

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XXXVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920

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### CANADIAN EDITORS AND POLITICAL FREEDOM

By THE OBSERVER

England refuses to give Ireland a legislature: The Canadian journalists applaud. England decides to give Ireland a legislature; and a county majority in six counties organizes a rebellion: The Canadian journalists applaud.

England decides to give Ireland a legislature with exemption of counties by option. The Canadian editors applaud. England decides to hang up the whole question indefinitely. The Canadian journalists applaud. England decides to have an Irish Convention. The Canadian journalists applaud. England decides to ignore the report of that Convention. The Canadian journalists applaud.

England decides to establish in Ireland, not one legislature but three. The Canadian journalists applaud.

One wonders sometimes whether it is possible for the editors of Canadian papers to do anything else but clap their hands at each new announcement from London. We suppose they are firmly convinced that the Irish people are possessed by the devil. They know at all events, that the Pope is popular there; and that's quite near enough to satanic possession for the journalists of Canada.

If Mr. Lloyd George had proposed ten legislatures instead of three, the hand-clapping from Canada would have been no less. Neither would it have been any greater. The press of Canada has a fixed minimum-maximum of approval for Anglo-Irish legislation. It is always good; it is always as good as it could be. The only time in Canada's history when the Canadian press seriously questioned the infallibility of a British Government was in 1914, when they saw an Orange-Protestant rebellion started against the Asquith Government; and then, of course, they backed Carson.

That is the only point of possible divergence between the Canadian editor and the English politician. Let an English politician be suspected of an inclination to give self-government to Ireland on terms which would make a majority vote rule that country as it rules Canada; and the press of Canada is enlisted in support of armed rebellion.

If the majority of the people of Canada were Catholics; and if the British North America Act were now before the British Parliament, the press of Canada would unquestionably oppose it; demand that we be still ruled from Downing Street; and support armed rebellion to reject self-government.

Canadian editors write a great deal of political freedom; and most of what they write is hypocrisy. They do not believe in majority rule; they believe in Protestant rule. They draw a distinction: A Protestant minority must not, under any circumstances, be made to obey a Catholic majority. Quebec may look like an exception; but Quebec is ruled by a Protestant majority at Ottawa; had that not been in view, her majority autonomy would have been kept sneged in that of Ontario; and the old Province of Canada would never have been dissolved.

So we see that there is a great gap in the theory of political freedom, as understood by Canadian editors. And, to make their case worse, Canadian editors have never got over the awe of English statesmanship which they got in their school days. No government is infallible in Canada; far from it. No government is infallible anywhere, save only in England; but so long as an English government does not favor Popery, the journalists of Canada will bump their foreheads on the doorsteps of Downing Street as abjectly as their great-grandfathers did before ever Canada tasted political freedom.

To the greatest glory of Almighty God, and in union with His divine charity, let us, this day, be very wary to avert our eyes from seeing, our thoughts from judging, and our mouth from mentioning, in any way against charity, the actions of our brethren in Christ. Let us excuse other people, and only be our own accuser.

## WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

THE PROGRESS OF BELFAST

In this column, last week, talking of the wonderful superiority of Belfast over Dublin and the claim that Belfast's marked progress was the result of the Orangeman's industry, one most important item was overlooked—an item which must be given to your readers in a low whisper. Tell it not in Gath—but Belfast's great industry, ship building, and consequently Belfast city itself was built up, not by a Belfast-man, or yet a North of Ireland man—but by a Hun!

A German engineer named Wolf, a native of Hamburg, came to Belfast when it was a struggling, poor city, with a little ship-building yard, which, employing 150 men, was tottering to decay. There was an Englishman named Harlan in charge of the yard. Wolf, seeing the natural advantages of the Lagan, the cheapness and plentifulness of labor, bought up the little yard—and astute businessmen chuckled for that Belfast had put one over upon an ignorant foreigner. Wolf went into partnership with Harlan. Harlan was made the traveller for the firm. Wolf the organizer, engineer, and builder-up. The result of Wolf's braininess was that he brought up the yard, which had employed 150 men, till he had it employing twenty thousand. This Hun made the shipyards and the ship-yards made Belfast.

Before the War nothing in Belfast was too good for the Hun—Belfast's corporation presented him with a testimonial assuring him that "Belfast owed everything to him." They gave him the freedom of the city, and he was made Member of Parliament for the city. Anyone who breathed the word "Hun" in Belfast in those days ran the risk of having a sandy row paving stone introduced into his cranium. When, now, the flamboyant Orange imagination gets prancing about the progress of Belfast, as compared with Dublin, it is conveniently assumed that the world is ignorant of the fact that said "Progress" was "made in Germany."

ARREST OF ALDERMAN KELLY

Among the arrests and deportations recently made in Dublin, one which caused more stir than any other in recent months, was that of Alderman Tom Kelly—"Honest" Tom Kelly. The Government are realizing that they put both feet in it in his case. Tom Kelly has been in Sinn Fein from the beginning. He has all his life been a sturdy, uncompromising Irish Nationalist, working for Ireland's freedom. But he was so singularly honest and sterling, and unembittered against those whom he fought most hotly, that he forced and held—and holds—admiration and esteem of Unionists as well as Nationalists of all brands. He was universally known to be a man of peace, who had a moderating influence within his party. It is known, moreover, that Tom Kelly has been for years in delicate health, so that the outcry raised by all parties over his arrest without charge, and his deportation to no one knows where (not even his own family being apprised where he is or whether alive or dead, sick or well) has given the Castle Government some thought-foed to chew upon.

"UNJUST FORCE PROVOKES OUTRAGES"

There is at least one brusk Englishman sitting in the House of Commons, Captain Wedgwood Benn, whom the English Government would prefer to see sitting by his own fireside. In a recent debate upon Ireland Captain Benn told the House of Commons "The condition of affairs in Ireland is so infamous that it is absolutely essential that some light should be let in upon it." He said that the suppression of fairs and markets in an agricultural country like Ireland, thus actually preventing people from bringing food into town, was a hideous scandal. "The crime in Ireland," says Captain Benn, "is not confined to one side. It is the unjust force which the Government was using in Ireland that provokes outrages. Step by step, with Government suppression there have been fresh outbreaks of disorder, thus proving that it is the Government's perverse policy which provokes the disorder."

ALL FEEL EFFECTS OF OPPRESSION

The suppression of fairs and markets in certain parts of Ireland was done as a reprisal upon the people. The threatened enforcement of the Curfew Law, the forbidding the use of automobiles to any except those who come hat in hand to the Government officials and obtain permits therefore—and the prohibiting of fairs—all three ordinances, passed for purpose of punishing the overwhelming portion of the nation which is "rebell" are, to the chagrin of the Government, more severely punishing the good loyal British blooded portion of the population, and even the Government's own servants. They are treated as a joke by the "rebels" whom they were to

tame. The Curfew Law can not be put into practice because it would inconvenience and damage the business of all good Loyalists. Prohibition of fairs and markets has already so hurt the pro British gentry in the province: areas, all of whom farm on a large scale, that these Loyalists have begun to roar. In the press, against their own beloved Government for what they call its assiduity. *Et tu Brute.*

By prohibiting use of autos except by permit, the rebel raids and gateways, as well as rebel organizing, were to be made a thing of the past. Moreover, it was anticipated that business people besmirched with rebel tendencies, must come hat in hand to beg favors from the Government they professed to despise. The humiliating of these people would be a wholesome discipline. To the surprise of the Castle Government, however, these people locked up their automobiles, and dragged back the old nags from the pasture. Anyone, loyalist or else, who now dare run a "permit" car does so at the risk of having it overturned into the ditch every time it goes forth. The rebels chuckle, the loyalists chafe, and the Government grinds its teeth. The Government's servants through the country are the most sorely hampered souls in the land, as they lack means of getting around and doing their duty. So each latest device for scourging Ireland is very soon found to be turned the scourging of the scourgers.

IMMORAL LITERATURE

For some years past there has been in Ireland a vigilant association for keeping out of the island immoral literature, especially the very vile and vicious weekly newspapers and periodicals that used to be dumped in from the London parlous. There is nothing in America that can in any measure compare with the vileness of these English weeklies. Verbatim reports of the most repulsive testimony in the most noisome English Society divorces, and minute detailed accounts of all the most scandalous criminal cases which are constantly before the Courts in the English cities, rank through the columns of these English weeklies, which, evidently welcomed at British family firesides, are sought to be installed as permanent freiside institutions in Ireland, also. Just these days, however, the Irish Vigilance Association agents are making it hot for any Irish newsdealer who touches the dirty papers. They are forbidding carries from carrying them, and customers from buying them. In several cities they have made raids upon consignments of them, coming direct from England, and have dumped them over the bridges—thus doing a worthy work, and clearing the field for a healthy Irish literature.

EQUAL JUSTICE

There is ailing in the Irish press just now another instance of that spirit of justice to Ireland, which, we are told, England is striving to practise. While we saw some time ago, how the Government Control Boards were fixing the price of Irish flax and other Irish commodities in such manner as would most hurt Ireland and help England, now as there is a great shortage of butter in England, and prices tend to soar out of sight, the English Government has subsidized the English butter market with money out of the Imperial purse—which, remember, means Irish money equally with English money—so that the butter price in England may be kept down to two shillings and six pence per pound, the Government's fixed limit—while on the other hand, in order to discourage the Irish from indulging in the unseemly luxury they have fixed the price in Ireland 25% higher, without any subsidy, so the poorer, paid Irish laboring man must not only go without butter himself, but through the money which he pays in taxes, he must help bring butter within reach of his suffering brother, the well paid English laboring man.

GAVIN DUFFY'S SON

One of the two Irish envoys in Paris, George Gavin Duffy, barrister at law, is the son of the late Sir Charles Gavin Duffy by his third marriage. Charles Gavin Duffy every body knows was one of the leading young Irishmen in the Forties and was one of the fiery poets of the movement, and one of the able journalists, likewise. He was exiled to Australia, where, in the course of years, he rose to the highest offices, and became one of the most popular and esteemed men. George Gavin Duffy is a remarkably young man to be a link with the forty-eight period. He was educated much in France—where Sir Charles spent his latter years. He is a fluent French speaker, and therefore the right man in the right place in Paris. He had started as a lawyer in London, and was building up a big practice when the Casement case came up. He undertook to instruct for the defense—and that ended his London career. He then removed to Dublin, to begin life again.

SEUMAS MACMANUS

Of Donegal.

## ITALIAN DRIVE FOR \$1,000,000

### TO HELP REBUILD 611 RUINED CHURCHES

With the aim of collecting \$1,000,000 toward a desired \$10,000,000 fund with which to restore the 611 destroyed or devastated cathedrals and churches of Italy, Mgr. Cav. Uff Orreste Pantalini has come to the United States, opened an office in Aeolian Hall, No. 33 West-Forty-second street, and is making an appeal to the traditional generosity of America.

Mgr. Pantalini has the blessing of Pope Benedict XV, upon his mission and none other than a sister of the Pontiff is president of the Women's Branch of the Society to Help Devastated Churches in Italy. She is Countess Giulia Persico Della Chiesa. The Italians themselves expect to give the other \$10,000,000, and the drive is well under way in Italy.

The Monsignor had an audience with Benedict XV, the last thing before leaving for these shores, when the Pope imparted his benediction and expressed his heartfelt hope for the success of the appeal in America. Mgr. Pantalini has a letter giving his official seal of approval and commendation from Archbishop Giovanni Bonzano, of Washington, D. C. And there is an official letter of introduction on its way here from Cardinal Peter La Fontaine, Patriarch, of Venice, who is president of the Society to Help Devastated Churches in Italy. As soon as this arrives the Monsignor will have an audience with Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, in whose diocese the headquarters of the American branch will remain.

The headquarters of the society are in Venice as it is in the vicinity that most of the War-torn cathedrals and churches are located. Monsignor Pantalini was sent to America under the joint auspices of the Holy See, the Italian Government and the Society. The lay chairman of the organization is Count Senator Filippo Grimani, Mayor of Venice.

OFFICE IN AEOLIAN HALL

One of the first acts of Monsignor Pantalini was to have the American branch of the society incorporated. His office in Aeolian Hall is No. 708, as in an effort to reduce the overhead expenses of the American drive, the distinguished mission is enjoying the hospitality of Gino Alessandri, a musician. Mr. Alessandri is also acting as interpreter for the Monsignor. The priest was accompanied to this country by Rinaldo Deville, a lawyer of Turin, Italy. The home of Monsignor is in Milan. They are stopping at the rectory of the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, No. 303 Elizabeth street, of which the Rev. Giuseppe Silipigni is pastor.

Monsignor Pantalini was born fifty-two years ago in Milan. He has long been a warm personal friend of Pope Benedict XV, and is professor of Sacred Art in the Seminary of Milan. The professor was educated in the Church schools of Milan. He was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Andrew Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, and served as canon at St. Stephen's in Milan.

Of the six hundred and eleven churches which are war torn four hundred were destroyed. Most of those completely wiped out were in the small villages of Italy, where the people were poor.

There is a moving picture film two thousand feet long now in the Custom House which Mgr. Pantalini will use in lectures on the devastated churches. Part of this film shows the bombardment near Milan. The Monsignor has small architect's drawings of churches which he hopes to get funds to erect. One plan is for a church to cost \$25,000, and the other for a modest place of worship to cost \$10,000. Already he has an offer for enough to build one of the smaller structures. At the most the churches will be but plain compared with the artistic gems which have fallen prey to the Austrian guns.

TRENT SUFFERED MOST

An appeal for \$500,000 was made by Archbishop Hayes to help rebuild the devastated churches of France, and although no official returns have as yet been announced, it is understood the total measured well up. But little has been said so far in this country about the ruined churches of Italy. It is believed when the campaign is fully organized New York Catholics will be quite as much if not more generous to the country in the bondarities which is the seat of that world wide communion, and where its early history centres.

It was the Diocese of Trent that suffered the most. Within it 140 churches were destroyed. The Right Rev. Prince Celestino Eudria, Bishop of Trent, was interned by the Austrians during the War. In the Archdiocese of Gorizia, of which the Most Rev. F. Berjia Sedey is Archbishop, sixty one churches are the toll of war. In the Diocese of Treviso, of which the Most Rev. Audria Loughlin is Bishop, forty-three churches were wrecked. In the Diocese of Padua, of which the

Right Rev. Louis Pelizzo is Bishop, there were forty-two churches ruined.

The roll call of some of the other dioceses of Italy is as follows:—Diocese of Genoa, twenty-seven; Archdiocese of Udine, twenty-six; Diocese of Belluno, twelve; Diocese of Vicenza, twelve; Diocese of Concordia, eight; Patriarchate of Venezia (Venice), seven; Diocese of Feltre, five; Diocese of Brescia, one. There are 22 other damaged churches in the country.

One of the native laymen who has entered heart and soul into the work of rebuilding the churches is Marquis Filippo Crispolti, president of the Christian Art Society of Italy.

LETTER FROM THE POPE

A translation of the letter, in his own handwriting, which Pope Benedict addressed to the Society to Help Devastated Churches in Italy is as follows:

"The work dedicated to the adornment of the House of God is always worthy of praise, but it deserves special commendation when it concerns the restoration of churches to small communities which have been deprived, when it helps to beautify the temples which past conditions have ruined. Then, also, helpers show themselves more meritorious as more is needed.

"We rejoice to hear of the wonderful work of the bishops of the Venetian region, to whom is due the institution of 'Good Work to Help the Devastated Churches at the Front.' "We are hoping that among the Italian ladies of the Central Committee for the restoration of the holy lines and of all the ecclesiastical vestments there will be a noble race to do good and to do a great deal, and at the same time that all the clergy, bishops and lay population will assist in the early accomplishment of the good work.

"We bestow our benediction heartily on all who for the good cause have given and will give their names.

(Signed) "BENEDICTUS S. S. XV."

ARCHBISHOP BONZANO'S LETTER

The letter from Archbishop Bonzano to Mgr. Pantalini is as follows: "No. 1,811 Biltmore Street, Washington, D. C., November 18, 1919.

"Apostolic Delegation, United States of America.

"Very Rev. Mgr. Orreste Pantalini, No. 303 Elizabeth Street, New York City.

"Very Rev. and Dear Monsignor: In view of the approval that has been accorded by your Holy Father to the work of succoring the churches of Italy which were ruined by the War, I gladly recommend to the charity of the American Catholics your appeal to them on behalf of this work. They will find in your appeal an excellent opportunity of adding to the many noble acts of charity performed by them during the last few years a new and highly meritorious act of generosity. To contribute toward the erection of humble dwelling places for the eucharistic God, and to offer to the poor people of the devastated regions of Italy modest chapels wherein, instead of their former beautiful churches, they can pray to God and receive the consolations of our Holy Religion, is a work that cannot but be pleasing to the Most High, and which will undoubtedly draw down the blessings of heaven upon those who assist therein. I offer you my best wishes for happiness and success in your charitable campaign, and with kindest regards beg to remain,

Sincerely yours in Christ, (Signed) JOHN BONZANO, Archbishop of Melitene, Apostolic Delegate."

"MUST OBEY LAWS"

COUNSEL OF CARDINAL GIBBONS ANENT DISSATISFACTION OF "REDS"

Baltimore, Dec. 31.—"If the members of the Red organization don't like this country, let them go home. If they do not go, then we will have to send them there. They came here to become future citizens, not to be dictators."

That is what Cardinal Gibbons said Monday morning in speaking about the United Americans, a national organization with a proposed membership of 5,000,000 to combat the activities of radicals. The Cardinal is one of the officers of the association, which has been proceeding quietly for the last six months.

The Cardinal did not say what plans have been made to check the Reds' progress here, but it is believed by many that the raids in all sections of the country last month are the direct result of the work of the organization. The wholesale deportations of the Reds are also credited, in part, to the activities of the new body.

"The foreigners who come to our shores," the Cardinal continued, "are given every opportunity to earn an honest living. Their environments here are much better than they had at home and the authorities give them every assistance possible to

make them useful citizens of this grand country.

"The laws here are not as hard to obey as those they had to contend with in their former country, but the foreigner must remember that the laws of this country must be obeyed by them, the same as our own people have to obey them. They cannot tell the authorities here how to run this country. They are not dictators. They only came here as future citizens.

"I repeat, if they do not like this country and its laws, then the best thing for them is to go back to the country they fled from to seek haven here."

## POPE BENEDICT

### APPROVES EXTENSION OF BOY SCOUTS

A remarkable communication from Pope Benedict, in connection with the extension of the Boy Scouts of America, has just been received.

It is addressed by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, to Mr. Michael J. Slattery of the National Catholic War Council. This organization is supporting in the field a dozen secretaries who are to visit every parish and urge the benefits of the diversified program of Scouting.

An effort is being made to induce the formation of at least one troop of the Boy Scouts of America in every church.

The letter, which has been transmitted to the National Headquarters of the Scouts in New York City, is as follows:

SEGRETARIA DI STATO DI SUA SANTITA

Dal Vaticano, October 7th, 1919.

No. 9 F 954

Da Cifers Nella Risposta

Dear Sir:

The Holy Father has learned with much interest and pleasure that steps have been taken to promote the formation of distinctively Catholic units among the Boy Scouts of the United States; that the movement has the approval and support of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons and also of so many Archbishops and Bishops and that its chief aim is to build up the Boy Scouts spiritually and physically.

Such a movement is deserving of the highest commendation. His Holiness therefore wishes it every success and gladly bestows the Apostolic Blessing on all those who further the Catholic extension of the Scout movement under the auspices of the ecclesiastical authorities.

With best wishes, I remain,

Faithfully yours, (Signed) J. CARD. GASPARRI, Mr. Michael J. Slattery, National Catholic War Council, Washington, D. C.

## CARDINAL MERCIER

### URGES CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SUFFERING CHILDREN OF FORMER FOES

Brussels, Dec. 28.—The Pope's appeal for collections on behalf of the suffering children of Central Europe has produced heart-searching among Belgian Catholics who felt disinclined to contribute to the maintenance of Germans while so many of their own and French children are afflicted grievously as the result of underfeeding due to the War.

Cardinal Mercier announced that the collection would be held in behalf of "those victims of the War who were especially worthy of compassion, the children of nations most tried by the terrible scourge."

The Cardinal wrote to the clergy in Brussels, referring to newspaper protests against the Pontiff's action, and explaining "that even if it were the poorest, we should grow greater, in moral and Christian sense, by doing charity to our neighbors without distinction of races or nationalities. National humanity would cease to be a virtue if it laid down barriers to Catholic charity."

## MIRACULOUS CURE

### DEAF MAN RECOVERS HIS HEARING AT ST. WINIFRID'S WELL

Catholic Press Association

London, Dec. 12.—Much interest has been shown by the general public in another miraculous cure at St. Winifrid's Well, Pantaanaph. The case is that of an ex-soldier, named John Smith, who is now in business at Liverpool, but who had been blown up at Bullecourt in the late War and completely lost his hearing. After long treatment he was judged by the doctors to be incurable, and was discharged from the army.

Recently he had three dreams, in which he saw St. Winifrid's well at Holywell, although he had never visited it. He decided to go there and made the journey last Sunday. He bathed three times in the well, the surroundings of which were exactly similar to his dreams. On dressing after the last immersion, he distinctly heard a pocketbook fall from his coat pocket, and as he left the hut, he heard someone whistling and afterwards the salutation of the gatekeeper.

He is completely cured, and the doctors who attended his case are astonished at the result.

## CATHOLIC NOTES

Ottawa, January 7.—The New Year ushered in the first improvement in the Catholic School question in Ottawa which has occurred in several years. As the first step towards the goal of two Separate School Boards (one English, and one English-French), two Committees of Trustees have been formed by the Separate School Board, one English, to which is entrusted the management of the English schools, and one French, to which is entrusted the management of the English-French Schools. The English Committee of Trustees reinstated the English teachers and the schools reopened with a full and competent staff of teachers amid the good will of all.

These passed away last week one of the links between the great wars of the past and that through which we have just come. The British army mourns Sir Evelyn Wood, the Catholic soldier, whose last words were appropriate to his life: "My God, my king, my country." At the age of seventeen, the late field marshal, had won the Victoria Cross five times over during the Indian mutiny, and he went through the Crimea and all the wars of his day with ever increasing honors, until at seventy-seven he offered his services to the government in the Great War of 1914.

London, December 5.—In Belgium the formation of a cabinet of five Catholics, four Socialists and three Radicals has been a very difficult affair, but it is accomplished. However, there is a serious danger sign for Catholics, and that is that the most important Ministry, as far as they are concerned, that of education, is in the hands of a Socialist. For some time the danger of a Socialist majority in Belgium has been foreseen, and the Jettits have been combating Socialistic influences amongst the people by the formation of social works inspired by Christian ideals, of which a brilliant son of St. Ignatius, Pere Meueux, who has just been decorated by the King, has been the pioneer.

Verdun, France.—The National Catholic War Council of America is doing great work in War-torn Verdun at its house La Maison Sainte Delphine. It was a difficult task to find a house capable of being repaired, and it was hard to get workmen, as even Verdun has labor troubles. Furnishings had to be sent from Paris by motor truck, due to freight congestion. The most appreciated work done for the women is supplying sewing machines. Cloth is furnished to them when needed. Social service work for girls, including education, entertainment, etc., and play facilities and a hot noon lunch for children are features of the work.

Argentina.—The following remarkable statistics show what a wonderful civilizing work is accomplished by the Salesian Fathers in Argentina. Last year, the Salesian Fathers had in their charge 50 educational establishments, primary, secondary, normal, agricultural and arts and professions; 5,658 pupils were half boarders, 1,108, free 1,124, and half tuition 283. The holiday oratories were attended by 8,540 children, all boys. The Sisters of Mary Auxiliatrix directed 30 colleges with courses from elementary to normal; 1,063 pupils, besides many half boarders, in all 6,840, of which number 2,284 enjoyed free tuition. The holiday oratories had also an average attendance of 7,230 girls. How much have the Socialists and the so-called liberals done for the people?

Reims.—The Carmelites who during the War were refugees in Dijon, have now returned to Reims, hoping to continue their religious life in the city. For the present they will have to be sheltered in what remains of one of their schools. Their convent where they lived before the War is now merely a heap of rubbish, where only a rat could find any sort of shelter.

Sao Paulo, Brazil.—The French consul has presented the insignia of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor to Sister Theodore, on the occasion of her eighty-fourth birthday. The Sister is a member of the congregation of St. Joseph of France. At the ceremony, when M. Lucetard presented the insignia to Sister Theodore, the civil authorities of Sao Paulo were present, to show their esteem for the Sister.

Paris.—The King of the Belgians has been conferred on Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, the Cross of Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold, the highest Belgian decoration. M. Pams, the minister of the interior, has sent to the Cardinal the brevet of the decoration, and also the insignia.

The destroyer "Reid" recently launched, was named in honor of Captain Samuel Chester Reid, who lived from 1783 to 1861. Captain Reid fought a remarkable naval fight with the British squadron at Fayal (Azores) in 1814. His two daughters, Mrs. Isabel De Cesnola and Mrs. Louise Gouverneur Savane became converts to the true Faith.