

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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THE SON OF MAN

Art Thou, the friend who walks with me,
The God who moulds the rose?
The child who played in Nazareth,
The weary God of Woes?

Art Thou, the helpless Christ hung high
In shame till Thou wert dead,
The God of Might whose power moves
The stars above my head?

My mother always laid me down
At eve to sleep with Thee,
And said 'twas Thou who bade the wind
Sing lullabies for me.

'Tis not Thy works in rose or star
That stir to faith this clod;
I need but learn Thy heart as Man
To know that Thou art God.

—JOHN B. KELLY

WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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SUFFERING IN IRELAND

The pitiable plight in which the poor people of some of the more afflicted counties of Ireland find themselves may be guessed from the following report on the less afflicted counties, issued by the unit of the American members of the Society of Friends, which sailed to carry out relief work among those Irish families whose homes have been burned by the English soldiers, or whose breadwinners have been killed:—"Spicer and Longstroth, of the unit, reporting on Counties Roscommon and Westmeath, estimate the need of \$1,200 weekly for destitute families of workmen and \$12,000 for restoration of farm buildings destroyed. Baker and Furnas, of the unit, recommend \$50,000 to relieve urgent distress of twenty families in County Londonderry in the towns of Longford, Granard and Ballinacree. They state that the village of Ballinacree was virtually razed and presents a picture equalling stories of villages destroyed in France."

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

It is now ruled by the British Court Martial in Ireland that any one who dares to attend a funeral of one who has been assassinated by the British Crown forces is guilty of unlawful assembly. A young Limerick chemist, a very popular lad named Thomas Blake, was set upon by some of the English soldiers, as he was returning home from his place of business, and assassinated—as reprisal for British soldiers having been killed in an open fight elsewhere. It was not of course suspected that Blake had anything to do with the fight, but he was a well-known Sinn Feiner. That was enough. When the funeral was taking place the Crown forces charged upon the funeral, trampled and beat the people, and arrested eleven young men. The eleven arrested were tried by court martial on charge of unlawful assembly, and sentenced, each to four months' imprisonment.

DISTRESS IN LISBURN

Of the Orange city of Lisburn, near Belfast, from where, shortly after the great Belfast pogrom of last summer, in which 49 Catholics were killed, the houses of Catholics were burnt in Lisburn, the Society of Friends unit makes the following report:—"Lisburn we found in greater comparative distress than possibly any other Irish city excepting Cork. A British officer who served in Belgium told us he had never seen anything like it."

"In August, 232 families were compelled to leave their homes owing to burnings, wreckings, or intimidations, and 130 families have not dared to return. Several hundred women and children scantily clothed fled from their homes on the night of the general burnings and made their way during the night to Belfast, over twelve miles of hillside roads. Mothers carrying children this distance arrived at Belfast the following noon with bare feet bleeding from the journey, and were sheltered by the local committee headed by Bishop MacRory."

Three American citizens were burned out of their homes at Lisburn. One of them was Thomas Caldwell, formerly Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, who enlisted June, 1917, in Company A, 321st Machine Gun Battalion, 82nd Division, and fought at St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, and Verdun Front. He told us 5,000 people were in the mob that burned his place."

TORTURE

The manner in which the Irish press is muzzled is most remarkable to any one reading the Dublin daily papers. When Republican prisoners are tortured by the Crown forces, should the press dare report that such men underwent torture, they dare not state that it was the Crown forces that were the guilty party. Where men of the highest standing in a community are, by the guns and bayonets of the soldiers, forced upon their knees in the public streets,

publicly forced to bless the Crown forces and police, and to curse Sinn Fein, the press is permitted to state that they went on their knees and did so and so, but dare not state that the Crown forces goaded them with gun and bayonet into doing so. Where a man is publicly thrown over a bridge into a river the press may state that the man was in the river but dare not state how he got there. The following is a typical paragraph taken from the Irish Independent of Dublin, descriptive of a party of young men, in County Clare, who were dragged from their homes, brought to the military barracks, brutally beaten, and then turned out because there was no charge against them. After giving the names of the men who were arrested, the report simply states:—"They were brought into the village and placed under an armed guard in the yard of Mr. S. O'Halloran's premises. After a while all, with the exception of J. MacNamara, were discharged and proceeded to provide themselves with refreshments in the village."

"All presented a terrible appearance. There were several marks and discolours all over their faces and bodies, and in several instances their clothes were torn. Within a short time Tim Clune, sr., Con O'Neill and Martin Fitzgerald were again placed under arrest. The villagers later beheld O'Neill and Clune forced to their knees on the bridge of the river, whilst Fitzgerald was seen in the river. Eventually the men who had been on their knees were allowed to go away and Fitzgerald was taken with McNamara in a lorry to Tulla, the military headquarters for the district."

A LETTER FROM IRELAND

The only way that the true news, the brutalities and savage murders gets out of Ireland is by smuggled letters. From one such private letter sent by an afflicted one in Ireland to a relative in America, and by the letter brought to the office of the Irish press is taken the following pathetic story. "There were three young men shot in Dualla—two Loobys, Lawrence and Jim, and Will Delaney. Jim Looby and Will Delaney were arrested on Thursday night. They were brought away on Saturday to Tipperary, and they shot them on the road coming back to Cashel between 8 and 9 o'clock. Lawrence Looby was shot within 24 hours afterwards."

"Our Paddy and Lawrence went into Flanagan's on Sunday night, and they were only just inside when men in civilian clothes, masked and armed, came in after them, and gave the order, 'Hands up, and asked Paddy his name. He said 'Pat Nowlan.'"

"They then asked Lawrence, and when he told his name, they cried, 'Come along, you swine.' They dragged him out on the road and drove two bullets through his head and he died soon after. They then gave orders the body was not to be buried in Cashel. They lay all night, thrown across the top of a lorry and moaning with pain. They died there in the barrack yard. We have only to thank God that the same thing didn't happen to Pat. What put them out was the name 'Nowlan.' They had his name as 'Nolan.'"

SUFFERERS OF CORK MUST PAY DAMAGES

The Recorder of Cork has just made awards to some of those whose property was destroyed when the heart of the city was, some months ago, burned down in the night by the British military and police. The awards total just a little less than two million pounds (ten million dollars.) One firm alone, Roche's Stores, has been awarded \$450,000. The Cork Examiner, the leading daily newspaper was awarded \$75,000. The thing that will strike the reader as most peculiar is that these awards made for the malicious destruction done by the British Crown forces, are levied not upon the British Government but upon the innocent sufferers in the city as well as their fellows throughout the County Cork.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE

While an Orangeman named William James Smith was, the other week, fined two shillings for being found in possession of a loaded revolver in the disturbed area in Ulster, a young Leinster lad named Thomas Murphy of Bagnalstown in whose house an air-gun was found, was by court martial last week sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labor.

The favoritism with which the step-child Ireland has always been

reated by the British Imperial Parliament is well exemplified by some figures in the recent estimates passed by Parliament. Here one and one-third million pounds is allotted for the English Teachers' Pension Fund, £184,000 for Scotch teachers and £90,000 for the puffed and pampered teachers of Ireland. Until a few years ago the Government rules forbade these Irish teachers to attend fairs, markets or political meetings, to vote or take any part whatsoever in politics—and furthermore forbade them to teach anything of Irish history to the Irish pupils whom they were supposed to educate.

SEUMAS MACMANUS,
Of Donegal.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PASSES AWAY

UNIVERSAL SORROW AT THE CLOSE OF AN ADMIRABLE LIFE

(Associated Press Despatch)

Washington, March 24.—News of the death of Cardinal Gibbons was received in Washington today with universal sadness. Officials from President Harding down expressed sorrow at the death of the Primate of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States and paid tribute to him.

PASSES QUIETLY AWAY

The Cardinal passed away so quietly at 11:30 o'clock that even his nurse, a Bon Secours nun, could not be sure that it was the end. She had seen the change that betokened it, but it was slight, almost imperceptible, and five minutes passed while she leaned above the slight, still form, watching.

Then from the house where he had lived and worked, in the shadow of the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, went forth the news that the Cardinal had died.

TO BE BURIED UNDER ALTAR

His grave will be a niche in the crypt under the high altar of the cathedral. A slab of marble carved with an inscription in Latin in the north wall of the crypt will mark his resting place.

Above this vault, behind whose south wall lie the six Archbishops of Maryland who preceded him, is the sanctuary of the cathedral to which Cardinal Gibbons' parents brought him as a baby to be baptized, where he was later consecrated an Archbishop, and where on June 30, 1886, he was invested with the robes of the Cardinalate.

There, too, stands the throne of the Cardinal, and above the throne will hang the Cardinal's hat, symbol of Primatehood in the Catholic Hierarchy. There it will hang as long as the cathedral stands.

The President in a message to the Rev. Owen B. Corrigan, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, said that the death of the Cardinal was "a distinct loss to the country."

Vice-President Coolidge praised the Cardinal's scholarship, patriotism and devout piety.

HARDING'S TRIBUTE

"In common with all our people I mourn the death of Cardinal Gibbons," President Harding's message said. "His long and notable service to the country and the Church makes us all his debtors. He was ever ready to lend his encouragement to any movement for the betterment of his fellowmen. He was the very finest type of citizen and churchman."

"It was my good fortune to know him personally and I held him in the highest esteem and veneration. His death is a distinct loss to the country, but it brings to fuller appreciation a great and admirable life."

A DISTINGUISHED CAREER

His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons was born in Baltimore, July 23, 1824. His parents were natives of Ireland, and during his boyhood he was taken to that country, where he received the elements of a liberal education. On his return to America he entered St. Charles College and graduated with high honors in 1857. From there he went to St. Mary's Seminary, where, after taking the usual courses in theology and philosophy, he was ordained a priest in 1861.

The young priest labored hard and faithfully and soon won recognition from his ecclesiastical superiors. Within a few years he was elevated to the desirable position of private secretary to Archbishop Spaulding. In this position he displayed such unusual ability that he was recommended by the Archbishop for promotion to the episcopate. In due course his appointment came as Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. Four years later he was transferred to the See of Richmond, Va., following the death of Bishop McGill. His next promotion came in 1877, when he was appointed coadjutor with the right of succession to the Archbishop of Baltimore.

BECAME CARDINAL IN 1886

At the time of his death Cardinal Gibbons was the oldest member of

the Sacred College in point of service, and one of the oldest in years. For a quarter of a century he was the only prelate in the United States in the College of Cardinals. John Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, the first Cardinal in this country, and the only one up to the time Archbishop Gibbons was created a Cardinal, died October 10, 1885. Rome waited less than a year to elevate James Gibbons of Baltimore. He was nominated as Cardinal and invested with the princely insignia June 30, 1886, by Pope Leo XIII. He was one of the few remaining Cardinals created by that Pontiff.

Cardinal Gibbons has frequently been spoken of as a typical American. As a churchman the Catholic clergy had the highest regard for him and looked upon him as a veritable shepherd. The high esteem in which he was held was shared by many not of his own religious denomination. He was one of the most democratic of men—plain, unostentatious and distinguished for good sense in everything he did. His figure was one of the best known on the streets of Baltimore.

HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE

On the occasion of the Cardinal's Episcopal Golden Jubilee in October, 1918, there was a remarkable demonstration of the high regard in which he was held on two continents. He was the recipient of testimonials and congratulations from Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as from all parts of America. Good wishes were extended to the Cardinal from the French Government and the French Episcopacy by a commission composed of the following: Mgr. Eugene L. Julien, Bishop of Arras; Mgr. Baudrillart, rector of the Catholic University of Paris; M. L'Abbe Flynn and M. L'Abbe Klein, both of Paris.

Cardinal Gibbons took an active interest in public affairs and associated himself with many national movements in the United States. He was for a time Vice President of the National Anti-Vivisection Society. He frequently made public utterances, strongly advocating a closer unity between the Christian Churches.

PROFANE AND PLUNDER DENVER CHURCH

SMASH ALTAR AND TEAR CROSS FROM TABERNACLE—STEAL CHALICE AND SACRED ORNAMENTS

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Denver, March 18.—Robbery, destruction and desecration were committed by sacrilegious vandals who forced their way into Holy Rosary Church at Forty-seventh avenue and Pearl street, Monday night, by sawing the lock from the rear door. That the crime had for its purpose the outraging of the Church and Catholic feeling, rather than the quest for loot, is clearly shown by the circumstances.

For several months an agitation to restrict the use of sacramental wine in Catholic churches in Colorado has been fomented by hundreds of bigots and fanatics in the State. The promoters of this campaign caused the introduction of a bill in the legislature to limit to twenty gallons a year the allowance of wine for each church. In addition to fixing this limitation of quantity, the bill would also impose a tax of \$1 a gallon on all the wine purchased and used for sacramental purposes.

Anti-Catholic organizations have been active in furthering this proposed legislation, which, if adopted, would make it practically impossible for a parish with two or more priests to obtain an adequate supply of sacramental wine. The Denver Catholic Register and Catholic societies and clergymen have vigorously opposed the Blackwell bill, in which they see the handiwork of bigots.

Many Catholics regard the wrecking of Holy Rosary Church as a manifestation of the hostility and hate that have been inflamed by the crusade in behalf of the Blackwell bill. The damage done to the church is estimated at about \$6,000. An orgy of wreckage reduced the interior fittings and furnishings of the church to debris. The altar was destroyed, the cross on the tabernacle was wrenched off and broken, a gold chalice and many gold and silver candlesticks were taken, along with other valuable ornaments and equipment. To accomplish this systematic work of demolition the vandals used crowbars.

No arrests have been made thus far. Catholics of Denver and throughout Colorado are shocked at this profanation of one of the finest churches in the State.

SACRAMENTAL WINE LIMITATION BILL ALLOWED TO DIE

Denver, Colo., March 19.—In the immediate wake of the wrecking and sacking of the Church of the Holy Rosary in this city comes the announcement that the Blackwell bill for the limitation of wine for sacramental purposes will be allowed to die in committee.

The Blackwell measure, which provoked outbreaks from bigots and anti-Catholic fanatics, has been pend-

ing in the legislature here for several months and at one time seemed to have a considerable backing. It was referred to a committee and though there was a demand and a prospect for a favorable report for its passage, it is now dead.

THE FALLACY OF PRUSSIANISM

OUT-PRUSSIA PRUSSIA WITH DAMNING RECORD OF FOUL PLAY DONE IN IRELAND

Two things about Tuesday's debate on the latest excess of Prussianism in Ireland were certain beforehand. One was that the present majority in the House of Commons were not going to vote themselves into anything which they dread so much as an immediate general election. Better they dimly feel, that England should risk losing Ireland altogether than that. So the Premier and Sir Hamar Greenwood were insured against a positive vote of censure. The other sure thing was that if all members could have voted by ballot on the smaller issue whether Sir Hamar Greenwood and his Irish policy should be promptly dropped, with a guarantee that this could be done without forcing every member to fight for his seat in the next few weeks, the majority for jettisoning this Jonah of the Coalition and of England would be very large. In private it is hard to find anyone who thinks that Sir Hamar Greenwood did not take a wrong turning when he set discipline to fight insurrection. The revelations made by General Crozier have only completed a process which has been going on in most Englishmen's minds for a good many months. All that differentiates the throwing over of General Crozier from many earlier offences by the Irish Government against English rules of discipline and public decency is that in this case the exposure is indisputable.

It was possible for some time to cling to the hope that many published accounts of the official patronage or condonation of murder, arson, and robbery were distorted. For wherever people issue to themselves a licence to say that "a state of war" exists, those who call themselves belligerents usually take a licence also to lie freely. But the facts of the Trim scandal do not rest in any particular on the evidence of any Sinn Feiner, or even of any Irishman. The witnesses are British officers who endured the Government's disloyalty to themselves and to British traditions of discipline and soldierly conduct until they could endure no longer, and resigned sooner than work in such an atmosphere of moral poison gas. Sir Hamar Greenwood's alterations of shuffle and bluster utterly fail to obscure the facts. It was useless for him to put forward again swindling insinuations against the trial of the dismissed Cadets was a faulty one and that three hours and a half was not a long enough time in which to decide whether a lorryful of men coming back laden with stolen goods were accessory to theft. No objection of the sort would ever have occurred to him if this regular military judgment had not been overruled by the more political General Tudor because the doing of strict justice would have looked "panicky" and might have caused "bother" to Sir Hamar Greenwood. Sir Hamar Greenwood took the precaution on Tuesday of throwing all possible responsibility for the condonation of the looting on his would-be preserver from "bother." He boasts now that he said to General Tudor: "This is a matter of discipline. Do what you think best for the discipline of the forces." We simply do not believe General Tudor to be so poor a soldier as "panicky" and "bother" (with incidental flourishes of a resolve not to "desert" him) suggests to the House of Commons. The condonation was not a military or disciplinary act, but anti-military and anti-disciplinary. It was a political interference with straightforward military discipline if ever there was one. If General Tudor was not acting under direct political pressure in throwing over General Crozier, he was assuredly acting under a pretty thorough understanding that the slackening in military discipline and justice of which he was guilty was what the politicians above him wanted. He may not have had their express orders. But he knew their spirit.

The last argument left to the remaining apologists of Prussianism in Ireland is that it makes head against the Sinn Fein rebels. This is the argument of the Morning Post, almost the only vehement supporter of Prussianism left in the press, and a paper which at other times has expressed so strong a regard for the army that its present backing of bad soldiers against good ones is remarkable. It was the argument with which some German generals defended the wholesale executions and burnings in occupied Belgium. It did at least, they said, paralyse the Belgian civilian resistance. But it did not. It immensely

animated the Belgians to keep up every form of hostilities possible for them. It made them a nation of spies for our Intelligence and guides and harbourers for escaping British prisoners. One of the most deplorable immediate effects of all the chartered crimes of the Black-and-Tans and Auxiliary Cadets is that they give the rebels a largely disreputable, demoralized force to fight against, instead of a steady and disciplined one. When the Germans bombed London their theory was that, even if they did only kill chance civilians, still it would have a grand moral effect. And it did. Nothing stiffened Londoners more to hold out against the Germans than the sight of the civilians killed in the streets by bombs. The Germans know it now. But Sir Hamar Greenwood, more Prussian than the Prussians, clings to the belief that more murderous blackguards break the spirit of a white population. What he is doing is to confer on the organizers of the detestable warfare of the so-called I.R.A. the inestimable advantage, enjoyed by us during the War, of having an opponent of notoriously bad character. He and the black sheep of his irregular militia have deprived us of the advantage of being a lawful and honorable Government contending against a league of assassins. Perhaps he would, like the Morning Post, insist at the idea that to preserve the contrast would be any advantage at all. They cannot realize, even now, how immense a boon the sinking of the Lusitania was to our cause in the War. They cannot understand that the acts recorded in the Report of the Bryce Commission on German misdoings in Belgium were one of the forces which have brought German Ministers to London this week as broken debtors suing for some remission, and that British Ministers who fill the mind of the world with an equally damning record of foul play done in Ireland in our name are architects of humiliation for their country too. Were there no other reason for condemning the officially licensed ruffianism in Ireland, it would have to be condemned because it disables us against the Irish rebels. A demoralized force is a feeble force, a plume to the cause for which it is supposed to stand, and a magnet for recruits to its enemies.—Manchester Guardian, March 4.

MANNIX ON MANNING

On his way to Scotland Archbishop Mannix broke his journey at Bury, Lancashire, to attend a luncheon given there in his honor by Lancashire priests. In the course of his speech at the luncheon Dr. Mannix, having dealt with the position in Ireland, went on to say: "I have been reading in some papers reference to Cardinal Manning. Cardinal Manning has been invoked in certain quarters in order to condemn the Irish people and their representatives."

"Cardinal Manning was a friend of Ireland and a friend of the people. Were he alive today his voice would be on the side of Ireland. And if anybody wants to throw stones at Ireland, he had better throw from his own sling, and borrow nothing from Cardinal Manning."

"Had he lived long enough Cardinal Manning would have travelled further along the same road towards the complete freedom of Ireland. I am calmly convinced that if the Bishops of England side with any political party they will forfeit the confidence of the people, both in Ireland and England."

Dr. Mannix denied that he was a hater of England. His work had been in the best interests of England as well as Ireland.—Catholic Herald.

CATHOLIC FERVOR AMAZES PROTESTANT DIVINES

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

New York.—The success of the noonday Mass held during Lent at St. Andrew's Church, Duane street and City Hall Place, has prompted two Protestant ministers, who attended the Ash Wednesday services, to write Monsignor Luke Evers, asking how it is possible to pack people to the curbs of the sidewalk for week-day services. Monsignor Evers has replied that the truth and beauty of the faith was the impelling motive that aroused the devotion.

At least one conversion has been recorded as a result of the noon-day services. Recently a fashionably dressed woman sought Father Evers after the noon day Mass and told him that as a result of having attended the service that day and heard the congregational singing, she had determined upon a step over which she had been debating for more than two years. She was ready to enter the Church. Although she had been under a course of instruction for some time, she had never definitely decided to take the step, but the fervor and devotion of the noon day service had finally ended her doubts.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Among the appropriations announced recently by the General Education Board founded by John D. Rockefeller, was one of \$250,000 for the University of Notre Dame. This is the first Catholic institution to receive a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Pope Benedict, in giving his special blessing to Catholic Press Month in the United States during March, expresses the hope that the campaign will result in a great increase in the influence and prosperity of the Catholic Press.

London, March 4.—An interesting ceremony took place at the Convent of Sion in Bayswater, London, when an ex-officer of the British Army was baptized and received into the Church. The ex-officer is a Jew, who was converted to the Faith in Palestine, where he received his inspiration from the devotion and fidelity of the Irish Catholic troops with whom he was serving.

Rome, March 10.—The Benedictine Commission, headed by Cardinal Gasquet and including Fathers John Chapman, Henri Quentin and Abbot Emelli, which has been entrusted with the revision of the Vulgate (the old Latin version of the Bible), has presented to the Pope a specimen page of the forthcoming publication of the books of the "Pentateuch." This is the result of the collation of forty ancient manuscripts as well as some prefaces, comments, etc., taken from old manuscripts of the Bible. The Pope warmly congratulated the commission and expressed his approval of the scientific methods followed.

London, March 17.—Considerable attention has been directed of late in England to a remarkable picture of Cardinal Manning saying his first Mass. The Westminster Cathedral Chronicle gave in a recent number a reproduction of the interesting pencil drawing of this subject, which is preserved at Archbishop's House. The sketch is of Cardinal Manning, whose face is drawn with remarkable delicacy, and behind him, the famous French Jesuit, Pere Ravignani, who assisted him on that famous occasion, the Mass was celebrated at Farm Street on June 16, 1851.

New Nunciatures have been instituted by the Vatican in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Serbia, and Rumania. In the Diplomatic Corps at the Vatican the British Legation is no longer indicated as a Special Mission but as a definite representation. The Legations of Peru, Chile, Brazil, and Prussia have been raised to the status of Embassies. Austria's representation no longer figures as an Embassy, but simply as a Legation. A new ecclesiastical province has been created in Brazil, and seven new Apostolic Vicariates have been established in Finland, French Guinea, Dutch New Guinea, China and Southern Nigeria.

Archbishop Andrew D. Szepczycki of Lvov, Metropolitan of the Greek Ruthenian Rite, has just had a conference with the Holy Father on the subject of the utility of monasticism for bringing about the return of the Russian Church to Catholic unity. To this end Monsignor Szepczycki proposed the establishment of ecclesiastical provinces of oriental rite. This, he declared, will be a most useful step in the direction of bringing back the various schismatic churches to unity with the Holy See. The Metropolitan will return to his See about the first of March bearing an important letter from His Holiness to the Ruthenian Catholics.

Government experts have instituted a searching inquiry into the cause of the destruction of the Holy House of Loreto, Italy, but the matter remains a mystery. Immense quantities of gold and silver mingled with the scorched precious gems appear to be among the ashes. The jewels that have fallen prey to the flames are estimated at about \$2,500,000. They comprise a wonderful collection of big pearl necklaces and many others in gold, set with diamonds, rubies, and sapphires, crosses composed of great emeralds and amethysts, rings, cameos and balls of purest silver. Some of the offerings contain as many as 500 or 600 stones, gifts of kings and queens, princes and princesses.

Philadelphia, March 7.—To the strains of a small organ in the hall where they had been attending Sunday school, six hundred children were quietly marched out of St. John Catholic Orphanage, 49th and Wyalusing Avenue, when a fire alarm was sounded following the explosion of a boiler in the south wing of the building. The fire, the second in two months, caused damage to \$10,000. Several children who were in the south wing notified the superintress of the blaze, and she calmly marshalled the children and marched them out. When the fireman were summoned they found Vincent Karaskal, a seventeen year old boy, maintaining a losing fight against the flames with a hand extinguisher.