

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 15, Sunday.—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- „ 16, Monday.—St. Joachim, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- „ 17, Tuesday.—St. Hyacinth, Confessor.
- „ 18, Wednesday.—Of the Octave.
- „ 19, Thursday.—Of the Octave.
- „ 20, Friday.—St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor.
- „ 21, Saturday.—St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow.

The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Church has always believed that the body of the Immaculate Virgin was, after death, assumed into heaven, and reunited to her spotless soul. Without being an article of faith, this belief, first expressed obscurely by the early Fathers, has gone on developing, like so many other truths; so much so that it is now formally held by all Catholics. It seems indeed appropriate that the reunion of soul and body, which, in the case of the generality of men, will take place on the day of final resurrection, should have been anticipated on behalf of her who had been, by Divine intervention, preserved from that original sin of which death and corruption are the consequences. To-day, therefore, we honor the glorious Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, both body and soul, into heaven, where her intercession is a power to succor us in our wants, comfort us in our trials, and protect us from the dangers to which we are exposed during the course of our mortal pilgrimage.

St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow.

This saint was born at Dijon in 1573. She was married at the age of twenty to the Baron de Chantal, but eight years later she had the misfortune to lose her husband through an accident. Having completed the education of her children, she founded, under the direction of St. Francis de Sales, and with the co-operation of some other ladies of rank, the religious Order of the Visitation. She died in 1641.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

THE TEST OF FAITH.

Thy hand pressed hard, O Lord, and I
Bent low beneath the heavy cross;
I murmured, doubting, with a sigh
‘Why must I bear this care and loss?’

‘What have I done, O Lord?’ I cried,
‘That I must suffer? Spare Thou me!’
My plea insistent was denied,
Sin-blind, the end I could not see.

But time has proved Thou knowest best,
And I have found to my surprise,
The pain endured was but a test
Of faith—a blessing in disguise!

And what I deemed a loss is gain:
My faith is strong. No longer blind,
Ah! never more will I complain—
Thy hand that holds the rod is kind.

Life's heavy cross I gladly take
Upon my shoulders, Lord, for Thee!
The crown of thorns for Thy dear sake
Is now accepted cheerfully!

It is sometimes easier to do the proper thing than the right thing.

Too many men measure success by the standard of their own littleness.

The Storyteller

DUTY'S VICTORY

Twenty miles from the forest of Fontainebleau, in one of the most charming districts of France, lies the village of Mermont, a spot beloved by artists, where Englishmen have from time to time taken up their abode, with palette, paints, and brush.

Edward Conway was one of many who had discovered Mermont's fascinations. In his early twenties he had settled there, and married a clever and accomplished Frenchwoman, to whom he was devotedly attached. Year by year his pictures would be seen at the Paris Salon, and one of his most successful was a portrait of his daughter Jeanne, a girl of more than ordinary character and ability.

Jeanne Conway had been educated in an Irish convent, and her nineteenth year was spent with relations in Dublin, where she made her debut in society, enjoyed a season's gaiety, and saw something of life in general, before returning to the quietude of her French home, which her parents rarely left for any length of time.

One glorious day in June, Jeanne sat busily sewing in the garden of ‘La Retraite’; the picturesque name by which her father's house was known. There were roses everywhere—climbing round the windows and growing in great clusters with the honeysuckle and lilies; a bunch of the beautiful bloom nestled at her throat. In the distance could be seen the church spire and the walls of the rectory. Jeanne was an especial favorite of M. le Cure's. He had been her guide and friend since her earliest years, and though school-days had interrupted the course of their friendship, Pere Bardet never forgot his protegee in her convent school, and it would be safe to say that Jeanne would willingly have gone through fire and water for the good priest whom the whole of Mermont regarded with a reverent affection.

Jeanne's life was similar to that of most French girls. The day began with assisting at Holy Mass, while the morning brought its round of household duties. In the afternoon Madame Conway and her daughter might visit their friends, or engage themselves in charitable work, while the evening would be spent with music or singing, or in attending Vespers, should it be a feast day. An uneventful life, perhaps, but one in which the Conways were perfectly happy.

As Jeanne's skilful fingers manipulated her needle, her thoughts went dreamily back to the past year. Yet they were not concerned with the good nuns in Erin, nor yet with her Dublin relations. The face of the handsome, honorable Irishman, whom she had met at her first dance, rose before her. Kevin O'Brien had won her heart many months ago, though Jeanne would have admitted the fact to no one. Until she knew for certain that he cared for her, her secret would remain her own. To-morrow, she knew, Kevin was coming from Paris, whither he had been sent on business, to pay his respects to Madame Conway, and she felt it instinctively, to ask her father for her hand.

Perfect confidence had always existed between her and her mother, but the subject of Kevin was one on which she felt it impossible to speak. Her parents, indeed, had almost come to the conclusion that Jeanne had no feelings for O'Brien beyond those of friendship. Though both of them would have liked the match, they had agreed to leave her perfect freedom in the choice of a husband. Kevin was leaving in a few days for South America, where he had accepted a three years' engagement, and it must be Jeanne's duty to give him her answer.

‘Jeanne!’ the sweet, musical voice came from the drawing-room, where Madame Conway stood at the open French window, a letter in her hand.

Jeanne looked up, and seeing her mother awaiting her, she crossed the lawn, and went up to the house. ‘Yes, maman,’ she said brightly; ‘any news?’

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'Isn't the question a little premature, maman?' Jeanne said, avoiding her mother's keen scrutiny. 'You know, you have really no reason for believing Mr. O'Brien wishes to ask me to be his wife.'

'In my opinion, we have every reason, petite, but I shall not worry you about it. You will see him yourself to-morrow; only—be kind to him.'

Jeanne smiled. 'I am going to visit Madame Blanc to-morrow,' she remarked.

'But you will be back for tea, chérie?' Madame Conway looked at her interrogatively.

'Who knows? Madame Blanc is so delightful it is a pleasure to stay there. But no. I am only teasing you. For the sake of old times, it is my duty to meet Mr. O'Brien.'

'He would think it strange if you were away,' was the reply, in a relieved tone of voice. 'But come, Mignonne, tea is ready,' and a moment later the question of love, courtship, and marriage had been put aside, as Mr. Conway joined his wife and daughter, and discussed other topics over the pretty little tea-table.

Jeanne's visit to Madame Blanc was soon over. She was too engrossed with the thought of Kevin to stay long in the pretty little town where her friend lived, six miles from Mermont. The walk home was always a pleasant one, but the way through the woods was still more charming, and, what was more to the point on this particular occasion, much quicker. With a light heart, Jeanne set off, and the dusty road was soon far behind her.

'Qu'il est bon, le bon Dieu!' she murmured to herself, as she tripped merrily along by the side of the stream, unconsciously echoing the words of Blessed Mere Julie. Her life had always been full of happiness, and now Kevin had come to complete it. He was clever, handsome, manly, a devout Catholic. What more could the most exacting woman want? It was quite sufficient to satisfy Jeanne.

Her path through the woods was a lonely one, passing only one human habitation, the low-roofed cottage of old Henri, who had lived there for many years, and who acted as gamekeeper for the owner of the land. Jeanne had a warm corner in her heart for him, but he was also a source of sorrow to her. For over twenty years Henri had never been near a church. He was now seventy, and his health at the best of times was not good. In vain had the Cure pleaded with him. In vain, so it seemed, were the prayers offered for him by the people of Mermont—he remained hard and untouched.

If anyone could soften him, the villagers said, it was surely Mlle. Jeanne. His coldness seemed to fade away when she tearfully begged him to make his peace with God. He would look uneasy, and turn the conversation, but Jeanne knew that her words had left an impression, which she hoped and prayed would deepen into something more.

'Henri!' she cried, as she approached the cottage, 'how are you to-day?' The old man loved his garden, and cultivated it with commendable care, but to-day there was no sign of him, and Jeanne tapped at the door. The afternoon was hot, and a glass of Henri's light wine would be more than welcome.

To her surprise, there was no answer. Opening the door, she looked in, and her face went white with fear. On the couch near the wall lay Henri, gasping for breath. His lips were tinged with blue, his hands trembling. Jeanne's first thought was one of terror, but recovering her self-control, she rushed to the cupboard, seized a bottle of wine, poured some out in a glass, and, raising the old man, pressed it to his lips. The wine seemed to revive him, but, inexperienced as she was, Jeanne realised by Henri's looks that he was very, very ill—apparently near death.

'Mlle. Jeanne,' he whispered feebly, when the attack had passed off, and he had been propped up with pillows, 'there is no time to be lost. I know it—my

days are nearly done. Of your charity, beg M. le Cure to—' he paused, and his breath came quickly and heavily. The effort of speaking had been almost too much for him.

'I understand, Henri,' said Jeanne, gently, still holding his hand. 'I will run as quickly as ever I can for him. But make an act of contrition with me first,' she said anxiously. The old man made a sign for her to repeat the solemn words, but it was more than he could do himself. Jeanne rose from her knees with a mental prayer for help, and, leaving some brandy at Henri's side, she closed the door and hurried away.

Suddenly she stopped, and an exclamation of dismay escaped her lips. She remembered, with a feeling of despair, that Pere Bardet had told her he was lunching with the Cure of Vivet that very day—and Vivet was a town five or six miles, at least, from the spot where she stood. He would certainly not be home again before dusk. And for the first time since her discovery of poor Henri's plight, Jeanne thought of Kevin. It was now almost 3 o'clock—it would be impossible to fetch Pere Bardet, and be home in time to catch Kevin. Standing as she was, in the middle of the woods, far from a living creature, there was no one she could send. What would Kevin think if she were not there? What would her parents think? They would come to the conclusion that she wished to avoid the young Irishman, that she wished to be spared the pain of refusing his offer of marriage. Both her mother and father feared she cared nothing. How easy for them to give him this impression! He would go away broken-hearted, and two lives might be ruined.

'Surely Henri will live till I reach Mermont, and send someone for the cure,' she tried to persuade herself, still hesitating. 'He has shown every sign of contrition—surely this is enough.' And then her cheeks colored with a feeling of shame. Henri was dying—it was evident that he had only a few hours to live. He had asked for the priest. It was terrible to think that he might die without Viaticum—through her fault. Would she not be held responsible if Henri died unshriven?

'No! No!' she cried out, tearfully, 'I must go for Pere Bardet—it is the least I can do.'

The struggle had been sharp, but it was soon over. Fortunately, the training and instincts of a lifetime do not desert us at critical moments. Jeanne had not been taught in vain the worth of a human soul, and she tried, poor girl, to forget her own suffering, in the fulfilment of what was obviously her duty—to help old Henri.

Running as fast as her feet would carry her through the thick woods, she made for Vivet. The distance seemed interminable, but she knew that if she followed the path to the right, it would bring her out close to the little town.

She persevered bravely, in spite of her increasing fatigue, and at last she arrived at the outskirts of the village, in a state of pitiable exhaustion. If she delayed, however, she knew it might be too late to help the dying man, and she went on breathlessly till she reached the presbytery door, and rang the bell.

'Mlle. Jeanne, whatever is the matter?' gasped Marie, the loquacious housekeeper, as she opened the door. 'Why, you are ill, chérie! Come in, and let me give you something.' As she spoke, she took hold of the girl's hand and drew her into the house.

Jeanne suffered the old woman to refresh her with wine, and then she said, still hot and panting, 'It is a case for the Last Sacraments. Marie, please tell Pere Bardet. He is here, I know. It is old Henri—oh! do be quick,' she added impatiently, as Marie stared at her open-mouthed. 'He is dying, I tell you!' She sank back in her chair, while Marie left the room, muttering words of astonishment on her way.

A moment later, Pere Bardet and his host appeared on the scene.

'Jeanne, my child, is this really true?' said the Cure, in an anxious voice, as he came forward.

'Only too true, Father: he is dying. I will tell you about it after, but there is no time to be lost now.'

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Gasping out the words, she leaned back with a white face.

Pere Bardet spoke a few hurried words to his host, and the next minute he had disappeared into the church for the Blessed Sacrament. When he returned, Jules, the faithful sacristan, took his lantern and bell, and started off with the Cure for the house of the man who was soon to meet his God.

The other priest, who had observed Jeanne's troubled face, remained behind.

'You are upset with it all, my child,' he said, kindly. 'Let me call Marie; she will look after you—or, if you should prefer it, I will drive you home.'

'It is too late, Father,' she said, tearfully. And then, realising that he could scarcely understand what she meant, she continued: 'I was expecting someone to see me this afternoon—and—and—he will have returned to Paris by the 6 o'clock train.'

Pere Vergerac smiled to himself. He had not been long at Vivet, and he knew nothing of Jeanne's affairs. But his white hair had not made him less sympathetic to the young, and he guessed the reason of her troubled face.

'Come along, my child,' he said cheerfully, 'there may yet be time to catch your friend. Let us pray that the good God may keep him. I assure you that Simonne, my horse, is in excellent form.'

A new light came over Jeanne's face.

'Is it possible, my Father?' she asked, rising eagerly. 'Oh! I shall never be able to thank you sufficiently.'

'The trap is at the door; I was about to drive my guest home,' he observed, leading the way. 'Of course, he has gone by the path through the woods to reach Henri—the way, I suppose, you came, which is so much quicker. Now, jump in, child!' So saying, he helped her up, and following her into the trap, he took the reins, urged on his horse, and was soon driving at a high rate towards Mermont.

Jeanne never forget the drive home. The country was at its best. Flowers and fruit were growing in profusion. At another time it would have given her intense pleasure to see them, but her eyes were now fixed ahead, and as every minute brought them nearer 'La Retraite,' she became hopeful and despairing by turns. Would it be too late, she wondered? Would Kevin have really gone?

'We are nearly there, Father,' she said with a sigh of relief, as they approached Mermont, and drove through the main street. 'Simonne has done splendidly.'

The tall trees which surrounded the house could be seen close at hand, and a moment later Jeanne had jumped down, and was speaking to her mother, who stood with an anxious face at the gate of the sunny garden.

'Why, Jeanne, what has happened to you?' she exclaimed, and then, seeing Pere Vergerac in his trap, she hurried up to him. 'I see you have brought Jeanne home, Father; you must come in and have some refreshment.'

'Not to day, Madame,' he said, with his sweet smile. 'I must hasten home, but I thank you very much, all the same.' Without waiting for Jeanne's thanks, he nodded brightly to the two ladies, whipped his horse gently, and disappeared round the corner.

'Maman,' said Jeanne, in a tremulous voice, 'is Kevin here?' unconscious that she had dropped the usual prefix.

Madame Conway looked at her quizzingly.

'I'm delighted you've come, cherie,' she said. 'Kevin has been here all the afternoon. As a matter of fact, he is staying the next few days with us. He finished his business in Paris sooner than he expected, and he will stay here till he leaves for America.'

Jeanne laid her head on her mother's arm. Her pride melted away, and she burst into tears of gratitude.

'Jeanne, petite, what is it? What has happened to you all this time?' asked her mother, as she linked her arm through her daughter's, and looked at her with a troubled face.

'It's all over now, maman,' said Jeanne, brushing away her tears. 'I should have been home long ago, only, on my way through the woods, I found Henri prostrate.'

Madame Conway uttered an exclamation of surprise.

'It must have been a case of sudden illness,' continued Jeanne. 'I could see he was nearly gone. He asked for Pere Bardet, who has been spending the day with Pere Vergerac. There was no one I could send to Vivet, and so I had to go as quickly as I could myself.'

'To Vivet!' interrupted her mother, in amazement. 'You must be exhausted.'

'I found him there,' Jeanne went on, as they entered the house together, 'and of course he went straight to Henri, and Pere Vergerac brought me home. That, in brief, is the story—and—oh! Kevin!'

The young man had been seated in the drawing-room, and had seen Jeanne approach. He stood at the door, tall and fine-looking, to welcome her.

Jeanne forgot convention, and as his name escaped her lips, her eyes shone with happiness and told their own story.

Kevin took her hand, and then with a look which expressed something of the love in his heart, he kissed it.

'Well,' said Jeanne, laughingly, as she blushed, and as Madame Conway left the two together for a brief moment, 'you are audacious! Did I give you permission?'

'Your face did,' was the triumphant reply, leading her into the room. 'Mavourneen, I've been waiting for this for months.'

* * * * *

'It was the funniest proposal possible, Father,' said Madame Conway, as she and her husband sat in the presbytery garden the following evening, after dining with the cure.

'As far as I can make out,' said Mr. Conway, 'it was no proposal at all. Kevin simply claimed Jeanne as his fiancée, and she was quite content. But, seriously speaking, we are delighted.'

'No wonder,' said the priest, thoughtfully. 'Kevin is all that can be desired, though I doubt if anyone is quite worthy of your little girl. As I told you, I found Henri almost gone yesterday when I reached him, but he was still conscious. He made his confession, received absolution and holy Viaticum, and died perfectly penitent and resigned. I am quite sure the merciful God has forgiven him all. He said to me, by the way, "I owe all to Mlle. Jeanne. She has saved the soul of a sinner."'

The tears came to Madame Conway's eyes.

'Poor Henri!' she said. 'I can truly say, Father, that even if Jeanne's whole happiness had been involved, I would not have had it otherwise—if it could have helped Henri.'

Mr. Conway looked up, and his voice, too, was not as steady as usual.

'You must say a Mass of thanksgiving for us that it was not necessary,' he said.

'Indeed I will,' the cure replied. 'The good God is never outdone in generosity.' And, as he looked towards the road, along which Jeanne and Kevin were approaching with happy faces, he added, 'I am sure that Jeanne has found that out already.'—*Mt. Angel Magazine.*

PILES.

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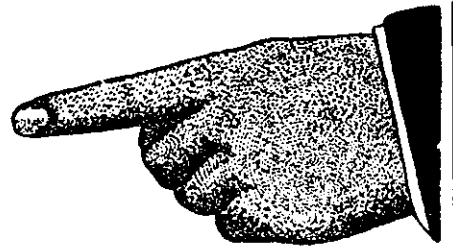


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A LESSON IN PATIENCE

I was very unhappy, from a variety of causes, definable and undefinable. My chambermaid had been cross for a week, and, by talking to my cook, had made her dissatisfied with her place.

The mother of five little children, I felt that I had a weight of care and responsibility greater than I could support. I was unequal to the task. My spirits fell under its bare contemplation. Then I had been disappointed in a seamstress, and my children were, as the saying is, 'in rags.' While brooding over these and other disheartening circumstances, Netty, my chambermaid, opened the door of the room where I was sitting (it was Monday morning), and said:

'Harriet has just sent word that she is sick, and can't come to-day.'

'Then you and Agnes will have to do the washing.' I replied, in fretful voice: this new source of trouble completely breaking me down.

'Indeed, ma'am,' replied Netty, tossing her head and speaking with some pertness, 'I can't do the washing. I didn't engage for anything but chamberwork.'

When my husband came home at dinner time, things did not seem very pleasant for him. I must own, I had on a long, a very long face, much longer than it was when he went away in the morning.

'What is the great trouble now, Jane?' said my husband, without being at all fretted with my unamiable temper. 'Let us hear. Perhaps I can suggest a remedy.'

'If you will get me a washer-woman, you will exceedingly oblige me,' said I.

'Where is Harriet?' he asked.

'She is sick, or pretends to be, I don't know which.'

'Perhaps she will be well enough to do your washing to-morrow,' suggested my husband.

'Perhaps is a poor dependence.'

'Can't you get some one else to do your washing this week?'

I made no reply. The question was easily asked. After that my husband was silent in that peculiar way that I understood, too well, as the effect of my words, or tones, or state of mind. Here was another cause for unhappiness, in the reflection that I had disturbed my husband's peace.

After my husband went away on finishing his dinner, I went to bed, and cried for more than half the afternoon. Oh! how wretched I felt! Life seemed an almost intolerable burden.

Then my mind seemed more composed, and I tried to think about what was to be done. The necessity for having clothes washed was absolute; and this roused me, at length, as the most pressing domestic duty, into thinking so earnestly, that I presently rang the bell for Netty, who came in her own good time.

'Tell Agnes that I want to see her,' said I, not in a very good natured way.

The effect was that Netty left the chamber without replying, and slammed the door hard after her, which mark of disrespect set my blood to boiling. In a little while my cook made her appearance.

'Agnes,' said I, 'do you know of any one that I can engage to do the washing this week?'

'There's a poor woman who lives near my mother's. I think she goes out to wash sometimes.'

'I wish you would step round and see if she can't come here to-morrow.'

Agnes said that she would do so.

'Tell her she must come,' said I.

Agnes withdrew. In an hour she came back, and said that she had seen the woman, who promised to come.

The name of this woman was Mrs. Partridge. It was some relief to think I was going to get my washing done; but the idea of having the ironing about all the week fretted my mind. And no sooner was this leading trouble set aside, than I began to worry about the children's clothes, and the prospect of losing my cook, who had managed my kitchen more to my satisfaction than any one had ever done before.

In the morning Mrs. Partridge came early and commenced the washing. There was something in this woman's appearance that interested me, and something in her face that reminded me of somebody I had seen before; but when and where I could not tell. Although her clothes were poor and faded, there was nothing common about her, and she struck me as being superior to her class. Several times during the morning I had to go into the kitchen where she was at work, and each time her appearance impressed me more and more. An emotion of pity arose in my bosom, as I saw her bending over the washing tub, and remembered that, for this hard labor during the whole day she was to get but 75 cents. While in her presence I felt rebuked for my complaining spirit.

At dinner Mrs. Partridge came to my room, and with a gentle, patient smile on her face, said:

'If you have no objections, ma'am, I would like to run home for a few minutes to nurse my baby and give the children something to eat. I'll make up the time.'

'Go by all means,' I replied, with an effort to speak calmly.

The woman turned and went quickly away.

'Run home to nurse the baby and give the children something to eat!' The words went through and through me. So unexpected a request, revealing, as it did, the existence of such biting poverty in one who was evidently bearing her hard lot without a murmur, made me feel ashamed of myself for complaining at things which I ought to have borne with a cheerful spirit. I had a comfortable, in fact a luxurious, home, a kind and provident husband, and servants to do everything in my house.

'It is wicked in me to feel as I do,' I could not help saying, as I made an effort to turn away from the picture that was before me.

When Mrs. Partridge came back, which was in about half an hour, I said to her:

'Did you find all safe at home?'

'Yes, ma'am, thank you,' she answered cheerfully.

'How old is your baby?'

'Eleven months old, ma'am.'

'Is your husband living?'

'No, ma'am; he died more than a year ago.'

'How many children have you?'

'Four.'

'All young?'

'Yes, ma'am. The oldest is only in her tenth year, but she is a good little girl, and takes care of the baby for me almost as well as a grown person. I don't know what I would do without her.'

'But are you not afraid to leave them all at home alone, for so long a time?'

'No, ma'am. Jane takes excellent care of them, and she is so kind that they will obey her as well as they do me. I am certainly blessed in having so good a child.'

'And only in her tenth year!' said I—the image of my Alice coming before my mind, with the thought of the little use she would be as a nurse and caretaker of her younger brothers and sisters.

But how in the world, Mrs. Partridge, said I, 'do you manage to provide for four children, and do for them at the same time?'

'I find it hard work,' she replied; 'and sometimes I feel discouraged for a little while; but by patience and perseverance I manage to get along.'

Mrs. Partridge went to her washing, and I sat down in my comfortable room, having a servant in every department of my family, and ample means for the supply of every comfort and luxury I could reasonably desire.

'If she can get along by patience and perseverance,' said I to myself, 'it's a shame for me that I can't.' It was not long before Netty came into my room, saying, as she did so—

'Mrs. Smith, what frock shall I put on Alice?'

'The one with a blue sprig,' I replied.

'That's in the wash,' was answered.

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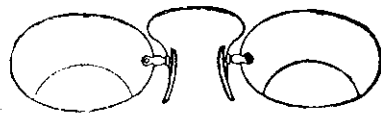
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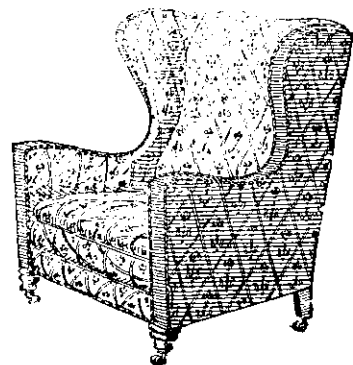
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'In the wash!' said I, in a fretful tone. 'How came it in the wash?'

'It was dirty.'

'No, it wasn't any such thing. It would have done very well for her to put on as a change to-day and to-morrow.'

'Well, ma'am, it's in the wash, and no help for it now,' said Netty, quite pertly.

I was dreadfully provoked with her, and had it on my tongue to order her to leave my presence instantly. But I choked down my rising indignation.

'Take the red and white one, then,' said I.

'The sleeve's nearly torn off of that. There isn't any one that she can wear except her white muslin.'

'Oh dear! It's too bad! What shall I do? The children are all in rags and tatters!'

And in this style I fretted away for three or four minutes, while Netty stood waiting for my decision as to what Alice was to wear.

'Shall she put on the white muslin?' she at length asked.

'No, indeed! Certainly not! A pretty condition she'd have it in before night! Go and get me the red and white frock, and I will mend it. You ought to have told me it was torn this morning. You knew there was nothing for the child to put on but this. I never saw such a set as you are!'

Netty flitted away, grumbling to herself. When she came in, she threw the frock into my lap with a manner so insolent and provoking that I could hardly keep from breaking out upon her and rating her soundly. One thing that helped to restrain me was the recollection of sundry ebullitions of a like nature that had neither produced good effects nor left my mind in a state of much self-respect or tranquillity.

I repaired the torn sleeve, while Netty stood by. It was the work of but five minutes.

'Be sure,' said I, as I handed the garment to Netty, 'to see that one of Alice's frocks is mended the first thing to-morrow morning.'

The girl heard, of course, but she made no answer. That was rather more of a condescension than she was willing to make just then.

Instead of thinking how easily the dilapidation of the clean frock for Alice had been gotten over, I began fretting myself because I had not been able to procure a seamstress, although the children were all in rags and tatters.

'What is to be done?' I said, half-crying, as I began to rock myself backward and forward in the great rocking chair. 'I am out of all heart.'

So, after worrying for a whole hour about what I should do, and where I should begin, I abandoned the idea of attempting anything myself, in despair, and concluded the perplexing debate by taking another hearty-crying spell.

The dusky twilight had begun to fall, and I was still sitting idly in my chamber, and as unhappy as I could be. I felt completely discouraged. How was I to get along? I had been trying for weeks, in vain, to get a good seamstress; and yet had no prospect of obtaining one. I was going to lose my cook, and, in all probability, my chambermaid. What would I do? No light broke in, through the cloudy veil that overhung my mind. The door opened, and Agnes, who had come up to my room, said:

'Mrs. Partridge is done.'

I took out my purse, and had selected therefrom the change necessary to pay the washerwoman, when a thought of her caused me to say:

'Tell Mrs. Partridge to come up and see me.'

My thoughts and feelings were changing. By the time the washerwoman came in, my interest in her was alive again.

'Sit down,' said I, to the tired-looking creature who sank into a chair, evidently much wearied.

'It's hard work, Mrs. Partridge,' said I.

'Yes, ma'am, it is rather hard. But I am thankful for health and strength to enable me to go through with it. I know some poor women who have to work as hard as I do, and yet do not know what it is to feel well for an hour at a time.'

'Poor creatures!' said I. 'It is very hard! How in the world can they do it?'

'We can do a great deal, ma'am, when it comes to the pinch; and it is much pleasanter to do, I find, than to think about it. If I were to think much I should give up in despair. But I pray the Lord each morning to give me my daily bread, and thus far He has done it, and will, I am sure, continue to do it to the end.'

'Happy it is for you that you can so think and feel,' I replied. 'But I am sure I could not be as you are, Mrs. Partridge. It would kill me.'

'I sincerely trust, ma'am that you will never be called to pass through what I have,' said Mrs. Partridge. 'And yet there are those who have it still harder. There was a time when the thought of being as poor as I now am, and of having to work so hard, would have been terrible to me; and yet I do not know that I was so very much happier then than I am now, though I confess I ought to have been. I had full and plenty of everything brought into the house by my husband, and had only to dispense in my family the blessings of God sent to us. But I let things annoy me then more than they do now.'

'But how can you help being worried, Mrs. Partridge? To be away from my children as you have been away, from yours all day would set me wild. I would in some sense of them would be killed or dreadfully hurt.'

'Children are wonderfully protected,' said Mrs. Partridge, in a confident voice.

So they are. But to think of four little children, the youngest a seven-months and the oldest not ten years old, left all alone for a whole day!

'But then when we think about it, I know,' rejoined Mrs. Partridge. 'It looks very bad! But I try and put that view of it out of my mind. When I have time in the morning they say they will be good children. At dinner time I sometimes find them all together, playing about. I never find them crying, and I don't know how I manage the younger ones, and keep them from crying. In the evening, when I get home, they are well, there is generally no one crying to be seen. She has given them the bread and milk, I put on their gowns, and undressed and put them to bed.'

I had got up the seven pence she had earned for a week's work, and was a whole day. Promising to come early in the morning about the washing, she withdrew, and I was left again to my own reflections.

If ever a creature and companion received a severe reprimand, it was the first almost audible thought that came into my mind. To think that I, with my "omnibus" and running over with blessings, should make myself and all around me unhappy, because a few trifling things are not just to my satisfaction, while this woman, who tells me a slave from morning until night, and who can hardly procure food and clothing for her children, from whom she is almost constantly separated, in patient and hopeful, makes me feel as if I deserved to be what I have refused to enjoy.

Wondering I then fell into my old habit, which I am sorry to say is too frequently the case, I ran my thoughts to this poor woman, who is still toiling on under heavy life burdens, yet with meekness and patience, and bowing my head in shame, say—

'If she is thankful for the good she has, how deep should be my gratitude!'

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'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

(A Weekly Instruction specially written for the N.Z. TABLET by GHIMEL.)

STRAY QUESTIONS BRIEFLY ANSWERED.

(1) *Who can forgive sins?*—Only God and those to whom He may have given the power.

(2) *Has God given this power to bishops and priests?*—This is a question of fact, but the chief difficulty outsiders have has to do with the very possibility of a mere man (such as a priest is) being able to forgive sins. Yet there is nothing very peculiar about this power. The Sacred Scriptures tell us a good deal about prophets. These men (who were the same as others) foretold the future, though that is a thing God alone properly speaking can do. They were able to do it of course because God gave them the power. The Scriptures again speak of prophets and apostles—men of flesh and blood like priests or others—working miracles. That power once more is really God's, and they could exercise it only because God communicated it to them. In face of the exercise by men of these divine powers, is there anything absurd or impossible in a man (say a priest) being commissioned to forgive sins? Why a Protestant who properly baptises a child takes away sin from that child's soul! The only point then is whether God has actually given some men this power of forgiving sins. We read in John xx., 22-23:—'Jesus breathed on the Apostles and said: Receive ye the Holy Ghost: whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forgiven, and whose sins ye shall retain, they are retained.' We believe that the power thus given to the Apostles was intended by the Giver to remain in the Church with the successors of the Apostles.

(3) *Would it not be better to go to God direct? Cannot we not do so?*

There is nothing in the world to prevent us from going to God direct for pardon, and in the last resort it is God Who does pardon. Only God wishes His forgiveness to be imparted in a given way (sacramental confession), and it is plainly our duty to fall in with His wishes. God has arranged to keep us alive for a certain period, but asks that we shall eat and drink, and we find no great difficulty in falling in with His wishes. So it is with sacramental absolution. It is God and God alone Who forgives the sins we confess. The priest is a mere agent, lending God, so to speak, lips and hands to pronounce the absolution. The priest always acts by God's power and in accordance with the Divine wishes. He does not say: 'I forgive you, no matter whether God forgives you or not.' All he says is: 'So far as I can judge, you have the dispositions of the heart required for forgiveness; and as God is always ready to forgive the sorrowful of heart, I, acting in His name and by His power, now forgive you.'

Perhaps the priest's absolute dependence on God in this matter may be best illustrated by two examples. (a) The priest pronounces the words of absolution over a penitent who, to all appearance, has the necessary dispositions, but who in reality has not. In this case God does not forgive, and therefore the priest's words of absolution go for nothing. (b) The priest refuses to pronounce the words of absolution over one who apparently has not the required dispositions, but who in reality has them and has them to the extent of being perfectly sorry. In this case God forgives the sins, even though His minister has refused to do so.

To put it briefly. As a rule, God and His agent agree in mind and action—the priest forgives, God ratifies his sentence. But if the minister should happen to make any mistake, God is not bound by it.

(4) *Mary Magdalen had her sins forgiven because she loved much; sins, therefore, are forgiven by love, not by confession.* But, we answer, was not this sinner's whole demeanour a wonderful outward acknowledgment or confession? The merciful Saviour, Who could read her heart and Who knew that her inward dispositions corresponded to her outward behaviour,

forgave them. This incident, therefore, teaches us that love alone is not sufficient, but sorrow (a part of love) and some form of confession.

(5) *But what is the use of confession?* It makes the penitent examine his soul, arouse feelings of sorrow, and so produces the proper dispositions for the forgiveness of sin in God's sight. It makes the penitent feel assured that his sins have been actually forgiven, for he can tell whether he has the necessary dispositions and has received absolution. It affords a splendid chance for exercising humility and obedience, for confession is not at all the easy way of getting rid of sin that some imagine it to be. Lastly, on account of the grace Christ associates with His sacraments, it is not necessary to have such perfect dispositions for receiving pardon in confession than it is outside confession. The Divine Physician comes to our aid in a more powerful manner when we use His instruments of pardon than when we trust to our own.

THE IRISH IN ARGENTINA

The Irish are so ubiquitous that every one takes for granted their presence in the Argentine Republic. Few, however, seem to know to what high distinction in every department of our national life, though not numerous, they have made their way. The history of this country before and after its independence furnishes excellent proof of that gift of assimilation with the natives among whom their lot is cast that has been the traditional genius of the sons of St. Patrick (says William J. Furlong, of Buenos Aires, in *America*).

The first Irishman who came to this country was Father Thomas O'Fihly, S.J., a native of Limerick, better known under the Anglicised form of Fields. He arrived in Argentina in 1586, and with the aid of Father Ortega, a Spaniard, started the first of the Paraguay Reductions. According to Father Charlevoix, the number of the Indian converts made by these two Fathers reached 200,000. The Irish Jesuit lived to the ripe old age of seventy-seven, having been in the mission field for over thirty years. Another Irish missionary, Father Mahony, also labored in this country during the first half of the eighteenth century. The period of independence found

A Small but Strenuous Colony

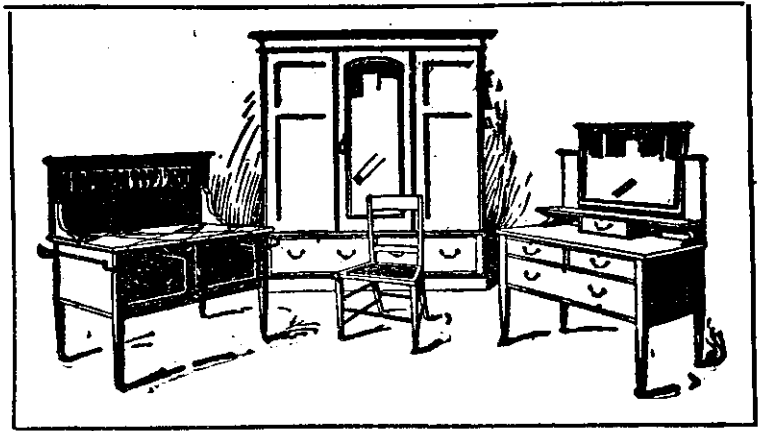
of Irish residents in Buenos Aires. Among them was one of the greatest warriors our history registers, William Brown, whose exploits may be ranked like those of Nelson, 'above Greek, above all Roman fame.' Born at Foxford, County Mayo, in 1777, he came to this country in 1810, and by his naval campaigns against Spain (1814-16) and against Brazil (1826-28) made his name a household word with all Argentinians. Among his companions in arms were enrolled many of his own race. Peter Sheridan, of Cavan, who arrived early in the eighteenth century, and Thomas Armstrong, of King's County, were among the founders of Argentina's wool industry. It is to them and to other Irishmen that Mr. Cooper, the British Consul at Buenos Aires, referred to when he said, in an official report, that 'the progress of Buenos Aires is mainly due to the industrious Irish sheep farmers.' Dr. Hugh Sheridan, Peter Sheridan's brother, served under Admiral Brown. His son, who died here in 1861, was a famous painter of South American landscapes. A friend of his, Bernard Kierman, a native of Derry, discovered a comet in the Magellan clouds, on March 13, 1830.

A remarkable group of immigrants came from Ireland during and after the famine years, among them the Rev. Anthony D. Fahy, who was born at Loughrea, County Galway. No Hiberno-Argentinian will ever forget the apostolic zeal and paternal solicitude of this great Dominican priest. His memory holds a hallowed place in every heart, while those who knew him personally speak of him after many years with emotion. To him is due in large measure the

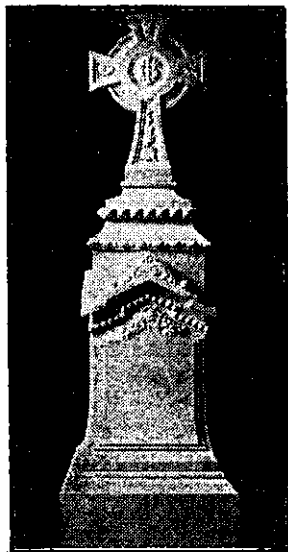
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present prosperous condition of his countrymen. 'Take care first of all of your souls,' he would say to the immigrant, 'then learn the ways and language of the country, and save your money to buy land, for this is going to be one of the greatest nations of the world.' Many who followed his advice now own large tracts of pasture land in the best parts of the country, such as Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, and Cordoba. I have never travelled in the Argentine rural provinces without hearing of rich estancieros with Celtic names. Some of their ancestors came to this country in the coffin ships during the famine years, but already they have acquired much of the richest pasture land, and rank high in the progressive movement of the country. The Duggan Banking Company some years ago was said to be the fifth wealthiest banking company in the world. The Irish have been conspicuous in other fields. Michael G. Mulhall, who in his day was acknowledged to be the greatest living statistician, started the *Daily Standard* of Buenos Aires, which is still the most influential English paper on the Southern Continent. William Bulfin also attained prominence as a writer of short stories, and became a member of the staff of the *Southern Cross*, a weekly review founded in 1874. Since 1905 another weekly, the *Hiberno-Argentine Review*, has been published. In the military world General Donoyan is considered one of the ablest commanders of the modern Argentine army; Vice-Admiral O'Connor, by his tactful and diplomatic management of the Argentine fleet in Paraguayan waters, earned for himself a most enthusiastic ovation from his countrymen, and Dr. Santiago O'Farrell is distinguished among many who have risen to an honorable place in the walks of political, commercial, professional, and social life.

The Interests of Religion

among the Irish have not been neglected. They were first looked after by Father Busee, a Dominican, who is mentioned, in 1829, as 'over seventy years of age, and much esteemed by the British as well as by the natives.' During the second half of the past century, as the Hiberno-Argentine flock was greatly increasing, many priests were brought from Ireland to take care of the Irish colonies. Among them were the Irish Passionists, who erected two monasteries; Monsignor O'Reilly, who has been working in this country for over forty-eight years; and the Rev. John Sheehy, who has been in charge of the Irish colony at Rosario since 1887. Other names are equally beloved, and suggest a clue to the material and spiritual prosperity of the Irish in this country. To these men must be given the credit for keeping the Irish here intensely Catholic, intensely attached to 'the old sod,' and, at the same time, intensely loyal and devoted to the land of their adoption. In proof of this it suffices to state that they have Irish academies and colleges for the education of their children, Irish homes for their orphans, and their own Irish papers and their own Irish churches.

Let our infant army safely grow
Five fleeting years, and then
One hundred thousand soldier boys
Will be stalwart soldier men.
Those five brief years, if peace prevail,
Should Austral's sway assure:
Meanwhile, when coughs and cold assail,
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THE POPE AND THE PRISONERS OF WAR

HIS PASTORAL SOLICITUDE.

(From our Rome correspondent.)

The *Osservatore Romano* writes as follows on the efforts of the Holy Father on behalf of the sick and wounded prisoners of war of all nations:—

'We have seen reproduced in several journals news of another charitable project of the Holy Father, Benedict XV., in favor of prisoners of war, wounded or sick. The news, which we did not think we ought to be the first to publish, is now well known, and is substantially true. The Holy Father in his pastoral solicitude has been much preoccupied at the lot of the German prisoners of war, wounded or sick, living in France, and of the French, Belgian, and English in Germany, who, because of their number, could not have all those cares and attention which their condition required.

On account of this his Holiness applied to the Swiss Government, which had already conceived a similar idea, and whose sentiments of hospitality and noble engagement to diminish the horrors of the present conflict by interesting itself in receiving them on the territory of the Confederation until their restoration to health, are well known. For the sick or wounded prisoners of other nationalities, that is for the Russians in Germany and in Austria, for the Germans and the Austrians in Russia, and for the Serbian prisoners in Austria, there are other negotiations in progress with a similar end in view. Meanwhile to render the negotiations more expeditious, the Holy See sent to Switzerland Count Carlo Santucci, advocate, who had from the President of the Helvetic Confederation the most favorable reception for the noble proposal of his Holiness, which, on being submitted to the Federal Council, was forthwith approved of.

In view then of the arrangements that have been made, the Federal Government has declared itself ready to give hospitality at one part of its territory to a considerable number of wounded or sick French, Belgian, and English prisoners, and at another part to an equally considerable number of Austrian and German prisoners, who may be found in the same condition a number which, as a beginning, can without difficulty be extended to 10,000 for each of the two parties. Each Government will reimburse Switzerland the expenses sustained in the maintenance of the prisoners, its respective subjects, and Switzerland will assume the charge of the prisoners confided to her, while on their side the several Governments will guarantee, in case of their escape, to restore as soon as possible to the Federal Government their subjects who might get away. Those who are cured will be restored to the nation which held them as prisoners, and the healed as well as the dead will be successively replaced by others.

Some of the Powers interested have already responded and consented to the project; from others a reply is still awaited. Thus the Pope demonstrates once more that, being unable as he would wish to spare the people the terrible scourge of war, he does all that is possible on his side to diminish its consequences and to alleviate its sorrows.'

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

GENERAL.

France is to have a new war medal, a cross with the inscription '1914-15,' suspended by a green ribbon with a red border.

Shrapnel shells are thin cases of tough steel containing a large number of bullets—in the British artillery 263 and in the French and German 300.

The Italian soldier undergoes a more severe training in some respects than any friend or enemy in the armies of Europe. His day begins at 4.30 a.m., and drill and routine continue, with a two-hours' break of 'compulsory repose,' until 5 p.m. After that he has four hours' freedom, but must be back in barracks by 9 o'clock, or 8.30 in winter, and is supposed to be abed when, half an hour later, the bugles sound the 'silenzio.' He is extremely well cared for by the authorities, but long marches are reckoned among the essentials of his training, and some regiments can cover sixty miles at five miles an hour, and consider it nothing remarkable.

Captain C. E. de la Pasture, Scots Guards, now unofficially reported killed, though many months ago he was reported missing (says the *Catholic Times*), was the eldest son of Gerard Gustavus Ducarel, Count and Marquis de la Pasture of the Kingdom of France, by his second wife Georgina, daughter of Mr. Robert Loughman, a judge in the Indian Civil Service. He was educated at Downside and joined the Scots Guards in 1900, and became A.D.C. 1906-10, to Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, Governor of Gibraltar. He married, in 1911, Agatha, daughter of Alexander Mosley, C.M.G.

Rev. Father J. J. Prendergast, writes as follows from St. Mark's Church, Chesham, Cairo, to Mrs. O'Donnell. The subject will, reference to the death of her son, Private Denis O'Donnell:—'Dear Mrs. O'Donnell.—No doubt, even now, you must have learned of the death of your dear and deeply regretted Denis, of the N.Z. Expeditionary Force. I offer you all my sympathy, and as a priest I thought it my duty to write and give you some details of his very Christian death. I attended him during his illness, that is, I visited him at least every two days. He suffered very much from his knee, but bore it with great patience. He was to confession and Communion a fortnight before his death, on May 11. I was with him as usual, and he spoke about his return to New Zealand. On the morning of the 15th hemorrhage set in about 3 a.m. I was called, and arrived before 7 a.m., but found him almost unconscious. At once I administered Extreme Unction, gave him the Apostles' Benediction with a plenary indulgence, a Last Absolution, and he calmly breathed his last. I regretted him very much. He was a fine specimen of an Irish Catholic, and a patriotic soldier. The Sisters were all attention to him. He was buried next day by the Rev. Father Ring from Melbourne. Once more accept all my sympathy.'

HE DESERVES THE V.C.

A non-Catholic soldier in the trenches pays a remarkable tribute to a Catholic chaplain in a letter to his mother. He writes (on May 27): 'This morning C. . . and I went with the Catholic padre of our division, an absolutely splendid man—to visit the trenches taken from the Germans by our men and the Canadians. We first of all went into our own original line of breastworks and then, by a little winding communication trench made in the last few days, into the German trench or shambles, I should say. . . . Everyone says that if anyone deserves the V.C. it is the padre. He always crawls about the trenches separating the wounded from the dead, and seems to know no kind of fear; anyhow, he does not show it. All the men like him very much. He is a tall, gaunt, spectacled, clean-shaven man—just like a typical monk.' Writing from—probably—Festubert, he says: 'Its

ruins are very interesting; especially, again, an untouched crucifix, which is even more extraordinary than the crucifix at Givenchy, as it is literally surrounded by smashed houses on all sides. At Givenchy the church is in ruins, with the exception of the east wall, on which hangs a large crucifix. In the immediate neighborhood is a house battered by shell; the pictures in the rooms all destroyed, with the exception of one of our Lord, which, though surrounded by shrapnel shot, is unbroken and untouched.'



Private Harry Elias Brown, Wanganui, killed at the Dardanelles.

DISTINGUISHED SCOTO-IRISH SOLDIERS.

SCOT-IRISHMEN are indubitably winning for themselves a glorious reputation in the present war. In this class we *Catholic Times* include not only the Scotch-Irish sons of Irish parents, but also Irishmen who have been resident in Scotland or who have joined Scottish regiments, and their name is legion. One has only to examine the casualty lists of any of the Scottish regiments in order to discover to what a large extent they are composed of Irishmen. Among the most recent of these SCOTO-IRISHMEN to attain distinction is Private F. McGrath, of the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was a miner at Motterwell when the war broke out. He has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry at Givenchy, where he assisted in rescuing officers and men from a deep mine full of poisonous gas. He carried through this work with an admirable spirit of courage and devotion to duty, without regard to the very great risk of asphyxiation which it entailed. He has a brother serving in the same regiment. Private McKenna, Bridgeton, Glasgow, has also been awarded the D.C.M. for conspicuous gallantry. He has had the unusual distinction of being twice recommended for the D.C.M. He belongs to the Royal Irish Fusiliers. He was all through the South African war, and bears the Queen Victoria and King Edward Medals.

THE DOGS OF BELGIUM.

The dog is used as a worker in Belgium, and has his share in the day's toil, whether in peace or in the ghastly surroundings of war. There are the draught dogs of the milk and vegetable sellers, and the dogs used by the military for the pulling of light machine guns and the appliances used by the Army Medical Corps. The draught dog of Belgium is a fine fellow. He is firm on his feet, and his pads are so hard, tough,

**John
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and tried that he is free from foot weariness; and when there is no work doing, he lies down in his harness, between the shafts of the two-wheeled cart, and dozes off, with his big and sensible head between his fore-feet. Thus it is that, much as the dog lover of other countries hates to make the dog a beast of burden, he cannot help admiring the working dogs of Brussels and other Continental cities, where, to all appearance, they so thoroughly like their work. If the weather is bad and the road slippery, the foot of the dog has all the advantages over those of hoofed animals. It is true that the foot often suffers; but the owners are careful of their dogs, and a bath of hot water and a dressing of resin ointment will go a long way to clean and heal a sore in four and twenty hours.

LIFE IN A SUBMARINE.

The modern submarine has been rightly termed a 'matchbox full of machinery.' Its interior is a mass of delicate mechanism, and five men can easily operate every movement of a submarine merely by turning handwheels, or pulling switches and levers. When on the surface the craft travels like a motor boat. It is driven by petrol engines which answer two purposes. They either operate the propellers in the rear of the submarine when it is awash or they can be connected to a dynamo which generates electricity for the storage battery. The latter is the heart of the under-water vessel when it is beneath the waves. The electric battery drives the propellers and does all necessary work after the submarine has left the surface.

A submarine is operated by emptying two large tanks, which causes the vessel to weigh about twenty per cent. less than an equal volume of water. The boat may be made to float high or low by adjusting the amount of water in the tanks. This is known as 'trimming.' Unless the submarine is properly 'trimmed' it is likely to turn turtle when travelling at full speed.

There are two periscopes or observation tubes on a submarine, one for the helmsman looking straight ahead, and one for the commander, giving a view all round, with binocular enlargement when desired.

The crew in a submerged submarine water every movement of their craft by means of dials, and they carry out all operations by means of levers or switches. The angle of diving or rising is automatically controlled by horizontal and vertical rudders. A so-called crusher gauge prevents the vessel from diving to a depth where it would be smashed like an egg shell by the pressure of water above. A 'depth' gauge shows the distance of the submarine from the surface, another gauge indicates the vessel's speed, a third registers the amount of electricity stored, whilst a fourth dial shows the reserve of compressed air for breathing.

Five men working in unison can operate a submerged submarine. The first man stands at a hand-wheel, which controls the horizontal or diving rudder. His eyes are fixed on a gauge which shows the degree of submersion and an instrument which tells him if the vessel is keeping on an even keel.

A second man operates the vertical helm from the conning-tower, steering by compass. The third man has charge of the electric motors in the stern of the boat, and a fourth stands by the central handwheel at the torpedo breeches in the bow of the vessel.

The fifth man is the commander in the conning-tower, who delivers all orders to his men by means of speaking-tubes.

Torpedoes are fired from a tube by means of a handwheel. When this is spun rapidly round air pressures are set to work which send the deadly missile flying out of the tube at a mile-a-minute rate.

Although space is limited, life in a submarine is not so unpleasant as many people imagine. Under water the craft speeds quietly and smoothly with no vibration. The hum of the motors and the sharp words of command from the speaking-tubes are the only sounds which break the silence which reigns. The crew sleep in hammocks slung under the deck, and the commander has a collapsible berth. Cooking is carried out by

means of electric stoves, and all garbage is shot from the vessel through pneumatic outlets.

THE PERISCOPE.

The modern submarine, which has developed into one of the most potent factors of destruction in the European war, recalls the history of the periscope, the chief instrument of submarine growth in the progress of naval warfare (says an exchange). The trench periscope was described by Helvellius in the seventeenth century for military purposes, called the polemscope, which in its simplest form consisted of two mirrors with their reflecting surfaces parallel to each other and inclined at 45 degrees to the directions of the incident light. These mirrors were mounted in a tube and separated a convenient distance from each other. From this polemscope was developed the optical perfection and elaboration of the modern periscope. In modern submarines the tube has a length of from 16 to 20 feet; the diameter is from 6 to 9 inches, while the field view is about 65 degrees, and in order that objects shall look their real size it is necessary to give a magnification of one and a-quarter to one and a-half.

The field view of the modern periscope is still limited, and scientists are working to overcome this difficulty. A recent improvement made consists of the use of a ring reflector, which enables a view of the whole horizon to be obtained at once. The image formed by the ring system is very distorted, but when peeped up on the surface of the sea it can be examined more perfectly by means of the ordinary optical system.

The continued use of the periscope even for modern trench warfare is very trying to the eyes, so that devices have been used to throw the image upon a ground-glass screen. Either in land warfare or from under the sea it is absolutely necessary that the mirrors should be fixed at the correct angle and that there should be no doubling or distortion of the image.

THE ITALIAN ROYAL FAMILY

In the Church of the Salaria, Rome, on May 30 (writes a Rome correspondent), all the members of the Royal Family attended a solemn function held to impart the grace of a safe and victorious return for King Victor Emmanuel III. from the front. Among those present were Queen Helena, Queen Margherita, the three royal princesses, the Heir-Apparent to the Throne, Prince Umberto, the Duke of Genoa, whom his nephew King Victor Emmanuel appointed Regent before setting out to the Military Headquarters, and a brilliant gathering of the dignitaries of the Court. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Beccaria, senior chaplain of the court, assisted by two of the royal chaplains, Mgr. Domenico Tizi being master of ceremonies. The Litany of the Saints was intoned by a choir selected from the basilicas of Rome. The choir then rendered Psalm ix., 'Exaudi te Dominus in die Tribulationis.' At the close of the ceremony, while the members of the Royal Family and all others present remained on their knees, a touching prayer of his own composition was read by the senior court chaplain. It invoked the blessing of God upon the Italian Army, King Victor Emmanuel, his Consort, the Dowager Queen, the royal children, and the people of Italy.

SYMPATHY.

If there is one person who deserves sympathy it is surely he who suffers from chronic colds. A sudden change in the weather or going out into the night air from a heated room, is quite enough to bring on the trouble. Usually the tendency to catch cold is due to a generally run-down condition, and the treatment should take the form of a tonic like BAXTER'S LUNG PRESERVER. It is pleasant to take, gives sure results, and is quite harmless: for children and adults you cannot find a better cough or cold remedy. 1/10 a bottle from all chemists and stores, or by post direct.

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Current Topics

Who? and When?

The following lines from the *Publishers' Weekly*, New York, do not strike a particularly lofty level as poetry, but they certainly give expression to the one thought which is surging in the minds of men in every part of the planet:

'Why are you vainly urging us to buy
Such books as "Who Began the War and Why?"
We want some author with prophetic pen
To tell us "Who Will End the War and When!"'

Jesuits Not 'In Disguise'

Under this apt and happy caption the *New York Freeman's Journal* points out that the Jesuits are not 'in disguise' at the trenches in the great war, where every post is a post of deadly danger. Figures noted by the *Catholic Times* show that the famous Order has 564 of its members under arms. Thirty-five have been killed, sixty wounded, and seventeen made prisoners. Seven are missing, five have been made Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor, five have received the military medal, one the medal for infirmarians, and twenty-seven have been cited in the Orders of the Day.

But the Jesuits at the front have spiritual achievements to their credit that are more deserving of honor than even their military courage and prowess. Details from Jesuit sources and extracts from private letters written by Jesuits with the French army are published in *America* of June 26, and they bear witness to the already widely noted revival of religion among all classes and to the worthy and noble part played by the Jesuits in bringing about this great return to Christian faith. 'Not a complaint, not a discordant note, and above all, none of these anti-religious demonstrations which were so painful in 1870,' writes a chaplain in the North. 'In 1870 at the sight of a sulfate they would have cried out "Les curés, sau-vez-nous!" An enormous number have come to confession.' Retreats for the soldiers, says *America*, are fairly common, and more than once the soldier-priests have brought an apostolate into villages where religion had almost died. 'Men's bodies are being horribly mutilated,' writes Pere Cayrois, now an airman and an officer in the English service, 'but untold good is being done in their souls.' One hospital chaplain reports that out of forty-five deaths within a certain period, only four were without the Sacraments, and of these four, two were German Lutherans. Many conversions have been recorded: 'it is well to carry a bottle of clear water for baptisms,' says a chaplain. Equally consoling are the stories of 'second Communions,' i.e., returns to the Sacraments for the first time since childhood. These 'returns' often include officers with large numbers of their commands. Before the war is over, the much abused and much persecuted sons of Loyola will be spoken of with respect even in ultra-Protestant circles.

The Prospects in the Trentino

We are all amateur strategists and artillerists nowadays; and the great outstanding lesson of the war has been so strongly and repeatedly emphasised during the past twelve months that even an intelligent schoolboy could probably make an approximately accurate answer to the question, What will Italy accomplish? The answer would be, of course, that all will depend on her command of heavy ordnance and high explosives. The Austrian defensive position is an immensely strong one; but Italy has had ten months of preparation, and her military authorities must long ago have been seized of the fact that the one hope of reducing the formidable permanent works of the enemy lies in being able to direct against them a tornado of high explosive shells. As Mr. Hilaire Belloc, writing in the *New York American*, puts it, 'the heavy piece decides.'

'Will Italy find herself,' Mr. Belloc asks, in a position to force the permanent works round Trent? They will resist for months, just as Przemysl resisted for months, unless there is brought against them in great numbers the heavy mobile howitzer and with it masses of munition. That modern instrument of war, supplied for even forty-eight hours with an uninterrupted stream of projectiles and charges, will, as we know, dominate most permanent works. In a week or ten days it will dominate any permanent work. Five days nearly did for Troyon; ten days entirely did for Manonvilliers; rather more than a week for the permanent works of Maubeuge; a day or two for Antwerp; and a few hours for Namur. But in the absence of the weapon and its provision the permanent work resists indefinitely. The lesson is such a simple one, it was so early seized by the French General staff, it is so clearly the great tactical issue of the campaign, that one is almost ashamed to insist on it again. The heavy piece decides. And what the fortunes of Italy may be in the next few days or weeks is a question almost certainly to be answered in the words that answer the question of Russian resistance upon the line of the San and the supreme question about what fate will attend the ultimate offensive in the West. It is the answer to the question why the Germans swept Galicia as they did. It will be more and more the answer to every remaining problem in this war. Given the proportion of heavy guns, and of shell between two combatants at such and such a critical moment (and shell in the case of heavy pieces nearly always means, of course, high explosive shell) and you can with fair certainty predict the result. The Italian State has had months of preparation. She has had the time to produce new heavy artillery pieces in great number. Her engineers are the most skilful in the world; her modern industrial power in the North is formidable indeed. Whether full use has been made of all the opportunities thus present, particularly in this crucial matter of the heavy gun, the immediate future alone can show.

As Germans See It

What would it mean, on the larger and wider outlook, if Germany were victorious in the present struggle? It would mean that the binding power of treaties, which has already had a sufficiently hard struggle for recognition but which tended of late years to be more generally and honorably acknowledged, would have no longer even a formal existence; that Hague Conventions and Geneva Conventions, having for object to regulate the conduct of war and to secure some mitigations of its essential inhumanity, would become mere farce; that all the efforts made to provide safe-guards for peace and to promote goodwill between the people have been lost and trodden under foot; that the principles which alone serve to redeem war from savagery—honor, good faith, humanity, justice—had been thrown to the winds, and that the principles that the State is the highest power, that superior force is the best of all possible reasons, and that in time of stress anything and everything are permissible—the poison gas, the poisoned well, the flame projector, and the sinking of hundreds of innocent women and children without giving them any chance to escape—would become enthroned. In a word, so far as the humane conduct of war and the relations of nation to nation are concerned, our civilisation would be in the dust.

Yet, strangely enough, the Germans and their friends manage to persuade themselves, and then proclaim loudly to the world, that in the present conflict Germany is the champion of civilisation. Here is a picture from a German point of view of what Germany's victory would mean. 'In this world war,' says the *International*, of New York, 'Germany supplies the great dynamic force of evolution. Her victories and achievements will widen the range of opportunity for her people. Upon her success depends the freedom of Islam and the regeneration of Turkey under the enlightened government of the Young Turks. Every-

YOUR BOY IS AWAY I

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GAZE & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, HAMILTON

where her victory will mean what it means in her own land, industrial and civic progress, religious liberty, education and culture, and whether victorious or defeated, her dazzling manifestation of efficiency in every department of national life cannot fail to stimulate other nations to similar high achievements in their social and political adjustments.' Even Germany's hatred of England is to be taken as a mark and expression of her superior civilisation. 'Germany's violent hatred of England expresses her sense of rebellion against hypocrisy, her deep-rooted disgust and haughty contempt for national selfishness, for narrow insularism and all that is reactionary in social organisation. Hers is the love of enterprise, the habit of energy and boldness, the reaction against a hitherto static and decadent Europe. Germany knocks at the door of the twentieth century. England, allied with barbarous Russia, bars the way and would drive her back into the eighteenth.'

*

A similar contempt for non-German civilisation is embodied in a recent pictorial German post-card, a copy of which lies before us. The English translation is as follows:—

'My name is Tommy Atkins
And I'm a husky chap,
My comrade is a Cossack
And my partner is a Jap.
We're going with some Gurkas
And likewise with some Sikhs,
Some black Algerian Turcos,
And other colored freaks.
And with all the blooming virtues
For which you know we shine,
We are carrying "Civilisation"
To the people on the Rhine.'

The skit is clever in its way, but the sarcasm is, to say the least of it, badly misdirected.

The New Life-Saver

If it be really true, as the cables inform us, that Dr. Alexis Carrel, the medical wizard who three years ago startled the world by the marvellous manner in which he manipulated the nerves and organs of the human anatomy, has hit upon an antiseptic combination which will make it possible completely to control the dreaded and deadly infection following upon shrapnel wounds, the discovery is, in the strictly military sense, a greater victory than the capture of Warsaw. What it means in the saving of life and in conserving the strength of our fighting units is almost incalculable. But let us give the full terms of the cable. 'Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, and Mr. Henry Dakin, a chemist,' says a Paris message in Saturday's papers, 'have discovered an ideal antiseptic, consisting of hydrochloride of lime, with the addition of boric acid as a preservative and of carbonate of lime to counteract the acidity. Professor Landauzy, lecturing at the Academy of Sciences, said that in a series of experiments at Compiègne Hospital it was applied to the most frightful wounds, and within eight days the aspect of the wounds modified in a way quite unknown under the old antiseptics. If it is applied in time the infection of the wounds may be considered impossible.'

If this claim can be made good, one of the greatest and gravest difficulties with which our surgeons have had to contend, as a result of the excessive use of artillery in the present war, has been overcome. Roughly speaking, the three main causes of disablement from which our men have suffered in France and Flanders have been tetanus (or lockjaw), the so-called frost-bite, and severe mutilating shrapnel wounds. The occurrence of the first named complication was almost entirely local, and was so distinctly confined to a particular area of the fighting that the region was afterwards definitely and officially described as the 'tetanus belt.' The so-called frost-bite is not true frost-bite in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but rather a condition in which exposure to damp and cold has effected

the nutrition of the parts by causing neurosal or nerve changes; and under suitable treatment—in which, by the way, a German drug, aspirin, now, happily, produced in England, plays an important part—the cases speedily recover. But the more serious shrapnel wounds, which, as the experience of the war has proved, are invariably followed by sepsis or poisoning, have so far been practically impervious to treatment. The virulent and pervading sepsis of the shrapnel wounds is probably caused mostly by the infective nature of the bullets which the shell contains. In this respect the man who is wounded by a rifle bullet has the advantage, for the rifle bullet is sterilised by the very velocity of its flight. The wound from such a bullet through soft tissues may be followed by an entirely non-septic course, provided that no infective matter, such as fragments of clothing, have been carried into the wound at the time of penetration. But in the case of the shell wounds, the virulence of their septic nature is shown by the fact that they are characteristically followed by the destructive and fatal onset of which is known as spreading gangrene (or mortification). Apart from war conditions such a complication is extremely rare, and there are probably many surgeons now serving in the war to whom such a terrible disease is an entirely new experience. The mortality from the disease in the war has naturally been very high. In a badly infected case modern treatment has so far been powerless to control the poison, and the virulence of the septic invasion causes these cases to be a source of danger to other wounded men, necessitating their isolation as a precautionary and expedient measure.

As we have indicated, the success just attributed to Dr. Carrel—who, by the way, though attached to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is a Frenchman, who made his studies in the Medical School of Lyons—is not by any means his first great distinction in the scientific world. Two years ago he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine, in recognition of the results of a remarkable series of experiments carried out by him at the Rockefeller Institute. The object of the experiments was to keep vital organs alive after their removal from the body. In a single mass he removed all the thoracic organs of a cat and placed them in Ringer solution at a temperature of 38 degrees centigrade. Artificial respiration was effected by means of a rubber tube, and the stomach was supplied with food by similar means. Under these conditions life was maintained in the organs for 10, 11, and in one case for 13 hours after their removal from the body. The beating of the heart was strong and regular, and the digestive organs and lungs worked in a normal manner. These experiments were followed by others, whose importance and possible value in the search for a cure for cancer have been thus outlined by Professor J. B. Tingle in the *New York Independent*: 'It having been thus proved that organs may be removed from the body and kept "potentially alive" for weeks, a further step naturally suggests itself. Can such organs be caused to grow outside the body? The most recent work of Drs. Carrel and Burrows answers the question in the affirmative. Portions of tissue were removed from warm-blooded animals immediately after death. The tissue was sealed up, kept at the temperature of the body from which it was taken, and supplied with "food." This food consisted of liquid squeezed from the body of the same animal: it is termed "plasma." Under these conditions, after a time, the tissue began to grow. Often its growth was much more rapid than it would have been had the tissue remained undisturbed in the animal's body, because in its new environment it was getting much more food than it would have obtained normally. As the tissue grew the new parts resembled the parent ones. Cartilage grew cartilage, fragments of kidney grew cells such as are found only in kidney, portions of spleen reproduced the pulpy material such as is present in that organ. When some of the newly-grown tissue was removed and placed separately, with fresh plasma, it continued to grow just

as before. It did not require the parent tissue to direct it. It follows, therefore, that it is possible to grow two generations of cells outside the body from which the original tissue has been taken. These experiments open up an important new field for investigation and furnish a new weapon of extreme value to those engaged in the fight with cancer. The skilled worker can now actually follow with his eye the reproduction of cancer cells, and, by varying the conditions and the food which is supplied to his cancerous material, he may hope to discover the factors which help and those which hinder its growth.' From all of which it would seem fairly evident that a new star has risen in the scientific world, and one not unworthy of the land which produced Pasteur.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION,

AUCKLAND DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the Auckland Diocesan Council of the Catholic Federation was held in St. Benedict's Club rooms on Friday, July 23. There were present the following clergy:—Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, V.G.; Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G.; Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, Very Rev. Dean Van Dyk (Superior of the Maori Missions), Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook, Rev. Fathers Cahill, Murphy, and Forde, and Messrs. B. McLaughlin, P. J. Nerheny, A. A. Rose, M. J. Sheahan, and F. G. J. Temm, of the diocesan committee. Mr. B. McLaughlin (president) occupied the chair. The following delegates were present:—Messrs. A. J. Woodley, J. Grace (St. Patrick's), Messrs. T. Foley, A. Rose (St. Benedict's), Very Rev. Father Holbrook (Grey Lynn), Rev. Father Murphy and Messrs. P. Darby and J. T. Fitzgerald (Ponsonby), Mr. J. Sievers (Devonport), Mr. H. Skinner (Parnell), Mr. F. Carrington (Ellerslie), Messrs. P. Smyth and P. Brady (Howick), Mr. B. McLaughlin (Onehunga), Messrs. P. J. McCabe and C. J. Murphy (Avondale), Mr. J. O'Connell (Otahuhu), Very Rev. Dean Van Dyk and Miss Murdock (Dargaville), Mr. Jos. Lanaghan (proxy, Whangarei), Mr. P. E. Dromgool (proxy, Ngaraawahia), Mr. John Kennelly (Cambridge), Mr. J. Woods (Matamata), Mr. G. Tooman (Te Awamutu), Miss A. R. Lorrigan (proxy, Paeroa), Mr. Geo. Hanson (proxy, Thames), Mr. J. P. Fox (Tauranga), Mr. J. Hennessy (proxy, Ormrod), Mr. P. McKeown (proxy, Matata), Rev. Father Forde (proxy, Whakane), and Mr. James Treacy (proxy, Taumarunui). Apologies for absence were received from Right Rev. Mgr. Hackett (Paeroa), Rev. Father Lynch (Te Awamutu), and Rev. Father Doyle (Remuera), also from the delegates from Taumarunui, who were prevented from attending the meeting owing to slips on the Main Trunk line, and consequent disorganisation of the train services.

The president welcomed the delegates to the meeting. He expressed pleasure at the attendance, especially as many of the delegates had come long distances. This shows the interest being taken in Federation matters, and augured well for the future.

Mr. Temm read the diocesan committee's report for the past year, which was as follows:—

It is with pleasure that your committee submits for your information a brief report on the affairs and progress of the Federation in this diocese since the last annual meeting of the council, held on July 15, 1914. Since then the committee has held eight ordinary meetings and two special meetings, and dealt with the various administrative matters arising from time to time. The attendance at the meetings was as follows: Messrs. McLaughlin, 10; Nerheny, 9; Rose, 8; Sheahan, 6; Temm, 10. During the year new branches have been formed at Mamaku, Matamata, Whakatane, and Tauranga. As pointed out in the half-yearly report, the Federation's office has not been open during the day except for a brief period during the lunch hour, when the secretary attends to receive correspondence, etc. The committee hopes for the time when our organisation will have grown strong enough in member-

ship to allow of the funds of the council permitting the appointment of a paid official to attend the office during business hours, and so have it as a quarter to which Catholics may apply for any information on Catholic matters. Since the last annual meeting the Federation has been successful in providing employment for some of our people.

Accommodation Register.—Through the keeping of an accommodation register, our office has provided accommodation for Catholics coming to the city to the number of 17 cases. We would here draw attention to the fact, that the usefulness of the office in this direction has been kept at a minimum by not having anyone to attend there regularly, the above results being the work of the secretary in his own time.

Military Concentration Camp Arrangements.—Shortly after the last annual meeting, the present great European conflict broke out. As a consequence of this and the mobilisation of our Expeditionary Forces for active service, a new field of activity was found for the Federation in the various concentration camps throughout the Dominion. At the instance of the Dominion Executive, the committee circularised all branches for financial assistance, which resulted in the Federation being able to erect a large marquee at the Epsom Camp for the use of the Catholic troops. Here Mass was celebrated on the Sundays, and during the week the tent was at their disposal for social amusement, etc. Free writing materials, etc., were supplied for their use. Prior to their departure from Epsom, the Federation tendered our men a social entertainment which was much appreciated. The Federation also assisted the spiritual needs of the men, and had a large quantity of prayer books, Rosaries, and other aids to piety placed at their disposal. Your committee also donated the sum of £20 towards the equipping of the chaplains to the forces and providing them with a portable altar for the troopship. Before leaving this subject, the committee would like to record its gratitude to our Catholic friends who supplied reading material for the men. This, and a quantity of Catholic literature, was placed on the troopships for the use of the men.

Bible-in-Schools' Campaign.—In connection with this matter, members will all be acquainted with the result of the elections last December, and the result of the Parliamentary committee's finding. At the last meeting of the council we recorded our appreciation of the valiant fight fought by our esteemed and eminent Bishop, Dr. Cleary. It is with regret that we learn that our beloved Bishop is now, principally as a result of his strenuous labors last year, broken down in health in Australia. We trust that God may grant him a speedy recovery. We would again point out, that while we have gained a victory over our opponents, we must not forget that the Federation has still a lot to obtain yet before Catholics can be satisfied with the present educational system.

Organisation.—We would again draw the Council's attention to the fact that it is absolutely necessary that all parish committees should again put all their vigor into the matter of furthering the membership of the Federation, and we would remind you that the organisation is not perfect till every Catholic is enrolled in the ranks.

The president, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said the Federation had reason to be proud of its success, and, while everything had been done during the past term that its committee was able to do, much work needed still to be accomplished. This could only be achieved by the whole-hearted co-operation of all parish committees in the important work of further strengthening the organisation, and he trusted the next annual report would chronicle further achievements.

Mr. Sievers (Devonport) seconded the motion, and complimented the committee on its successful administration of the affairs of the Federation in the Auckland diocese for the past year.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sheahan (diocesan treasurer) read the financial statement for the past year.

Mr. Kennelly (Cambridge) moved the adoption of the balance sheet, and hoped next year would show better results.—Motion agreed to.

Immigration Committee's Report.

Mr. Temm, on behalf of Miss Lorrigan (secretary of the Catholic Immigration Committee) read the committee's report, which was as follows:—

This branch of the Federation is still doing very good work. Boats are not arriving so frequently during the war, still, nearly every month two or three men or girls come on to Auckland *via* Wellington, and are met and welcomed by our members. The new arrivals always wear the distinguishing colors of the C.I.C. (given them by the immigration branch in Wellington), and seem very pleased and relieved to meet friends here in a strange land. After seeing to their luggage, the ladies, in accordance with one of the rules of the society, present them to their president (Monsignor Gillan), who shows them every hospitality, which, as one may well understand, is very consoling and encouraging in their loneliness. Temporary homes are then found for them with Catholics, if possible, and after allowing them a few days' rest, everything is done to find them suitable situations, preferably with Catholics, and on nearly every occasion we have been successful in finding them employment. Not only are the immigrants catered for in this respect, but many Catholic girls and men of this district have been helped and encouraged in many ways, and situations and homes have been found for them. I might mention that men and girls of other denominations have also been assisted in this way. On the whole we are of opinion that our work has been fairly satisfactory, considering the difficulties under which we have to labor. The necessity for a hostel or club in which to receive these good people becomes more pronounced every day, and until something is done for their comfort in this respect, our work will still be very much hampered.

Mr. Fox (Tauranga) moved that the report be adopted, and expressed pleasure at the good work being done by that committee.

Mr. Temm, in speaking to the motion, drew the council's attention to the suggestion that a Catholic hostel should be established in Auckland.—Motion carried.

It was moved by Mr. Temm—'That the incoming committee be instructed to consider the desirability of establishing a Catholic hostel for Catholic women and girls arriving in Auckland, on similar lines to the one already established by the Christchurch Diocesan Council.' This was seconded by Mr. Fitzgerald, and carried.

Report of Literature Committee.

Rev. Father Doyle (president of the literature committee) submitted the following report:—

The committee was established on the 18th of November, 1914, and its objects are:—(1) The furtherance and dissemination of Catholic literature; (2) the suppression of objectionable literature; (3) the correction of inaccurate statements appearing in the daily press in reference to the Church or any department of her activities; (4) attending to Catholic interests in public libraries.

(1) In regard to the first object of the committee's existence—*viz.*, the furtherance of Catholic literature, it may be pointed out that the Catholic reference library has been established at the Federation offices in High street. At present the library does not number more than 50 volumes, consequently the committee will be pleased to receive further offerings of reference volumes from the Auckland clergy and laity. As time and opportunity permit, it is the intention of the committee to make a complete list or catalogue of all books by Catholic authors, as well as those bearing on Catholic matters, to be found in the public library. Efforts are also being made to have a larger number of recent Catholic books placed on the library shelves. It is hoped, too, that very soon several Catholic newspapers will find their way into the public reading room.

(2) Touching the suppression of objectionable

literature, the committee has not been idle during the year, as it has been successful in having removed from a prominent Auckland bookstall a certain infamous and immoral American publication. Other objectionable reading matter has been brought under the notice of the authorities with satisfactory results. Negotiations have been opened up with the English Catholic Truth Society with the object of securing from its able secretary due information of the publication of objectionable books in England, so that steps may be taken to prevent the reception of such books into our libraries on arrival here. With the same object in view the committee intends opening up communication with the Australian and American Catholic Truth Societies.

Before closing this report, the president desires to place on record his appreciation of the good work done in the interests of the committee by Monsignor Brodie, Messrs. Temm and O'Malley, and Misses Jacobsen and Boylan, and Mrs. Goulter (Miss Callan). The committee's thanks are due to the Auckland clergy for the donation of books to the reference library.

Delegates' Reports.

Reports from delegates showed that many of the branches were in a flourishing condition, while others indicated that matters had been rather quiet for the first year. One or two reports suggested another visit of the organiser to the Auckland diocese was necessary.

Remits From Parish Committees.

Mr. T. Foley (St. Benedict's) moved—'That the Auckland Diocesan Council is of opinion that, while the Federation must ever be kept from being a political organisation in the party political sense, and recognising that among the objects of our organisation is the desire to assist and promote any movement for the general good of the people of the Dominion, the Federation should officially endorse the principle of Proportional Representation, which is a democratic reform, and should command the sympathy of all minorities in this Dominion.'

Mr. Temm seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. G. J. Temm, on behalf of the diocesan executive, moved—'That the local district of Karangahake in the parish of Paeroa, be constituted a separate branch, with a parish committee with direct representation on the Diocesan Council.'—Motion agreed to.

Mr. A. A. Rose moved—'That this Diocesan Council desires to again place on record its sincere appreciation of the good work of the *N.Z. Tablet* in upholding the rights and liberties of Catholics in this Dominion, and for its assistance and support of the Catholic Federation.'

Mr. P. J. Nerheny seconded, and made reference to the great work the Catholic paper was doing.—Motion agreed to.

Mr. McLaughlin (Onehunga) moved—'That we remit from Christchurch, carried at the last meeting of the Dominion Council as follows—'That this council desires to define it as a general principle, that no Catholic holding a public position identify himself with any movement or function, organised or controlled by an anti-Catholic society'—the Auckland Diocesan Council regrets that this motion was carried by the Dominion Council, and desires that steps be taken to have it rescinded, as in our opinion it will not be to the best interests of the Catholic Federation.'

Mr. O'Connell (Otahuhu) seconded, and the following speakers spoke in support—Messrs. Hanson, Nerheny, Tooman, and Temm. The motion was carried.

Mr. G. Hanson (Thames) moved—'That the Minister of Education be asked to grant free passes on the railway to all Catholic children to enable them to attend the "most convenient" Catholic school and not the "nearest" as stated in the regulations.' He stated the Thames branch had obtained free passes on the railway for children living at Hikutaia and district who were, previous to representations, not allowed to attend Thames Convent School as it is not the 'nearest' as required by regulations.

Mr. Temm seconded the remit, which was carried.

General Business.

Mr. M. J. Sheahan moved the following resolutions:—

(a) 'That this annual meeting of the Auckland Diocesan Council of the New Zealand Catholic Federation learns with deep regret and concern of the serious illness of our Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, and prays fervently that Almighty God may grant him a speedy restoration to health and strength to carry on the great work in which he has been always so conspicuous.' (b) 'That this meeting also desires to place on record its warm appreciation and hearty approval of the valiant fight urged on behalf of the Catholics of this Dominion on the Bible-in-schools question by his Lordship Bishop Cleary, particularly at a time when his health was grievously impaired.' (c) 'That this meeting also pledges itself to loyally and generously support his Lordship in any work undertaken in the defence of holy faith, and will deem it a pleasure to co-operate in any way by which it might assist his Lordship, and show its appreciation of his work.'

These resolutions were seconded by Mr. T. Darby (Ponsonby), who spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Bishop Cleary's work in connection with the Bible-in-schools campaign, and were carried with acclamation.

The secretary (Mr. Temm) placed before the meeting correspondence wherein was outlined a proposal, which, if adopted by the Federation, would result in very considerable material benefits to the Federation.

Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook, Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, and Messrs. Nerheny and Fitzgerald spoke on the matter, and it was finally resolved that it be left in the hands of the incoming executive to report to the council at its next half-yearly meeting.

Election of Officers.

The president (Mr. McLaughlin) stated that he was of the opinion that the honor which attached to the occupation of the presidential chair was one which should 'go round,' and that therefore he would not on the present occasion be a candidate for that office.

The election of officers resulted as follows:— President, Mr. A. A. Rose; vice-presidents, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Hanson; secretary, Mr. P. E. Drougool; treasurer, Mr. F. G. J. Temm.

Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan proposed, and Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie seconded, a vote of thanks to the past executive, special mention being made of the services rendered by Mr. McLaughlin as president of the council.

Mr. T. Darby (Ponsonby) proposed, and Mr. Fitzgerald seconded, a special vote of thanks to the retiring secretary (Mr. Temm) in the following terms:—'That this meeting of the Auckland Diocesan Council of the

New Zealand Catholic Federation desires to place on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Federation by Mr. Temm in his capacity of secretary to the Auckland Diocesan Council of the Federation from the time of its inception until the present time, and directs the diocesan executive to make to Mr. Temm a grant of ten guineas in recognition of such services, and as a slight return for the pecuniary sacrifices made by Mr. Temm in the service of the Federation.'

Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, Messrs Nerheny, McLaughlin, and others spoke on the motion, eulogising the services rendered by the late secretary.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

It was resolved that the election of delegates be left to the diocesan executive. The meeting was then declared closed.

At the conclusion of the conference refreshments were dispensed to the assembled delegates by Mrs. Temm, assisted by Miss E. Temm, whose thoughtfulness was highly appreciated by all present

WELLINGTON DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the newly-elected executive committee for the current year was held at St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday, August 4. The following members were present:—Rev. Father Hurley, Messrs. J. Duggan, M. Walsh, A. Cassie, R. Sievers, Major J. P. Halpin, and the secretary (Mr. W. F. Johnson).

The secretary stated that at the annual meeting of the council, his Grace Archbishop Redwood was elected president, and the Rev. Father Hurley and Mr. J. Duggan vice-presidents, and that it would be necessary to elect one of the vice-presidents to be chairman of the council for the current year. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. Duggan—'That the Rev. Father Hurley be chairman.' The Rev. Father Hurley then took the chair, and briefly thanked the committee for his election. St. Joseph's Parish Committee wrote suggesting the erection of a hall for Catholic purposes in the city. Mr. Cassie supported the proposal, and pointed out the need of such a building. After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cassie, that the parish committees of the Federation in the city, together with representatives from the Catholic Club, and the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association, be invited to confer with the executive committee with reference to the matter, and that the arrangements be left in the hands of the secretary.

The Dominion Executive wrote stating that the head mistress of a girls' school in the city had used undue influence to induce a scholar to attend the State

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school in preference to the convent school, and it was resolved that the matter be referred to St. Joseph's Committee for inquiry.

St. Joseph's Parish Committee wrote stating that the Mount street Cemetery was in a sad state of neglect, and it asked that the executive should take steps to bring the matter under the notice of the proper authorities. It was resolved, on the motion of Messrs. Sievers and Duggan, that the letter be referred to St. Mary's Parish Committee, as the cemetery is situated within that parish.

The Palmerston Parish Committee wrote with reference to the use of the Federation's marquee at the camps of the Trentham Regiment at Rangiotu. The secretary reported that at the camp at Awapuni the marquee had been left to take care of itself, and it was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Father Hurley, that the secretary inquire from the Rev. Father Cronin, of Foxton, the chaplain of the camp, as to what facilities were provided by the authorities there for his convenience.

A deputation from the Catholic Immigration Committee, consisting of Misses Wheeler (secretary) and Flannery, waited on the executive with reference to the establishment of a Catholic women's hostel in the city. Miss Wheeler supplied the committee with all the information available as to the number of persons likely to avail themselves of such an institution, and its prospects of success, and, after the matter had been discussed at some length, it was resolved that a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Duggan, Major Halpin, Mr. Sievers, and the secretary be appointed to meet the committee of the C.I.C. on the afternoon of Sunday, August 22. Miss Wheeler undertook to communicate with the committee in Christchurch, asking for full information as to what had been done in that city.

A letter was received from Mr. J. Corry, thanking the council for his election to the executive, and regretting that the state of his health required him to resign. It was decided to defer this matter until next meeting.

A letter was received from the head office, enclosing correspondence from Mr. E. J. Fitzgibbon, with reference to the attendance of an officer of the Federation at the juvenile court. Rev. Father Hurley stated that an arrangement had been entered into between the Magistrates and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, by which the former agreed to notify the representative of the society when cases, in which Catholic children were concerned, would come before the court, and it was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Father Hurley, that the letters be referred to the St. Vincent de Paul Society for consideration.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 7.

Mr. Bernard Page, city organist and conductor of St. Joseph's Choir, has been appointed conductor of the Royal Choral Society.

During the week Mr. Allen Doone has played to very good audiences here. During his stay he has not forgotten the schools, with the result that the boys of St. Patrick's College and of the Marist Brothers' School were invited to his plays.

At a recent meeting of the Wellington Catholic Club's literary and debating society, Mr. J. J. Sullivan, of Auckland, delivered a particularly interesting address on the subject of 'Ireland and Her Heroes.' There was a good attendance of members and their friends, who highly appreciated the speaker's remarks.

The Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., gave a very interesting lecture on the present war at St. Anne's Hall on last Wednesday evening in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society (St. Anne's con-

ference). There was a large attendance, and the Dean was accorded a hearty vote of thanks at the conclusion of the lecture.

In connection with the war declaration anniversary celebrations, his Grace Archbishop Redwood was one of the principal speakers at the huge patriotic meeting at the Town Hall last Wednesday, and roused the audience to a pitch of great enthusiasm by his stirring and able speech, which was delivered amidst great bursts of applause. At the conclusion of his speech he called for cheers for brave little Belgium.

Mr. Andrew Barron, second clerk in the office of the Collector of Customs, Wellington, died last night, aged 35. Deceased was a son of Mr. Alexander Barron, of Waitahuna, Otago. Death occurred after a few days' illness. The late Mr. Barron has left a widow (a daughter of the late Mr. M. Gaffney, of Temuka), and three children. He was attended in his last illness by the Rev. Father Peoples, S.M., and died fortified by all the rites of the Church.—R.I.P.

In the course of the very interesting address which he gave at the meeting of the Wellington Catholic Club, Mr. J. J. Sullivan, of Auckland, traced much of the misunderstanding that exists between any section of the American people and the British almost wholly to the attitude of the English press. 'For miserable party purposes,' said Mr. Sullivan, 'great international friendships have been sacrificed, and the suggestions offered, to bring about the lasting friendship of the American people, by Lord Russell of Killowen and Michael Davitt before the Parnell Commission in 1890, have been studiously ignored.'

Mr. J. A. Scott, LL.B., late of the Agricultural Department, was admitted a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Cooper at Auckland last week, on the motion of Mr. J. M. Siera. Mr. Scott, who was congratulated by Mr. Justice Cooper on getting his degree at such an early age, graduated at the Victoria College last year. He is the elder son of Mrs. A. Scott, an old and esteemed member of St. Mary's congregation, and was educated at the Marist Brothers' School and the Sacred Heart College, Auckland.

The following letter has been sent by his Grace Archbishop Redwood to the clergy of his archdiocese:—'Rev. Dear Father,—Sunday, August 8, has been chosen as Intercession Day in this Dominion on account of the great European war. Accordingly, we enjoin that, in all the churches and public oratories of the archdiocese, the last Mass shall be celebrated for the intentions of the conflict—namely, that the gracious and merciful Almighty may vouchsafe to grant to the brave and heroic armies of the Allies a speedy and complete victory. Also at Benediction, after the "O Salutaris," the Litany of the Blessed Virgin shall be either recited or sung. The clergy are exhorted to put this matter forcibly before their congregations in order to stimulate their piety, patriotism, and fervor.'

At the Basilica last Sunday night his Grace Archbishop Redwood preached a powerful and impressive sermon to a large congregation on the great European war. He traced the origin of the war, and showed how it was attributable not to the Kaiser and his military entourage, but to the whole German people, who, if victims of the war party, were not only willing but eager victims, and proved this by the unparalleled enthusiasm of the German people at the declaration of war. The best proof that neither the French nor the English were the cause of the war was their manifest unpreparedness, while Germany's preparedness was perfect in every particular. His Grace showed the magnitude of the interests at stake. We were fighting for honor, liberty, justice, and true civilisation. The principles underlying the war were on the German side anti-Christian, nay, anti-human. His Grace also forcibly pointed out the duty of all members of the British Empire to aid the noble cause by every means in their power—by men, money, self-sacrifice, economy, and by prayer.

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A very enjoyable smoke concert was held at St. Patrick's Clubrooms on the 24th ult., when Messrs. E. W. Dunne and R. Girling-Butcher were presented with substantial cheques from the club members, in connection with their approaching marriages. There was an attendance of over thirty, and Mr. G. Dec, who was in the chair, made the presentations, eulogising the recipients' sterling qualities and continuous activities in connection with the club. The usual toasts were duly honored. The 'Guests of the Evening' was proposed by Messrs. J. McGowan and M. O'Kane, and Messrs. Dunne and Girling-Butcher responded. They thanked the members for their kindness, and said they would do all in their power to further the interests of the club. Mr. J. Webb ably conducted the musical part of the programme, and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of 'Auld lang syne.' Last Tuesday, the debating society held its usual weekly meeting, when Mr. L. T. Reichel presided over a fair attendance of members. Six members submitted very excellent papers on various topics. The chairman asked the spiritual director (Rev. Father A. Venning) to criticise the papers, and some useful hints were given to members.

The respect in which the late Mrs. W. F. Healy was held was fully evidenced by the large attendance at her funeral last Monday. St. Mary of the Angels' Church, Boulcott street, where Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., was well filled. The Rev. Father Schaeffer, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, presided at the organ, and the music of the Mass was chanted by the Rev. Fathers Kimbell, S.M., Hurley, S.M., Venning, S.M., Peoples, S.M., Smyth, S.M., and Barra, S.M., aided by the members of St. Mary's Choir, of which the deceased's son (Mr. E. J. Healy) is conductor. The Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., was present in the sanctuary, and the Sisters of Mercy, of which Order the deceased lady's daughter is a member, were also present. The Very Rev. Father O'Connell said that he could not let the occasion pass without referring to the many good qualities of the deceased—her great faith and simple piety, her frequent reception of the Sacraments, and her efforts for the cause of her holy faith in the suburb of Brooklyn, where, before the erection of a church, she had placed at the disposal of the clergy her house on Sundays for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice. Her life was one well worthy of emulation, and she died a happy and most edifying death. The funeral cortege was a lengthy one. Representatives of the Hibernian Society in regalia and the Wellington Harbor Board staff in uniform, Mr. Healy being a member of both bodies, were present. The interment took place at Karori, the Rev. Father A. Venning, S.M., assisted by the Rev. Fathers Peoples, S.M., and Smyth, S.M., officiated at the graveside. The deceased lady was born at Templemore, County Tipperary, and came out to New Zealand in 1875. She was married in the same church in which the Requiem Mass was celebrated—St. Mary of the Angels—forty years ago. She leaves a husband, five sons—Messrs. W. P. Healy (with the Australian Forces at the Dardanelles), E. J. Healy (of R. Martin's, Ltd.), P. D. Healy (of the Harbor Board staff), Emmett Healy (of the Union Steam Ship Co.), and Michael Healy (with the Australian Forces at the Dardanelles)—and two daughters (Miss Leila Healy, and Sister Mary, of the Sisters of Mercy, Christchurch). As a mark of respect last Saturday the flag of the Harbor Board Offices was flown at half-mast. R.L.P.

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DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 9.

Mr. James O'Malley and family, after many years' residence at Otira, have removed to Christchurch, where they intend to reside permanently.

A retreat for the Sisters of Nazareth was commenced at Nazareth House on last Friday evening, and is being conducted by the Rev. Father Herring, S.M. (Marist Missioner). The retreat is to conclude on Sunday, August 15.

In connection with the observance of declaration day at Sumner, the Rev. Father Seward was selected to second the principal patriotic resolution, which was moved by the Mayor. In the course of some appropriate remarks, Father Seward stated that in July, before the war, he had been in France and had heard nothing then of anything betokening war. The news had come to him on his journey to New Zealand. The Pope had done all he could to secure peace, but the power which declared might was right must be defeated.

Participating in the observance of declaration day at Lyttelton, and addressing the public gathering, the Rev. Father P. J. Cooney said to-day it was deeds, not words, that would count. It was a great thing to know that justice was on the side of the Allies, and that it was a fight for freedom. The war had shown remarkable unity amongst the many distant parts of the Empire, and he was sure all would see it through. The fight was one of determination, and people here should ask themselves: 'What have I done to help the cause?' If they could find no reply, then they should examine their conscience.

Bro. J. Curry (president) occupied the chair at the fortnightly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, held in the Hibernian Hall on Monday evening. There was a large attendance of members, including Rev. Father Long (chaplain). Sick pay, amounting to £11 13s 4d, was passed for payment. Three candidates were initiated, and five proposed for membership. Bro. J. Flannelly (secretary) read the balance sheet of the hall committee for the quarter ended July 31, which was adopted. After the conclusion of the business a smoke social was held. Items were contributed by Messrs. E. Wall, W. Minehan, J. Sweeney, and E. A. Rodgers.

The Rev. Mother Boniface, of the Nursing Sisters of the Little Company of Mary, Lewisham Hospital, Bealey avenue, has letters from Malta with regard to the Sisters' hospital there, and the Australian and New Zealand wounded who are being tended in it, of whom Lieutenant Carrington, son of Dean Carrington of this city, was one. The Malta Rev. Mother writes: 'The island is full of wounded, a large number of whom are Australians and New Zealanders—such fine men, but their wounds are dreadful, and increased in seriousness by the long journey on the transports. Many of the wounds are septic owing to pieces of clothing, equipment, etc., being driven into them by the shells. We have both officers and men at present, and the Governor of the island, who is very appreciative of the Sisters' work, wants us to take 100, which we are doing. Besides having these wounded, we are giving ambulance and first aid classes to the volunteer nurses.'

A meeting of ladies interested in promoting the annual concert in aid of the Sisters of Nazareth's work in this city was held in Nazareth House last week. Lady Clifford presided, and a good number of representative Christchurch ladies were present. Mrs. J. C. Palmer made a short speech, explaining the object

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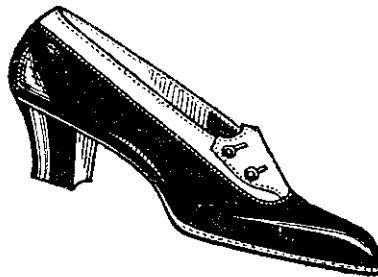
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of the gathering, pointing out that a special effort was needed to make the concert a record success, as, in common with other charities, Nazareth House had suffered considerably as a result of the war. Every householder knew what a difference the war had made in household commodities, and could sympathise with the problems of the Sisters, who had to provide for a large household of over 220, and do it on a depleted income. It had been decided to hold a concert on October 11, and all should unite in their endeavors to make it a record success. Those present then formed themselves into a committee, with Lady Clifford as president and Mrs. Barrett as honorary secretary, and tickets were distributed amongst those who undertook to sell them.

Sunday last was observed in the Cathedral as a day of intercession for peace. At the half-past nine o'clock Mass, which was very largely attended by visitors to the city, the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., was celebrant, and gave a comprehensive, but comparatively brief, discourse on the causes, effects, and trend of the terrible warfare now devastating the greater portion of Europe. A military Mass was celebrated at eleven o'clock, at which the Marist School Cadets attended, several assisting in the sanctuary. The saluting of the military-clad sanctuary boys and bugle call at the Elevation added to the impressiveness of the occasion. The Very Rev. Father Price was again celebrant, and delivered a particularly fine patriotic address. There was a crowded congregation. The sermon was fully reported in this (Monday) morning's newspapers. At the conclusion of this Mass there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, followed by a procession, during which the choir sang the "Miserere." There was solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament after Vespers.

Dr. Morkane has resumed the practice of his profession in this city as a specialist in diseases of women.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

August 9.

The executive of the Catholic Education Board met on Thursday last. There were present Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook, Rev. Fathers Cahill and Murphy, and Messrs. P. J. Nerkeny, Thos. Darby, and M. J. Sheehan. The question of enlarging the residence of the Marist Brothers in Lincoln street was considered. It was decided to call a public meeting to deal with the matter, to be held in the Marist Brothers' School, Vermont street, on Sunday afternoon, August 22. The extension of the present lease of the building at the corner of Pitt and Wellington streets was declined.

Large congregations attended the Masses at the Cathedral on Sunday. Rev. Father Cahill, Adm., referred at the eleven o'clock Mass to the New Zealand soldiers at the front, the relatives and friends of many present, and of many Catholics throughout the diocese. He asked the congregation to remember in their prayers those who had already sacrificed their lives in a cause which they sincerely believed to be both sacred and just. He also asked them to add a prayer for the welfare of the brave young men who were still enduring hardships and privations, and were willing to offer up their lives if called upon for the freedom and happiness of their country. After the eleven o'clock Mass and Vespers the organist (Mr. Harry Hiscocks) played the "Dead March" from "Saul."

At St. Benedict's the Forty Hours' Adoration this year will be observed as a special time of prayer for all who are in trouble and sorrow in consequence of the present calamitous war. The Exposition will be continued without interruption from the Sunday's Mass at eleven o'clock to the Tuesday's Mass at ten o'clock. The men of the congregation are asked to take their turn at the watches on Sunday and Monday nights. On Sunday, August 15 (Feast of the Assumption), the Mass of Exposition will be celebrated by the Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, V.G., who will also preach in the evening

at seven o'clock. On Monday, August 16, the Mass for Peace will be at ten a.m., and in the evening there will be the Rosary and sermon by Rev. Father O'Doherty. On Tuesday morning there will be Mass at ten o'clock and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On the Wednesday morning there will be a Requiem Mass at ten o'clock.

An important event in the history of the Sacred Heart parish, Ponsonby, took place on Sunday evening last, when, at a general meeting of the parishioners, a scheme was adopted, having for its object the abolishing of school fees in connection with the school in charge of the Sisters of Mercy in Vermont street. Since the establishment of the school its support has practically depended on the voluntary fees of the children attending it, but in the scheme now adopted, the finances will be placed on a sounder and broader basis. The school will in future be managed by a committee, and the following were elected for that purpose:—Rev. Father Murphy (chairman), Messrs. D. Flynn (vice-chairman), H. Cavanagh (treasurer), J. Fitzgerald (secretary), P. Darby, T. Darby, T. Bellamy, A. Bennett, H. McGuire, J. O'Brien, Prendergast, and Shanaghan.

The most exciting match of the Auckland Public Schools Rugby Union's competitions this season was played at Alexandra Park on Saturday last between representatives of the Devonport Public School and the Marist Brothers' (St. Columba's) School. The former team (the biggest in the grade) was leading in the competition, having defeated the latter at Shore by 3 points to nil; but the Marist boys had made up their minds that they would pay off old scores when they met on neutral ground. The match was very keenly contested, and after a strenuous game the greens and blacks came off victors by 9 points to 3. Their win was very popular, and the lads deserve great praise for the way they battled, especially the forwards, against great odds. The best of the backs were Dyer, Page, and Griffin.

The members of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association and of the Holy Family Confraternity received Holy Communion in a body at the early Mass on Sunday morning at the Cathedral. They mustered nearly two hundred, and it was most edifying to witness such a splendid body of young men publicly manifesting their faith. During Mass they sang several hymns in a splendid manner. One of the Sisters of Mercy presided at the organ. After Mass breakfast was served. Right Rev. Mgr. Brodie, V.G., presided, and there were also present Rev. Father Cahill and Rev. Brothers George and Fergus. Monsignor Brodie, representing his Lordship the Bishop, expressed his great pleasure at being present. It was certainly encouraging to priests and stimulating to the laity to see such a fine body of men approach the altar rails. He enjoined upon them to continue such practices, and they could depend upon it that, by so doing, their organisation, and everyone of them would prosper. Rev. Father Cahill said it was indeed consoling to him, as their spiritual director, to be with them on occasions like this. In this age young men particularly needed safeguards, which Holy Church alone provided. The worst individual they had to deal with was the nominal Catholic, who was neither a good Catholic nor a good citizen. Institutions like theirs assisted to eliminate this class. He hoped to be with them on many future gatherings of this sort. Brother George, on behalf of the Marist Brothers, expressed his pleasure at the great results achieved by the club. All regretted his Lordship Bishop Cleary's illness, and they asked Monsignor Brodie to convey to him the club's sympathy, and its great desire for his speedy recovery. Mr. P. Sheehan (secretary) thanked Monsignor Brodie and Father Cahill and the Marist Brothers for their attendance. He said the club was never more flourishing, both numerically and financially, than at present. A splendid spirit animated all the members, and the future was bright.

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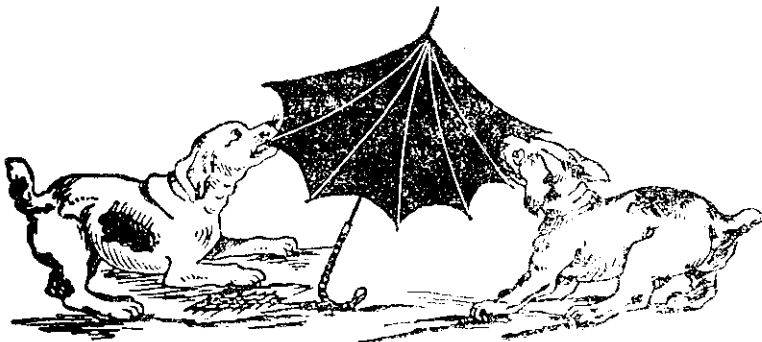
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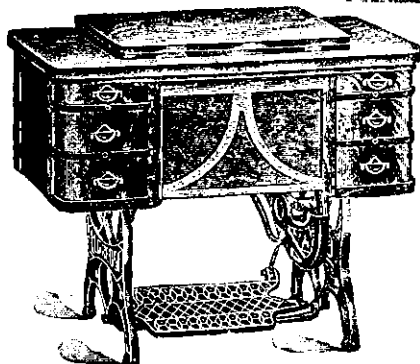
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CATHOLIC EDUCATION BOARD, WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the Wellington Catholic Education Board took place at St. Patrick's Hall on last Wednesday evening. Mr. J. J. L. Burke (vice-chairman), in the absence of his Grace Archbishop O'Shea, presided, and there were present the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., and the Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., Messrs. Swan, Doherty, Hoskins, Giles, Stratford, McPhee, O'Brien, and Blake. The following are the annual report and balance sheet:—

The third annual balance sheet discloses a very satisfactory position. The fund increased from £281 18s 9d to £1024 18s 4d within the twelve months, a gain of £742 19s 7d for the year, the principal items being the handsome donation of £500 from Mrs. H. Sullivan and family, of Roxburgh street, £20 from Mr. Martin Kennedy, £147 from the St. Patrick's Day celebrations, £27 from the Boxing Day picnic, and £150 from the combined school social of St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, Te Aro, and Thorndon. To show to what extent the work of the board for the cause of Catholic education in this city is being appreciated, the board refers to the handsome and thoughtful bequest of a generous benefactor in the person of the late Mr. W. E. Keefe, whose death occurred recently. By his will the board has been bequeathed a property valued at £1200, subject to a life interest in it by his widow. The late Mr. Keefe was a regular subscriber to the fund during his lifetime; and the board desires to place on record its deep appreciation and gratitude for the handsome bequest made, and to extend to his widow its sincerest condolences in her sad bereavement. During the year the board has lent out on freehold security the sum of £500 at 6 per cent., whilst another £500 is now available and will be invested as soon as the trustees can find a suitable investment. The principal items of expenditure were as follows:—(1) Interest on the capital cost of buildings which amounted to no less a sum than £327 5s, and in this connection it would greatly facilitate the objects of the board if each of the parishes could by any means reduce the debt on the school buildings in their respective parishes. This would reduce the interest, and in consequence be on the expenditure of the board. (2) Deficiencies in school fee at the boys' schools. The expenditure under this head totalled £210 16s 8d. In this connection it would be of great assistance to the board if those parents who cannot afford to pay fees would offer an annual donation, however small, to the funds of the board. It is to be regretted that the committee have not canvassed as provided for in the rules. All that the committee have done is to meet monthly, if as often as that, and pass accounts, but no effort appears to have been made to canvass for subscriptions, and indeed, when any function has been organised for the benefit of the board's funds members of committees have not displayed that keenness which should characterise a member of a Catholic education school committee. It is to be hoped, therefore, that members of the board and committees will shake off this apathy, and take an active part in any function organised for the fund in the future. During the year a working party has effected many improvements at the Tasman Street School, and thereby saved the board considerable expense. Now that the Saturday afternoon is practically a universal half-holiday, an opportunity may well be given those who, whilst they have the cause of Catholic education at heart, are, owing to their circumstances, unable to contribute financially, to give their time and labor, and thus effect many more improvements so sadly needed to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, thereby benefiting the fund to the extent of their labor. An application was made to the T. G. MacCarthy trustees for a grant, but without success. Another application has, however, been made, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will meet with better success than the first. Before concluding, the board wishes to extend a hearty welcome to our patron, his Grace Archbishop Redwood, on his safe return from

Europe, and also to extend our sincerest wishes for a pleasant holiday and safe return to our esteemed chairman, his Grace Coadjutor-Archbishop O'Shea, and trust that he will, when he returns, be fully restored to health. The board would be extremely ungrateful were it to omit expressing its gratitude to the devoted Brothers and Sisters for their self-sacrifice and ability in conducting the schools under the jurisdiction of the board. The object of the board is to make the schools as comfortable as possible, and provide adequate remuneration for services so faithfully and ungrudgingly given. This the board hopes to accomplish in the future, and whether that will be in the near or distant future, depends, of course, on the support given to it by the Catholics of Wellington; but it is the earnest desire of the board that it be in the very near future.

Balance Sheet for the Year Ended June 30, 1915.

		£	s.	d.
Receipts.				
Balance carried forward from year, 1913-14		281	18	9
Thorndon parish		212	16	4
Newtown parish		94	5	0
St. Joseph's parish (including Mrs. H. Sullivan's donation of £500)		727	5	3
St. Mary's parish (including Mr. M. Kennedy's donation of £20)		255	12	7
St. Patrick's Day celebrations		147	0	0
Boxing Day picnic		27	12	6
Interest earned in Post Office Savings Bank		10	7	0
		£1756	17	5

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure.							
Thorndon parish					219	12	0
Newtown					99	5	7
St. Joseph's					345	19	4
St. Mary's					64	10	2
Board expenses					2	12	0
Credit balance							
Freehold security, 6 per cent.		350	0	0			
Freehold security, 5½ per cent.		150	0	0			
Post Office Savings Bank, 3½ per cent.		139	7	0			
Current account, Bank of New Zealand		4	14	1			
In hands of treasurer		80	17	3			
					1024	18	4
					£1756	17	5

POLISH RELIEF FUND

Already acknowledged	£131	4	0
'Sympathisers,' Kaitiaki	0	10	0

ALLEN DOONE IN CHRISTCHURCH

After a very successful season in Wellington, Allen Doone and his talented company opened a season in the Theatre Royal, Christchurch, on Wednesday evening. The initial production was 'Barry of Ballymore,' which was to be staged for two nights, to be followed by 'Molly Bawn' for a similar run.

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Rev. J. NORRIS, Secretary : 312 Lonsdale St., Melbourne.

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- ¶ Students are prepared for N.Z. University Junior Scholarship, Matriculation, Medical and Engineering Preliminary, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Senior and Junior Civil Service Examinations.
- ¶ Students not preparing for the learned professions have the advantage of a Special COMMERCIAL COURSE, comprising Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping; and those who intend to take up Farming Pursuits may follow a Special Course of AGRICULTURAL and DAIRY SCIENCE.
- ¶ The College has two large Laboratories well equipped with Scientific Apparatus for Experimental Work by the Students in Physics and Chemistry.

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¶ Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

¶ Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the superiors of schools or colleges where they may have studied.

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

¶ The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10/- a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

¶ Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the Soutane, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

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

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

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

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 DUNEDIN : AUGUST 27TH TO SEPTEMBER 2ND
 INVERCARGILL : SEPTEMBER 3RD AND 4TH
 GORE : : : SEPTEMBER 6TH
 OAMARU : : : SEPTEMBER 7TH
 ASHBURTON : : : SEPTEMBER 8TH

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DEATHS

DWYER.—On August 2, 1915, at his residence, Wakari, Halfway Bush, Daniel William Dwyer, son of the late Patrick Dwyer, Wellington; aged 24 years; deeply regretted. On whose soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

HALL.—On July 14, 1915, at her residence, Rhodes street, Timaru, Mary, the beloved wife of the late Emil Hall; aged 73 years. At rest.—R.I.P.

HANNAN.—On August 4, 1915, at her residence, Otokia, Honor, relict of Thomas Hannan; aged 86 years.—R.I.P.

HILLIARD.—On July 23, 1915, at 21 Packe street, St. Albans, Christchurch (after a short illness), Jane, the beloved wife of William Hilliard.—R.I.P.

O'DOHERTY.—On July 13, 1915, at Greymouth, Patrick O'Doherty, native of Carandonah, Donegal, Ireland.—R.I.P.

PIGOTT.—On August 5, 1915, at the residence of her daughter (Mrs Harrington), Clyde, Joanna Pigott; aged 87 years.—R.I.P.

FOR THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE

FOLEY.—On July 17, 1915 (killed in action at the Dardanelles), Lance-Corporal John Cyril Terence (Terrie), the fourth son of M. and M. A. Foley, of Stratford; aged 21 years; Wellington Battalion 4th Reinforcements.—R.I.P.

GILLESPIE.—On August 2, 1915 (at the Dardanelles of enteric), Private Frank Gillespie, Otago Infantry Battalion, dearly beloved third son of George F. and Bridget Gillespie, of Oturehua, Central Otago; aged 24 years.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

HAY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Mary Hay, who died at Fairfax, August 10, 1912.

O Immaculate Heart of Mary.

Your prayers for her extol:

O, Sacred Heart of Jesus,

Have mercy on her soul.

—Inserted by her loving father, mother, and sister.

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METHVEN, CANTERBURY,
 SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1915.

SOLEMN BLESSING AND OPENING OF THE NEW PRESBYTERY

His Grace the Most Rev. Francis Redwood, S.M., D.D., Archbishop of Wellington and Metropolitan, has graciously consented to officiate.

ORDER OF SERVICES.

8.30 a.m.—Archbishop's Mass in the Parish Church.

10.45 a.m.—(In the Methven Town Hall) Solemn High Mass at which the Archbishop will preside and preach.

2 p.m.—(In the Parish Church) Pontifical Benediction; Procession to and Blessing of the new Presbytery; Discourse by his Grace.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, stopping at all Intermediate Stations, will leave Rakaia for Methven at 9 a.m. on Sunday, 22nd inst. It will leave on the return journey at 4.30 p.m. Fares at Excursion Rates.

Members of the H.A.C.B. Society are requested to assemble at the Parish Church at 10.30 a.m. for the Procession to the Hall.

Father Kennedy and parishioners extend a hearty welcome to all friends and well-wishers.

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitie 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, AUGUST 12, 1915.

THE CHURCH'S CHARITY



THE late General Gibson, of the United States Army, once told of a scene he had witnessed after a day's fierce fighting in the great struggle between the North and South. The Northern troops were badly beaten. Looking out at dusk over the field, he saw black-robed figures moving about among the wounded and dying. An officer sent by him to see and report returned almost breathless and exclaimed: 'General, those figures are Sisters of Charity. They are ministering to the wounded and dying soldiers.' The General went to the spot. He saw one of the heroines of the battlefield dead—a bullet through her heart. The others were still engaged in quietly succoring the wounded and dying. General Gibson was a Protestant. But, said he, 'I returned thanks on bended knees to the Omnipotent God for opening my eyes to the sublime grandeur of the Roman Catholic Church.'

This was but one phase of the Church's charity which 'never falleth away.' It has searched out every

varied sphere of human suffering. It is ever prompt and ready. The wearers of the white cornette or guimp and the black soutane are as much at home attending the wounded on the European battlefields as they are serving the lepers at Molokai and the Seychelles Islands, or bringing joy to the pinched faces that cluster about presbytery and convent or that are dying of typhus in stricken and devastated Serbia. Through all and over all of these is the brooding charity of Christ which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. It is the gulf that separates Christianity from any and every form of paganism. Pagan Rome knew no such virtue. Lucian ridiculed it. Julian the Apostate tried in vain to establish a counterfeit presentment of it among the pagans of his day and city. The neo-pagans—self-styled philanthropists—of the eighteenth century whipped the Sisters of Charity through the streets of Paris. Their followers of a later day drove them forth from their places at the bedsides of the stricken poor in the hospitals. Charity had no part in ancient paganism. It has no part in the new. The shocking philosophy of the English Hobbes and the German Nietzsche agrees in not recognising the existence of such feelings as unselfish pity, sympathy, or love; and even Mark Twain, in his posthumous work entitled *What is Man?*, makes rank selfishness the whole groundwork of even the sacred love of a mother for her infant child. The Church—as the rationalist Lecky admits—effected a revolution indeed when she regarded the poor as the representatives of Christ, and made the love of Him, and the love of man for His sake, the principle of charity. Charity became her bond of unity. Therein lay her proudest achievements. 'For the first time in the history of mankind,' says Lecky, 'it has inspired many thousands of men and women, at the sacrifice of all worldly interests and often under circumstances of extreme discomfort or danger, to devote their entire lives to the single object of assuaging the sufferings of humanity.'

It is a glorious history, that of Catholic charity, with as many branches as there are varied modes of human suffering. Its spirit permeates the whole body of the Church, clergy, laity, religious Orders. It links us, down a long chain of events, with the spirit of the early days of the infant Church, when collections were taken up Sunday after Sunday for the stricken poor, and when fasts and love-feasts were alike turned to their benefit. When the emancipation of numerous slaves created pauperism and famine, the young Church was equal to the need. When Genseric's conquest of Africa deprived Italy of its supply of grain, there ensued long years of appalling famine and pestilence. 'But everywhere,' says Lecky, 'amid the chaos of dissolution we may detect the majestic form of the Christian priest mediating between the hostile forces, straining every nerve to lighten the calamities around him.' In the fifth century a Council of Toledo threatened with excommunication all who robbed the poor, or the patrimony of the poor. 'As time rolled on,' says the same Rationalistic historian, 'charity assumed many forms, and every monastery became a centre from which it radiated.' Other religious bodies may well glory in the individual heroes of charity whom they have produced, such as Elizabeth Fry, Dr. Fothergill, and Susanna Necker. But in the multitude, brilliancy, variety, eager intensity, and organisation of her charitable activities the Catholic Church stands, and has ever stood, alone.

The work which she has done all down the course of the centuries, she is still doing; and it is being performed, on such modest scale as is inevitable where a religious body forms only one-seventh of the population, in our own Dominion to-day. A non-Catholic gentleman of Auckland, well known in charitable and philanthropic circles, on being asked last week to give a lecture on 'Christianity and the Poor,' was wise and thoughtful enough to apply to a representative Catholic priest for information as to what the Catholic Church

was doing for them in New Zealand. We quote the substance of the Rev. Father's apt and succinct reply: 'As a foreword. It should be noted that as the Church was established by the Divine Master to perpetuate the work He had begun, it follows that the salvation of souls, the reconciliation of sinners to God, is the principal office of the Church. Yet like the Master, the Church, too, 'has compassion on the multitude.'

Practically 1000 children of the poor are cared for in our orphanages, industrial and preservation schools.

16,111 children, mostly of the poor, are daily taught in our Catholic parochial schools, in the faith of Christ and in the principles of good citizenship.

250 aged poor of both sexes are tenderly housed and cared for in the Homes of the Little Sisters of the Poor and Nazareth Home, without respect to creed.

140 incurables of all ages and creeds are carefully nursed in the Homes of Compassion, Wellington.

165 penitent women are shielded and protected in the Magdalen Asylum, Christchurch.

The operations of the St. Vincent de Paul Society are known to you—a voluntary organisation consisting of ordinary Catholic laymen, in all walks of life, who devote their spare time to works of charity for the poor. According to the last report to hand, there are in New Zealand over 410 members in that society who last year assisted 1273 poor and distressed people, and paid 3779 visits to the gaols, hospitals, asylums, and the poor in their own homes. They distributed, in addition to clothing, fuel, etc., assistance, mostly out of their own slender incomes, to the extent of over £800.

If, neither, gifts of gold and raiment to the poor for a 20-l-w-2 and appreciated by all, if the sacrifice of one's spare time, or even the whole of one's time given to the poor for a year, or the duration of the war, is noble, then we have the noblest sacrifice of all in the entire generation of one's whole being and the whole of one's life—an offering which we have before our eyes in the lives of the members of the Catholic Sisterhoods in New Zealand at the present moment to the service of God's poor, without salary, remuneration, or emolument of any kind whatsoever.

The outline is necessarily condensed and sketchy—a mere forerunner, so to speak—but it is sufficient to show that the charity which 'falleth not' is deep and true in the hearts of the Catholics of New Zealand. We have reason to thank God for it all.

Notes

Bishop Cleary's Illness

As will be seen by the messages which appear elsewhere in this issue, the condition of his Lordship Bishop Cleary is such as to cause very grave anxiety. We are sure that our readers everywhere will offer earnest prayers that, if it be the Divine will, such a valuable and valued life may be spared to us.

The New Zealand Hospital Ship

The following particulars, supplied to us by his Excellency the Governor, regarding the movements of the Maheno and the opportunities for sending mails to the ship, will be of practical interest to many of our readers.

His Excellency the Governor has received official information from the Secretary of State for War to the effect that the New Zealand Hospital ship Maheno will proceed direct from Port Said to England for the purpose of receiving as many as possible of the men who are incapacitated for further foreign service and returning them to New Zealand. The Maheno is due to arrive in Great Britain towards the end of August, and will commence her return journey to New Zealand

in the early days of September. The time of her arrival in New Zealand will be approximately between the 12th and 24th October. Further particulars as to these dates will, however, be published later. The Secretary of State for War has informed the Governor that as soon as the Maheno leaves the United Kingdom, a complete list will be sent of those invalids on board and their condition. Mails for the Maheno after this week should be addressed care of the Officer Commanding, New Zealand Hospital Ship Maheno, Colombo, Ceylon, and this direction applies to mails leaving New Zealand up to but not later than August 26. As soon as the Governor knows the exact date of the departure of the steamer from England, it will be possible to state definitely the ports of call where mails can catch the Maheno after she leaves Ceylon. The Secretary of State for War has further intimated to his Excellency that he would be glad if, after her arrival in New Zealand, the Maheno could return as soon as possible to Egypt, where she will receive a second consignment of invalids to be returned to New Zealand. To this arrangement the New Zealand Government has readily acquiesced.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CLEARY

On Sunday we received by cable the following authoritative information from Sydney relative to the illness of his Lordship Bishop Cleary. In twelve days Bishop Cleary had eight violent attacks, last Wednesday's being the worst. It lasted over two hours, and a quarter. It caught the card, and the patient was prepared for death. His condition is much better now, but weak and helpless.

A cable received on Monday stated that his Lordship had a relapse at noon on Saturday, and is now moribund.

CIRCULAR LETTER BY THE DIOCESAN ADMINISTRATOR

The following information has been received from the clergy and laity of the diocese of the absence of Archbishop Moran from the diocese of Auckland by the Rev. Rev. Mr. Bishop, Diocesan Administrator.

Dunedin, August 11, 1915.

I have received a message from Sydney, New Zealand, the health of his Lordship Bishop Cleary is the following effect:

I am sorry to hear that your Lordship is suffering. The Bishop has been in the hospital in Sydney, where he was progressing splendidly, and was allowed to leave his bed and sit up in a chair, but was unable to get up, and he seemed quite unwell. Last Monday he had a most severe attack, which completely sapped all his strength, during the attack he was unconscious. In consequence of this attack he is very weak and has a difficulty even in speaking.

On receipt of this letter I have asked Father Kehoe, a life-long friend of the Bishop, to go to Sydney, so as to be at hand and act with Dr. Ormond in keeping us conversant with any developments in his Lordship's condition. On receipt of any important information I will communicate with the clergy and the religious of the diocese.

I might state that in spite of his great weakness and intense suffering, his Lordship directed Dr. Ormond to ask me to convey to all the clergy and religious communities of the diocese, and to the devoted laity, his affectionate wishes.

This most recent message concerning his Lordship will, I am sure, appeal to our hearts and urge us not to relax the earnestness of our prayers for our beloved Bishop, whose health has been endangered by his unsparing efforts for his people and in defence of Catholic claims.

With every best wish,

Yours most sincerely,

MATTHEW J. BRODIE,

Diocesan Administrator.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

The Christian Brothers' new school, which is now practically completed, will be opened on Sunday, September 19, when his Grace Archbishop Redwood will preach the occasional sermon.

The manager of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, South Dunedin, is desirous of placing boys committed to the institution in Catholic homes, the country preferred, within reasonable distance of a school and railway station.

As a result of the St. Vincent de Paul collection at St. Joseph's Cathedral and the suburban churches, a sum of £32 2s has been handed over to the Cathedral conference, and £6 to the Sacred Heart conference, North-east Valley.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday from the last Mass until after the evening devotions, when the usual procession, followed by Benediction, took place.

A progressive euchre tournament was held in St. Mary's Hall, Mornington, on Wednesday evening of last week, the object being to raise funds towards paying off the debt on the local Catholic church ground. A very enjoyable evening was spent. The winner of the lady's prize was Mrs. Gray, and the gentleman's Mr. Keyes. A similar entertainment will be held in the same hall on Wednesday, September 15, when a larger attendance is expected.

Owing to the interprovincial football match, Otago vs. Southland, being fixed for Saturday, St. Joseph's Harriers did not hold their weekly run. After the football match, the members met at the residence of Mr. A. Nelson, where they were hospitably entertained at tea, provided by Mrs. Nelson and her lady friends. After correspondence dealing with club matters had been dealt with, an excellent musical programme was submitted, to which the following contributed: Songs, Misses M. Nelson and E. Chronican, Messrs. E. Nolan, A. Nelson, and A. Ahern; recitations, Misses T. Nelson and B. Marlow, Messrs. C. Maloney, J. O'Farrell, and T. Roughan. Before leaving Captain O'Farrell thanked Mr. and Mrs. Nelson for their hospitality, and called for three cheers, which were readily given. Mr. E. Nolan and Mr. A. Ahern also spoke, supporting the captain's remarks, making special mention of the assistance rendered by Mrs. Marlow and Miss S. Bellotti.

On Thursday last, Feast of Our Lady ad Nives, a ceremony of reception took place in the chapel of the Convent of Mercy, South Dunedin. His Lordship Bishop Verdon officiated, and was assisted by Rev. Father Delany. The young ladies who received the holy habit were Miss Mary Bellotti, Wairoa (in religion, Sister Mary Xavier), Miss Margaret Cooney, Brydone, Southland (Sister Mary Joseph), Miss I. M. Ward, Renwicktown, Marlborough, formerly of Matura, Southland (Sister M. Bonaventure), and Miss Margaret Kerr, of Daere, Southland (Sister Alexius). After the ceremony the relatives and friends of the novices were entertained by the Community.

CATHOLIC SEWING GUILD.

The Catholic Sewing Guild for Belgian relief met on Wednesday. The following donation was received: 'A Country Friend' (per Mrs. Flannery), 10s. Goods were received from Mrs. Grace, Misses Wilson and O'Neill. During the week each branch of the guild, viz., St. Joseph's, South Dunedin, and North-east Valley, sent cases of clothing to the Early Settlers' Hall. From there they are shipped free of cost to England through the Women's Patriotic Association.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

ACROS.—The acrostic verses are very good, and quite deserved publication. You should always, however, use 'Thou' and not 'You' in invocations of the Deity. Your lapse in this respect is the only blemish in the lines.

MISSING PAGE

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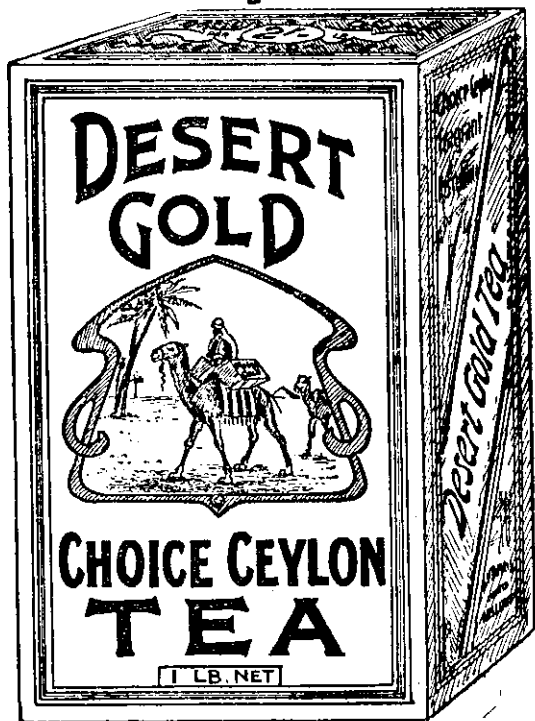
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Irish News

GENERAL.

Mr. Gerald Plunkett has been killed in the Dardanelles. Mr. Plunkett, a half-brother of Count Plunkett, was educated at Oxford, and called to the Irish Bar some five years ago. He was a member of the Rathmines Urban Council, Dublin. Mr. Plunkett recently obtained a commission in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

A GRIEVANCE REMOVED.

An event of historic interest, which excited, curiously enough, little or no attention, even in Ireland, took place at Dublin Castle the other day (says *London Truth*). For the first time since the centuries-old establishment of religious intolerance in the country Catholic Lords Justices were sworn in for the government of Ireland during the absence of Lord Wimborne. Irish Catholic Chancellors and Chief Justices long expostulated against being set aside on account of their religion when the absence of the Lord Lieutenant placed the Irish Government in the hands of Lords Justices. Lord Morris long used his powerful intellect and trenchant wit in vain struggles against the unjust and insulting intolerance. And now the grievance has quietly passed away, to the gratification of the tolerant on all sides.

DEATH OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

After an illness of many months, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, New York, on June 29, at the age of 84 years. The deceased was born at Skibbereen in 1832, and as a young man became connected with the Fenian movement. As publisher of the *Irish People* he was sentenced, in 1868, to imprisonment for life. After serving some years of his sentence he was released on condition that he left the country for 20 years. For many years he had been a resident of New York. According to a cable message the remains were taken to Ireland for interment in Glasnevin, Dublin, the funeral being attended by ten thousand people from all parts of Ireland.

TRIBUTE TO DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

The splendid bravery of the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Blue Caps, who had fifteen days' continuous fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula, is attested by the following address made to them by Major-General Aylmer Hunter-Weston, D.S.O., commanding the 29th Division:—

'Well done, Blue Caps! You have done a thing which will live in history. We all thought a landing would never be made, but you did it, and therefore the impossibilities were overcome by men of real and true British fighting blood.

'You captured the fort and village on the right that simply swarmed with Turks with machine guns; also the hill on the left, where the pom-poms were. Also the amphitheatre in front, which was dug line by line with trenches, and from where there came a terrific rifle and machine-gun fire.

'I am proud to be in command of such a distinguished regiment, and I only hope, when you return to the firing line after this rest, that you will make even a greater name for yourselves. Well done, the Dubs!'

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS' LOSSES.

Sergeant H. Fallon, Connaught Rangers, a native of Roscommon, who had his arm badly shattered in the fighting at Ypres, writing from a Manchester hospital, states: 'I consider myself very lucky to have escaped alive at all, for, when we made the charge, it was a perfect hell on earth. We suffered enormous losses. When I got wounded I was close on the German tren-

ches; but, then, we scarcely had 150 men left out of a thousand. We had to advance over open ground in the charge, and our men were mowed down by the score. But nothing could stop the Connaughts, and they gallantly kept on until, I am afraid, very few were left. After being wounded I managed to get under a little ditch. My wounds were dressed by a sergeant of my own regiment. He had to leave me, and I was joined later by a Canadian and a Gurkha, both badly wounded. We had to remain there, close to the enemy's lines, until dark, as to stir in daylight meant certain death. The ground was fairly cut up with German artillery. How I got out of the battlefield I consider a miracle, as shrapnel was bursting on all sides of us, and bullets were flying by the thousand. The ground was covered with dead, but I am sure the Germans suffered much more heavily. I was also at the battle of Neuve Chapelle; but although we lost many thousands there, it was only child's play to the battle of Ypres. The town of Ypres is a regular death-trap. The German artillery are always playing on it. Passing through the town the night before the battle we lost several men. The colonel and adjutant were also wounded.'

STRONG APPROVAL.

The United Irish Societies of Chicago, at their forty-first annual convention, spoke their sentiments in no uncertain words:

'Resolved, that we congratulate the Irish people and their leaders on the steady success they have achieved in their historic struggle for the restoration of their national autonomy, and again offer them our moral and material support; and, be it further

'Resolved, that we unequivocally condemn those American publications, falsely representing themselves as exponents of Irish opinion, which for some time past have grossly abused and misrepresented the elected and chosen leaders of the people of Ireland; and, be it further

'Resolved, that we most willingly yield to the people of Ireland their undoubted right to elect, approve, and endorse their leaders, and the policy enunciated by them, irrespective of the opinion of those to whom Ireland is but a name and nothing more,' etc.

AN INDEPENDENT VIEW.

An interview with Sir John Gorst on the Coalition Government appears in the *Weekly Dispatch*. Sir John Gorst was a prominent member of the Fourth Party some thirty years ago. Since then he has filled many high offices, and always displayed a strong character and a courage in expressing and pursuing his own opinions on various questions which have won for him the esteem of all the parties of the State. In the course of the interview he said:—'If the Coalition had been intended to benefit the country, men who knew their job would have been chosen. Not that I assume any right to express an opinion. I deprecate any such right. As I said before, I am merely a spectator. The person whose conduct I admire is Mr. John Redmond, who wisely held aloof when the present Cabinet was in process of formation. . . . And yet I say deliberately he is a much bigger statesman than any we have now in the public eye.'

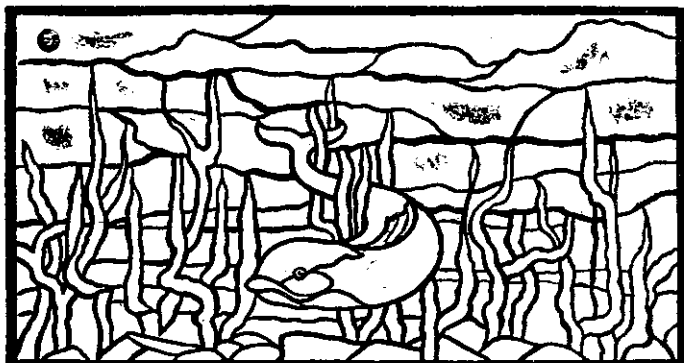
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People We Hear About

Mr. Benjamin Hoare, the well-known Catholic journalist of Melbourne, celebrated his 73rd birthday on July 21. He began on the bottom rung of newspaper work, and retired last year from the editorial staff of the *Age*.

A writer in *Munsey's Magazine* has this to say in regard to South Africa's great soldier and statesman, Botha, who, notwithstanding his achievement as statesman and soldier, finds his truest happiness in the domestic circle. He is a firm friend, a courteous host, a loving husband, and a fond father. His daughter, Miss Helen Botha, is a remarkably beautiful and accomplished woman, and was educated in a Belgian convent. Two of his sons have donned uniform and undergone service in the recent campaign; and a third is at school. Mrs. Botha, the general's wife, is of Irish origin, and is descended from that patriotically-distinguished family that gave the martyred Robert Emmet to a sacrifice to Ireland's struggle for liberty and nationhood.

The latest peer to turn his attention to wounded soldiers is the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, who himself is a soldier, having been colonel in the Scots Guards, and having served in Egypt and through the Boer War with distinction. He has not only provided a convalescent home for wounded officers on his fine estate at Holkham, where, by the way, the King has often shot, but he has promised a monthly subscription for the upkeep of it. It was an ancestor of Lord Leicester who was responsible for the hat that millions of men wear every day. In the old days they used to shoot in tall hats, and Lord William Coke—Coke is the family name of the Leicesters—found his highly inconvenient when crawling through gaps in hedges. And so he invented a tall hat with a carefully rounded top, which was dubbed the 'Billy Coke,' which eventually became the 'Billycock.'

The Duke of Norfolk, who underwent a serious operation last week, is the premier Duke and Earl Marshal of England. He succeeded to the title in 1860, when only thirteen years of age, and has now borne it for a longer period than has fallen to the lot of any other English Duke. He received his Knighthood of the Garter in 1886 from Queen Victoria, and the Order of Christ from Leo XIII. He has been president of the Catholic Union of Great Britain since its foundation in 1871, and is chairman of the Catholic Education Council and of the Catholic Record Society. Notwithstanding the many calls upon his time he still finds the opportunity of taking part in meetings of Catholic associations. Only the other day he presided at the annual meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society of Great Britain, when, in the course of his inaugural address, he said it would be difficult to conceive what would be the state of the world at the conclusion of the war, but at all events it would be full of opportunities for those who took a deep and earnest interest in the really important things of life. Great dangers must accompany that time. In the first place, there would inevitably be that feeling of reaction which would make men, wearied and worn with anxiety and toil and stress, inclined to throw aside all serious thought and seek comfort and relief in unbridled license and frivolity and a return to various forms of luxury. It was such tendencies that would give the Catholic Church, and in particular its young men's societies, their opportunity. There were already signs that men were seeking such guidance and light, and he was sure that those responsible for the Catholic Young Men's Societies would not fail when the call came to them to guide men's minds to that Church which was the source of comfort, truth, and light. By the very fact of belonging to that society they would understand what it meant that in the darkness of doubt there was the one beacon light to guide them, the one authority to say what ought to be done and what had to be kept from, the one hope and glad resource for the shattered and broken nations as they emerged from this great struggle.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

August 9.

The parish committee of the Catholic Federation hold their monthly meeting on Sunday next at three o'clock.

During the winter months a series of musical afternoons have been held in the girls' school hall by the members of the Children of Mary. At these entertainments all the items on the programme, both vocal and instrumental, are contributed by members of the society. On Sunday afternoon one of these meetings was held at which about seventy members were present. Afternoon tea was provided, and a most enjoyable time was spent.

There was a very large congregation present on Wednesday morning last at the Solemn Requiem Mass, which was celebrated for the repose of the souls of those who have fallen at the front. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Seymour, Rev. Father Taylor being deacon, Rev. Father Herring subdeacon, and Rev. Father Murphy master of ceremonies. A sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by Rev. Father Murphy. The music of the Mass was rendered by the choir in a very impressive manner. At the conclusion of the Mass, the congregation remained standing whilst the 'Dead March' was played by the organist.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

August 9.

The Celtic-Athletic football game on Thursday was a straggling one throughout, in which the Celtic looked the better side, but could not secure a scoring finish to their efforts. The result was:—Athletic, 6; Celtic, 3.

The space allocated to an up-to-date pipe organ when the Basilica was built is now to be filled. The organ secured is a Positive one, ordered through Messrs. Begg and Co., Dunedin. Its range of stops, transposing keyboard, etc., render it most capable of supporting congregational singing. Its cost is £375.

Mr. W. Curran, of 'All-Black' football fame, is at present on a short visit to Oamaru. Mr. Curran, who is an ex-member of the Athletic Club, has for the past three years played for the Wigan (England) Club. The Celtic Football Club is arranging to hold a social at an early date in aid of the North Otago Queen fund. St. Patrick's Club is co-operating with the sports body in the matter.

Mr. A. W. Woodward, honorary local representative of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, London, has received a copy of the pass-list compiled in connection with the theory examinations held at Oamaru on May 29 last. The passes were as follow:—Advanced Grade Harmony (full marks 150, honors 130, pass 100)—Isabelle Farrant (Dominican Convent), 110. Rudiments of Music (full marks 99, pass 66)—Louisa Gray (Miss Cartwright, L.A.B.), 95; Doreen Sutton (Dominican Convent), 94; Laura McVeigh (Dominican Convent), 89. School Examinations—Lower Division Harmony (full marks 150, distinction 130, pass 100): Maud McCone (Dominican Convent), 143 (distinction); Daisy Hoskin (Dominican Convent), 125. Grammar of Music: Division I. (full marks 99, pass 66)—Myrtle Jean Campbell, 99; Gussie Molloy, 97; Antony Loughnan, 94; Daphne H. Hanna, 92; Olive G. Cooney, 92; Humphrey Geaney, 89; Charles Tulloch, 73; Paul Inkson, 66 (all pupils of the Dominican Convent).

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ST. BENEDICT'S CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, — AUCKLAND.

The annual meeting of St. Benedict's Catholic Schools' committee was held in the parish hall on Sunday, August 1. Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G., presided, and there were present Rev. Father Forde, and a large number of the parishioners.

The following was the report submitted by the secretary:—

At a representative meeting of the men of the parish, held on August 6, 1914, it was unanimously decided—'That a committee consisting of twelve members be set up to manage the affairs of the St. Benedict's Catholic schools, such committee to hold office for a period of twelve months from date of election; the priests of the parish to be *ex officio* members of the said committee.' Before proceeding to outline the work of the past year, I think it fitting to express our sincere regret at the absence of our beloved Bishop this evening. The cause of Catholic education is dear to his Lordship's heart, and I am sure the earnest prayer of all present is for his Lordship's speedy restoration to health, thus enabling him to come back and again guide the destinies of this great work. In order to place the management of the schools on business-like lines, rules of a very comprehensive nature were drawn up for the guidance of the committee. An agreement was entered into with the Sisters of St. Joseph, whereby the committee, on behalf of the parishioners, guaranteed to pay £30 per annum per Sister for teaching the children of the schools. The form of agreement is now ready and awaiting the signature of his Lordship the Bishop. The first work of the committee was to undertake, in conjunction with the church committee, the building of a school-chapel at Mt. Eden. The magnificent response made by the men of the parish to an appeal to assist in this noble work resulted in the erection of the building by free labor. The effort was the finest displayed in the history of the parish, and the good results more than compensate for the unselfish spirit that prompted those who gave their services for many weeks. Special thanks are due to the ladies, who, by their thoughtful action in providing refreshments for the workers, assisted in no small degree a noble cause. It was decided that in order to insure the safety of the children and make the playground at St. Benedict's School private, a retaining wall and fence be erected on the Gladstone street frontage. The work of the retaining wall, which was carried out by contract under the capable supervision of Mr. O. Lorrigan, is now completed, and the fence will be erected within the next week or two. In order to meet the requirements of the Education Department many improvements were effected, the balance sheet showing that a sum of £49 had been spent in this direction. Financially, the schools are in a very satisfactory position, as will be seen by the balance sheet, which is ample proof of the keen methods adopted by the committee in controlling the funds at its disposal. To further increase the funds a concert was held in December last, which, considering the unsettled conditions prevailing owing to the European crisis, was very successful. The members of the committee feel very grateful to those who assisted, and the parishioners for their patronage. Although the balance sheet shows a credit of £69, it is necessary to point out, in order to place the financial position before you in its true form, that the work in connection with the retaining wall, and which will cost approximately £20, is a liability incurred by the present committee and will be met at once. While the finance of the schools has been closely watched, special care has also been taken in respect to the health of the children. Through the generosity of the Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan in donating a radiator to the School of the Good Shepherd, the comfort of the children during the winter months has been well provided for. Likewise, through the kindness of Messrs. O. Lorrigan and A. Rose in donating coal, the children of St. Benedict's School have not been neglected in this respect. The Sisters report the health of the children during the past

twelve months to have been remarkably good. Special thanks are in a large measure due to the Sisters of St. Joseph for the untiring zeal displayed by them in keeping the schools of the parish up to such a high standard, the report of the Government inspector showing them to be second to none in the Dominion. The number of children on the roll at St. Benedict's is 400, and at the Good Shepherd 60, making a total of 460 children under the control of the committee. The members of the committee fully realised the responsibility entrusted to them, and the fact that of 14 meetings held the attendance averaged 9 members per meeting, is sufficient proof of the whole-hearted manner in which the work was taken up. In conclusion, while congratulating the parishioners on the sound system of free Catholic education adopted by them, it must be remembered that the penny collection at the church doors is the only source of revenue available to carry on the work. All are therefore urged to generously contribute to this collection, and thus assist in that glorious work of free Catholic education.

On the motion of Mr. J. Pearson, seconded by Mr. J. O'Hara, the report was unanimously adopted.

The treasurer's statement, which showed the finances to be in a very satisfactory position, was on the motion of Mr. F. Temm, seconded by Mr. C. Lynch, adopted.

The following were elected a committee for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G.; vice-chairmen, Rev. Father Forde and Mr. G. Avey; secretary, Mr. J. G. Foy (re-elected); treasurer, Mr. A. Rose; Messrs. O. Lorrigan, J. Pearson, W. P. Rodgers, W. D. Kelly, J. Shine, Jas. Ward, F. A. Cullen, T. J. Molloy, and L. O'Malley.

On the motion of the Rev. Father Forde a vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring members for their valuable services during the past term. The meeting, which was very enthusiastic, terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

August 7.

Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial) paid a visit here last week. On Sunday evening many of the old parishioners had the pleasure of hearing him once again, when he preached on the 'Holy Eucharist.'

The following pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent passed in the theory examination, held on May 29, by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music:—Rudiments of Music (full marks 99, pass 66)—Honora Mary Roche, 93; Olive Martin, 85; Mary Ellen Punch, 80. Grammar of Music (full marks 99, pass 66): Division II.—Bessie Calver, 96; Kneen Lorelda Clinton, 95; Hilda Rogers, 94; Gwendoline Calver, 86; Division III.—Mary Kavanagh, 98; Cecilia Thurston, 92.

The Wanganui parish schools, especially those under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, have always been noted for a very high standard of proficiency, and compare more than favorably with the State schools even in secular subjects. A recent surprise visit, paid by the chief inspector to St. Joseph's School, was so satisfactory, that it called forth a special encomium, which took the form of the following very flattering commendation from the Education Board through its secretary:—'I am directed by the board to commend you for the great improvement in the work of your school, particularly in the oral work as shown by the report of the inspector.'

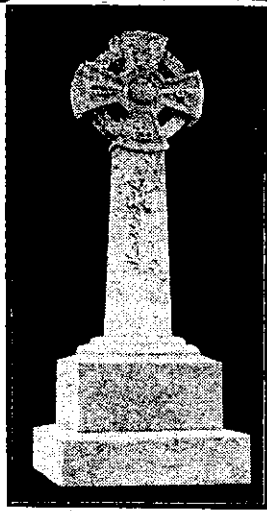
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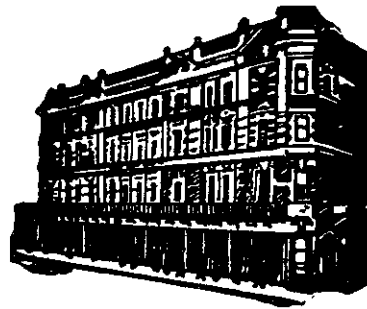
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SOUTHERN ITALY

(For the *N.Z. Tablet* by the REV. J. KELLY, Ph.D.)

If you look at the map of Italy you will see on the Adriatic coast the bold headland of Monte Gargano, marking the northern frontier of the province of Apulia, which forms the heel of the peninsula. And from Monte Gargano in the north to Otranto in the south the province of Apulia is a land of thrilling interest and of wonderful charm for the student of art or of history. It is probable that many of our wounded warriors will in the near future find a shelter in the ports of Apulia, and in their convalescence have an opportunity of seeing the historic scenes of that corner of southern Italy.

The upper part of Apulia is a great plain named *Puglia Piana*, and in the summer is dry and dusty, and so warm that an Italian proverb has it--

'Le pene si soffriscono dell' inferno
L'estate in Puglia, all' Aquila l'inverno' --

which may be translated: One suffers the pains of hell in Apulia in summer, in Aquila in winter. This vast plain, 'one sea of gently swelling ground, a fitly moulded orchestra of war,' is broken only by the towns of Foggia and Lucera as far as the Ofanto, the ancient Aufidus, so often mentioned in the Latin classical literature. Foggia is a handsome town, and an important railway junction. It has an ancient cathedral, much damaged by an earthquake in the eighteenth century, but still retaining its original west front. Here, seven hundred years ago, Manfred, son of Frederick II., was crowned. And a little way to the right we come upon a Norman arch, which, an inscription tells us, was the gate of the palace of Frederick, where his wife, Isabella, daughter of Henry III. of England, died in childbirth in 1241. Forty-four years later, Charles of Anjou came here to die of a heart broken by the rebellion of his subjects and the captivity of his son Charles. Foggia is a good centre for excursions to places of interest in the neighborhood. Seven miles away there is an oak forest in the heart of which is a shrine called '*La Madonna dell' Lacronate*.' In May and September pilgrims come here in vast numbers, and, with their tents and camp-fires, it then looks like the camp of an army.

North of Foggia there is a little town called Manfredonia, after its founder, Manfred. From Manfredonia there is a good road to the top of Monte Gargano, on the summit of which is perched the flourishing S. Angelo, a place thronged with old-world associations. In its streets there stands a great medieval tower, where once a pagan temple stood above a cave where oracles were consulted back in the twilight of history. In the fifth century St. Michael appeared to a shepherd, and since then he has had a shrine, in the cave, whither on the 8th of May thousands of pilgrims come to pray to him. Horace mentions more than once the woods of Garganus, but now there are no trees around the mountain, and the plain extends bare and flat for miles. Yet the views are very striking, and when the sun sets upon the Apulian Plain, clothing it with all the hues of the rainbow, the scene is indescribably beautiful.

On a low hill about twelve miles from Foggia is Lucera, a walled town which was old already when its walls were battered by Constant II. in 663. In 1230, Frederick II. restored it, and settled there 40,000 Saracens. He allowed them free exercise of their religious rites, driving the Christian population out of the city. The Saracens were expelled by Charles I., and later, in 1300, the town was peopled by settlers from Provence, brought over by Charles II. The fine old cathedral has been disfigured by the present Italian Government, but it still retains remains of its former beauty. Outside the town stands the great Palace which was the favorite residence of Frederick II. Its glory has long departed. The descriptions of its ancient state read like pages from some Eastern romance. Italy

was plundered of works of art to adorn it. Amid a retinue of odalisques and eunuchs, clad in Oriental splendor, surrounded by tame lions, guarded by a troop of Saracens, to whom he allowed full license, punishing neither debauchery nor sacrilege, he lorded it at Lucera like an Asiatic tyrant.

Looking across from the castle we see a mass of ruins some miles distant. These were once Castel Fiorentino, where Frederick died. Astrologers told him that he would die near iron gates, at a place deriving its name from Flora. All his life for that reason he avoided Florence. And when at the end he came here and found near his room a door barred with iron he said: 'This is the spot. The will of God must be done.'

Melfi, another town that can be reached from Foggia, is more picturesque than comfortable. You enter the town by a drawbridge leading to the Castle, which was probably built by Robert Guiscard. A twelfth century cathedral was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1851. The old medieval buildings looking down on the valley beneath, the clear river, the fountains, the walnut groves, the convents, shrines, and spires form a picture of great beauty. And from Melfi one can walk or ride to the top of Monte Voltore, a fine peak rising amid chestnut woods from the bosom of its plain. The path winds through beautiful, shady woods until the Lake of Monticchio is reached, above which is the Monastery of San Michele. As at Sully, great rocks loom over the buildings and seem ready to fall on them. The beautiful convent is separated from the lake by a steep slope, studded with huge walnut trees; and over all rises the highest peak of Monte Voltore. For the scholar Monte Voltore has an interest beside its picturesque beauty. In Book III., Ode 4, Horace tells us an adventure of his childhood on this mountain. He escaped from his nurse and strayed away and got lost amid the woods. Wearied, he fell asleep, and the wood-pigeons came and covered him with myrtle and laurel leaves. And not far away is the little town of Venosa, where the poet was born and where he lived till he went to Rome in his twelfth year.

Venosa stands on the brink of a chasm; its quaint streets are full of old-world buildings. It has an ancient Abbey of the Most Holy Trinity, consecrated by Pope Nicholas in 1058, according to an inscription on a column in the north aisle. Alberada, the first wife of Robert Guiscard, died and was buried in the abbey where she had taken refuge. On the wall an inscription commemorates the great Norman brothers whose bones rest together after their tumultuous lives; William Iron Arm, 1046; Drogo, murdered at Venosa, 1051; Humphrey, 1057; Robert Guiscard, 1085.

No tomb in the world is more eloquent of the vanity of human ambition than this out-of-the-way sarcophagus in Venosa. The sons of Tancred de Hauteville rose from the condition of squires in a Norman valley to regal glory. Pirates and brigands they were, but their children were mated with the offspring of kings, and they swayed the politics of Europe. Though only four of them rose to the height of power, all the twelve brothers were cast in the same mould, a strange mixture of courage and loftiness, of piety and lawlessness, of rindness and culture.

On the coast below Foggia there is a large town now called Barletta, from which one can drive over the plain to Canosa, a little town which has a beautiful church, rebuilt by Roger Bohemund. And in one of its side chapels that Norman hero's bones are laid to rest, after all the intrigue and romance of his life in the spacious days of the Crusades. Canosa is built on a hill. And if you go to the top and look down its valley,

'Where Aufidus, between his humble banks
With wild thyme plotted, winds along the plain
A devious path, as when the serried ranks
Passed over it, that passed not back again,'

you can see the site of the little village of Cannae, where on 2 August B.C., 216, the great Carthaginian general routed the armies of Rome, with a loss of eighty thousand men.



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Farther down the coast lies the dirty town of Bari, famous for its great Church of St. Nicholas, which has ever been one of the greatest centres for pilgrimages even in Italy. St. Nicholas was a saint of the people, 'invoked by the peaceable citizen, by the laborer who toiled for his daily bread, by the merchant who traded from shore to shore, by the mariner struggling with the stormy ocean. He was the protector of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the rich, of the captive, the prisoner, the slave: he was the guardian of young marriageable maidens, of schoolboys, and especially of the orphan poor. In Russia, Greece, and throughout Europe, children are still taught to reverence St. Nicholas.' (Jameson.)

In three hours the train will take one from Bari to the more important port of Brindisi, which is the starting-point for steamers for Corfu, Athens, Constantinople, and the port of call for the P. and O. boats. Brindisi has been offered by the Italians as a sanatorium for our wounded heroes. In a little time probably many of them will be walking the streets of this old port, which in bygone years shook beneath the tramping feet of Roman armies, which came here to embark for the wars which made Rome mistress of the world. Horace and Maecenas, Cicero and Octavius passed up and down the same streets. Here, too, Virgil, 'wielder of the antiseptic measure ever moulded by the lips of man,' died on his return from Greece, B.C. 19. For him, indeed, it was *Brindisium longae fatis curae*, the end of the long road.

Later, in the Middle Ages, the port of Brindisi saw great armies when the flower of European chivalry sailed away for the East under the banner of the Cross; for it was the chief port whence the Crusaders embarked. In its Cathedral, several times ruined by earthquakes, Frederick II. was crowned in 1225, and later, married to his second wife, Isobelle.

Below Brindisi is the fine town of Lecce, from which a road leads across the isthmus to Taranto, once an important city in Magna Graecia. According to a tradition it was founded by Taras, a great-grand-son of Noah; history, however, places its origin in B.C. 707, when a colony of Spartans settled here. Besides the outer harbor, there is an inner harbor protected by a drawbridge across its narrow entrance, really an inland lake, famous for its fisheries from remote times. All along the shores of the Mare Piccolo, as the lake is called, there are many remains of antiquities. Somewhere near Fontana di Plato, famed and was received by the Tarantine philosophers; near Citrezza, by the Church of S. Maria di Gallesi flows a fountain, the Galesus of Horace:

'Fairest on earth that little neck of ground
Smiles to my right, nor doth Hymettus bear
Honey more sweet; Venetium's oil hath found
Its rival there.'

'There winters mild and springs that softly sigh
Kind Jove affords. There Aulon's vineyards blessed
By fruitful Bacchus, clusters out defy
Falerian pressed.' Caryl, II., Ode 6.

And in Taranto we must not forget the Cathedral of St. Cataldo, in no wise memorable for its beauty, but because it reminds us that ever here in the extreme South of Italy we find another of those stalwart Irish saints who left their own dear land and went all over Europe for the sake of Christ—*peregrinari pro Christo*.

Such, then, is Apulia in the extreme south-east of Italy, over against the mountains of Albania which can be seen on a clear day from the Italian shore. It is a backward province now, out of the tide of modern progress, rarely visited by tourists, and only seen by most travellers from the windows of the express trains that thunder along through its sleepy towns and old-world churches and castles to bring the mails to the P. and O. or Orient steamers at Brindisi or Taranto.

But over it all is the glamor of the past. It teems with memories of old Rome's fiercest enemies and of the carnage of Cannae; of the oriental splendor that illumined the land under Frederick II.; and of the valiant warriors who poured down here from the North in their way to deliver the Holy Places from the Turk. The splendor of these years has passed; but the memories that hang over Apulia are immortal.

OBITUARY

MR. PATRICK O'DOHERTY, GREYMOUTH.

We (Greymouth *Evening Star*) regret to record the death of a very old and much respected member of the community in the person of Mr. Patrick O'Doherty, of Alexander street. Deceased had been in failing health for some years past, and his death was not unexpected. The late Patrick O'Doherty, who was a native of Carandonah, Donegal, was one of the very early pioneers of Westland, arriving here from the Australian diggings in the sixties. After following the various rushes on the Westland goldfields, he eventually settled in Greymouth, where he had resided for some forty years, being an employee of the Borough Council for a great many years. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son to mourn the loss of a true and devoted husband and father. Two of the daughters are Sisters of Mercy at Ponsonby, Auckland, and the third is Mrs. T. H. Lee, of Recfton. The deceased was a past president of the local Hibernian Society, of which he was a member for the last forty odd years, being one of the oldest Hibernians in the Dominion. R.I.P.

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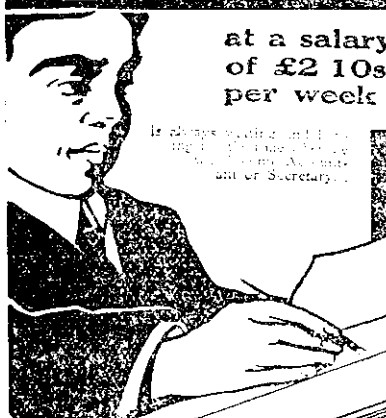
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The History of the Kite.

The invention of the kite is usually attributed to the Chinese. The first man on actual record as having used the kite is Archytas (about 400 B.C.). For what purpose he employed it is not known, but it is not probable that he accomplished anything of scientific importance, and it was not until 1749, when Dr. Alexander Wilson and Thomas Melville, in Scotland, used it for taking the temperature of the upper air that the kite showed possibilities of becoming a useful and scientific apparatus. Franklin's well-known experiment of obtaining atmospheric electricity by means of a kite again drew attention to it. It is, however, within the last decade that the kite has gained nearly all of its importance, and this is due to its development by men who have studied it and the forces acting upon it in a scientific way. Among others may be named Marvin, Langley, Hargrave, and Eddy; by their labors a hitherto useless toy has become an important scientific apparatus.

The Morane Monoplane.

The Morane monoplane used by Lieut. Warneford has not so far been employed very much in the British air service. British airmen have generally preferred biplanes, and for a long time military airmen were forbidden to use monoplanes at all. The designer of the Morane machine was originally chief engineer to the Bleriot works, and the Morane is in many respects an improvement on the Bleriot design. It is, of course, essentially a racing machine, and has been used by most of the crack professional fliers. In recent years Garros seldom flew anything else, and towards the end of his career Gustav Hamel made all his trick-flights and one of his speed records on this type of machine. He was flying a Morane monoplane when he was lost at sea. Its merit for an attack like Warneford's lies in the rapidity with which it can climb and in its capacity for righting itself if it is turned sideways or upside down.

A Wonderful Bridge.

The new electrically-operated double-track swing bridge built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company over the Lachine Canal is a triumph for Canadian engineering and is of particular interest to railroad builders. Unique in many respects, and among the most up-to-date in North America, this remarkable piece of mechanism is moved with the ease and apparent simplicity of the hands of a watch, although a weight of no less than 758 tons swings upon the central pivot. The object in constructing this bridge was to complete the double-tracking between Montreal and Brigham Junction, the former bridge being the only single-track structure left between these two points. The total cost was £466,000.

A New Instrument of Destruction.

At the inquest on victims of the Zeppelin raid on London, the coroner, a man of science, pointed out that 'thermit' was used for the incendiary bombs dropped by the 'invaders.' It is the trade name of a mixture of powdered aluminium and magnetic iron oxide, used in welding iron and steel and in repairing broken steel castings. When this mixture is ignited, the oxygen leaves the iron and combines violently with the aluminium, producing a slag, which rises to the surface, the molten steel sinking to the bottom. The heat evolved by the reaction is enormous, and a temperature can be attained second only to that of the electric arc. The process was made practicable by Goldschmidt, a German, in 1898, for, although the principle was known already, serious difficulties were encountered in its application, one of them being the danger of explosion. Goldschmidt overcame the difficulty by finely dividing and intimately mixing the materials, and by starting the reaction at one point by raising its temperature sufficiently high. The thermit reaction is used largely in the preparation of metals from their oxides, and is of particular importance in the production of chromium, which is employed largely in the manufacture of high-speed tool steel and armour plate. Now it is utilised as a direct 'instrument of destruction.'

Ohaupo

The annual meeting of the Ohaupo branch of the Hibernian Society was held on Tuesday evening, July 13, the anniversary of the opening of the branch. The election of officers for the ensuing period resulted as follows:—President, Bro. John Turnwald; vice-president, Bro. Peter McVerry; secretary, Bro. G. Tooman; treasurer, Bro. F. McKenrick; warden, Bro. J. Amiel; sick visitors, Bros. J. Thomas and D. Farrell; trustees, Bros. J. Turney, E. Edwards, and J. Turnwald. The branch opened with 12 members a year ago, and has now grown to 20, which is very encouraging for a scattered district like Ohaupo. At the close of the meeting the retiring president (Bro. E. Edwards), on behalf of the members, presented Bro. Tooman with a silver-mounted oak tray as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members and also for the able manner in which he has carried out his duties as secretary. Bro. Tooman thanked the members most heartily for their present. The retiring president (Bro. E. Edwards) was heartily thanked for the able manner in which he carried out his duties as president, having not missed a meeting. Bro. Edwards suitably replied.

The first meeting of the newly-appointed officers was held on July 27. The meeting, after being formally opened, adjourned, on the motion of Bro. J. Turney, seconded by Bro. McVerry, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. George Turnwald (eldest son of the president, Bro. John Turnwald), whose funeral took place that day. The secretary was instructed to write a letter of condolence to the bereaved family.

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WHAT'S IN A NAME

CHANGES IN THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Many Germans resident in Great Britain had 'Anglicised' their Teutonic names long before war between the nations was seriously anticipated (says a writer in the *Belfast Irish News*). Nearly twenty years ago, for example, a particularly vicious Unionist M.P. was known as Mr. Louis Sinclair. The worthy gentleman had quietly adopted the Scottish name; his father was known as Schleisinger. Another Tory called Mr. Ellis Barker still writes letters to the newspapers. His original name was something as German as the Spree. Mr. Rosenbaum, yet another distinguished ornament of Unionism for months the brains-carrier and speech-writer-in-general of the Party—has not been heard of latterly. Perhaps he has changed his name; perhaps he has returned to Germany. I find a list of recent alterations prepared by a notorious anti-German 'crusader'; and some of the transmogrifications are interesting, though etymologically illogical. We give a few examples, the present name in each case being in parenthesis: Auerbach (Arbour), Aufholz (Attwood), Schwartz (Barnes), Goetze (Bentley), Jacob (Beresford), Berliner (Berton), Schwarz (Black), Schneider (Congreve), Fritze (Cooper), Dusseldorf (Crump), Zerfli (Douglas), Schneider (Forestier), Goldman (Glover), Esch (Greenwood), Grunbaum (Greenwood), Kraillsheimer (Kerr), Schmidt (Martin), Kuhlmann (Richardson), Zahringer (Ring), Schloss (Stewart), Breuninger (Stevens).

No German chose a distinctively Irish name; and it may be noted that several persons who bore different patronymics happened upon the same English name when casting about for a choice. As a rule, people change their names for some good reason. Mr. Walter Long has a brother who was baptised as 'Long,' but who is now Colonel 'Challoner.' Fortunes are often left to folks on the condition that they adopt the 'style and title' of the testators. When the Germans in Great Britain transformed themselves into nominal Britons they were merely following an example set by many bearers of ancient Irish names in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Parliament which decreed that all Irishmen living in the Counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Kildare (the Pale) should dress like the Englishmen of the period, discard their 'cotlins,' and take English surnames. These names were generously suggested by the legislators: the Irish were told to turn themselves into Suttons, Trims, Corks, Kinsales, or Chesters, after the names of towns, or else to become Greens, Browns, Blacks, Whites, Carpenters, Cooks, or Smiths; and many of them did it. At the date mentioned, O'Shaughians called themselves 'Fox,' MacGowans and MacSpillanes became 'Smith,' and McEtyres proclaimed themselves 'Carpenters.' During later days there were quite a large number of timorous and unworthy Irishmen who abandoned their ancient hereditary surnames. I give a few instances, the Anglicised name being in parenthesis: O'Beirne (Byron), O'Creighan (Creighton), O'Brolloghan (Bradley), O'Connor (Conyers), O'Hurley (Harley), O'Shaughnessy (Sandys), MacShane (Johnson), MacOwen (Owen), MacGuigan (Goodwin), MacCarthy (Carty, or Carter), MacFibis (Forbes).

On the other hand, many of the old English and Anglo-Norman families settled in this country became 'more Irish than the Irish themselves' in every respect, and adopted Gaelic surnames. Examples are MacWilliam (or MacWilliams), MacGibbon, MacDavid (probably Welsh), MacCostello, and MacAdam. An old Latin rhyme runs, in the familiar translation:

By 'Mac' and 'O' you'll surely know
True Irishmen, they say;
But if they lack both 'O' and 'Mac,'
No Irishmen are they.

The rule does not 'hold good' by any means—principally for the reasons set forth above. Many of

the very greatest and noblest of Irishmen have not only been Fitzgeralds and Burkes of the older 'invastou,' McCrackens, Monroes, Orrs, and Hopes of 'Ulster Plantation' origin, and Tones, Sheares, Emmets, and Parnells of a later 'migration,' but the sons or grandsons of quite recent settlers. Though Thomas Davis's mother was a descendant of the O'Sullivan of Beara, his father was a Welsh officer of the British Army. In our days there is no general golden rule by which nationality and surname can be identified amongst people who speak English. O'Neills and O'Donnells are Irish—often despite themselves. The second last Duke of Argyll vehemently denied the right of Mr. John Redmond and Mr. John Dillon, as the descendants of mere Anglo-Normans dating only from the eleventh or twelfth century, to speak for the historic Irish race who sent the ancestors of the MacCallum Mor to the vicinity of Campbeltown seven hundred years previously. But even the stoutest and proudest 'O's' and 'Macs' on this side of the Sea of Moyle did not take the venerable gentleman seriously.

There are bearers of German names who should not be hunted or persecuted because they hold to that heritage from their fathers. Many of them are good Irishmen: *South Africa*, the organ of the Union in England, holds strongly that there are thousands of good Imperial Britons bearing German names in the Federation ruled by General Botha's Government. *South Africa* writes:—

There are men of German extraction moving about among us in England and throughout South Africa who are as loyal subjects of the King as any of us. Yes, and far more patriotic than thousands of the cowardly slackers who expect the flower of British manhood to go on dying to defend their recreant hides. Germans have emigrated to British South Africa for many years just as Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen have done, and they have been welcomed, and become absorbed in the great loyal Commonwealth of South Africa. . . . It is because we know that many men with German names are falling for England at the front that we return to a subject we have touched on before. There are not a few men connected with South African finance, industry, and commerce who have what can only now be called the misfortune to bear German names. They feel as keenly the iniquities of the country to whom their ancestors owed allegiance as can any Britisher, and they are as abhorrent of Germany's methods of conducting the war as any Englishman. They prefer to retain their names, and we sympathise with them in doing this, as personally they have done nothing to tarnish them, and pride of untainted ancestry may be as honourable in a German as in an Englishman.

A short year ago this proposition would not have been disputed in England. Those were the days when the Kaiser was 'a very gallant gentleman' in Lord Northcliffe's published opinion, and when Teutonic gentlemen bearing names most guttural were honored guests at familiar local centres and favored observers at U.V.F. parades. Ownership of a surname reeking of the Rhine or Weser is no longer a passport to

Such Hospitality and Favor.

But the anti-German feeling may be carried too far. *South Africa* states 'a case in point.' One of the many South Africans who came to England at his own expense was an officer bearing a German name who had fought on the British side during the Boer war; and he was a splendid linguist:

He offered his services at the War Office at the outbreak of the war. He sent in his card, and when shown into a room a bullying officer, taking no time to study the position, roared out: 'Get out; we want none of your sort here.' It was a horrible insult; but the young man bore it bravely, and endeavored to explain matters; but he was practically rushed out of the place. He was a better Britisher than the bully who browbeat him. Though married, he enlisted as a Tommy, and was soon at the front. This week he was killed fighting for England; and there is mourning in a well-known South African family.

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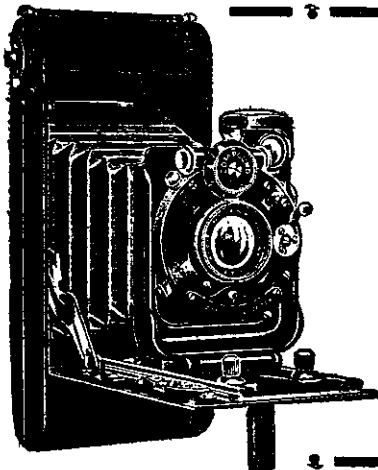
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GARDENING NOTES

(By **Ms. J. JOYCE**, Landscape Gardener, Christchurch.)

Although we often get bad weather in the month of August, yet it is the herald of spring, and the early part of spring means a busy time in the garden. Now, all lovers of a garden will be making up their minds what to sow and what to plant. So, the first thing to do is to consult a seedsman's catalogue, and make out a list of vegetable and flower seeds. It is always a wise plan to procure your collection as early as possible in the season, so as to have things ready when opportunity offers. Very often when fine weather sets in, and the ground is in good order the seeds are not at hand, and consequently a good opportunity is lost.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

The work to be done here during the month of August is to plant in a favorable situation some early potatoes, where they can have shelter from the late frosts, which usually come when the shoots appear above ground. It is always wise to be prepared for such a contingency by having some dry stable litter spread between the rows, so that it can be drawn over the stalks any night when frost is expected. Peas and broad beans should now be sown. To have a succession of peas, a very good plan is to put them in when the previous sowing is well above ground. Broad beans are quite different: they do not want sowing so often, about one or two sowings would be enough in the season, as they last a long time when they begin to come into use. Kidney beans must not be sown until all danger of frost is over. Lettuces and radishes may be also sown in some well-prepared ground. The young lettuces and peas must be protected from the birds, or else they will destroy the lot. The small birds are very destructive to the early crops of peas; also to turnip and cabbage seeds. Therefore the early sowings must always be protected by a guard of fine wire netting, so arranged that the birds cannot get underneath it. The netting must be raised in the middle to give the plants room to grow. A little early Milan turnip and round spinach may also be sown, and some early cabbage and cauliflower seed. Cabbage and cauliflower plants should be planted now in well-manured ground. Towards the end of the month will be a good time to plant an asparagus bed, which ought to be a part of every kitchen garden. It is a fine vegetable, and comes in early, when other vegetables are scarce, and will last until the early peas are fit for use. A bed will last for very many years. In making a bed, procure plants two or three years old. If plants cannot be procured, seed can be sown and the young plants thinned out to the required distance. Seed will take a year or two longer before the bed can be used. Sea-kale and rhubarb may also be planted. In fine weather, when the ground is dry, use the cultivator among the growing crops, and keep well in hand any weeds which may be making headway.

IN THE FRUIT GARDEN.

All the pruning ought to be finished, and the trees should have the necessary spraying done. The planting of fruit trees may be carried on right into the month of September, if circumstances prevent it being done before. The bursting of the leaf buds is a good guide to planters, for this is a warning note that all planting should be completed.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The warm days warn us that the time is drawing nigh to prepare for the summer display in the beds and borders, and the best way to be prepared is to get a quantity of garden fertilisers, and sprinkle a handful in each patch where seed is intended to be sown. Afterwards work it in with a rake or Dutch hoe. This must be done on a fine day when the soil is nice and dry and in good order for working. Then the seed can be sown and nicely patted down with the back of the spade, and the space marked by a small label to indicate what has been sown there.

This refers to hardy annuals and perennials, which can stand a little severe weather. When sowing seeds early in the season, it is wise not to sow all the packet, but to reserve a quantity for later on, as September is usually the month for sowing the bulk of flower seeds. But most of the hardy annuals, biennials, and perennials will stand a fair amount of early spring weather, therefore it is not time lost to sow them early. The tender annuals are better kept back until the warm days of September.

THE LAWN.

If the lawn has suffered from the grub or any other cause, now is the time to renovate it by sowing some fresh seed on the bare places, and top-dressing with nice fine soil prepared for the purpose. A good dressing of garden fertiliser (bone dust) or basic slag would be very beneficial to a lawn which does not give general satisfaction. A lawn, which has all the grass taken off during the summer growth, will need a little help to keep up its condition. Naturally it must get exhausted in time if all the produce is carted away and nothing is added in return. Now is the time to lay down a new lawn. If sown now, it get a good start before the dry weather set in. The seed ought to be sown pretty thick—four to six bushels per acre is the usual quantity. It is wise to use a good lawn mixture, which usually costs from 1s per lb. There are a good many kinds of grasses in a lawn mixture, and some kinds are pretty dear, so the price depends on the quantity of those fine grasses. The lawn ought to be well rolled this time of the year, as the roller will have more impression when the ground is soft after the winter rains.

' Now Gladys, get in off that gas-box,
It's time all young girls were in bed;
The nights are too cold for love-nonsense,
And you have a bad cold in your head.'
' O, mamma, it's so warm in this corner,
There's no need to worry, I'm sure.
For Bertie's just brought me a bottle
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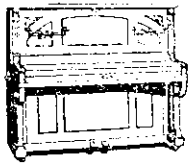
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The Catholic World

BELGIUM

A NEW PASTORAL.

A message from Amsterdam says: A telegram from Brussels, received by way of Berlin, states that Cardinal Mercier on June 10 was involved in a street demonstration before the town gates of Malines, which led to a slight encounter with the German guard. The Cardinal wanted to go to Brussels, and arrived on foot at the German guard-house accompanied by some hundred persons. According to military order the guard asked for papers of identification, and was not entitled to allow such a large crowd to pass. The reason for the demonstration was the prohibition of traffic in Malines owing to the strike of workmen in the railway works, which in the meantime has terminated. One of the priests protested, but only the Cardinal and a few followers were allowed to pass. A later message was to the effect that the Cardinal had issued a new Pastoral Letter, in which he endeavours to sustain the spirits of the Belgian people.

ENGLAND

WORK FOR POOR MISSIONS

On June 12, the silver jubilee of the opening of the Convent of Perpetual Adoration and Work for Poor Missions, in Nightingale square, Balham, London, S.W., was celebrated, and the solemn observance of the completion of twenty-five years of a great work for the Universal Church was the occasion of a large gathering of clergy and laymen from all parts of London. The devoted Sisters, who are responsible for the administration of the convent, had the privilege also of welcoming to their paternal congregation the Bishop of Southwark, whose predecessor in the See, the late Bishop Butt, blessed and opened the convent 25 years ago. Bishop Hudson, whose former diocese in Uganda has reason to bless the name of the Association of Perpetual Adoration, and the Right Rev. Mgr. De Wacarter, Auxiliary to the Bishop of Malines, his own devastated homeland the visitant of Belgium's world-wide mission. After the solemn High Mass of thanksgiving, a meeting of associates and friends was held, when addresses were delivered by the Bishop of Southwark, Bishop De Wacarter, and Bishop Hudson. The last-mentioned prelate said that he joined in the felicitations which marked the completion of a quarter of a century of most valuable work by the convent for the Church in all lands. He expressed publicly his thanks to the religious of Perpetual Adoration for the assistance they had given to the clergy administering the missions in the diocese. The clergy as they left this country for the far-off continent of Africa were consoled by the knowledge that they carried with them a substantial case of vestments and altar requisites, the gift of the association. Their work, added his Lordship, should receive the generous support of the Catholic body.

FRANCE

LOURDES IN WAR TIMES.

In spite of the war and that pilgrimages to Lourdes are not being formed this year, the sanctuary has numerous pilgrims. People daily come, in procession, from the neighboring parishes to pray at the Grotto for France and for her allies. Two large pilgrimages of Belgian refugees visited Lourdes during the last few months. Many of the pilgrims had not been to Lourdes before, and they attended the ceremonies with much fervour and devotion. The Belgian refugees who are residing at Lourdes pray every day at the Grotto for their country, as well as for the imprisoned soldiers, and for those who have died during the present war. Every evening at 5 o'clock the inhabitants of Lourdes, with the refugees, assemble at the Grotto, when Mgr. Schoepfer, the Bishop of Lourdes, delivers a short address, and then presides at the recitation of the

Rosary for the success of France, and at the prayers offered for the repose of the souls of the soldiers who have fallen on the battlefield.

CONSECRATION TO THE SACRED HEART.

The consecration of France to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which took place on Friday, June 11, was the occasion for very imposing ceremonies in all the cathedrals and churches of the country, and especially in those sacred edifices recognised by the faithful as possessing more particularly a national character (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*). It will be remembered that it was in 1899, at the dawn of the new century, that Leo XIII. ordered the consecration of the human race to the Sacred Heart. Nothing could be more natural, as Christ died for all men, without exception. But the belief of the French that Christ loves France with real predilection is supported by the Popes who gave and have maintained for France the name of 'The eldest daughter of the Church' and also that of 'The chosen nation.' Indeed, one of the French national shouts was formerly, 'Vive Christ, Who loves the Franks.' It may, therefore, be said that the French Cardinals and other prelates were particularly well inspired, at a moment when the French nation have so many ready to implore the aid of Heaven, to prescribe that France should be, in a special manner, consecrated to the Sacred Heart. All the Paris churches were full to overflowing at the grand ceremony, and when the religious service commenced at 3 p.m. in the Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Montmartre many thousand persons, who had climbed the hill to attend it, failed to find even standing room in the sacred edifice. The solemn consecration was made under the presidency of Cardinal Amette, who had previously celebrated Pontifical Mass in the basilica.

ITALY

THE HIERARCHY AND THE WAR.

The bishops have written Pastoral Letters to their respective dioceses encouraging the people to help in any and every way for the triumph of their country, to pray for speedy victory and peace. Mgr. Gussini, Archbishop of Genoa, in a noble letter, reminds his flock that, obeying the wish of his Holiness, he had asked them to pray incessantly for peace, but that Divine Providence, by the work of those at the helm of the State, had directed otherwise, and that it only remained to them to bow their heads and say, 'fiat,' seeking each one the means of being of the greatest use without any word of recrimination, which would not only be futile, but morally and materially injurious. The Archbishop of Florence thanks the priests and nuns for their offers to assist, and says that there are 800 Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul on the field of battle, ready to help the dying soldier and raise his thoughts to Heaven.

ROME

THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

With all the magnificence of other years the feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated this year at the Vatican and in the basilicas and churches of Rome. The Mass of his Holiness was offered up in the Chapel Matilda in the presence of a number of privileged outsiders, chiefly religious. In the churches throughout the city the pale-green uniforms of the soldiers were conspicuous at the religious functions. Crowds of the officers and men approached the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. During the day the military corps of the Vatican hung out their respective flags from the Bronze Door and in the Cortile of St. Damaso, where the quarters of the Palatine Guards and the Papal Gendarmes are situated.

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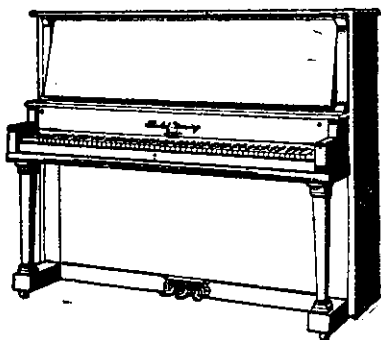
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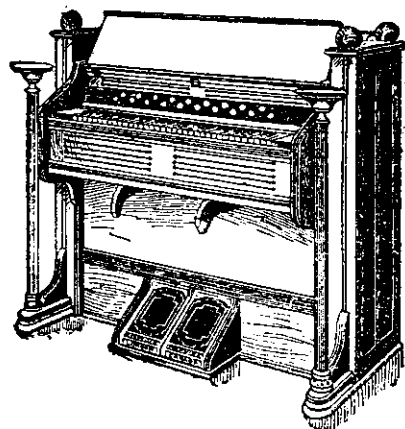
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The Value of Cheese in the Diet.

The present high price of living is to many a serious problem (says a writer in *Farm, Field, and Fireside*). We are, as housewives, confronted with the problem of how to supply to our families substantial, nourishing meals at a reasonable, and often at a very limited, cost.

It is these housewives who are endeavoring to supply meals that will meet all the needs for proper growth and development of the body, and at the same time to supply these meals at as small a cost as possible, that I would like to interest in the subject of cheese as a food, and the advantages to be gained by a more general use of cheese in the diet.

It may be a surprise to many to learn just how many varieties of cheese there are. According to a bulletin recently issued, there are 245 known varieties of cheese. They include cheeses made from goats' milk, sheep's milk, and reindeer milk in many countries of the world.

Cheese as an article of diet is a food that is much neglected. It has seldom been regarded by consumers as a possible cheap staple food. Most consumers of cheese use it as a luxury in small quantities, and then only at rare intervals.

To understand the value of cheese as a food we must first consider what demands the body makes upon food, and see if cheese will supply these demands. Then we must find if it can supply these demands at a minimum cost.

Firstly, then, we know that there must be foods that provide for bodily growth and development and for repairing the worn-out tissues of the body. That is, there must be tissue-building foods, otherwise spoken of as proteids. There must also be foods used as heat and energy producers. As I do not wish to go deeply into the classification of the nutritive constituents of foods, I will simply state that fat is a heat producer, and a valuable food constituent. Cheese yields per pound twice as much tissue-building material, or protein, as fresh meat. That is, by experiment it has been found that one pound of cheese has nearly the food value of two pounds of fresh meat, or that one pound of cheese equals two pounds of eggs in food value. Also one pound of Cheddar cheese represents the total casein, or tissue-building material, and most of the fat in one gallon of milk.

Conclusively, then, we recognise the importance of cheese as a tissue-building food.

Terms Used in Cookery.

There are certain terms used in cookery not always understood by inexperienced cooks. Here are a few of them with their explanation, so the next time you see them in your cookery book you won't be so puzzled.

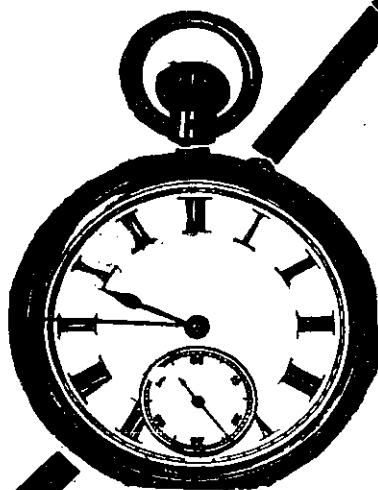
To Simmer.—To boil anything very gently at the side of the fire.

To Sauter.—To fry things lightly by tossing them in a frying-pan with a small quantity of fat.

To 'Work'.—To mix paste on the board with the hands; also to beat up mixtures of eggs, butter, flour, and so on, with a wooden spoon.

To Lard.—To pass thin strips of fat bacon through meat with a larding needle in such a way that when the needle is removed the strip of bacon remains in the meat, both ends being visible and of equal length.

To Marinade.—To heighten the flavor of fish, poultry, and meat, and to prepare them for the fire, by steeping them in a pickle composed of oil and vinegar (sometimes lemon juice) with herbs, vegetables, and spices to taste.



A Trustworthy Watch for Men

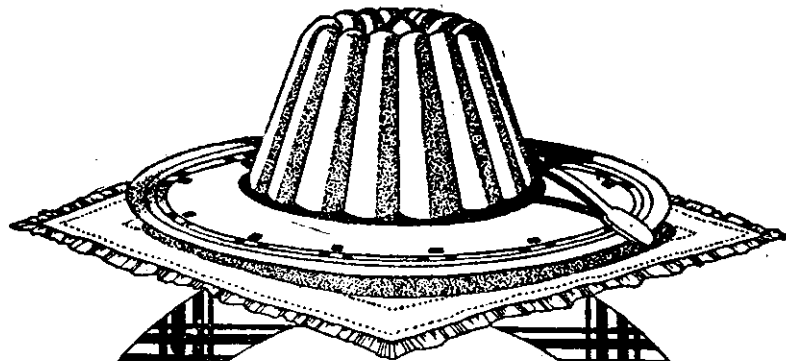
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Highlander Cream Shape.

This 'out-of-the-ordinary' sweet will come as a welcome innovation to the housewife who wants something appetising and delectable to place before the household. It possesses that soft, "creamy" taste, so much appreciated after a course of soup and meats. It is inexpensive to make, and proves the wisdom of always cooking with

HIGHLANDER MILK.

Here is how to make it:

1 quart Highlander milk (1 1/2	1/2 teaspoon Vanilla
tablespoons sugar	3 tablespoons maizena
	4 eggs (whites beaten separately)

HIGHLANDER

Condensed

MILK

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On the Land

GENERAL.

Mr. J. Porteous, a supplier to the Winton Factory, informed a representative of the *Winton Record* that he cleared £370 from 30 cows during the season just closed.

As showing the high values to which stock prices have risen, it may be mentioned that a line of 90 fat bullocks is under offer to a Palmerston dealer at £2 7s 6d per cwt (says the *Feilding Star*). If not accepted, the offer is to pass to a Christchurch buyer, who has the opportunity of purchasing the line at £20 per head.

A meeting of dairy farmers at Te Arai decided (says the *Gisborne Times*) to go in for cow-testing on the lines suggested by Mr. Beaton, Government dairy instructor, who delivered a helpful address on the subject. Eight of the 15 farmers present promised about 200 cows for testing purposes.

The interim return of sheep in the Dominion as at the 30th April, 1915, shows a total of 24,465,526 head. Compared with the complete returns for the previous year, this is a decrease of 333,237, made up by shrinkages of 169,591 in the North Island and 163,646 in the South Island. The figures of the interim return are approximate only; the complete returns for 1915 will be published in due course.

The exceptionally high prices ruling for stock of all description have compelled the Master Butchers' Association to raise the price of meat (says the *Otago Daily Times*). An indication of the strong demand at present existing for butchers' meat was apparent at the Burnside sales last week, when one pen of lambs was disposed of at 31s, while several other pens were sold at over 30s. Fat sheep changed hands at up to 42s 6d. Beef was selling at well over 40s per 100lb, the top price being £20 5s for a pen of prime bullocks. To show how substantially prices have increased, it may be mentioned that prime cattle could be bought three or four years ago for 27s to 28s per 100lb.

At Burnside last week there was a large entry of fat cattle, and consequently prices suffered to a slight extent, whilst the moderate yardings of fat sheep and lambs met with a good sale. Fat Cattle.—292 yarded, a fair proportion being well finished bullocks and heifers. This large yarding appeared to be in excess of requirements, consequently at the commencement of the sale prices were 10s to 15s a head lower, but towards the end matters improved and prices were very little short of previous week's. Prime bullocks, £16 to £18; extra, to £20 5s; good do, £12 10s to £14 10s; light, £10 to £12; best cows and heifers, £12 to £14; good, £10 to £11 10s; light and inferior, £8 to £8. Fat Sheep.—2396 penned. There was spirited competition, and prices were very firm at previous week's rates, and in some cases 1s per head higher. Prime wethers brought 30s to 33s; extra, to 42s 6d; good do, 24s to 26s; light, 21s to 22s 6d; best ewes, 27s to 30s; extra, to 40s; good do, 22s to 24s; medium, 18s to 20s; preservers, 10s 6d to 14s. Fat Lambs.—480 penned. There was a brisk demand for all killable lambs at an advance of 1s to 2s per head, while stores were about the same. Prime lambs brought 24s to 26s; extra, to 34s; good, 20s to 22s; stores, from 14s to 16s 9d. Pigs.—There was a moderate yarding of 62 fat pigs and a small entry of 42 stores and weaners. Porkers and baconers were keenly competed for and realised fully equal to previous week's prices. Stores and small sorts met improved demand, and in most cases sold at a distinct advance upon late rates.

At Addington last week there were large entries, particularly of fat stock, and there was a good attendance. Fat cattle brought very high prices, the rate per lb being the highest for years. Prime fat lambs were very firm, but unfinished sorts were easier. In sympathy with lambs in the store pens; store sheep sold irregularly. Ewes and ewe hoggets and forward wethers sold well, but other classes were easier. Fat Sheep.—There was a large yarding of fat sheep, including a

number of extra prime lots of wethers. There was a keen demand by butchers for all classes of sheep, and prices for all ordinary to prime quality were 2s to 3s per head better than previous week. The bulk of the wethers offered made 30s and over; extra prime wethers, to £7 10s; prime wethers, 25s to 35s; others, 19s 4d to 24s 6d; merino wethers, 23s to 30s 6d; extra prime ewes, to 52s 6d; prime ewes, 24s to 32s 6d; medium ewes, 19s 6d to 23s 6d; others, 16s to 19s. Fat Lambs.—Extra prime, to 43s; fat, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; medium, 18s 6d to 22s; lighter, 12s 6d to 18s. Fat Cattle.—Extra steers, to £40; ordinary steers, £8 10s to £13; extra heifers, to £14; ordinary heifers, £6 5s to £11 5s; extra cows, to £18 17s 6d; ordinary cows, £6 to £13 10s. Price of beef per 100lb: Extra steers, to 60s; others, 35s to 55s. Pigs.—Choppers, 50s to 140s; extra heavy baconers, 85s to 92s 6d; heavy baconers, 74s to 80s; light baconers, 57s 6d to 70s—price per lb, 6½d to 6¼d; heavy porkers, 45s to 50s; light porkers, 38s to 40s—price per lb, 6¼d to 7d.

LUCERNE VARIETIES IN CENTRAL OTAGO.

The following note on a lucerne variety test carried out during the past season on an experimental plot of two acres at the Matangi Orchard, Earnsclough, Central Otago, has been supplied by Mr. G. M. Marshall, the owner of the property (says the *Journal of Agriculture*). The varieties under test were Spanish, Hunter River, Peruvian, Turkestan, and Dryland.

The past season has been a very unfavorable one. During the early part of it we had a succession of heavy frosts; these were followed by high winds from the north-west and south-west; then came a long period of drought. Yet throughout these adverse conditions the Spanish variety gave the best results. One outstanding feature is the rapidity with which it starts into fresh growth after each cutting, and maintains a lead of from 4in to 6in ahead of all other varieties under test. The weight of hay produced is far greater than that of the other varieties, on account of the extra length and the very heavy leafage which the Spanish variety produces. It also stands up better during the cold weather than the other sorts, starts into growth earlier in the season, and maintains its growth later. In my opinion it is the best lucerne growing in Central Otago. Hunter River ranks second, while Peruvian, Turkestan, and Dryland do not give anything like the crop that the Spanish does. This year we had three cuttings for hay, and fed off the fourth.

MAIZE MEAL FOR PIGS.

A trial was made at several experimental stations in Holland with the object of testing the relative value of different meals, especially maize meal, barley meal, oatmeal, and buck-wheat meal for the fattening of pigs.

The trial was made with forty-eight young pigs, all of the same age and weight, divided into four lots. The animals of each lot received respectively as much as they would eat of the different meals, and in addition they all had daily a supply of skim-milk and some potatoes. After they were killed, an examination of the carcasses showed that the flesh of the pigs fattened on maize was not so firm or saleable as that of the pigs fed on the other meals. This result is the same as has been reported from trials in America and Canada, and is worth noting. Maize is a good food for growing pigs, but other meals should be substituted, either in part or altogether, during the last month or two of the fattening process.

It is not always the man who never fell who deserves the plaudits at the goal. It is so often the one who was down, yet had the courage to get up and try to make a good finish to the race—a little mud-stained, a little battered, a little scarred, perhaps—but with the unbeaten spirit that struggled on, indifferent to the jeers or plaudits of the crowd, bent only on reaching the goal, with the spirit in him still making a good fight.

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Little rills make wider streamlets,
Streamlets swell the river's flow,
Rivers join the mountain billows,
Onward, onward, as they go!
Life is made of smallest fragments,
Shade and sunshine, work and play;
So may we, with greatest profit,
Learn a little every day.

Tiny seeds make boundless harvests,
Drops of rain compose the showers,
Seconds make the flying minutes,
And the minutes make the hours!
Let us hasten, then, and catch them
As they pass us on the way;
And with honest, true endeavor,
Learn a little every day.

Let us read some striking passage,
Cull a verse from every page;
Here a line and there a sentence,
'Gainst the lonely time of age!
At our work or by the wayside,
While the sunshine's making hay,
Thus we may, by help of study,
Learn a little every day.

HIS SCRUPLE.

'Come in, my dear sir. Come in and sit down.'
And a stout, red-faced man, accepting the priest's invitation, sat down heavily in the chair that had been drawn forward for him.

'Do you know, M. l'Abbe,' he began, without further preamble, 'that you have given me a scruple?'

'And how is that?' asked the priest, smiling.

'What you said on Sunday.'

'But why? I don't understand.'

'Didn't you say something of this kind: "Fathers and mothers of families who subscribe to bad, irreligious papers are in a state of mortal sin?"'

'Certainly I said so, and I say so again. Let those whose consciences reproach them give up their subscriptions. There can be no absolution, you know, without a firm purpose of amendment.'

The visitor's red face became purple.

'You see—you see. I—'

'You subscribe?'

'That's it. I came about like this: They sent me the paper gratis for six months.'

'And after that you went on with it?'

'Well, yes. I could hardly do otherwise.'

The priest looked at his visitor pityingly.

'Well, the remedy is simple enough,' he said.

'You only have to give up taking the paper.'

'But I can't see what harm there is in taking it,' expostulated the man. 'I can't see how it can possibly be a mortal sin.'

'Harm!' repeated the priest. 'But can't you see there is harm in giving your money towards helping to destroy faith and morals, towards helping the enemies of God, of the Church, of the Pope—of all religion, in fact?'

'Five dollars a year! Much good or harm that much can do!'

'Multiply it by ten thousand, and then see if it can do good or harm.'

'So it's the five dollars that make the mortal sin,' said the visitor reflectively. 'Very well, then. Here are ten to make up.' And he threw the coin on the table before him.

The priest quickly thrust it from him again. 'On the contrary, the money is the lesser of several evils. Besides giving financial aid to the enemies of the Church, your taking the paper encourages others to do likewise. You give bad example to your neighbors, and

you smear your own soul with anti-religious falsehoods and immoral romances.'

'I never read a word of them.'

'If not you, then your wife, your daughters, your servants—'

'No one reads the paper but myself.'

'Are you sure?'

'Quite sure.'

'Are they then without the curiosity that is supposed to be the heritage of all daughters of Eve?'

'I assure you, M. l'Abbe, the paper never goes outside my office. It is an understood thing. No one is allowed into the room. It is absolutely forbidden for any one to touch my papers, and if I were disobeyed—'

'They would not be likely to tell you.'

'But I should soon find out.'

'My dear sir,' said the priest very seriously, 'can't you make up your mind to give the paper up. You would not leave strychnine lying about in your dining-room; then do not leave such a paper lying about in your office. Do your duty as a Catholic and give it up. You will never reconcile it with your conscience to do otherwise.'

'Well, M. l'Abbe, I won't go so far as to agree with that, but, anyhow, I thank you for your advice, and I will think it over.'

He bade the priest good-bye, and as he walked away he thought to himself what a pity it was that the clergy took such exaggerated views of things, surrounding the practice of religion with unnecessary difficulties, whilst M. l'Abbe, taking out his office book, murmured a comment on his departing visitor:

'Well, well! If he likes to nurse a serpent in his bosom, let him do so.'

When monsieur had left home that morning to pay his visit to the priest, Melia, the housemaid, was polishing the floor in the drawing-room, but as soon as she heard the hall door closing after her master she put down her rubber and crept towards the door of his office, which opened off the larger room. Merely from precaution, she knocked, knowing that no answer would be given her, and, entering the forbidden precincts, she looked hastily around her.

'What on earth has he done with yesterday's paper?' she murmured. 'I am a day behind hand. Ah, there it is!' And she drew the sheets she was looking for from under that morning's issue, which lay upon the office desk. Then, with her duster tucked into the band of her apron and her feather brush under her arm, she threw herself into her employer's chair, letting the brush fall at her side as she did so.

'There now; this is comfortable. I wonder what news there is to-day. Sentence of excommunication passed on modernists. How dull! But I'll read a bit of it, all the same. I know they always abuse the Pope and the priests in this column, and it makes old Nanette furious when I go into the kitchen and tell her what I've read.'

The headings of the paragraphs were enough for her, and she read them down with interest.

'Poor Pius X.! They do give him a rating. But, after all, why should he prevent people learning if they want to? Oh, I see, they say he's afraid. I'll tell that to Nanette. It will make her frantic, and when she's angry it makes me laugh.'

She turned to the parts of the paper which interested her most, where suicides, divorces, infanticides, and such like topics were discussed and described in detail, still commenting to herself as she did so on the stupidity of old Nanette, the cook.

'If the bigoted old creature read this paper every day, as I do,' she thought, 'she'd soon learn the truth about the religion and the priests she is always praising. And these scandals, too. She'd learn a good many things and think a lot differently from what she does now if only she could see all this.' Then, turning the paper to the part she liked best of all, she began the twenty-sixth chapter of the fourth part of the sensational drama called 'The Fair Susannah.' She had not missed a word of it from the day it began—mon-

sieur always went for a walk before madame and mademoiselle came down in the morning—and it was getting day by day more enthralling and blood-curdling.

'Susannah is simply lovely,' said Melia to herself, after having read a few lines. 'She is going to throw this fellow over, too, I do believe. That'll mean taking up with a fourth lover. Yes, Susannah, my dear, you're a wise one. As you say, marriage is a stupid custom.'

And so thoroughly did she agree with the heroine's sentiments that she read one whole sentence aloud: 'After all, my friend, I have every possible pleasure. I am young and pretty, and I am bound by no tiresome conventions. I am admired, sought after—all my happiness comes from the new plan of free love and no marriage.'

And I, thought Melia when she had read all this — 'I, too, am young. I, too, am—well, not ugly.'

And letting the paper lie upon her knees, she began to dream bright dreams for herself of a future somewhat similar to that of fair Susannah. So engrossed was she in her dreams that she never heard the hall door open, never heard footsteps in the drawing-room. Only when the door opened was she aware of her employer's return.

'Monsieur!'

With one bound she was on her feet. Then, bending, she picked up her brush and tried at the same time to hide away the paper she had been reading.

For an instant monsieur had stood motionless. Then, with a clear remembrance of his forcible affirmation to the priest that he alone of all his household ever read the scurrilous rag to which he subscribed, he questioned the girl.

'What are you doing in here, Melia?'

But the girl had had time to invent an excuse.

'I was just looking at the paper, sir, to see the price of flour. My father is a miller, sir.'

'I have forbidden you to come in here.'

The girl was edging towards the door, and this time she told the truth.

'You had on your rubber shoes to-day, sir, and I did not hear you coming.' And with that she fled into the next room, where she came face to face with her own reflection in the mirror.

'How red I am!' she murmured, putting her hands to her flushed cheeks. 'But, after all, he can't say much to me. I was only reading the paper he reads himself, and what is fit for one Catholic ought to be fit for another. It's no worse when I am reading it than when he is reading it himself.'

Monsieur sat down heavily at his desk. With a feeling akin to consternation he drew a sheet of paper towards him. He had been in the wrong and the priest had been right, and, besides that, how much harm had already been done, unknown to him, by the reading of which he had denied the existence?

'So M. l'Abbe was right,' he said, dipping his pen in the ink. 'Priests certainly know what they are talking about. You might almost think he had seen through stone walls.'

In half a dozen words he forbade another copy of the paper ever to cross his threshold. Then, ringing, he addressed and stamped his letter and held it out to Melia, who, still shame-faced, answered the summons.

'Take this letter to the post at once,' he said sternly. 'No one will ever have the chance of reading a bad paper in my house again.'

NOT RUNNING.

An anecdote is related by a Washington gentleman concerning a city, historically famous, which need not be named here. It has 'fallen behind the procession,' as the current phrase is, and is by no means increasing rapidly in population. Said the Washington man to the reporter:

'I went over to — one evening to make a call. It was dark and I couldn't see the numbers on the houses. After a time I noticed a middle-aged man smoking a pipe on the front steps of a house a few doors away.'

'I beg pardon,' said I, 'but will you kindly tell me which way the numbers run on this street?'

'He took the pipe out of his mouth, slowly knocked out the ashes, and said:

'Just got to town!'

'Well, yes,' I answered, taken by surprise.

'Evenin' boat?'

'Yes.'

'What number yer lookin' for?'

'Forty-nine.'

'It's the other side, four doors below.'

'I thanked him and turned to go.

'Hold on a minute,' he called. 'What did you say about numbers runnin'?''

'I asked which way they ran in this street.'

'Well, they don't run,' he rejoined; 'they don't even walk. There hain't nothin' run in this town sence the war!''

ENLARGING THEIR VOCABULARY.

By way of enlarging the children's vocabulary our village school teacher is in the habit of giving them a certain word and asking them to form a sentence in which that word occurs. The other day she gave the class the word 'notwithstanding.' There was a pause, and then a bright-faced youngster held up his hand.

'Well, what is your sentence, Tommy?' asked the teacher.

'Father wore his trousers out, but notwithstanding.'

TO BREAK IT GENTLY.

A political candidate for an agricultural district, after making a speech, announced that he would be glad to answer any questions that might be put to him.

A voice came from the audience.

'You seem to know a lot, sir, about a farmer's difficulties. May I ask a question about a momentous one?'

'Certainly,' replied the candidate, nervously.

'How can you tell a bad egg?' went on the merciless voice.

The candidate waited until the laughter died away. Then he replied:

'If I had anything to tell a bad egg, I think I should break it gently.'

JUST LIKE HIM.

The other day a clerk in a mercantile house celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the firm. Schmidt, the senior partner, handed him in the morning a sealed envelope inscribed, 'In memory of this eventful day.'

The clerk gratefully received the envelope without opening it, but on a gracious hint from his chief he broke the seal, and found—the photograph of his employer.

'Well, what do you think of it?' inquired Schmidt, with a grin.

'It's just you,' was the reply.

A GOOD REASON.

An artist and his wife were entertaining some friends to tea in the studio. The host's picture, which had recently been 'hung,' was the topic of conversation. Said one lady:

'Mr. Vandike, yours was the only picture I looked at in the exhibition.'

Vandike bowed and smiled delightedly.

'Believe me, madam,' he said, 'I appreciate the honor.'

But she gave a little stare of perplexity.

'Honor?' she said. 'The others, you know, were so surrounded by the crowd.'

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