

Keats' Grave

The full inscription on the grave of Keats is:

"This grave contains all that was mortal of a young English poet, who, on his death-bed, in the bitterness of his heart at the malicious power of his enemies, desired these words to be engraven on his tombstone: 'Here lies one whose name was writ in water.' February 24, 1821."

Shelley's lines from *Adonais* are well known:

Go thou to Rome—at once the paradise,
The grave, the city, and the wilderness;
And where its wrecks like shattered mountains rise,
And fragrant weeds, and fragrant copses dress
The bones of desolation's nakedness;
Pass, till the spirit of the spot shall lead
Thy footsteps to a spot of green access,
Where, like an infant's smile, over the dead
A light of laughing flowers over the grass is spread.

And grey walls moulder round on which dull Time
Feeds, like the slow fire upon a hoary brand;
And one keen pyramid, with wedge sublime,
Pavilioning the dust of him who planned
This refuge for his memory, doth stand
Like flame transformed to marble; and beneath
A field is spread, on which a newer band
Have pitched in Heaven's smile their camp of death,
Welcoming him we lose with scarce extinguished breath.

Shelley's Grave

Leigh Hunt wrote the epitaph for the grave of Shelley's heart:

*Percy Bysshe Shelley, Cor Cordium.
Natus iv. Aug. MDCXCII.
Obiit viii Jul. MDCCCXII.*

Trelawney added the words from *The Tempest*, loved by Shelley:

Nothing of him doth fade
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something grand and strange.

Pasquinades

In reply to a correspondent, it may be interesting to readers to know the origin of the term "pasquinades." Opposite the shop of a witty Roman tailor, who used to entertain his clients with the scandal of the day, stands a statue which has been called by the Romans, Pasquino, after the tailor. When the tailor died some wag used to append to the pedestal of Pasquino criticisms of passing events, some of which were in the form of a dialogue which Pasquino was supposed to hold with his friend Marforio, another statue near the Capitol. From the repartees came the term "pasquinades." The pasquinades continued for a long period of time. Some were as early as 1492 and others were written in the days of the Buonapartes. Very often they were attacks on the reigning Pope. Of Paul III., who tried to silence him, Pasquino said:

*Ut canerent data multa olim sunt vatibus aera;
Ut taceam, quanta tu mihi, Paule, dabis?*
(Formerly much money was given to the poets for singing;

How much will you give me, Paul, if I shut up?)
When Francis of Austria came to Rome, Pasquino saluted him thus:

Gaudium urbis,—fletus provinciarum,—risus mundi.
(Joy of the city,—tears of provinces,—laughter of the world.)

When the French were in Rome in Napoleon's time, Pasquino said:

*I Francesi son tutti ladri.
Non tutti—ma buona parte.*
The French are all rogues.
Not all—but a great part.)

It is narrated that Adrian VI. once wished to have the statue thrown into the Tiber but was dissuaded by Ludovico Suessano, who said, jokingly, that if Pasquino were drowned his body would turn into frogs that might croak even louder than the original did. Accord-

ing to Fuller, Pasquino is famous because (1) of knowing everything while remaining unknown himself, *noscens omnia et notus nemini*; (2) of his intelligence, (3) of his impartial boldness, (4) of his longevity, (5) of his impunity in escaping the Inquisition. The pasquinades were always biting and often scurrilous.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

Commencing at 9.30 a.m. on Monday (Anzac Day), there was High Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral for the repose of the souls of those who made the Supreme Sacrifice on Gallipoli and during the Great War. Rev. B. Kaveney was celebrant, Rev. F. Marlow, deacon; Rev. M. Spillane, subdeacon; and Rev. C. Ardagh, master of ceremonies. Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., was present in the sanctuary, and exhorted the congregation (which filled the Cathedral to its utmost seating capacity, a number having to remain standing) to pray earnestly for the intention for which the Mass was being offered. The incidental music was rendered by St. Joseph's Cathedral Choir, and at the conclusion of the Absolution, given by Father Kaveney at the Catafalque, Mr. A. Vallis played the "Dead March" from "Saul." The whole ceremonial was deeply impressive.

The Christian Brothers' Old Boys' Association football club, which have only two teams entered this season in the Soccer competitions, was very successful in its opening matches last Saturday. Playing against Mornington the Brothers' third grade team won by 17 goals to nil, the scorers being Donnelly (7), W. Reddington (4), Fox (3), Baker, Mills, and Reddington. In the fourth grade the greens defeated High School by 6 goals to nil, goals being scored by Arnold (2), Smith (2), Burden, and Cullen.

BOOK NOTICES

Religion in School, by the Editor of the *Sower*, London O.T.S.; 1/- net.

The ten chapters of this little book already appeared in the *Sower*, and the author now publishes them in more permanent form in deference to the demands of critics who want a wider circle of readers to avail of these helpful and constructive hints concerning religious education. *A Practical Philosophy of Life*, by Ernest Hull, S.J.; one rupee.

Readers of the *Bombay Examiner* will recognise with pleasure in this new book of Father Hull's, the genial and acute criticisms of men and things for which "Herr Schneebels" has been during some months responsible. In this publication there is good reading for all. The learned Herr covers a wide field—from nick-names to diplomacy,—and as was said of Goldsmith it may be repeated of him: whatever he touches he adorns. This is a volume of sound philosophy that the man-in-the-street may read with as great delight as the student.

Recent Developments in Science, by Rev. Wilfrid Ryan, S.J.; *Some Catholic Names in Medical Science*, by Rev. C. Ronayne, O.C.C., are two very instructive pamphlets from the Australasian O.T.S.; price 2d each.

Pour l'Irlande Libre, by Marc Sangnier, député de Paris.

We thank the friend who sent us this little book which gives us a fine pronouncement on the rights of Ireland, delivered in Paris last June by M. Sangnier, a member of the Chambre. There is also an eloquent introduction by George Gavan Duffy. M. Sangnier's discourse is the expression of the hearts of the people of France who, whatever their Masonic Government may do, are with Ireland in her fight against the international hypocrites who are doing to-day in Cork and Kerry what they said the Kaiser ought to be hanged for doing in Belgium.

"The Unknown Warrior" buried in Westminster "might have been an Irishman," so Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons. If so, what did he die for? Did he fight and die that every nation should be free but his own?—*Register of Toronto*.

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