholics. One of the principles of the Catholic Federation was the support and advancement of Catholic clubs, and for this reason, if for no other, all club members should join the ranks of the Federation.

Mr. Quinn proposed the toast of 'The clergy.' He said he was highly honored in being entrusted with the proposing of this toast. The clergy were looked up to as their guides in spiritual affairs. Their pastors had always taken a kindly interest in Catholic clubs.

Rev. Father Murphy, in responding, welcomed the delegates, and thanked Mr. Quinn for his appreciative remarks. The indifference of some priests towards Catholic clubs was due to members losing interest in the Church, and thinking they knew more than their pastors. He emphasised the necessity of the members combating the propagation of bad literature, and urged upon all the duty of co-operating with the clergy.

Rev. Father Forde also responded to the toast. He said he had much pleasure in being present at the conference, and expressed his appreciation of the way in which the business had been conducted. The spirit of unity and devotion to their priests was eminently to be desired. There was sometimes a want of understanding on the part of club members. This should not be. He counselled members to keep in touch with the priests, for this would conduce to the spiritual and material success of the clubs.

Mr. Doyle dealt with the toast of 'The visitors' in a very pleasant manner. He hoped all would have a good time, and that the delegates should enjoy themselves.

Mr. Dee responded, and referred to his visit a few months previously, when he had been received with every courtesy. He felt sure that the local club was doing its best to make the stay of the delegates in Timaru as pleasant as possible. He would be only too pleased to reciprocate the kindness shown, should any of the members of the Timaru club visit Wellington.

Messrs. Dobbs (Christchurch), Leydon (Wellington), and Foy (Auckland) supported Mr. Dee's remarks, and added their appreciation of the Timaru club's kindness.

Mr. T. H. Forster proposed the toast of 'The ladies.' He referred to their sterling qualities, and to their excellent work in connection with the Belgian fund. He complimented the Timaru Club in having such a fine number of ladies amongst them, and thanked the ladies who had provided the very excellent breakfast.

Mr. Foy, on behalf of the ladies, thanked Mr. Forster for his kind remarks.

Mr. O'Kane proposed the toast of 'The press.' He emphasised the fact that the press was powerful in shaping the destinies of mankind. He considered that the day would not be far distant when there would be what he called a 'federation of the press,' embracing the press of every civilised country.

Mr. M. J. Doyle (*Timaru Herald*) suitably replied.

Mr. Dee, in proposing the toast of 'The chairman,' paid a tribute to the admirable manner in which he carried out his duty. Mr. Dunne replied, and remarked it had been a most pleasant task. He referred to the deliberations of the conference which had been most successful, and had been carried on with a spirit of great friendliness by the delegates.

Songs were contributed by Messrs. G. Leydon, M. J. Schaab, and T. H. Forster. Messrs. J. Ardagh and M. J. Doyle acted as accompanists. Mr. M. O'Kane gave an elocutionary item.

On Sunday afternoon, all the delegates left Timaru in five motor cars, through arrangements made by the Timaru club, for a drive to Waimate and back—a distance of about fifty miles. The run was a most enjoyable one, and the visitors were most interested in the beautiful country through which they passed. On arrival at Waimate, the delegates were shown round by Rev. Father Aubry, and inspected the church and club-rooms. Mr. O'Brien (president of St. Patrick's Club) cordially welcomed the delegates.

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND.

At the Waimate Clubrooms the billiard section of the shield contest was decided. Mr. J. Ardagh (representing Christchurch club) being the winner, with Mr. T. H. Forster (St. Anne's, Wellington South) second. Points—first, 4; second, 2. Afternoon tea was provided by the ladies of the parish. At the same time votes of thanks were passed to the Rev. Father Aubry, the Timaru club, and the ladies for the hospitality extended to the visitors. This concluded the programme at Waimate, and all started for Timaru.

Immediately after devotions the parish hall was well filled by those interested to hear the literary section of the shield contest in elocutionary, debating, and religious questions. Mr. A. M. Paterson judged the first and second, and Brother Egbert the last-named subject. In the elocutionary section, the winner proved to be Mr. M. O'Kane (Wellington), Mr. T. Quinn (Timaru), being second. Points—first, 6; second, 3.

The subject for debate was—'Are New Zealanders justified in treating naturalised Germans as enemy subjects?' Each team had to debate as drawn, either in the affirmative or negative. The result was as follows:—Messrs. P. J. Nelson and W. J. Doble (Christchurch), 1; Messrs. J. M. Dunne and M. J. Doyle (Timaru), 2. Points—first, 7; second, 3½.

The religious section consisted of twelve questions, which had been set by the spiritual director of the federated clubs' executive (Very Rev. Father O'Connell, of Wellington). Each competitor had to draw one question, and answer it orally without notes, the reply to be completed in not more than five minutes. This contest resulted as follows: Mr. M. J. Doyle (Timaru)—'What does the Catholic Church think of Socialism?' 1; and Mr. M. O'Kane (Wellington)—'Why does the Catholic Church condemn Freemasonry?' 2. Points—first, 7; second, 3½.

This concluded the competitions for the evening, and hearty votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Paterson and Brother Egbert for judging the contests, and to Mr. J. L. Leydon for presiding. The visitors were afterwards entertained at supper, this being in the hands of the ladies, who so kindly assisted in making the breakfast that morning so enjoyable. The delegates then turned themselves into a glee club, and spent a very pleasant time, Mr. O'Kane presiding.

Conclusion of the Business.

On Monday morning the tennis contest was decided. The winner was Mr. F. McGrath (Timaru), 1; Mr. T. O'Connor (Christchurch) being second. Points—first, 4; second, 2.

The points for the whole competitions were allocated as follows: Timaru Club, 1 (17½ points); Christchurch Club, 2 (13 points); Wellington Club, 3 (9½ points).

Mr. J. L. Leydon, after the tennis contest, presented the shield to the Timaru Club with a few words of congratulation. Mr. Dunne accepted it on behalf of the winners, amidst applause. Three cheers were given for the winners, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. J. G. Venning, who acted as referee for the tennis.

The delegates departed from Timaru by the different expresses on Easter Monday, and were farewelled by as many members of the local club and those interested as could conveniently attend at the railway station. All left Timaru regretting that their stay was not longer, and taking with them the happiest recollections of their visit, and of the kindly hospitality extended to them.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

ERIGENA.—You are right on both points. The shamrock has a very small flower, and it does grow outside of Ireland—in New Zealand, for example. The New Zealand-grown shamrock has, however, a much larger leaf than the Irish plant.

CRUSADE OF RESCUE

We have received the following donations for Father Baus' Crusade of Rescue, London:—'A friend,' Gore, £2; Mrs. Hynes, Riccarton (Christchurch), £1.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

His Lordship Bishop Verdon left for Christchurch on Monday to assist at the Month's Mind of the late Bishop Grimes.

Wednesday being the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, special devotions were held in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

On Saturday a fair number of members of St. Joseph's Harriers held a very enjoyable run from the Sacred Heart Home, Anderson's Bay, as guests of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The trail led down the road towards Lawyer's Head, round the edge of Tomahawk Lagoon, then across some ideal harrier country to the high road near Halfway Rock, and back by the road to the Home. The new members are very promising runners, and should be heard of in the club's races. After the run the members sat down and did justice to the refreshments provided by the Sisters.

On Thursday night of last week the friends of Mr. P. Cotter assembled at the residence of Mrs. Fogarty, Roslyn, to make him a presentation of a wristlet watch prior to his departure for Trentham. In making the presentation Mr. James Fogarty spoke of the good feeling that existed between Mr. Cotter and his friends, and wished him God speed and a safe return. Musical items were rendered by Misses A. Skinner, V. McKenzie, Mr. W. Gleeson, and the Fogarty Bros. The singing of 'He's a jolly good fellow' brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

There are certain public positions that women are particularly well fitted to fill, and to the administration of the business of which they bring special knowledge and experience. This is particularly the case in connection with hospital management and the distribution of charitable aid. Women are also very attentive to their public duties, and rarely miss attending the meetings of public bodies of which they are members, as witness the example of Mrs. Jackson, who, during the past year, had not been absent from a single meeting of the Otago Hospital and Charitable Aid Board.

At the last meeting of the A.M.D.G. Guild the members took the opportunity of saying good-bye to Mrs. Herbert, who is leaving in a few weeks for Christchurch. Mrs. Herbert was one of the first members, and has always taken a very keen interest in the work. The president, in presenting Mrs. Herbert with a prayer book on behalf of the members, said that Mrs. Herbert had assisted her to found the Guild, and ever since had been one of its most active workers. All sincerely regretted her departure from Dunedin, and they prayed that she might have every happiness in her new home in Christchurch.

On Wednesday evening of last week a very successful entertainment under the auspices of the Hibernian Society, and in aid of the furnishing of the society's stall at the forthcoming bazaar in South Dunedin, was held in St. Joseph's Hall. The following contributed items:—Pianoforte solo, Miss Renetta Rings; songs—Miss Mills, Messrs. J. McGrath, F. Woods, G. Harvey, and A. Graham; musical monologues and recitations—Misses E. McCleary, Neenie Kenny, and Mr. H. Russell; four-in-hand Irish reel—Mrs. W. Murphy, Miss E. Murphy, Messrs. W. Murphy and J. Higgins, the music for which was ably played by Miss Kay. The accompanist during the evening was Miss C. Hughes.

CATHOLIC SEWING GUILD.

At the meeting of the Catholic Sewing Guild for Belgian relief on Wednesday the following donations were received:—The boarders at the Dominican Convent, Teschemakers (result of a sheet-and-pillow entertainment), £2 6s; Margaret and Katie Bartholomew, 5s; Mesdames W. J. Hall, Emery, Hemsley, Bartholomew, Dickie, McQuillan, Stabb, Misses Cotter and Smith.

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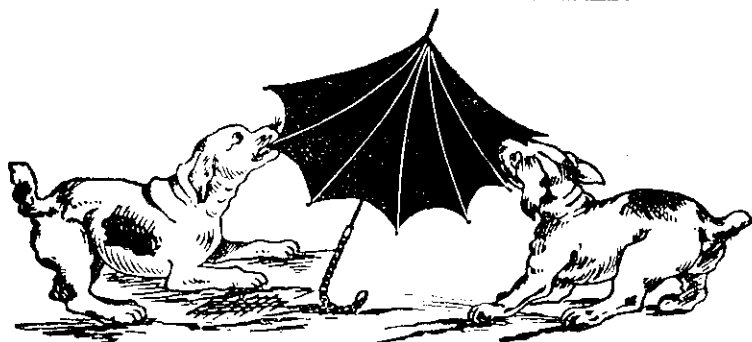
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COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, April 20, 1915, as follows:—Rabbitskins.—Our next sale will be held on Monday, April 26. Sheepskins.—Our next sale will be held on Tuesday, April 27. Hides.—Our next sale will be held on Thursday, 22nd inst. Tallow and Fat.—At our sale on Saturday we offered a fair catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers, and competition was keen. Best rendered tallow, 22s to 24s; medium, 18s to 20s; best rough fat, 18s to 19s; medium, 14s to 16s 6d. Oats.—The market is quiet and buyers are not so keen to operate. There is a fair quantity offering, and there is a fair demand for prime milling samples. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 11d to 4s; good to best feed, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; inferior, from 3s 6d per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat.—There has been a fair quantity offering, but millers are not operating so keenly except at reduced prices, and very few sales have been made. Prime milling velvet, 6s 11d to 7s; Tuscan, 6s 9d to 6s 11d per bushel (sacks extra). Chaff.—Light supplies have been coming forward during the last few days, and there is a good demand for prime oaten sheaf. Quotations: Best white oaten sheaf, £6 to £6 5s; choice black oaten, to £7 7s 6d; medium to good, £5 10s to £6 per ton (sacks extra). Potatoes.—There is a fair quantity coming forward, and the supplies equal the demand. Best tables, £5 to £5 5s; medium to good, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton (sacks in).

PRESENTATION TO DEAN TUBMAN, TIMARU

(From our own correspondent.)

April 19.

On Tuesday evening last the girls' school hall was taxed to its utmost, when the parishioners of Timaru and St. Andrews assembled to say good-bye to their popular and devoted parish priest, Very Rev. Dean Tubman, S.M., prior to his departure for America. A choice musical programme, arranged by Mrs. Mangos, was given, the performers being Mrs. King, Misses Riordan and Cunningham, Messrs. Andrews, Ziesler, Clarke, and Cuman. An address was read by Dr. Loughnan, and the presentation of a substantial purse of sovereigns was made by Mr. Angland in a few well-chosen words.

The Dean, who on rising to respond was loudly applauded, thanked the people for attending in such large numbers, also for their beautiful address and handsome presentation. Although he was leaving them it would not be for long. He was going to America to pay a long-promised visit to his brother, who, like himself, was beginning to go down the hill of life, and they would like to spend some time together before being swallowed up by the grave. During his absence they would be in good hands—Father Goggan would be in charge, assisted by Rev. Father Murphy and Rev. Father Seymour, of Wellington. The Dean thanked all those who had contributed to the delightful entertainment, and in conclusion wished them all good-bye, and hoped that the four months would pass away quickly, when he would be back again amongst the best people in the whole Dominion.

A dainty supper was then served by the ladies of the parish, and a very happy evening was brought to a close with the singing of 'Auld lang syne.'

HELD OVER

Owing to extreme pressure on our space, a quantity of late matter is unavoidably held over.

There is a great deal of social good to be done in putting down gossip, in preventing misunderstandings, and in keeping friends with everybody.

Christchurch North

April 19.

On Sunday after the last Mass at St. Mary's there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament until the evening devotions, when the usual procession took place.

The many friends of the Rev. Father Leen (Rangiora), who underwent an operation at the Lewisham Hospital last week, will be pleased to hear that the operation was successful, and that he is well on the way to recovery.

The Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial), Rev. Father Moloney, S.M. (Wanganui), and the Rev. Father W. Tymons, S.M. (Greenmeadows), who have come to Christchurch to assist at the Month's Mind of the late Bishop Grimes, are guests at St. Mary's Presbytery.

The quarterly meeting of the conferences of St. Vincent de Paul Society within the circumscription of the Particular Council of Christchurch was held in Ozanam Lodge on Monday evening. Bro. J. J. Wilson (president of the Particular Council) presided over a large attendance. The Very Rev. Dean Hills, S.M., was present. Reports were received from the Cathedral and St. Mary's conferences, also from the Ladies of Charity of both parishes. Correspondence from the Superior Council of Sydney in connection with the establishing of a Central Council in New Zealand, with headquarters at Wellington, was well received by all present. Very Rev. Dean Hills, S.M., in a few words, congratulated all on the good work done in the cause of charity, and wished them every blessing in their meritorious work. Immediately after the conclusion of the meeting those present met to discuss the best means to secure the return of Mrs. Green as a member of the Charitable Aid Board. Mrs. Green, who is a prominent member of the Ladies of Charity, is well suited for the position. A committee was set up to further the interests of her candidature.

WEDDING BELLS

GOULTER--CALLAN.

A wedding, which excited a good deal of interest, was solemnised in the Sacred Heart Church, Timaru, on Wednesday, April 14, the contracting parties being Miss Mary Callan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Callan, Roslyn, Dunedin, and Mr. Edward Goulter, of Hawke's Bay. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Tubman, S.M., who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a costume of white embroidered voile, with veil and jessamine wreath. The bridesmaids, Misses Ann and Bernadine Goulter, wore white frocks with pink sashes, and white and pink hats. Mr. Jack Goulter was best man, and Mr. John Bell groomsman. Mrs. Mangos presided at the organ, and played the voluntaries, during the Nuptial Mass, as well as the 'Wedding March' when the happy couple were leaving the church. After the wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Goulter left by motor car for Mount Cook on their honeymoon, taking with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future happiness.

The electoral law of the land has been, during the last few days, undergoing the acid test of criticism by Bench and Bar in the election cases before the Full Court at Wellington (says the *Post*). On Wednesday, in the course of Sir John Findlay's address, his Honor the Chief Justice ventured to interpose that the Act of 1910 seemed to contain a good deal of unnecessary amendment and alteration. 'I agree with your Honor,' said Sir John, 'and I regret that I myself am credited with the work, being then in office.' The sedateness of the court was momentarily disturbed by the candid confession. 'I really forgot,' added the learned counsel, 'what the precise reasons for the alterations were.'

J. M. J.

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* The Seminary is under the patronage and direction of the Archbishops and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

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BIRTH

BERRY.—At Nurse Broomfield's, Balclutha, on March 22, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Berry, a daughter. (Both well.)

MARRIAGES

BARRY—WALSH.—On March 17, at Ohakune, by the Rev. Father Menard, Edward John Barry to Eileen Agatha, youngest daughter of Mrs. and the late Stephen Walsh, Ohakune.

COE—CROMBIE.—On April 6, at St. Patrick's Church, Napier, by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, S.M., John William, only son of Mr. Edward Coe, of Napier, to Mary, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Charles Melville Crombie, of Wellington.

SHINGLES—BOYLE.—On April 14, by Rev. Father Cronin, at St. Patrick's Church, Ross, Harold, youngest son of Mrs. and the late James Shingles, Gippsland (Victoria), to Nora, sixth daughter of Mrs. and the late James Boyle, Donoughes.

DEATHS

NASH.—At his residence, 411 Anderson's Bay road, Patrick, only son of Michael Nash, late of Lawrence, and beloved husband of Mary Nash; aged 47 years; deeply regretted. Late of N.Z.R.—R.I.P.

WERE.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Mary Ann Were, who departed this life on April 11, 1915, at the age of 63 years.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

DOWLING.—In sad and loving memory of our dear Frank, who died suddenly at his residence, Seaward Downs, April 20, 1913.

Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul.

Absolve, we beseech Thee, O Lord, the prayers of Thy servant, that, being dead to the world, he may live to Thee, and whatever sins he has committed through human frailty do Thou in Thy mercy grant forgiveness, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Sad, silent, and lonely are the days that have gone by: We go to your grave to shed sad tears, and give fond looks:

But the grave is so sleepy, so silent, and deep,
You cannot hear us, you must take your long sleep.

—Inserted by his father, mother, brothers, and sisters.

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Hon. Secretary,

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Raffle will take place on May 1, and Winning Number will be published in *N.Z. Tablet*, May 6.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

TWO WAR BOOKS



EVERYBODY—everybody, at least, who has any leisure—is dipping more or less into war literature at the present time. The man in the street, whose staying powers in the matter of reading are somewhat limited, contents himself with the war notes in the papers, the occasional but timely magazine article, and one or other of the illustrated war periodicals that are being issued in such profusion. The more studious citizen, anxious for a detailed and comprehensive knowledge of the armies and navies and war preparations of the Powers engaged in this historic struggle, rushes the public library shelves, or dances daily attendance at the bookshops. Keen as the demand is for popular war volumes, the supply has fully kept pace with it; and there is scarcely any aspect of this many-sided contest in respect to which the interested citizen is left without means of enlightenment.

*

For a general and extremely interesting popular account of the two pivotal factors in the great struggle, the German Army and the British Navy, the ordinary, non-military reader will find excellent value in two handy volumes published by Methuen and Co., London, and obtainable through any book-seller. They are *The German Army in War*, by A. Hilliard Atteridge, and *The British Navy in War*, by L. G. Carr Laughton, and they are each published at 1s net. They are small

J. S. TINGEY

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in size, running to about 130 pages each, but they are excellent examples of the *multum in parvo*. The author of the first named work, Mr. A. Hilliard Atteridge, is a well-known Catholic journalist, who was war correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* in the Soudan campaign of 1896, and who is the author of a number of volumes on war subjects, including *Towards Khartoum*, *Wars of the Nineties*, *The Men Bonapartes*, and *Famous Land Fights*. Mr. Atteridge has made a long and careful study of the organisation, operations, and ambitions of the German Army, and the result is an extremely interesting and accurate account of the greatest military machine the world has ever seen. The points dealt with include an Introduction and Note on German Numbers, the Making of the German Army, Development of the Army System, Army Organisation, Preparation for War, Action on Declaration of War, How the Germans Fight, Germany on the Defensive—a chapter which we hope will soon become matter of extremely practical interest,—the German Law of War, and German Ideas on the Invasion of England. Mr. Atteridge writes throughout in a spirit of the utmost fairness, and even friendliness, to Germany—a circumstance which greatly enhances, of course, the value of any criticisms which he may feel himself called upon to make.

*

As illustrating the interest and worth of Mr. Atteridge's work, we may take his treatment of two topics that have bulked very largely in the cabled accounts of the war—namely, the German method of attack by close formation, and the dominant role assigned to artillery under the German system. Is the attack by close formation, as a general practice, sound, and has it been justified by results? Mr. Atteridge deals very fully with this question, and we have space only for one or two salient passages. 'To put the matter very simply,' he says, 'the accepted theory seems to be this. There is, say, a thousand yards of front available. If a firing line is formed such as we used in South Africa, there might be two hundred rifles in action on this frontage. It would be easy for each man to find cover and they would thus form a dispersed target for hostile fire. But on the same frontage one might put four times the number of men in line—not necessarily the evenly dressed line of the drill-ground, of course—and though more men would thus be exposed to fire, the volume of fire would be four times heavier. The German argued that the denser firing line would crush out the fire of its dispersed opponent and inflict loss not only on the men in action, but on the supports reinforcing them. We have seen the results of this theory of the fire fight in the battles of the present war, where the Germans have almost invariably pushed forward closely arrayed firing lines, which gave our men the impression that they were "coming on in crowds." Has the theory justified itself? On this point Mr. Atteridge's measured comments are worth careful pondering. 'There is no doubt,' he says, 'that in the earlier battles not only were dense firing lines used, but when the attempt was made to push home the attack, the supports came on in successive waves, closed upon the firing line, and formed a crowd. When the war had lasted nearly three months, the losses incurred led to an attempt being made to introduce again the dispersed order of attack. In an army order issued to the Fourth German Army from the headquarters at Brussels by the Duke of Wurtemberg on October 21, it was pointed out that unnecessary loss had been incurred, not only by insufficient reconnaissance of the enemy's positions before the attack, and premature attempts to assault it, but also by "the use of too dense formations." But, as has already been noted, though the drill-book enjoined the dispersed order in attack, the working tradition of the army had for many years encouraged the other and more costly method.' And he sums up thus: 'Through all German military literature there runs the idea that loss must be freely incurred for the sake of obtaining a rapid decision. In all the earlier wars of Germany in 1864, in 1866, and in 1870, the price was paid and the result obtained. The war

of 1866 was over in seven weeks. In 1870 within a month of the first battle, one French army was locked up in Metz and the other had been taken prisoner at Sedan. It is clear that in the present war an effort was made to obtain the same rapid results, and at first it looked as if the plan of sacrificing men freely and wearing down the enemy by reckless attacks, was being crowned with success. To overwhelm an enemy with an enormous development of artillery fire and hurl against him attack after attack of infantry, heedless of loss, is a policy that may be defended as more economical of life and effort in the long run, if a swift result can be obtained. But it has the draw-back that if these costly attacks do not quickly break down the opponent's resistance and the war drags on, the strain on the nation is out of all proportion to the results obtained. And there is the further danger that, inasmuch as such methods at the outset of a war mean heavy losses amongst the best and most enterprising of the officers and the trained troops of the first line, the fighting power of the nation will greatly deteriorate in the second stage of the war.' There are already indications that, so far as Germany is concerned, that is precisely what has come to pass.

*

On the artillery question, Mr. Atteridge has much to say, some of it especially interesting in view of the recent regrettable incident at Neuve Chapelle, in which it is rumored that through fog, or break-down of the telephone communication, or misadventure, the British artillery compassed the destruction of some of their own men. Mr. Atteridge's statement of the function clearly and definitely assigned to the artillery in the recognised military theory of modern times shows how easily and blamelessly such a mischance may occur. 'In the war of 1870 . . . the battle was supposed to begin with an artillery duel. But gradually this programme of the battle was modified. The infantry advance was to begin immediately. The batteries of the attack were to take for their targets from the very outset not only the enemy's guns but also his infantry positions, and *the fire of the artillery was to be continued up to the last moment over the heads of the attacking infantry.*' But Mr. Atteridge clearly inclines to the view that, on the German side at least, too much reliance has been placed upon artillery, and that the mistake is likely to cost Germany dearly before the war is over. 'It has already been remarked,' he says, 'that a leading feature of German battle tactics in the present war has been the reliance on artillery and machine-gun fire. It has even been said that in some of the battles it seemed as if the infantry were rather being used as an escort for these weapons than as itself the main arm of attack. This is probably an exaggeration. But five years ago one of the best known of German military writers, General Von Bernhardt expressed the opinion that, if anything, too much reliance was being placed upon mechanical elements in war. He is a writer who has ventured very freely to criticise the methods of his own army, and he went so far as to say that it might be a danger for Germany in a future war if the infantry who had so far been the main element in the winning of battles, came to depend upon elaborately improved cannon and machine guns to crush the enemy's resistance, instead of relying on their own rifles and bayonets as the weapons that would give victory. Rightly or wrongly, it has been said that in the present war the German infantry firing is not as efficient as it was expected to be, that brave as the men undoubtedly are, their attacks have only succeeded where the gunners had already all but completely shattered the resistance of their opponents, and that their advance has been brought to a standstill much more easily than was the case in 1870, not because the men themselves showed any lack of courage, but because their training had not prepared them to use their rifles to any real effect. If this be true, it would seem to confirm Bernhardt's criticism, and suggest that so much attention has been devoted to the development of the artillery as to lead to slackness or negligence in the infantry training of the German army.'

We had hoped to give a similar extended notice of the companion volume, *The British Navy in War*, but limitations of space for the present forbid. It will suffice to say that it is an admirable and in every way successful attempt to make the work of the Royal Navy in the great war more easily comprehensible to those who have made no previous study of the art of naval warfare. It begins with a description of the nature of naval operations, with particular reference to the conditions of the present struggle. This is followed by chapters on the organisation of the Navy, showing what different types of ships it contains, and what are the especial duties of each type; how it is governed; and how it is manned. Both volumes discuss—the one from the land the other from the naval point of view—the question of a German invasion of England; and the author of *The British Navy in War* thinks it probable that even yet some such attempt will be made. Both writers agree, however, that the project is, in any serious sense, impossible of success. 'It is consoling to reflect,' says Mr. Carr Laughton, 'that no such project for the invasion of England has ever borne fruit in the past; and there is no reason to suppose that it is likely to do so in the future.'

THE LATE BISHOP GRIMES

MONTH'S MIND AT THE CATHEDRAL.

(By telegraph, from our Christchurch correspondent.)

The Month's Mind of the late Bishop Grimes took place in the Cathedral on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, the Very Rev. Dean Hills, S.M., being assistant priest, Very Rev. Father Graham, S.M., M.A. (Rector St. Bede's College), deacon, Rev. Father Graham, M.S.H. (Darfield), sub-deacon, and Very Rev. Father Price, A.M., master of ceremonies. His Grace Archbishop O'Shea, S.M., was present in the sanctuary. The other clergy present were the Right Rev. Agr. Mackay, V.G. (Oamaru), Very Rev. Dean Hyland (Rangiora), Rev. Dr. Kennedy (Methven), Rev. Fathers Lynch, C.S.S.R., Kelly (Kai-koura), Hurley, Adu. (St. Joseph's, Wellington), O'Reilly (St. Patrick's College), Moloney (Wanganui), W. Tynons (Greenmeadows), Venning (Te Anau), O'Connor (Wellington South), Aubry (Waimate), Le Petit (Fairlie), Seymour and Murphy (Timaru), Kerley (Temuka), Bowers (Geraldine), O'Donnell (Ashburton), Hanrahan (Lincoln), O'Connor (Hawarden), Cooney (Lyttelton), O'Boyle, also the clergy of the Cathedral, St. Mary's, and St. Bede's College. His Lordship Bishop Verdon gave the Absolution.

THE PANEGYRIC.

The panegyric was preached by the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial), from the following text—'And I will raise Me up a faithful priest, who shall do according to My heart and My soul, and I shall build him up a faithful House' (1. Kings ii. 35.)

My dear Brethren,—It is a sad task as well as a painful privilege for me (said the Very Rev. preacher) to have to address you this morning on the life and labors of your late beloved Bishop, whose death we all so rightly deplore, and whose memory will ever be revered by a grateful people, as long as a stone remains upon a stone in this magnificent Cathedral, which might be fitly termed a worthy monument of a worthy Bishop. When we look around this stately edifice, and remember that its erection was the crowning work of his Lordship's untiring labors, and when we recall to mind the many and great sacrifices, efforts, and worries which its completion demanded, and when we add to these the numberless other works which the formation, building up, and administration of a new diocese claimed at his hands, and with such whole-souled response and happy results, we surely can very appropriately apply to the deceased prelate those words of St. Paul to the Corinthians: 'But I most gladly will spend and be spent myself for your souls, although loving you more I be

loved less' (II. Cor. xii). Such were the immolating words of St. Paul to the Christians of Corinth when going to them as God's messenger, with his own weaknesses and infirmities upon him no doubt, but with the love of God in his heart and his divine power in his arm. Thus equipped, St. Paul set out on his mission, and, as he himself tells us, at the close thereof he left amongst his beloved Corinthians 'marks of his apostleship in all patience and mighty deeds.' And this because the arm of God was with him—'*Ecce potentiam in brachio suo.*'

Such was the spirit—the spirit of the great St. Paul—which animated the late Bishop Grimes in accepting the burden of the episcopacy. His first Pastoral Letter of 1888 tells us of his fears in sight of his own weakness, and of the great dignity to which he was about to be raised, but his spirit of faith buoyed him up; he remembered also St. Paul's stimulus—'I can do all things in Him Who strengtheneth me.' Into his ear, no doubt, the spirit breathed: 'My grace is sufficient for thee, for power is made perfect in infirmity.' It tells us, too, of his Lordship's readiness to do God's will, manifested to him through his ecclesiastical and religious superiors. And so mindful and heartfelt of the example of Mary—the model, the mother, the mistress, and the queen of every true Marxist, as his Lordship ever was,—he trustfully and hopefully accepted the burden placed on him by the Holy See, and, like Mary, answered in holy obedience: 'Behold the servant of the Lord, be it done unto me according to Thy word.'

So coming to you in the name of Christ's Vicar, and as the anointed of God with the graces of the holy spirit upon him, and in the plenitude of the priesthood under the tutelage of Mary, his motto being, '*Si venis mecum cadam.*' he placed himself at your disposal, and after the example of St. Paul, he spoke to you thus in the old pro-Cathedral: 'Most gladly will we spend ourselves and be spent for your souls, although loving you more we be loved less; your every true interest will be dear to us; after the greater glory of God, every thought and desire, every energy of our mind and heart and strength shall be for you and yours.'

Was not this a whole-hearted oblation of himself to you and to his diocese as soon as he set foot amongst you. And we all know how unsparingly and unceasingly he devoted himself, until, with wasted frame, lost energies, and spent-out heart, he laid down the mitre and the crozier in holy resignation to the Divine Will. The late Bishop was

A Man of Wonderfully Strong Faith

—faith in the supernatural, faith in the dignity and power of the priesthood, and in everything connected with the Christ's commission to his Church. It was this faith that made him ever most ardent as a worker, most zealous for the salvation of souls, most circumspect with regard to faith and morals and tone and manner,—and most particular in every iota of Church ceremonial, and hence the ceremonies as carried out in his Cathedral were always uplifting and soul-inspiring. This was the secret of Bishop Grimes' success in his spheres of action as a priest and bishop. As of our Lord Himself, we can say of him, '*Beati omnia fecit.*' 'He did all things well.'

It was my good fortune, as a young priest, to be associated with him for four years in one of our colleges in the United States, where, as professor, and later on as superior of the institution, he won the esteem and affection, not only of the boys and college faculty, but of the people of every class and creed. And this by his urbane manners, his broad Christian sympathies, his firmness of conviction, pertinacity of purpose, his unflagging zeal, and devotedness to duty, and also on account of the great success which attended his efforts as professor. It was but the natural outcome of his high ideal of what a Christian gentleman should be, and of his still higher ideal of what a priest and bishop should be. His Lordship never lost sight of the fact that the priest, though not of the world, was, nevertheless, in the world; that he was a man taken from amongst men, and that, therefore, everything concerning the good

of man should have a place in his heart, and for this reason, he was ever ready, when occasion so demanded, to take his place in society, that he might correct and benefit society whilst benefiting his fellow men. And who of us does not realise the beneficial influence which the presence and counsel of a Church dignitary may exercise in all those public philanthropic gatherings. And in the case of your late Bishop, the tributes of appreciation, and sympathetic references in the public press, and messages of condolence of public bodies, have given proof of this. Fully convinced that all social virtues, whether prompted by natural or supernatural motives, directly or indirectly tended towards the benefit of society, he utilised them as so many handmaids in the exercise of his sacred duties, thereby making himself all to all that he might help to bring all to Christ: and though it has been truly said that he was nature's gentleman, he lost no occasion to enhance nature's gifts by the study and practice of those pleasing conventionalities which made him an honorable and a welcome guest in the higher circles as well as in the humbler homes. In doing this he but followed the example of his Divine Master, Who, the Scripture tells us, was the *most amiable* as well as the holiest of the sons of man: that grace played about on him. We read that St. Augustine, in speaking of the great St. Ambrose and of the influence which he had over him, said: *'Eum amore corpori non tanquam doctorem veri, sed tanquam hominem benignum'* (I began to love him, not so much as a teacher of truth, but as a man of benignity towards me). The great Bishop of Milan knew human nature, and so he realised that if he would win over from his worldliness and his errors the future Bishop of Hippo, it would be, after the action of God, by his sweet and winning ways more than by his great dogmatic discourses. These, indeed, were necessary, but Christian sweetness, affability, and attention played the first and most prominent part. Hence the reasons which ever actuated Dr. Grimes in his observance of those amenities of society, which are so calculated to win favor and draw hearts. Many of you, I am sure, in your different and varied spheres, must have had ample proof of this, and must have had frequent reason to say: "We are proud of our dear Bishop." And if you had reason to be proud of him on account of his social qualities, you had still greater reason to rejoice because of

His Priestly Virtues.

I use the term priestly virtues advisedly, because as a rule what a man is as a priest so will he be as a bishop. The virtues of both are the same, with this difference, that the bishop has a broader scope, a wider field, more opportunities, with the consequent greater obligations to practise those virtues that he might govern wisely and fruitfully the Church of God by example as well as by word. The late Bishop Grimes understood this as well as any bishop ever did, and so he was always the man of God, the *alter Christus*, the sentinel on the watch-tower of Israel: the man of God by his spirit of piety and prayer, the *alter Christus* (another Christ) by his zeal and devotedness to his flock, and the faithful sentinel by his constant watchfulness to preserve the faith and morals of his people. The term 'Episcopus,' a word for bishop, and which means overseer, is most appropriate, for his office obliges him not merely to take a general interest in the affairs of his diocese or to perform episcopal functions, but, as a good sentinel, he must now direct the movements of his flock, now warn of the enemy's approach: at one time put down abuses, at another time correct and punish. For this reason, on the day of his consecration the consecrating prelate puts into his hand the crozier and says: "Take this staff of the pastoral office, that in correcting vice thou mayest be mercifully severe, maintaining judgment without anger, that while encouraging virtue, thou mayest gently soothe the souls of thy hearers, nor neglect in thy calmness the due severity of justice." These words plainly show how the bishop must not flinch from the stern duty of correcting abuses or punishing delinquents, but it must be done in all gentleness of manner and forgiveness of heart. This is no easy or pleasant matter, and we all know that the charity of

correction is not always rightly understood or gratefully acknowledged. St. Paul must have such a thought as this in his mind when he wrote to the Corinthians: "Most gladly will I spend and be spent myself for your souls, although loving you more I be loved less." Such was the zeal, devotedness, and unselfish love of your late Bishop for all under his care. He indeed spent himself for you, and even in his dying hours he forgot himself to plead in behalf of a work of mercy and love. I refer to the work of the Nursing Sisters now in your midst, and to the Bishop's last address to his dear people of Christchurch before, alas, leaving for Sydney. When we consider all this, surely the words of my text can be fittingly applied to our deceased prelate: "And I will raise Me up a faithful priest, who shall do according to My heart, and I shall build him a faithful house, and he shall walk all days before My anointed." Yes, your late prelate was not only a Christian gentleman, but he was a holy priest; a faithful bishop,

The Glory of His Father's House,

and an honor to you and to the diocese. And you know it, you acknowledged it from the very beginning, and as time went on he grew in your love, as was evident from the various demonstrations of reverence and affection made by you in his honor at different times, especially on the occasion of his Episcopal Jubilee about three years ago, and in reward even here below God built you to be unto him a faithful people. In your fidelity you seconded his efforts. His labors in behalf of your souls have borne much fruit, and your ready response to his appeals for monetary assistance is eloquently told by the numerous and beautiful charitable institutions, schools, and churches which have been erected throughout the diocese during the last twenty-seven years, the foremost of all being this noble and majestic Cathedral.

I am sure, my dear brethren, that your love and fidelity will not stop short at the grave, but will be enkindled anew, and become holier and more ardent each time you enter this sacred edifice, where, thank God, his remains lie to await the great judgment day in the Chapel of the Holy Souls. That chapel was always dear to him, because he had an extraordinary devotion to the holy souls. It was dear to you, for it reminded you of your dear departed ones. It will be dearer to you now: go there often, let me entreat you, to pray for the repose of his soul. Remember that, though a good and saintly Bishop, the infirmities of nature were upon him, and that even slight faults coming from those infirmities must be atoned for before the soul can enjoy God in Heaven. Pray then in love and hope; frequently offer your Holy Communion and your Masses for the repose of his soul, and may that spiritual affection, which united your Bishop to you in life, unite you to him in death and help to unite Bishop, priests, and people in glory after death. May his soul and the souls of all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

OBITUARY

MR. PATRICK NASH, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

It was with very sincere regret that his numerous friends and acquaintances learned of the death of Mr. Patrick Nash, which occurred at his residence, Anderson's Bay road, South Dunedin, on Saturday, April 10. The late Mr. Nash was born in Lawrence, where he was educated. He joined the Railway Department 29 years ago, and was very popular because of his straightforwardness and invariable courtesy. He had been stationed at various places in the Otago district, and had been resident in Dunedin for the last 14 years. The deceased was a fervent Catholic, and ever faithful in the practice of his religion. He was attended in his last illness by the Rev. Fathers Delany and Falconer. The deceased was the only surviving son of Mr. Michael Nash, and leaves a widow and two of a family to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

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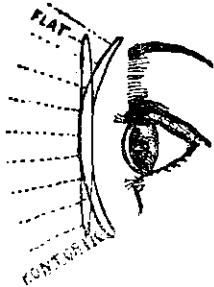
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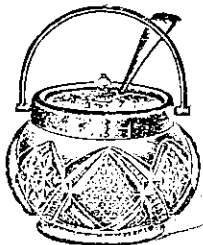
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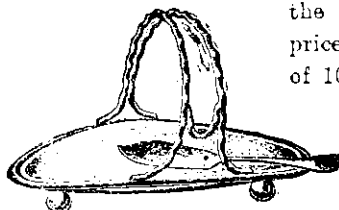
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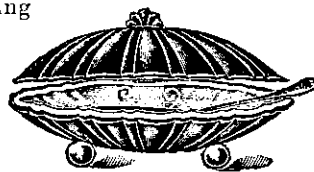
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Irish News

GENERAL.

The late General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny left personal estate of the value of £83,221, of which £78,523 is in England. He left £100 to the Sisters of Mercy of the Convent, Kilrush, for the poor; £100 to the Little Sisters of the Poor at Hove for the poor, and £100 for repairs to the church at Kilrush.

General Sir Lawrence Parsons has written Captain Balfe heartily congratulating him on the result of his recruiting for the Irish Brigade in Roscommon and Mayo. He said he and Colonel Hammond had read with great interest accounts of the meetings held by Captain Balfe, and had arranged to provide the assistance of the 6th Connaught Fife and Drum Band to attend meetings.

Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter to Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, says: 'I wish to tell you of my admiration and gratification when you proved your sterling loyalty by urging your fellow-countrymen to support their Government in the circumstances through which it passed. Your words were most timely and golden, and added immeasurably to the esteem in which you are held by all right thinking men.' This is high praise.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that in no town of the United Kingdom has the war produced such a revolutionary change of feeling as in Belfast. A man who left it a year ago returning now might well rub his eyes at the spectacle of Nationalist recruits for the Irish Brigade marching to join the Imperial colors, and swinging along through the streets of Belfast to 'The wearin' of the green.' What in old times would have been the signal for a bloody struggle now evokes from the Orange majority indications of grim approval.

Following the announcement that his uncle, Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., had accepted a commission in the Irish Brigade at Fermoy, the news that Mr. William Archer Redmond, son of Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., has also offered his services in a similar capacity evoked keen interest in Parliamentary circles. The leaders of all parties in the House of Commons now have sons serving with the colors. Mr. Asquith has three, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Henderson, who is now leading the Labor Party, have two each, as has also Mr. Lloyd George.

DUBLIN'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

On February 15, with all the usual formalities, the outgoing Lord Mayor, Mr. Loran Sherlock, transferred the civic chain from his shoulders to those of the Right Hon. James M. Gallagher, who assumed office for the coming year. Mr. Gallagher, who is a Catholic, is in trade as an extensive cigar importer and tobacco merchant. He is enterprising and wealthy, and has always been a liberal supporter of every religious and national movement. It is believed that neither the dignity nor impartiality of his historic office as Chief Magistrate will suffer in any degree in the hands of his lordship, who is certain to be capably assisted in the discharge of all its duties by the Lady Mayoress.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS' BRAVERY.

Apropos of the striking letter from a Gordon Highlander published recently in the *Freeman*, telling how the Connaught Rangers came to the rescue of the Gordons at a critical moment and routed an overwhelming force of Germans, it is worth recalling that this is at least the third occasion in which it has been publicly reported (says the *Glasgow Observer*) that the Connaughts have distinguished themselves in similar incidents in the present war. The first was early in November, when a thrilling account appeared in one of the London papers describing how an unnamed Irish regiment ran unexpectedly into a great body of Germans just over the brow of a hill. They were too close for deliberate rifle fire, and after a terrible hand-to-

hand conflict, in which bayonets, rifle butts, and even bare knuckles were used, the whole of the Germans were either killed or captured. There was much dissatisfaction at the time that the name of the Irish regiment was not allowed to be given, but there can be no harm now in saying that they were the Connaughts. The second occasion in which the famous West of Ireland regiment was reported as displaying conspicuous gallantry was some weeks later when, finding a detachment of the Indians hard pressed, the Irishmen came up at the double, with ringing cheers, and after being twice repulsed by the Germans, re-formed for the third time, and in another glorious charge swept back the enemy like chaff and occupied their trenches. There is reason also for saying that on yet another occasion the Connaughts performed a similar service for one of the crack London territorial regiments, but particulars of this feat have not been published. Other Irish regiments, of course, have done magnificently, and the pity is that the military regulations have prevented more of their deeds becoming known.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

We note with keen satisfaction that the leading Irish-American organ of to-day, the *Chicago Citizen*, takes a shrewd and truly statesmanlike view of the situation at home. Our contemporary (says the *Irish News*) writes in the latest issue to hand:—

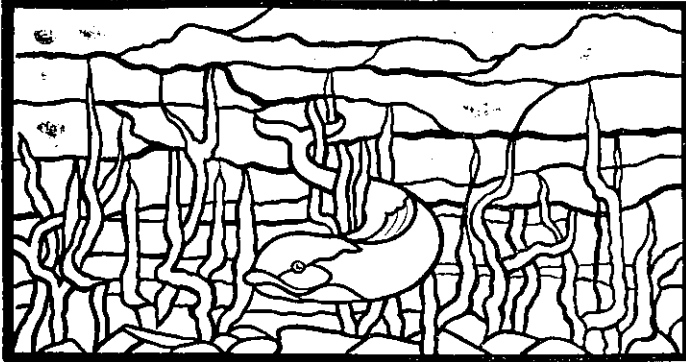
The Irish in England and Scotland have determined, through their affiliation with the United Irish League, to maintain their organisation until at least the Home Rule Bill has been proved of value to Ireland by the successful operation of its powers for a reasonable period of time. This, we think, is a very wise act on their part; for, although the Home Rule Party have won the victory in a conflict with England's Governments, lasting for over a century, yet the people of Ireland have still a period of anxiety before them: hence the absolute necessity of every element in the National Organisation presenting an unbroken front to the enemy—an enemy keenly alive to every petty trick and artifice that might aid them in their wretched effort to keep the Irish people from enjoying the fruit of their well-earned victory.

Despite the 'political truce' that our anti-Home Rule friends ignore daily and hourly, evidence accumulates that the enemies of Self-Government still believe some twist or turn of fortune's wheel will place them in a position to destroy the Home Rule Settlement between Ireland and Great Britain. Only a few days ago one of the local Orange organs urged Unionists to join the mysterious Ulster Division, not because men are wanted to behave in France and Flanders like Lance-Corporal Michael O'Leary, V.C., of Cork, and Drummer William Kenny, V.C., of Drogheda—not because the Germans are ferocious marauders and cruel tyrants, and not because the Empire and the Three Kingdoms are in danger of invasion and all its horrors—but because the Unionist who joins the colors 'is also indirectly accomplishing the object for which he was enlisted as an Ulster Volunteer.' Everyone knows what the said 'object' was: the Nationalists who have achieved their object by placing the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book must see to it that no lack of energy or vigilance on their part will give an opportunity to the political 'Imperialists' who urge men to join the 'Ulster Division' in the hope that Home Rule may still be defeated. Our Chicago contemporary is forcibly insistent on the point; and as the *Citizen* stood firmly by the Irish Party and movement, and spurned temptations, defied threats, and held gallantly to the straight path during the recent crisis, its words of admonition and advice should be taken seriously to heart by thoughtful Nationalists at home. It writes:—

Their discipline and unity must be maintained among the Irish people, not only in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland. By abandoning their standard now, the Irish would simply prove themselves insane, and produce such dissension and confusion among the people as could possibly end only in chaos. The National organisation, then, must be maintained at

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any and all cost. There is no sacrifice too costly to make in support of it, and we in America ought not for a moment withdraw our support from Mr. Redmond and his lieutenants in their work of solidifying and coordinating the various elements of the Irish people in their present brilliant effort to bring peace and prosperity to their precious little island.

As we have stated, people all over the country are acting in the spirit and the letter of this good advice already. Henceforward let the nation's resolute determination to hold at any cost or sacrifice what has been won for it be still more plainly demonstrated. Our great measure of liberty has been passed; but the independence of Belgium was secured eighty-four years ago, and the people of that heroic State are fighting to-day against tyrants who have attempted to enslave them. If self-government was worth all the age-long struggles and sacrifices that resulted in its achievement, the holding of self-government is worth a hundred thousand times more than the men of Ireland need sacrifice now. He enshrined an immutable principle in simple words who said: 'Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.'

IRELAND'S POPULATION INCREASED.

According to the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* the population of Ireland increased last year by 5000. This is the first year since the great exodus began at the end of the 'forties in the last century that the population of the country has increased within the space of a year. Increases have been registered within a quarter as compared with the previous quarter, and once within a half-year. But the complete year's returns have always shown a decrease on the previous year, and this decrease has gone on steadily from year to year for the past 65 years. The figure of the increase has been obtained by deducting the number of deaths and the number of emigrants from the number of births. The calculation omits, however, to take account of the number of immigrants who have returned to the country, and if these are considered the population has increased not by 5000, but by 13,000. The emigration and immigration returns are interesting. They show that whilst there was a considerable decrease, amounting to 30 per cent., in the number of Irish-born men and women that left the country during the year, there was again an increase in the number of those (natives of Ireland) who returned to the land of their birth. These numbered 8045, as compared with 5940 in 1913, an increase of 35 per cent. The return of Irish emigrants was greatest from the United States, whence 4740 came back to Ireland. The returns from all the British colonies numbered 3060, of whom more than half (viz., 1593) returned from Canada. The figures we have quoted refer only to those of Irish birth who have returned. In addition 232 persons of foreign birth came to Ireland to take up their residence in this country, and no doubt the majority of these are Irish-Americans of Irish descent who have returned to the land of their fathers. It should be noted that these returns do not include the movements of visitors to or tourists in Ireland, but deal only with emigrants, natives of Ireland, who have been in permanent residence in the country, and with immigrants who have come to reside permanently in Ireland.

Mr. Ambrose A. Paoli has been selected as Rhodes Scholar for Prince Edward Island, Canada. He is the fourth Catholic who has been thus honored in that province in recent years.

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What fate is in the word 'farewell'!

It tells of parting, pain, and sad regret.

It sometime sobs the sound of friendship's knell.

Fare well, if spelt this way means otherwise.

Fare well with health, make strength secure,

Rose cheeks, red lips, and dancing eyes

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People We Hear About

Sir John French was born in the same year as General Joffre—1852.

Father Ledochowski is the twenty-sixth General of the Society of Jesus. There are at present in the Order 16,894 members.

Queen Amelie of Portugal has proved herself one of England's best friends since the war began. She works steadily at the headquarters of the Red Cross Society in Pall Mall, and she in every way encourages society women to further the interests of trade, without indulging in extravagant fashions. Owing no doubt to her recent medical activities, she was asked to preside at the annual meeting of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Guild, at the Royal College of Physicians in London.

Colonel Patrice de McMahon, of the French Army, who has just been promoted to the rank of General, is the eldest son of the once famous Marshal McMahon, who was President of France, and one of her bravest defenders in the war against the Germans in 1870. The Irish fighting strain evidently persists in the McMahon family, since the new General's brother was also promoted to General's rank since the present war began. General Patrice de McMahon holds the title of Duke of Magenta, conferred on his father for bravery in the field.

In connection with the clergy and the war it is interesting to note that four bishops have been summoned to the French colors. They are Mgr. Ruch, Coadjutor of the Bishop of Nancy, who occupies the post of chaplain-in-chief to an army corps; Mgr. Terrien, Apostolic Vicar of Benin, mobilised at Dakar; Mgr. Perros, Apostolic Vicar of Siam, who is a Sub-Lieutenant of the Reserves now stationed at Besançon; and Mgr. Moury, Apostolic Vicar of the Ivory Coast, who is a soldier of the second class, serving in the Colonial Hospital of Dakar.

The death of Mgr. Laspro, Archbishop of Salerno (says *Rome*), makes Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, the dean of the whole Catholic Hierarchy—not the dean by age, for that distinction belongs to Mgr. Monnier, Titular Bishop of Lydda, who is 95, but the dean by election, for his Eminence was raised to the episcopate by Pius IX. on March 3, 1868, at a time when a great many of our present bishops were not yet born. He is the first of the little list, now reduced to 20, of living bishops who were appointed by Pius IX., the others of the English-speaking world being Right Rev. Dr. Hedley, Bishop of Newport (July 22, 1873), Most Rev. Dr. Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul (February 12, 1875), Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, Archbishop of Wellington (March 17, 1874), Most Rev. Dr. Spalding, Titular Archbishop of Scitopohs (November 27, 1876).

The Oratory School at Edgbaston has a remarkable record which sounds almost incredible (remarks the *London Universe*). The total number of boys who have passed through the school since 1884—i.e., thirty years ago—is 550. Of these 40 are dead and 70 are at the school at the present moment. At the beginning of the war, therefore, there were, roughly, 430 as an outside number between the ages of 18 and 40. Of the old schoolboys just over 250 have been or are now serving with the Army or the Navy. Nearly all of these have been to the front or are at the front now. Sixteen have been killed or died of wounds, and 20 more have been wounded. What is perhaps more remarkable is that no fewer than seven old Oratorians are in command of battalions; while one, George Morris, of the Irish Guards, was killed while in command. Taking the average number of boys at the school as 56, it means that there is one colonel in command to every seven boys at school—an almost unbelievable ratio. It is also curious that in Mr. Arthur Pollen and Mr. Hilaire Belloc the Oratory has produced two of the best naval and military critics of the day.

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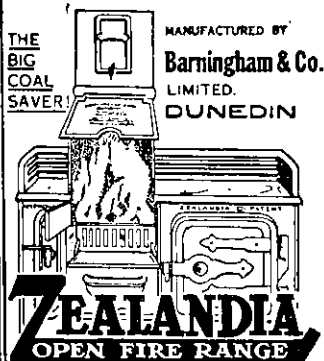
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IRISH BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

A SUGGESTED LIST.

Some time ago we were asked by a member of committee of one of our leading public libraries to supply a list of representative Irish works from which a suitable library selection might be made. Needless to say, we were glad to receive such a friendly and public-spirited request; and, with the assistance of valued collaborators, a list was accordingly prepared and duly forwarded. As the list may prove useful to library committees generally, to Catholic Federation branches, and even to individuals, we have decided to give it wider publicity by publishing it in our columns. It does not, of course, profess to be exhaustive; but even with its inevitable omissions and imperfections, it will serve as a fair foundation either for library selection or for individual reading. The books are all by Irish writers, but the authors are not in all cases Catholics.

HISTORY.

- History of Ireland..... D'Alton.
- An Impeached Nation..... Henry W. Cleary, D.D.
- A Story of Ireland..... A. M. Sullivan.
- Literary History of Ireland..... Dr. Douglas Hyde.
- A Concise History of Ireland..... Patrick Weston Joyce.
- Young Ireland..... Charles Gavin Duffy.
- Four Years of Irish History.....
- Irish Nationality..... Mrs. J. R. Green.
- The Making of a Nation and Its Undoing..... Mrs. J. R. Green.
- Catholicity and Progress in Ireland..... Dr. O'Riordan.
- Ireland's Ancient Schools and Scholars..... Healy.
- Ireland and Her Story..... Justin McCarthy.
- The Home Rule Bill..... John Redmond.
- Autobiography..... The bold Wolfe Tone.

POETRY.

- Nuts of Knowledge..... George W. Russell (A. E.).
- Ballads and Poems..... Mrs. Clement Shorter.
- Poems..... Katherine Tynan-Hinckson.
- Irish Song and Ballads..... Alfred Perceval Graves.
- Poems..... Denis Florence MacCarthy.
- Four Winds of Eblin..... Anna Johnston (Ethna Carbery).
- Poems..... James Clarence Mangan.
- Poems..... Lionel Johnson.
- Poems..... Aubrey de Vere.

LITERATURE.

- Poets and Dreams..... Lady A. Gregory.
- Ballads in Prose..... Mrs. W. A. Chesson.
- Legends and Charms of Ireland..... Lady Wilde.
- Under the Cedars and the Stars..... Canon Sheehan.
- Heroic Spain..... Mary Boyle O'Reilly.
- Essays..... Healy.

FICTION.

- Castle Rackrent..... Maria Edgeworth.
- Patronage..... " "
- Harrington..... " "
- Ormond..... " "
- The Flower of the Flock..... Maurice Francis Egan.
- Jasper Thorne..... " " "
- A Marriage of Reason..... " " "
- The Success of Patrick Desmond..... " " "
- The Confederate Chieftains..... Mrs. J. Sadlier.
- My New Curate..... Canon Sheehan.
- Geoffrey Austin, Student..... " "
- Luke Delmege..... " "
- The Triumph of Failure..... " "
- The Collegians..... Gerald Griffin.
- The Invasion..... " "
- Tales of the Munster Festivals..... " "
- Maondyne..... John Boyle O'Reilly.
- The Croppy..... Michael Banim.
- A Kish of Brogues..... William Boyle.
- Irish Pastorals..... Shan F. Bullock.
- Beyond the Pale..... Mrs. B. M. Croker.
- Diana Barrington..... " "
- Pretty Miss Neville..... " "
- A Bird of Passage..... " "
- Terence..... " "
- The Way of a Maid..... Katherine Tynan-Hinckson.
- The Handsome Brandons..... " "
- Three Fair Maids..... " "
- Knockagaw, or the Homes of Tipperary..... Charles Joseph Kickham.
- Sally Cavanagh, or the Untenanted Graves..... Charles Joseph Kickham.
- Harrish..... Emily Lawless.
- Grania..... " "
- Machbo..... " "
- The Larkin Road to Donegal..... Seumas MacManus.
- Trough the Turf Smoke..... " "
- Fabula..... Cardinal Wiseman.
- Callista..... " "

The House of Commons derived a good deal of amusement the other day from the information that private Sir Herbert Raphael, Bart., M.P., who had enlisted as a private in the Sportsmen Battalion, had nothing to complain of in the financial generosity of the War Office towards his wife. Lady Raphael's allowance as a 'dependent' on an enlisted soldier was promptly forwarded, so that, as one Parliamentary wit remarked, she was placed out of danger of immediate destitution. Sir Herbert Raphael, who is the son of one of the wealthiest Jewish bankers in London, is the heir of a man whose money was reckoned in millions. The War Office, however, is blind to this accident of birth, and forwards Lady Raphael her *6d per diem* just as if she were Mrs. Atkins.

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CATHOLIC FEDERATION

DUNOLLIE AND RUNANGA.

(From a correspondent.)

The evening fixed for the visit of the general secretary of the Catholic Federation, Friday, March 26, was unfortunately also subsequently decided upon by the Co-operative Association for an important meeting of members, and contemplated changes in the system of management, which rendered the presence of all members a matter of urgency. Accordingly, when Mr. Girling-Butcher arrived in the afternoon, he was advised to postpone his address till a later date, and, under the circumstances, he readily complied with the request of those interested to give his lecture on Sunday, March 28. On that evening, after devotions, conducted by the Rev. Father Lacroix, the organiser spoke for an hour or so in a most interesting manner to a large attendance. A branch was formed, and officers elected, who intend to work diligently to further the membership of the branch, and excellent results are anticipated.

KUMARA.

(From a correspondent.)

April 6.

Owing to the absence of the parish priest in Christchurch at the funeral of Bishop Grimes, and also to the difficulty of giving notice to settlers in the outlying districts, the attendance at the meeting to listen to the address given by Mr. Girling-Butcher, secretary of the Catholic Federation, on March 24, was not largely attended. However, Mr. Girling-Butcher kindly acceded to the wish of those present to repeat his address at a later date, and on the 31st ult. he re-visited Kumara and gave a most interesting lecture on the aims and objects of the Federation, its past, present, and future work, and the best methods of organising country branches. Rev. Father Creed presided, and urged the audience to work hard for the Federation. At the conclusion of the address, it was decided to hold a meeting on Sunday, April 11, when officers and a committee will be elected, and a branch formed.

BRUNNERTON.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

We had a visit from the secretary and organiser of the Catholic Federation on March 25, accompanied by Mr. M. McGilligan, secretary of the Greymouth parish committee. A good audience attended in the school-room, and Mr. J. Creagh occupied the chair. The address given by Mr. Girling-Butcher showed us how little we had known of the excellent work the Federation is doing for the Church and faith. Rapidly the speaker told of the action of the governing body in regard to the Bible-in-schools proposals, immigration, labor bureaux, Catholic accommodation in the centres, literature, and very many other matters, nearly the whole of which items were new to the audience. He certainly made a very deep impression on his hearers: many expressed the wish that he had spoken at even greater length, and an enthusiastic vote of thanks was accorded to him. Then a branch was formed, with Mr. J. Creagh as vice-president, and a strong committee of ladies and gentlemen, Mr. P. Burke being elected treasurer, and Mr. P. Creagh as secretary. If enthusiasm and work can accomplish it, we shall soon have a creditable local branch of the Federation, for our members intend to show in a practical form their appreciation of the visit and address of the general secretary.

PARISH OF AHAURA.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

April 11.

The visit of the organiser and secretary of the Catholic Federation to this parish took place last week, and

a most cordial reception was extended to Mr. Girling-Butcher throughout the very scattered district. Commencing on Tuesday evening at Blackball, a very successful meeting was held, the attendance, in view of the Easter holidays and the number of our men on night-shift at the mine, being larger than could have been anticipated. After a long and most interesting address, in which the aims and objects of the Federation were clearly and lucidly explained, the local branch committee was reformed, with Mr. G. Brady as secretary. In the unavoidable absence, through indisposition, of the parish priest (Rev. Father O'Hare), the Rev. Father J. Riordan presided. The newly-elected committee and officers intend to commence a vigorous and thorough canvass of the district, and ere long it is anticipated that every Catholic—adult and minor—in the district will be enrolled. On Wednesday the organiser drove through Ngahere, where several families were interviewed, to Ahaura, and to the hospitable residence of Rev. Father O'Hare. Arrangements were then made for a meeting on Thursday evening at Nelson Creek, which place was reached by motor. Nearly every Catholic resident of the district was present at the meeting, or was represented, and Mr. Girling-Butcher's address was listened to with marked attention. At its conclusion the Rev. Father O'Hare suggested that the committee previously formed should retain office, and that vigorous efforts be at once made to increase the branch membership. This was agreed to, and the committee, of which Mr. P. O'Brien is secretary, will commence operations with renewed energy to secure adequate membership in this strongly Catholic district. Promises of strong support were evident from the statements of those present, and the prospects seem encouraging. On Friday, Mr. Girling-Butcher spent the day in visiting numerous families at Totara Flat to announce the Federation meeting on Sunday. On that day the worthy pastor, Rev. Father O'Hare, in addition to saying Mass at Ahaura, accompanied the organiser to 'the Flat' for last Mass at Totara. A meeting was also held at Ahaura in the afternoon. At each of these meetings officers and committees were elected, Mr. Connor being appointed secretary of the Totara Flat branch, and Miss Garth secretary at Ahaura, the vice-presidents being Messrs. J. McDonnell and J. O'Sullivan respectively. Thus, in this very large and scattered parish there are now four branches of the Federation, and it is anticipated that the friendly rivalry between them will eventually result in Ahaura being one of the greatest strongholds of the Federation in Westland. Some of the leading Catholics here are interesting themselves in the project, so dear to the heart of their parish priest, Father O'Hare—the erection of a Catholic school in some central part of the parish, a much needed establishment for the education of the many children of school age in the parish, who have now to attend the State schools. It is hoped that the project will shortly take a definite form, and that funds will be forthcoming to secure for the children of the parish the inestimable boon of Catholic education.

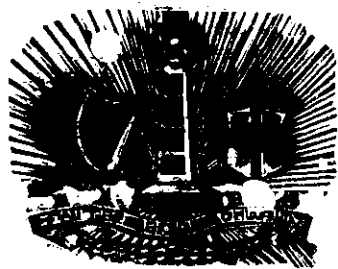
ROSS AND RIMU.

(From a correspondent.)

Owing to the absence of the Rev. Father Cronin at the funeral of Bishop Grimes in Christchurch, the visit of the organising secretary of the Catholic Federation was postponed till Monday, March 29. However, an excellent meeting was held on that evening in the school. All the Catholic residents in the district were present or represented. A strong parish committee was formed, Mr. A. Sharky being elected as secretary. It is unfortunate that so many of our Catholic men have had to leave the district, owing to the temporary closing down of the Deep Levels mine, but, nevertheless, it is confidently anticipated that the Ross branch will be a strong one, and include all the Catholics now resident in the district. The re-opening of the mine, which is hoped for at no distant date, will materially increase the numerical strength of the local branch. On

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A. GABITES

Timaru and Temuka

the following day, arrangements had been made for Mr. Girling-Butcher to visit Rimu, and after visiting the school, over which the Sisters of Mercy from Hokitika preside, a meeting was held in the evening at which the attendance was gratifying. The Rev. Father Cronin, in introducing the speaker, alluded to the formation of the Catholic Federation in England, and referred to the good work it had accomplished in the parish of Salford, Manchester, in which city he was working at the time. The organiser's address was listened to with great attention, a marked feature being the interest evidenced by the elder school children, who were present in force, and whose excellent behaviour occasioned very favorable comment on all sides. Officers and a committee were elected, the secretary being Mr. Wm. Knowles. A systematic canvass of the district is to be immediately put in hand, and little doubt is felt but that every one of the old faith will become members of the Rimu branch.

Picton

The entertainment, held in the Albert Hall, Picton, by the pupils and friends of St. Catherine's Convent, proved a gratifying success from every point of view, and the Sisters and assistant organisers are to be heartily congratulated upon the successful result of their labors (says the *Marlborough Press*). The hall was packed with an exceptionally large audience, and its appreciation was voiced throughout in a very enthusiastic manner. The programme was a bright one, well arranged, and with plenty of variety. Visiting talent lent an additional attraction to the programme, and each and every one was accorded a flattering reception. Two of the most accomplished pupils of St. Mary's Convent, Wellington, Miss Agnes Segrief, A.T.C.L., L.A.B., and Miss Teresa McEnroe, A.T.C.L., L.A.B., gave Picton people a vocal treat such as seldom falls to their lot. Miss Segrief's numbers were 'Kathleen MacAvonagh' 'Mignon' 'Gounod's serenade,' and 'Anne Laurie.' Gounod's number piece being undoubtedly the gem of the evening. Miss Teresa McEnroe gave brilliant renditions of different compositions, and was particularly honored with a double encore. Her songs were 'Le carnaval de Venice,' 'Those endearing young charms,' 'Hash, little one,' and 'Across the roseate sky.' Miss McEnroe and Miss Segrief also sang a duet, 'The Venetian boat song,' with pretty effect, and were called upon to repeat it. Miss Marlett Watson, of Blenheim, gained a distinct success with her song, 'Wake up,' and responded to an enthusiastic encore with 'Terence's farewell.' Miss Daisy McLellan fairly took the audience by storm, and her every appearance on the stage was the signal for an outburst of applause. Accompanied by Mr. Donald Scott with his pipes, the little kilted lady danced the Highland fling and the sword dance with perfect grace and agility, and, later in the programme, gave an Irish jig. Miss Mollie Perrin is another talented little performer, whose fancy dancing evoked an imperative recall. Dr. Bennett received a great reception for 'The Kaiser's waking dream,' the words of which were written by Father Herbert, and he responded to the encore with 'Thora.' The Rev. J. S. Herbert greatly pleased the audience with his three monologues—'Charge of the fright brigade,' 'Les Tommies,' and 'Giuseppe, the barber.' Mr. Donald Scott made his first public appearance in Picton as a bagpipe specialist, and his items were well received. The pupils of St. Catherine's Convent occupied a fair share of the programme with choruses and action songs, and acquitted themselves very creditably. A pleasing item was that of Miss Edna Wilton, entitled 'The lost doll.' With the assistance of Master Allister McIntosh, she sang and acted the part very nicely. Other well appreciated numbers were a pretty trio, 'Three green bonnets,' by Misses M. Perano, M. Hall, and E. Forbes, and an action song by Misses M. Perano, E. Forbes, Masters O'Grady and Forbes. Much of the success of the concert was due to the assistance given by Miss Edith Chambers and Miss Sylvia Williams as accom-

panists, and their services were highly appreciated by the organisers. Miss Williams, A.T.C.L., also played a piano solo, 'Prelude,' in the early part of the programme. Before the last item, the Mayor thanked the performers and all who had assisted in the success of the entertainment, and felt sure the Sisters would be gratified at the result of the first effort of the kind in Picton. After the concert, the performers and friends were entertained at supper by the ladies of St. Joseph's congregation.

Greymouth

The first weekly meeting of the St. Columba Club for the current season was presided over by Mr. H. E. Doogan, when there was a good attendance. Mr. Girling-Butcher, general secretary and organiser of the Catholic Federation, was present. The president expressed great pleasure on behalf of the members at Mr. Butcher's presence, and trusted that his visit to the Coast has been both pleasurable and successful.

Mr. Butcher, in thanking the members for the kind sentiments, congratulated the club on the splendid rooms and membership and the literary ability of the members, remarking that the St. Columba Club was second to none in New Zealand. He concluded by exhorting all members to realise their responsibility to the State and put forth their best efforts to make for the betterment of mankind.

A good deal of general business was transacted. Preliminary arrangements were put in hand for the forthcoming annual inter-club debate with Trinity Institute, which takes place on May 13. The programme for the evening consisted of items for the forthcoming competitions and impromptu work.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT

As indicating the extent of the assistance given to Belgium by the Dominion, the Hon. R. H. Rhodes stated in Christchurch on Saturday that practically since the beginning of the war the total cash sent amounted to £132,972, and the value of goods and produce was £65,000, so that up to the present New Zealand had sent cash and goods and produce equal to £30,000 per month. For the poor of Great Britain and Ireland the cash sent totalled £38,295, and the goods and produce were valued at £100,000.

'Some discussion has arisen,' the Minister continued, 'as to whether New Zealand is sending sufficient men. The Dominion Government is in constant touch with the Imperial authorities with reference not only to its requirements, but also as to the position of affairs generally. Beyond what was arranged for at first we have sent 17 extra units, and we are just on the point of sending away another three. Furthermore, at the start there was an understanding that we should despatch 5 per cent. of reinforcements, but this has been increased to 10 per cent. of mounted men and 15 per cent. of infantry. At present we are arranging for the equipment of a stationary hospital, which will comprise a staff of eight medical officers and 100 men. It is more than likely that the despatch of additional troops will be arranged for. I am saying this in no boastful spirit, but simply for the purpose of showing that on a population basis the number of men sent from New Zealand compares favorably with the number sent from the other Dominions. In the cases of Canada and Australia there has been a publication of the number of troops sent and about to be despatched. I regret that so far the Imperial authorities have not released the embargo placed on us in this respect.'

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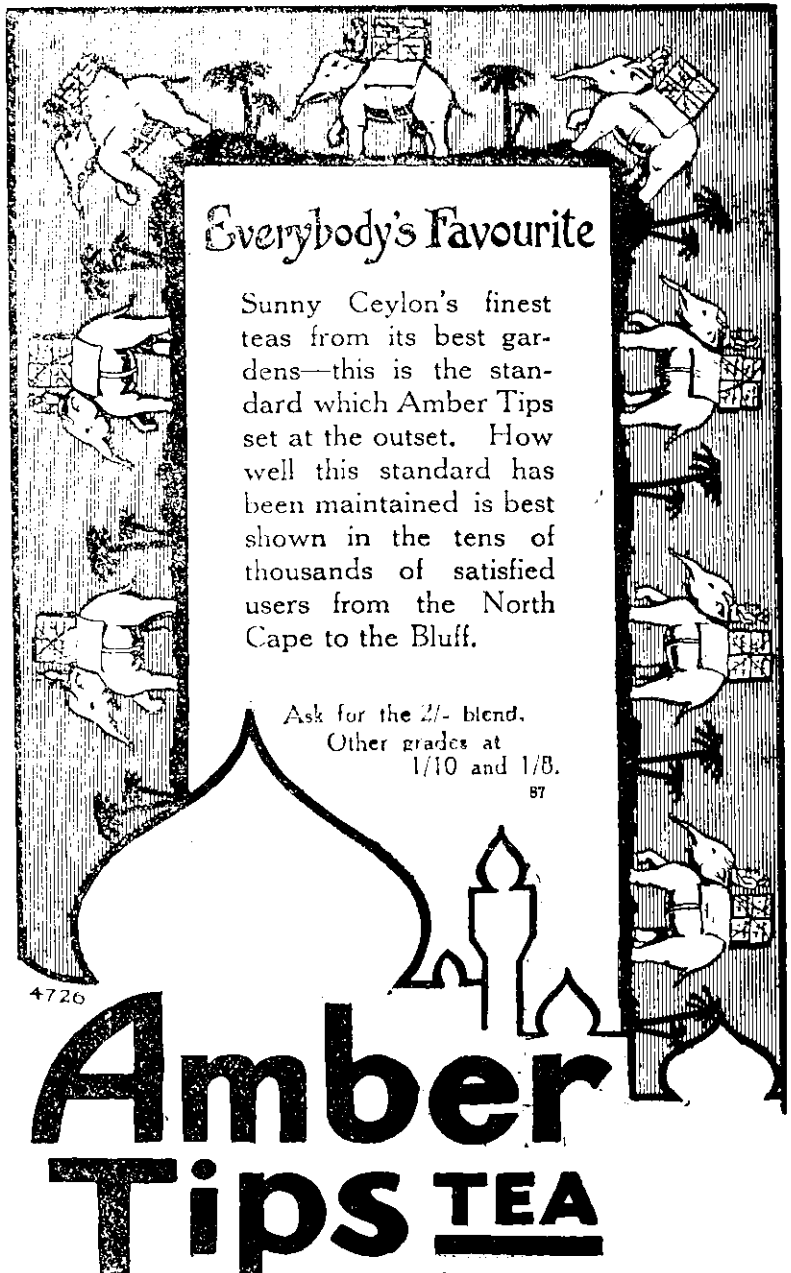
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The Catholic World

PORTUGAL

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

The absorbing interest taken in the war has withdrawn attention from Portugal, and for the past six months the newspapers in England have given little news of that country's affairs (remarks the *Catholic Times*). But Portugal remains in a very disturbed condition and the Government have not abandoned the persecution of the Christians. Amongst the ecclesiastical changes announced on the occasion of the recent Consistory was the transference of the Archbishop of Guarda to Braga, one of the largest dioceses in the world. At the time the prelate was a prisoner of the Portuguese Republic. The last rising of the Monarchists was the pretext for his arrest. He was conducted under escort to Lisbon, and though it was proved during a trial there that he had had no part in the conspiracy, he was sentenced to two years' exile. The enemies of Christianity who are at the head of the Portuguese State have done much injury to their country. Discontent has become chronic amongst the people, owing to their incapacity as statesmen. But despite their antagonism to the Christian religion, they have failed to do it serious damage. The Church usually gains strength under persecution, and such has been the case in Portugal since the establishment of the Republic. She will flourish in that land when power has entirely passed from the hands of the persecutors.

ROME

THE HOLY FATHER'S CHARITY.

The great interest which His Holiness Benedict XV. took from the very beginning in the terrible result of the earthquake is now a matter of history writes a Rome correspondent. The doors of the hospital of Santa Marta were thrown open at once for the wounded. His Holy Father in person went several times to visit and encourage and comfort the sufferers in their distress. Offerings from the faithful of Italy and other countries poured at once into the Vatican. And so around the person of the Supreme Pontiff grew up a wonderful organisation of provident charity, with able collaborators in the Bishops of the affiliated regions and the members of the "Gioventu Cattolica." But Benedict XV., moved by generosity, has gone farther still. It has been already stated that he took a special interest in the fate of the poor orphans who had lost their parents in the disaster, and that it was his intention to place at their disposition the magnificent Pontifical palace of Castelgandolfo as a place of temporary refuge until other suitable quarters are provided for them. All the necessary steps have now been taken to carry this intention out. His Holiness has sent a letter to his Eminence Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State, in which he expresses the interest he feels in the children who lost their parents in the earthquake. To help them he entrusts his Eminence with the task of employing means to relieve their wants and to ensure them a suitable education. The female section will be placed in the Pontifical palace of Castelgandolfo; the male in the villa Santa Caterina, belonging to the American College, and in that of Propaganda, both in the same place. So that the beautiful little town on the Alban Hills, almost in sight of Rome, with its attractive volcanic lake, will go down to history as a perpetual memorial of the charity of Benedict XV.

SCOTLAND

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Mrs. Alice Mildred Campbell, of Ardachie, Fort Augustus, Inverness, who died at Ville Beau Sejours, Lourdes, France, last November, daughter of Sir Victor Alexander Brooks, Bart., of Colebrooke, Co. Fermangh, left estate of the gross value of £9414 19s 8d.

Among other bequests the testatrix left: £500 to St. Augustine's Priory, Fort Augustus; £500 to St. Scholastica's Priory, Fort Augustus; £300 to the Convent of Poor Clares, Liberton; and £100 to the Hospital of Notre Dame de Sept Douleurs, Lourdes.

UNITED STATES

DEATH OF A MARIST FATHER.

Very Rev. Onesimus Renaudier, S.M., Provincial Treasurer of the Society of Mary, died at the Provincial House and Scholasticate of the Society, Brookland, near Washington, D.C., in the seventy-eighth year of his age and the fifty-third of his religious profession. Father Renaudier was born in France and went to the United States over fifty years ago. After his ordination he was pastor of a parish in Louisiana for twenty years. He was then transferred to San Francisco, where he built the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. Later on he was appointed pastor of the Marist Church in Boston, where he remained until about ten years ago when he became Provincial Treasurer of the society. He bought the property near the Catholic University, Washington, D.C., and erected the present scholasticate and was active in the management of the affairs of the society until the end.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES.

The leading Catholic universities in the United States last year were: Georgetown University, with 196 teachers, 1628 students; Marquette University, with 214 teachers, 1670 students; St. Louis University, with 252 teachers, 1471 students; Fordham University, with 154 teachers, 1626 students; Creighton University, with 150 teachers, 1232 students; The Catholic University, with 85 teachers, 1397 students; Notre Dame University, with 90 teachers, 1150 students. Georgetown University possesses the largest Catholic library, 153,000 volumes; Notre Dame University has 85,000 volumes. The Catholic University has 75,000 volumes; Fordham University has 71,000 volumes; St. Louis University has 70,512 volumes; Marquette University has 13,000, and Creighton University 18,000 volumes.

GENERAL

THE RELIGIOUS OF THE SACRED HEART.

On February 22 the Rev. Mother von Loe was elected Mother-General of the Religious of the Sacred Heart by the general congregation assembled in Rome (says an American exchange). The new Mother-General was born in the Rhineland of a Belgian mother and a German father. Her family has long been distinguished for its interest in the welfare of the Church, one of her uncles, General von Loe, doing heroic service for Catholics during the Kulturkampf. Mother von Loe, who was educated at Blumenthal, Holland, has had a distinguished career. At twenty-six she was mistress of novices in Brussels; later, in 1889, she went to Italy, where she held various important offices, becoming first mistress general of studies in an important convent in Rome, then superintendent of the same convent and mistress of novices, too, and finally, in 1896, Vicar of all the Italian houses. On the death of the lamented Mother Stuart, Mother von Loe became Vicar-General.

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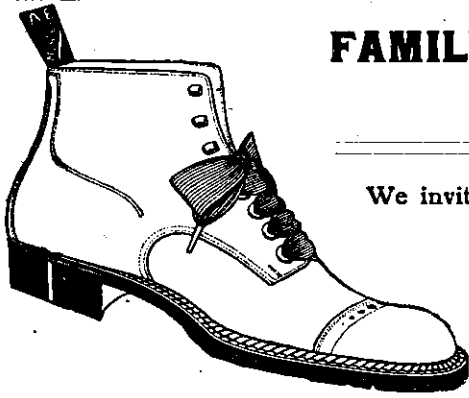
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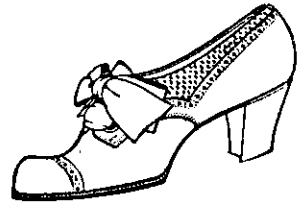
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GARDENING NOTES

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

VARIEGATED PLANTS.

Nature's laws have decreed that trees and plants of every description should be clothed with a garment of green. As we wander in the dense forest, every tree we gaze on has a canopy of green foliage. Most of the trees and plants which we admire in our gardens and shrubberies are also clothed in green. But though all those trees and plants have a green dress, yet they vary in their depth of color. Some are a dark green, others light, and in fact all the different shades of green are to be found in the different varieties of trees and plants. Generally speaking Nature's color is green, with a few exceptions. Here and there we see some New Zealand plants with whitish foliage, such as the olearia, senecio, and a few others. But occasionally we find an intruder into the vegetable kingdom in the form of a variegated tree or shrub, and naturally we want to know how the change has taken place, and how the law of Nature has been violated by the introduction of a foreign individual into the family. This is how it has come about. Now, there is a great number of variegated trees and plants in our flower gardens and pleasure grounds. They have all come by chance in the form of sports. This sport is a variegated shoot which comes out by chance from a green parent plant. To put it more plainly: a tree with green foliage throws out a variegated shoot from one of its branches. It is a phenomenon that no one seems to be able to explain. To propagate this variegated shoot, and convert it into an independent plant, it is taken and planted as a cutting, or grafted on to another young plant of the same green variety, and thus a new plant is introduced. This is how all our variegated plants have been established. Variegated plants are always inclined to revert back to the parent color. Sometimes a green shoot starts from the variegated one. This, if not interfered with, will outgrow the parent, so that the variegated tree must be carefully watched, and all green shoots pruned off. This is how we have got our variegated trees, shrubs, and other garden plants, such as the variegated holly, the silver and golden Irish and English yews, the golden and silver euonymus (or Japanese laurel), the silver and golden box-tree, the different geraniums, and others too numerous to mention. All those plants have been propagated and perpetuated by the observant gardener, for the beauty and embellishment of our flower gardens and shrubberies.

To illustrate the mode of procedure I will describe my method of raising a new plant—a variegated cocksfoot grass, for which, as a new and rare plant, I received a first-class certificate from the Christchurch Horticultural Society. On going through a paddock one day, I observed a tuft of cocksfoot grass, in which was a very tiny shoot with a light tinge of variegation in it. It was not much to look at, and hundreds would pass by without taking the slightest notice, but I thought there was something to be got from it, so I carefully dug up the clump, potted it, and allowed it to come to seed. The seed pods were slightly tinged with variegation, so I saved the seed very carefully, and, when the time came on for sowing it, I put it in a flower pot. I suppose I had about fifty seeds, and out of those, every plant except one was green. I discarded all the green ones, and carefully cultivated the variegated specimen. With care and attention it became a very large plant, and was a really beautiful specimen, with alternate stripes of white and green. It grew to a length of fully eighteen inches, and developed all round the pot. It was very graceful, and was much admired at the time. The mode of propagation was by separation of the clump, with a little root attached to each part. This will give an idea how new plants are raised and introduced into our gardens. I also saved seed from this plant, in the hope of raising some more specimens, and perhaps a new variety. But my labor was in vain; all the seeds

came up, but were too delicate. All the leaves of the seedlings were white, without a tinge of green, but they very soon perished. It is a well-known fact that no plant will grow unless it has a certain amount of green interspersed through the foliage. This green coloring is called chlorifel, and any plant devoid of this is doomed to extinction. All variegated trees and plants must have a certain quantity of green foliage, otherwise they will not live. It is also a well-known fact that variegated trees and plants cannot be perpetuated by seed, as the young seedlings always come up with their leaves all white, and consequently the young plants very soon die off. All variegated plants are propagated by layers, grafting, budding, cuttings, or separation of the roots. In a word, variegated plants are not natural growths, they are a freak of nature.

WEDDING BELLS

BERNARD—GOODWIN.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, Kumara, recently, with a Nuptial Mass celebrated by the Rev. Father Creed. The contracting parties were Mr. J. Bernard and Miss May Goodwin, both of Stafford. The bride was given away by her step-father, Mr. P. Armerich, and looked exceedingly handsome in a beautiful blue silk dress, trimmed with lace and insertion, and wore a lovely wreath and veil, the gift of her mother, which was artistically worked by her aunt in the Hokitika Convent. She also carried a beautiful bouquet. The bride was attended by Miss Kate Murtha as bridesmaid, who was becomingly attired in a handsome creme silk dress, with overskirt trimmed with lace and insertion. She wore a hat to match, trimmed with pale blue silk ribbon and ostrich plumes, and carried a handsome bouquet. The bridegroom's brother (Mr. Wm. Bernard) filled the role of best man, and Mr. Wm. Cunningham, of Araiura, acted as groomsmen. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome gold necklet, and to the bridesmaid a handsome gold brooch. After the ceremony an adjournment was made to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Murtha, Main street, Kumara, where the popular host and hostess had prepared the wedding breakfast. The Rev. Father Creed presided, and proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom, also that of the bride and bridegroom's parents and the host and hostess, which was responded to by Mr. Wm. Bernard. At intervals songs were given by the visitors. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Bernard motored to Greymouth, and were accompanied by their relatives and friends to Kumara Junction, proceeding overland to Christchurch, and thence to Gisborne, their future home, leaving behind many friends who join in wishing them a prosperous and happy wedded life. The bride's travelling dress was a stylish tailor-made costume with hat to match. The presents received were numerous and costly.

The Victorian oat harvest only yielded 1,608,419 bushels as compared with 8,890,321 bushels the previous season.

It is estimated that it requires 17lb of scoured wool to fully equip one soldier for active service. The resultant of the raw material is 15lb of cloth, from which is cut and made up one tunic, undershirt, pants, overcoat, putties, socks, and one blanket. Thus one bale of wool equips ten soldiers, and 100,000 bales 1,000,000 men engaged in war during the colder parts of the year.

Baby lips are taught to prattle
 'Woods' Great Peppermint Cure!
 In the midst of life's big battle
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 Have you cough or cold or wheezing?
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 Stop the tickling and the teasing
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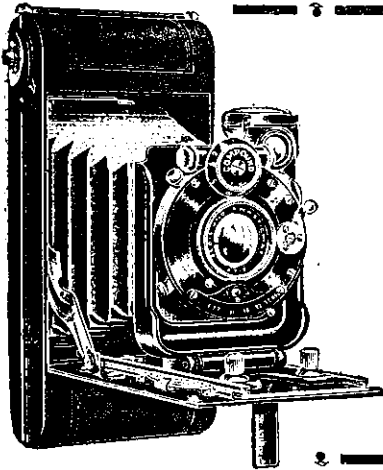
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Science Siftings

By 'VOLT.'

Wireless From Paris to Warsaw.

The wireless station of the Eiffel Tower may be utilised to communicate with Russia from Paris, *via* British stations to the Mediterranean, instead of by way of German stations. But the Eiffel Tower, however, could easily get its messages to Petrograd direct, for it is the most powerful station on the Continent. The terrific 'sparking' from its antennæ, nearly 1000ft above the ground, is so distinct that those conversant with the Morse code can read its time and weather reports in the streets of Paris without any instruments. But there is no powerful wireless station in Russia, and the round-about route will be necessary. The British Government is building a station more than 500ft above sea-level in a remote part of Oxfordshire, which will have a dozen masts, each as high as St. Paul's Cathedral. This station will be able, it is anticipated, to get into direct communication with Egypt in the daytime, and possibly with India at night, when the ether is always a better carrier.

Modern Shell Fire.

The naval correspondent of the *Standard*, writing about the recent victory won by Sir David Beatty, says that some time ago Sir Percy Scott gave a description of modern gunfire which will convey some idea of what took place when, tearing through the water, the British men-of-war were pounding at the enemy—dots on the far horizon. This officer was referring to the 12in gun. The home for this projectile is the enemy. The art of gunnery is to get it to that home: to arrive there we point the gun at the moment of firing at a certain spot. That spot is not the spot that you want to hit: the gun must be pointed high, so as to counteract the effect of gravity. The wear of the gun, the temperature of the air, the density of the air, the strength and direction of the wind, must all be taken into consideration when settling where you are to point the gun. The admiral then illustrated the course which the shell takes, saying that in firing at a range of fifteen miles, which is possible, the shot would go to an altitude of 22,500 feet, which is 7500 feet over the summit of Mont Blanc. One can realise what a variety of atmospheres it will pass through and how impossible it is for anyone on earth to divine what will be the direction and the force of the winds it will meet with in its ascent and descent. When a mass of iron, the size of a man's body, has to pass even five miles through the air, one may imagine what a difference what behind it, or in front of it, or right, or left of it, will make in its final destination.

Rubber Armour-Plate!

If the present war has proved anything it has proved the inadequacy of the protection afforded by armour-plate covering the under-water vital parts of a ship. The armour does not extend sufficiently far below the water-line to assure complete protection when the vessel is rolling, and in this respect a suggestion put forward by a writer in *Popular Science Siftings* might be worth serious consideration. Describing an experiment made in 1860 on the recoiling strength of rubber, he says that a piece of rubber two inches thick and a foot square was placed under a steam hammer and a six-inch round shot was placed on it. The hammer fell with tremendous force and broke the shot to pieces, the rubber remaining elastic and unimpaired. Results from great explosive force on rubber flooring and buffers have shown that beyond fusing by heat the rubber remained uninjured, so apparently rubber would make a ship more shot-proof than armour-plate.

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ST. COLUMBA CLUB, GREYMOUTH

(From our own correspondent.)

At the eleventh annual meeting of the St. Columba Club, Greymouth, there was a large attendance. The balance sheet, which was received and adopted, showed the club to be in a sound position financially.

The secretary's report was, in part, as follows:—Financially, the club has had a very fair year. The subscriptions collected for the first half year exceeded the amount for any previous half year, but unfortunately they dropped off towards the end of the season. We were honored during the year with a visit from the late Bishop Grimes. The club, together with the other Catholic associations, held a social evening in the rooms at which his Lordship was the recipient of an address from each society. His Lordship subsequently delivered a splendid address on the life of 'Daniel O'Connell.' There were twenty new members elected during the year. We have now 92 active members on the roll. Messrs. M. Keating, B. Rasmussen, J. Cain, and F. Hargreaves represented the club at the annual tournament and conference of Catholic clubs, which was held at Auckland. The tournament shield, previously held by this club, was won by St. Benedict's Club, Auckland, our team being defeated by the narrow margin of two points in the aggregate scores. Messrs. M. Keating and B. Rasmussen acted as delegates at the conference. The club maintained a very high standard in the debates, defeating Trinity in both A and B grades. A billiard tournament was held and was won by Mr. W. Minahan. The 1913 and 1914 oratorical competitions were held. Mr. Keating was the winner of the former. There were eight competitors. Mr. J. K. Campbell acted as judge, and paid a flattering tribute to the competitors for the standard attained. Mr. B. Rasmussen was the winner of the latter. There were seven competitors. Mr. A. A. Adams acted as judge. He also expressed his appreciation of the standard attained by the competitors. In the annual competitions success again followed our efforts, as both senior and junior teams won the much-coveted cups. The senior cup now becomes the property of the club, having been won three years in succession. The junior club hold two cups. Mr. A. A. Adams kindly donated a prize to the club competitor gaining the highest aggregate points in four specified items. Mr. H. F. Doogan proved the winner. The club has been unfortunate in losing the valuable services of Mr. K. S. Dillon, who has gone to reside at Hokitika. An appropriate presentation was made to him by the members of the competition team, and also to Mrs. Dillon by the members of the club. The four quarterly Communions and the annual breakfast were held, and were well attended. The usual series of socials were held, and became very popular as the year progressed. Twenty-two meetings were held, and were all fairly well attended. There are several members serving with the colors at the front. The report was adopted.

Two new members were elected, and Mr. K. S. Dillon was elected a life member.

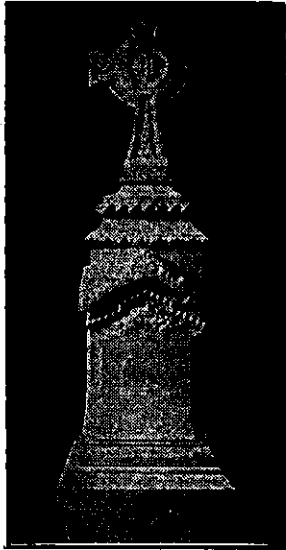
The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and after extremely close voting, ties being quite a common occurrence, the following were elected:—President, Mr. H. F. Doogan; hon. vice-presidents, Rev. Brothers Alfred and Arthur; spiritual director, Rev. Father Lacroix; secretary, Mr. M. McGilligan; vice-secretary, Mr. H. Millard; vice-presidents—Messrs. P. J. Smythe, C. Rasmussen, and F. Hargreaves; treasurer, Mr. M. Keating; librarian, Mr. Renai; committee, Messrs. W. Martin and W. B. Gilbert; auditors, Messrs. W. B. Gilbert and M. Renai; sub-editor, Mr. H. Millard; delegates to competitions society—Messrs. H. F. Doogan, W. B. Gilbert, and M. Keating.

The spirit in which the business of the meeting was conducted, and the enthusiasm shown by members, augurs well for the future success of the club.

'Oh, would some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us!'

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Intercolonial

Mr. John Francis Meagher, formerly governor of Melbourne Gaol, has passed away. Born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1842, he came to Australia in the 'fifties, and became a warder in the Pentridge prison. In 1892 he became governor of Sale Gaol, where he was attacked by a prisoner and seriously injured. In 1899 he was appointed governor of the Melbourne Gaol.

The National Trustee Company, executor of the will of James Dorris, late of Raglan street, South Melbourne, has paid the legacies bequeathed by deceased to the following charities: St. Vincent's Hospital, £300; Little Sisters of the Poor, Northcote, £300; St. Vincent de Paul Orphanages for Boys and Girls, South Melbourne, £150 each; Homeopathic Hospital, £100; and the Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, £100.

The Victorian State Council of the Australian Catholic Federation has decided to erect a Recreation Hall at Broadmeadows Camp, in place of the present tent. The dimensions of the new hall will be 50ft x 150ft, and every provision will be made for the comfort and convenience of the men. Mass will be celebrated in the hall on Sundays, and living accommodation will be provided for the Catholic chaplain. Periodical entertainments will be organized, and it is intended to establish a refreshment stall for the convenience of the troops. The estimated cost is about £1000.

Judging by the latest returns (remark the *Catholic Press*), there will be six Catholics in the new South Australian Assembly. Messrs. L. O'Loughlin, J. E. Pick, and J. Travers (Liberal), and Messrs. Denny, Butterfield, and Reidy (Labor). Messrs. Pick, Reidy, and Butterfield head the poll in their respective districts, and Mr. Denny was returned unopposed. Mr. Peter Reidy, who topped the poll for Victoria, defeating the Premier (Mr. Peaker), is a native of County Clare, and is 40 years of age. He landed in Australia in 1890, and after three years' residence in Victoria he went to South Australia in 1893. For a time he engaged in farming pursuits near Petersburg, but in 1898 he joined the police force. He was stationed at Mount Gambier for twelve years.

Bringing with them reports of a great Commonwealth undisturbed by the war in Europe and declaring that in their city, Sydney, business is being carried along as usual, four of the representative priests of Australia, Right Rev. Mgr. O'Haran, and Rev. Fathers Barry, Rohan, and O'Driscoll passed through Manila this morning on their way to Europe by way of the United States (says the *Manila Times* of March 11). The visitors were met yesterday in the bay by the Very Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., of Malate, who bore to them the cordial welcome of Archbishop Harty. During the afternoon the distinguished party visited many places of interest in Manila and various religious and educational establishments. Their many expressions of pleasure indicated that 'a day in Manila' will find a prominent place in their diary of travel in war-time around the world. Questioned as to the present conditions in Australia, Monsignor O'Haran said that in Sydney, at all events, very little change was observable since the war began. Naturally, he said, much interest was taken in the newspaper reports of the doings in Europe, but work and business were almost normal. During their stay in Manila, Archbishop Harty gave Monsignor O'Haran and party the hospitality of the Palacio and in most thoughtful ways made their too short stay most agreeable. The Redemptorist Fathers of Malate—Very Rev. Father Lynch, and Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Magnier—accompanied the visitors to the steamer this morning and wished them God speed and a safe and happy voyage.

MARIST BROTHERS' OLD BOYS' CRICKET CLUB WELLINGTON.

(From a correspondent.)

During the Easter holidays the boys' team of the Wellington Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Cricket Club journeyed to Wanganui to meet the Marist Brothers' School team of that town. The Wellington team was as follows:—Beveridge (captain), Pope, Gavin, Nash, Johnson, Stirling, Watson, Gallachan, Vaney, Costelloe, Columb, and Hyland, and was accompanied by Brother Donatus (president of the club), Mr. H. Marshall, and Mr. F. J. O'Driscoll (manager). On the Saturday the cricket match was played in the Technical School grounds, the visitors proving themselves too good for their Wanganui friends. The following were the scores:—Wellington.—First Innings: Watson 0, Stirling 65, Costelloe 0, Gallachan 2, Beveridge 12, Hyland 1, Columb 21, Pope 3, Vaney (not out) 0; total, 111. Second Innings: Watson 14, Stirling 1, Beveridge 4, Columb 2, Costelloe 0, Gallachan 1, Hyland (not out) 6, Johnson (not out) 1; total for six wickets (declared), 29. Wanganui.—First Innings: Summers 1, Corney 0, Corliss 0, O'Shaughnessey (not out) 38, Stroobant 2, O'Petch 0, Sloan 0, Benefield 5, extra, 10; total, 56. Second Innings: O'Shaughnessey 8, Summers 0, Corliss 5, Corney 0, O'Petch 2, Sloan 10, Donovan 1, Duigan 0, Crotty 0, Quirke 10, Hogan (not out) 0, extras 1, total, 40.

On Easter Sunday the boys received Holy Communion, and after Mass were introduced to Very Rev. Dean Holley, who wished all a very pleasant holiday. On Monday the old boys of the Wanganui Marist Brothers' School treated the two teams to a 20-mile trip up their famous river. Arrangements were in the capable hands of Mr. C. Morgan, and under his charge a most enjoyable day was spent at Hipango Park, where a soccer football match was played, the Wellington lads winning by 9 goals to one. On the following morning before leaving by train the visitors accepted a challenge and played the Wanganui team at Rugby. The visitors stuck pluckily to the game in spite of the weight of the Wanganui champions, who eventually won by 11 points to nil. Much to the regret of both parties, good-bye had to be said at 11.15, when the Wellington team left by train for home.

Tuakau

The Catholic Sunday school picnic was held in the Tuakau Domain on Easter Monday. The weather conditions were favorable, and a large attendance witnessed the children's athletic events. The committee are to be congratulated on the able manner in which they controlled the sports. After luncheon, the children's races were held. Mr. Graham acting as starter and handicapper. Trophies were presented to the following winners:—Boys (10 to 12 years), Eric Drumm; Girls (10 to 12 years), D. Tetzlaff; Boys (8 to 10 years), Ray Drumm; Girls (8 to 10 years), Florence Nolan and Kathleen Graham (dead heat); Boys (6 to 8 years), Percy Graham; Girls (6 to 8 years), Nora Linberg; Boys (under 6 years), Pat Montgomery; Girls (under 6 years), Rosie Linberg; Consolation race, John Lapwood; Small boys, Hugh McGuire; All-comers, John Lapwood; All-comers (girls), Annie Donovan; Race for all winners, D. Tetzlaff and Vera Geraghty (dead heat); Single ladies, May Geraghty; Single men, Frank McGuire; Married men, Hugh McGuire; Married ladies, Mrs. J. McGahan; Sweepstake (120yds), C. Linder; Stepping a chain, T. Roberts; High jump, — Martin; Sweepstake (220yds), C. Linder. Tea was handed round after the races.

Lampware is going to be very dear buying. Hadn't you better make a selection from Smith and Laing's stock, Invercargill, before they go up in price?

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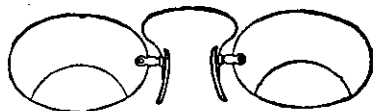
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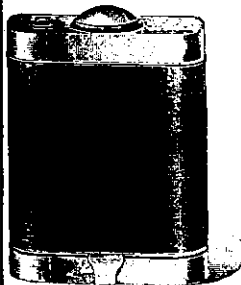
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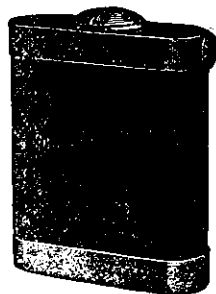
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Domestic

(By MAUREEN.)

Stewed Top Side of Beef.

Method: Choose a piece of beef weighing about six pounds; this will go a long way, being solid meat. Put it in a saucepan with two carrots, two turnips, and two onions, these vegetables to be peeled and sliced; add a head of celery (cut into short lengths), a sprig each of thyme, marjoram, and parsley, a bay-leaf, six cloves, a dozen pepper-corns, and a pint of water. Stew gently for about three hours. When the vegetables are done enough take them up, and put them in a covered basin in the oven to keep them hot till the meat is ready—that is, till it is tender, without being ragged. Thicken the gravy with brown roux, boil it up, and pour over the meat. Serve the vegetables as a garnish to the meat.

Oatmeal Drink.

Mix four ounces of oatmeal with nine quarts of water. Bring it to a boil, and cook for 30 minutes, adding the rind of two lemons, and, if possible, one orange. Strain through a hair sieve, and make stiff hot, sweeten to taste with brown sugar. When cooled add one ounce of tartaric acid, or half an ounce of citric acid. Serve when cold. This quantity will keep good for three or four days in a dry, cool place.

Ginger in Cooking.

Dates stuffed with a slice of preserved ginger, then rolled in granulated sugar, are a delicious sweetmeat. To make ginger Bavarian cream, chop up a cupful of preserved ginger into small bits and mix it with half a cupful of syrup. Then add half a package of gelatine which has been dissolved in a cupful of water. Whip a pint of cream stiff and fold in the other ingredients. If necessary add more sugar. Press into a mould and chill. Serve with almond cream, garnished with bits of preserved ginger.

Chopped preserved ginger can be added to rice pudding before it is baked to give it an unusual flavor. For a baked custard ginger sauce is delicious. Make it by simmering a cupful of syrup to which a quarter of a cupful of chopped preserved ginger has been added. Serve hot.

Ginger custard sauce is made by simmering the milk from which the custard is to be made with some chopped ginger in it for fifteen minutes. Then strain and proceed with the custard sauce in the usual way.


Katie's Pudding.

Half a pound of finely shred suet, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of flour, 3oz of moist sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of currants or stoned raisins, a pinch of salt, two eggs well beaten, and a small cup of milk. Mix well, bake in a buttered pie-dish for an hour, turn out and serve. Half this quantity will make a small pudding. One teaspoonful of baking-powder put into the flour improves this pudding. It is also good boiled.

Household Hints.

When the yolks of eggs are left over in the process of cooking they may be kept from drying and in a perfectly fresh condition by dropping them unbroken into a bowl of cold water. These will be as good for salad dressings or cake as freshly broken ones if kept in a cold place.

To save the soup pot uncovered while the soup is boiling will sacrifice much of its most delicate flavor and to lose that peculiar nutritive and digestible property present in dishes cooked with all their steam tightly closed in upon them. Cover the soup kettle steam tight and boil it gently from one side if you want good soup.



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On the Land

GENERAL.

The oat crops are all turning out better than the preliminary estimates, and the final average for the Dominion should be several bushels in excess of the 35.65 bushels first set down.

Moeraki Estate, it is stated, is putting in 300 acres of wheat and 500 acres of oats this season (says the *Oamaru Mail*). Employment next harvest, to judge from similar activity in many other directions, should be plentiful.

Recent experiments have shown that the increased productiveness of partially sterilised soil was due to the increased production of ammonia, and that the increase in bacteria was the result of an improvement of the soil as a medium for bacterial growth.

Burnt seaweed makes potash, so do burnt clods; and so again does burnt bracken. Analyses show that as a potash manure bracken is very similar in nature to kainit, and may be used for similar purposes. In addition, however, ash contains a considerable proportion of phosphate, which adds to its manurial value.

The chief feature of the sale at Addington last week was the diminished entry in the store sheep pens, though the entry was again large. The yardings in fat sheep and lamb pens were about the same as at the last sale. The entries in the cattle section were fairly good, but the sale was slack. Fat Cattle.—Extra steers, to £17 5s; ordinary, £6 15s to £9; extra heifers, to £13 5s; ordinary, £5 17s 6d to £8; extra cows, to £10; ordinary, £4 17s 6d to £7 10s. Price of beef per 100lb. 28s to 40s. Fat Lambs.—There was a larger entry than at the previous week's sale, the number being approximately 3673, as against 1200 April 7, and 1500 the week before. As was anticipated, the sale opened dully, and showed no improvement as it progressed. Lamb was sold at about 5d to 5½d per lb. Prime lambs, 15s to 20s; others, 8s 3d to 14s 6d. Fat Sheep.—There was a large yarding of fat sheep, the bulk of the entry being ewes. Much of the offering was not prime, but what was prime met with fair competition. Prime wethers, 19s to 23s; others, 14s to 18s 6d; prime ewes, 18s to 21s 1d; medium, 13s to 17s 6d; others, 6s 10d to 12s 6d; merino wethers, 19s 3d. Pigs.—Choppers, 40s to 72s; extra heavy baconers, to 72s; heavy baconers, 60s to 67s; light baconers, 47s 6d to 55s—price per lb, 5½d to 5½d; heavy porkers, 35s to 40s; light porkers, 30s to 33s—price per lb, 5½d to 5½d.

At Burnside last week 210 head of fat cattle were yarded, of which the greater part were cows, heifers, and light bullocks, not many prime heavy bullocks being offered, and prices on the whole remained at previous week's values. Prime bullocks sold at £13 10s to £14; extra, to £15 10s; medium, £9 5s to £10 7s 6d; prime cows and heifers, £8 12s 6d to £9 17s 6d; extra, to £11 12s 6d; medium, £6 15s to £7 17s 6d; light and aged, £5 5s to £6 15s. Fat Lambs.—The yarding consisted of 1500, made up largely of medium-weight and unfinished lambs, and, as export buyers had only a limited amount of space allotted to them, bidding was slow and dragging, prices realised being fully 2s 6d per head under the previous week's values. Had it not been for the competition of graziers, a much further fall would have been recorded. Heavy prime lambs sold at 18s to 19s 3d; extra, 22s 6d; medium, 16s 3d to 17s 6d; light and unfinished, 11s to 13s 6d. Fat Sheep.—Every available pen was occupied, 5600 being yarded. Prime wethers were, however, in short supply; consequently the demand for this class of sheep was brisk at 1s under previous week's values. On account of the freezing works being practically blocked, export buyers were in a position to secure only a few pens, and as the supply was much beyond butchers' requirements a drop of 3s 6d to 4s per head on previous week's prices must be recorded, and even at the reduced values sales were difficult to make, a number of this class of stock having to be turned out unsold. Prime wethers sold at 22s 6d

to 24s 9d; extra, to 27s; medium, 20s to 21s 9d; prime ewes, 19s to 22s 3d; extra, to 26s 3d; medium, 16s to 17s 9d; light, 12s 6d to 14s. Pigs.—There was a yarding of 55 stores and 62 fat pigs. Baconers met with strong competition, and realised advanced prices. Porkers also met a good sale, but stores and weaners were not in request, and showed little improvement.

IDEAL DAIRY STOCK.

During the last ten years there has been a considerable improvement in the type of dairy stock kept on the average farm. This is certainly acknowledged by every dairy farmer, and all those who are interested in the breeding of dairy stock, particularly in the South of England. But there remains much yet to be done (says a writer in *Farm, Field, and Fireside*). Certainly the improvement is due in some measure to the increased number of live stock shows held annually throughout the principal agricultural counties, and the encouragement offered to tenant farmers to exhibit; also to the good work that has been done by various agricultural colleges and institutions of a similar type; and last, but not least, to the efforts of many writers in the columns of our agricultural press. These varied influences have slowly but surely had their effect. They have taught the dairyman to know his cows; they have pointed out the folly of keeping inferior and worthless animals; and they have indicated the proper measures to be pursued in the matter of breeding, feeding, and testing.

In dairying, as in most things, the question of breed looms large. The ideal dairy cow must essentially be of pure blood. It stands to reason that pure-bred cows, carefully selected, and mated with a sire of unimpeachable breed and reputation (not necessarily the same breed), are bound to hand down those fixed characteristics which may designate it as a heavy milking shorthorn, an ideal Ayrshire, or a rich, heavy-milking Jersey, as the case may be, to their offspring. It is here that the influence of the sire proves to be of such potency. The milking capacity of the female is said to depend more on the sire than on the dam. This is a point which many dairy farmers fail to realise; and the use of doubtful bulls of unknown origin and character is the common practice among a great majority. This necessarily hampers progress. As regards individual characteristics, it may be pointed out that the essential points of an ideal dairy cow consist chiefly of a wedge-shaped formation, wide at the hindquarters, tapering gradually to the front, with well-sprung ribs, a roomy 'barrel,' and a good straight level back. A good milking cow should show abundant width and depth across the chest: this denotes a healthy, vigorous constitution.

The head is an important indication. It should be neat in formation, narrow at the jaws, wide at the muzzle, showing strength of constitution, with broad forehead, and mild, full eyes. In the choice of a breed the farmer must of necessity be influenced by both climatic conditions and soil: but of all cattle the shorthorns appear predominant. They combine the important characteristics of milk production and the putting on of flesh. Hence they can be made to serve a dual purpose. For the breeding of crossbred animals Shorthorns are admirably adapted, and a splendid cross that tends to improve the herd all round is that of a carefully selected Shorthorn from a heavy milking strain and a purebred Guernsey bull from a well-known dairy herd. The first cross between these two types is the best class of dairy cow that I know of: and I would strongly advocate small dairy farmers who possess dairy cattle to the number of, say, twenty, to introduce pure Channel Island blood into their herd in this way. Nothing could give better results where butter-making is the staple industry, or, for that matter, where milk is retailed. It cannot be said that the Shorthorns ever fail to justify the good opinion that British dairy farmers have of them, except when they are introduced into uncongenial localities. The other breeds, such as the Ayrshires, Devons, etc., are no less useful in this respect.

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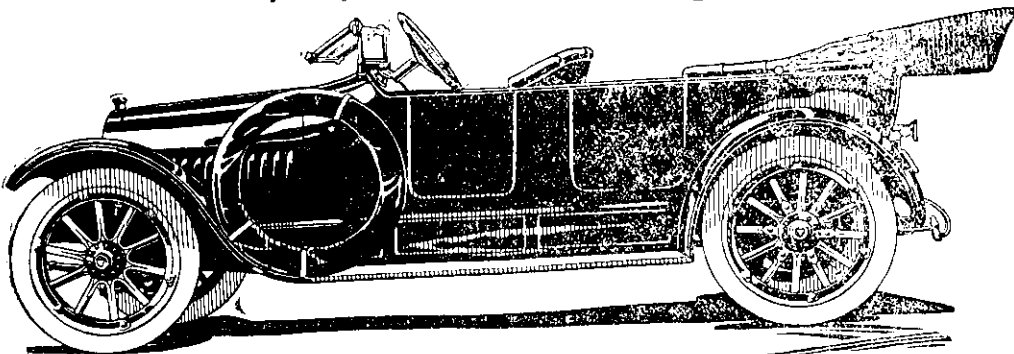
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It's wax and scissors and emery, too.
Oh, wonderful, wonderful things I'll do,
With my thread and needle and thimble, too.

I'll make a bag for my own mamma;
I'll hem a kerchief for dear papa;
And a doll I'll dress for our little wee Bess,
With a frock and mantle and petticoat, too.

Oh, it's cutting and basting and hemming, too.
It's stitching and felling and gathering, too.
There's really no end to the things I can do
With my cutting and basting and gathering, too.

And oh, what pleasure to sing and sew,
And feel I am helping mamma, you know;
And still more pleasure, beyond all measure,
When work is finished and off I go.

WHAT COUNTED.

'What have you girls found in the paper that is so interesting?' asked Ethel Downing indifferently as she entered the room where half a dozen of the Academy girls had gathered for a fudge party. 'It must be something tremendously exciting, judging from the way you're all huddled over one paper.'

'Interesting? Well, I guess so!' This from Rita Turner, who emerged from the mob of girls on the davenport, holding aloft a copy of the *Daily Record*, the leading newspaper of the neighboring city. 'I'll read it out loud, girls, and save the strain on your eyes.' Turning to Ethel she explained. 'We've just discovered that Doris Grey has won a ten-dollar prize for a letter describing her vacation experiences. The letter is published to-day, and that is what we were all trying to read.'

Standing in the middle of the room, Rita read the letter, a brightly written account of a camping trip that had been full of interesting and unusual experiences.

'I don't wonder she got a prize,' was the comment of one of the girls on the davenport. 'She makes it all seem so real that you almost imagine you're there with her.'

'Oh, I don't know,' came Ethel's indifferent voice like a dash of cold water. 'I don't see anything so very wonderful in it. Rita and I had just as interesting experiences last summer when we took that house-boat trip down the river. Either one of us could have written just as good a letter.'

'Well, perhaps we might,' laughed Rita. 'But we didn't, and that is where Doris, with her ten-dollar prize, has the advantage over us.'

Several weeks later, when the trees of the campus were no longer gay in green and gold, but tossed their bare branches to the biting wind, in Rita's room a little group of girls had gathered to talk over the accident that had disabled Martha Ann, the faithful laundress.

'It wouldn't have mattered half so much if I had sprained my wrist,' mourned Becky Adams, with a rueful glance toward the closet, where her daintiest white dress hung. 'What will poor Martha Ann do this winter without our work, and what will we do without Martha Ann?'

'Hadn't we better get up a little fund?' suggested Rita. 'I'll give two dollars. I'd like to give more, but my allowance is getting pretty low.'

The other girls generously pledged what they could spare from allowances that were getting low as the end of the term approached.

'I'm not sure that I can spare even a dollar,' Becky confessed in some confusion. 'But perhaps I can do something else. I'll let you know to-morrow.'

The next afternoon Becky was able to report with shining eyes that she had found a temporary place for Martha Ann in the waiting-room of Dr. Easley, her dentist.

'He has been talking about putting somebody in to look after the waiting-room,' Becky explained, 'though he wasn't really sure that it was necessary. Martha Ann can manage all right, even if her wrist is sprained, and I coaxed him to give her a trial. Even if he doesn't keep her permanently, it will tide her over till her wrist is strong again.'

'Good for you, Becky! That's better than chipping in a dollar.' 'Won't Martha Ann be pleased?' Becky flushed happily at the girls' praise.

When the little informal meeting broke up, Rita and Ethel, who were special chums, strolled off down the corridor together.

'Becky is quite set up over what she has done for Martha Ann, isn't she?' Ethel suggested. 'It's nothing so remarkable, though. I'm pretty sure that I could have got Martha Ann a place of some sort in the Gift Store. You know Mr. Janes, the head of it, is an old friend of my father's.'

In spite of the weeks that had passed, Rita's answer was very much the same that it had been the afternoon of the fudge party. 'But you didn't do it, Ethel, and Becky did. And that is what will count with Martha Ann.'

THE PRINTER AGAIN.

Here is a story that was heard during the interval at a promenade concert at Queen's Hall by an American visitor to London:—

A concert agent had sent to the printer the programme for a big concert he was organising. At the last moment a very great personage died. The programme was already in type and the proofs passed, but as soon as the news reached him the agent decided that Chopin's 'Funeral March' must be included as a sign of respect among the items performed by the orchestra.

He telephoned to the printer to ask him to make the addition.

'I want you to add one more item,' said the agent. 'Can you manage it?'

The printer said he would try.

'What do you want to add?' he said. 'Not much, I hope.'

'No, no, not much,' said the agent. 'I only want you to put in at the beginning of the programme "Funeral March, by Chopin."' And he carefully spelled Chopin so that there should be no mistake.

'All right,' replied the printer, 'I think we can just manage it.'

The agent heaved a sigh of relief, but when a copy of the programme was thrust into his hands on the night of the concert his hair stood on end. His message, it appeared, had got a bit addled over the telephone, and at the beginning of the programme the horrified agent discovered that the printer had made the concert open with—

'A few remarks by Chopin!'

LIFE IN ALASKA.

Deeds of heroism have been enacted in Alaska which history will never chronicle. London *Truth* prints a story of one party of prospectors who owe their lives to a dog.

Upon the desolate waste of that inhospitable glacier, the Valdes, which has proved a sepulchre to so many bright hopes and earnest aspirations, last winter a party of prospectors were camped. Day after day they had worked their way forward, death disputing every foot with them, until it was decided that the main party should remain in camp and two of the number, accompanied only by a dog, should endeavor to find a trail which would lead away from the glacier.

For days the two men wandered, until nature succumbed, and they lay down, weary and exhausted. Their faithful companion clung to them, and the warmth of his body was grateful as they crouched low with the bitter, ice-laden wind howling about them.

Their scanty stock of provisions was well-nigh exhausted, when one of them suggested sending the dog back to camp. This was a forlorn hope, but their only one. Quickly writing a few words on a leaf torn from a book, they made it fast round the dog's neck and encouraged him to start back on the trail.

The sagacious animal did not appear to understand, but after repeated efforts they persuaded him to start, and he was soon swallowed up in the snow, the mist and the storm.

Two days and nights passed, during which the men suffered untold agonies. On the evening of the third day, when all hope had gone and they were becoming resigned to their fate, out of the blinding and drifting snow bounded the faithful dog, and close behind him came ready hands to minister to their wants.

A JOKE ON BISMARCK.

The great Iron Chancellor of Germany, Prince Otto von Bismarck, who first welded the nation into an empire, was a most devoted and docile husband, and very docile to his wife's advice. And her ready wit, although it saved him many a weary hour, once got him into a ludicrous position.

Lord Russell, an English nobleman, was one day calling on the prince, when he remarked that Bismarck was doubtless annoyed by countless visitors, who took up his time unnecessarily.

'That is true,' responded the Chancellor, with a laugh; 'but my wife has a trick for getting rid of all bores in a graceful way. If she sees I have a visitor who is likely to prove dull, she comes in and makes some pretext for getting me away.'

Hardly had Bismarck ceased speaking when his wife bustled into the library.

'Otto,' she said, in a commanding voice, 'you must go at once and take your medicine. You ought to have had it ten minutes ago.'

It is needless to say that, in spite of the hearty laugh that followed, the English visitor did not long delay his adieus.

GOOD RULES FOR SCHOOLGIRLS.

Scholarship without good breeding is but half an education.

To be polite is to have a kind regard for the feelings and rights of others.

Be as polite to your parents, brothers, sisters, and schoolmates as you are to strangers.

Look people fairly in the eyes when you speak to them or when they speak to you.

Do not bluntly contradict anyone.

It is not discourteous to refuse to do wrong.

Be doubly careful to avoid any rudeness to strangers, such as calling out to them, laughing or making rude remarks about them. Do not stare at visitors.

In passing a pen, pencil, knife, or pointer, hand the blunt end toward the one who receives it.

When you pass directly in front of anyone, or accidentally annoy her, say 'Excuse me,' and never fail to say 'Thank you' for the smallest favor.

AN ALL-ROUND HLT.

A certain government officer was noted for being a hard taskmaster to those who were under him, the servants in his own establishment being no exception. His valet was expected to be on duty 365 full days in the year.

Being detailed to accompany a scientific expedition on an extended cruise, the officer unbent a little in communicating the news to his personal attendant.

'Well, James,' he said, 'how would you like to go with me around the world?'

'Do we go from east to west, sir?' asked the valet.

'Yes.'

'We lose a day in going that way, don't we?'

'We do.'

'Well, sir, I'd like it first rate. It would give me one day off.'

His master was so pleased with the aptness of the retort that he gave him a week off to prepare for the trip.

GET ONE YOURSELF.

During the Civil War there was an Irishman of the Thirty-sixth Indiana who, while on the skirmish line at Dallas, saw a good chance to capture a Confederate. He availed himself of the opportunity, captured his man, and was passing to the rear with his prisoner when one of his comrades called out to him:

'Pat, let me have that man. I will take him over to General Gross, our brigade commander.'

'Never mind, me boy,' replied Pat. 'I left thousands back over the hill there. Go yourself and fetch one of the lads over and take him to General Gross.'

CAPABLE OF FILLING THE POSITION.

Editor: 'You wish a position as proof-reader?'

Applicant: 'Yes, sir.'

'Do you understand the requirements of that responsible position?'

'Perfectly, sir. Whenever you make any mistakes in the paper, just blame 'em on me, and I'll never say a word.'

ACCOUNTING FOR THE COMPANY.

The attention of the British sergeant to details is illustrated by the explanation of a sergeant when his superior officer asked him why the attendance of his company at church parade was so small.

'Well, sir,' said he, 'we've sixteen Catholics, twelve Weslevans, six Primitive Methodists, two Jews, and four Peelin' Potatoes!'

GOOD ENGLISH NOT REQUIRED.

Judge Lindley, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, like many another good judge, is fond of a quiet joke. A raw German, who had been summoned for jury duty, desired to be relieved.

'Schudge,' he said, 'I can nicht understand English goot.'

Looking over the crowded bar, his eye filled with humor, the judge replied: 'Oh! You can serve! You won't have to understand good English. You won't hear any here.'

THE MAGIC WRITING.

Take French chalk, or school crayons used for writing on the blackboard, and write your name, or anything else you choose to write, on a mirror, and then wipe it off lightly so that it will not show, you have everything ready for a very clever little trick. Have your friends look at the mirror, and see that nothing is there; then tell them that by breathing on the mirror you can make magic writing appear. This will prove to be quite true, and will look very mysterious to those who do not understand just how it is done. There is enough chalk left on the mirror to make the writing very plain when the moisture of your breath settles on the smooth surface of the mirror. You must not make your writing spread out over too much surface, as a part of it will dry out and disappear before you get over the whole surface. When the moisture dries up, you can breathe on the mirror again and again, and the writing will continue to appear and disappear.

PILES.

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