

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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IN HONOR OF NEWLY BEATIFIED

VALENCIA DEVOTES DAY AS TRIBUTE TO MOTHER SACRAMENTO

By Rev. Manuel Grana (Madrid Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

His Holiness Pope Pius XI. has expressed to the Municipality of Madrid his great satisfaction over welcoming its representatives at the recent canonization ceremonies in Rome.

One of these ceremonies was in honor of Mother Sacramento, the newly beatified foundress of the Spanish "Religiosas Adoradoras," or Religious of Perpetual Adoration. This beatification was celebrated in Spain with great enthusiasm, for Mother Sacramento was an extraordinary woman known personally by many still living, not merely because of the nobility of her family, but because of the popularity of the order which she founded. It now has many houses throughout the Spanish provinces and in Spanish America.

CAME OF NOBLE FAMILY

Micaela Desmaisières Lopez de Dicastillo, the newly beatified, was the daughter of the general of that name, a descendant of a noble family of Navarre. Her mother was Countess de la Vega del Pozo, Marchioness de Llanos de Alguazas. Among the numerous titles of nobility possessed by her family, that of Viscountess de Jorbalan was given to the Blessed Micaela, and it was therefore under this name that she was known in the world until, renouncing all human grandeur to devote herself to the service of humanity, she took the humble habit of the order which she founded, and adopted the name of Maria del Sacramento.

Born in Madrid in 1809, a tragic year which witnessed the occupation of the Spanish capital by the forces of Napoleon, Micaela from childhood had manifested a deep love for the poor unfortunate. She developed a great compassion for young girls who had become victims of vice or who were exposed to moral danger. On the other hand, her devotion to the Eucharist was so intense that in Spain she came to be known as the "Local del Sacramento," the mad woman of the Sacramento.

Inspired by these two loves, she founded a religious order the object of which is the highest and most extreme devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, and the most delicate charity toward girls in moral danger.

RISKED LIFE FOR SACRAMENT

The redemption of fallen women was an obsession with her. To rescue them from the scene of vice, she renounced comfort and wealth, honors and worldly titles. She did not disdain to descend to the haunts where she might find them.

During the revolution which removed Louis Philippe from the throne of France, Micaela was in Paris, where her brother was serving as Ambassador from Spain. The noble woman had become famous for her works of charity and for her virtues at the frivolous Parisian Court.

When the storm broke, the churches were closed for more than twenty days, the streets were patrolled by revolutionary groups. Fire and fighting had raged in some districts, leaving the streets full of debris and corpses. The Viscountess de Jorbalan went out every day to receive Communion wherever she could. Sometimes her shoes were stained with human blood, and the heartless men who marched through the streets carrying human heads and limbs sometimes gave her a hand to help her cross the barricades, and called her "citizensess."

In the year 1865, cholera was making frightful ravages in some of the Spanish provinces. Mother Sacramento, through sheer heroism and at the price of unbelievable humiliations, had succeeded in consolidating her order, which she called the Order of "Slaves of the Blessed Sacrament and of Charity." Many houses of this Order had been founded in various parts of the peninsula, including a flourishing one at Valencia. Cholera entered this house, and it was then that Mother Sacramento committed her last act of madness.

DIED COMFORTING HER RELIGIOUS

Despite the warning of several bishops, of her parents and of those who did not understand the heroism of her charity, she felt it her duty to go in person to care for her "daughters." Her "daughters" were the girls sheltered in the Valencia house, the flowers of evil gathered from the mud of the gutter to be transplanted into the garden of the Church.

"But are you going to die just for a few lost women?" her noble and prudent friends and relatives asked.

"They are the sheep of the Good Shepherd, they are my children,

and a good mother must not abandon them. And I am going to see whether God will grant me the palm of martyrdom," she replied.

BETHLEHEM PROTESTS AGAINST ZIONISTS

By Dr. Alexander Mombelli (Jerusalem Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Jerusalem.—Protests against Zionist aggression in Palestine, particularly against the policy enunciated in the famous Balfour Declaration, are multiplying rapidly. A notable instance recently was a memorandum of protest presented to Cardinal Reig y Casanova, Archbishop of Toledo, by the inhabitants of Bethlehem. The memorandum reads in part:

"Two years ago the Jewish Cinema of Jerusalem was permitted to show a film offending the clergy whilst a film representing the life, the martyrdom and the death of Christ was prohibited by the authorities. We have not forgotten the great offense of a Zionist paper against Our Lord, who was called a son of adultery, an offense which aroused the indignation and protests of Moslems and Christians and for which the offender was sentenced to a trifling penalty that did not appease the people's wrath. The impudence of the Jews is so great that they dare offend Christianity. We recall the report that a Jewish leader demanded the removal of crosses from the British Military Cemetery. Since they are so impudent as to demand the removal of crosses from the graves of British soldiers who paid their lives for the Jewish National Home, the time is not far off when they will demand the removal of crosses from all churches, in fact, the closing down of churches.

"Regarding the stream of Jewish immigration into the country, it is a real danger as in a short time the Jews may be the majority in Palestine. In such a case they will certainly persecute Christians in the cradle of the Christ. We do not wish that Europe should mobilize troops to redeem the Holy Land, we only wish that the Christian nations would unite against the Zionist danger thus exercising pressure upon England and the League of Nations to abolish the Balfour Declaration."

About the same time the Christians of Bethlehem were appealing to the Spanish Cardinal, an Egyptian newspaper, Al-Watanian, addressed a question to the President of the Egyptian Khalifat Council, Sheikh Mohamed Madhi Abi Alazaym, regarding the Zionist Jews who have occupied Palestine and the position of the Arabs who have relations with the Jews. The Sheikh replied with a "Fetwa" (a religious declaration) in which he said that on the basis of history and religious proofs the Zionist Jews must be considered usurpers in Palestine and that the Arabs who deal with the Zionists are to be treated as renegades. A similar pronouncement has recently been issued by the Mufti of Gaza, Said Al Hussein.

CATHOLIC EDITOR MADE LEGIONNAIRE

Paris, July 11.—Three hundred academicians, prelates, men of letters and political figures met last week in Paris to celebrate the appointment to the Legion of Honor of M. Edouard Trogan, director of the great Catholic review Le Correspondant, who for forty years has been collaborating on the review which once was that of Montalembert and Lacordaire.

M. Trogan has rendered the greatest service to the cause of Catholicism and to liberal politics. He was praised for his work by Mgr. Julien, Bishop of Arras, and by the novelist Henry Bordeaux. But the guests at the banquet given in his honor had also the agreeable surprise of seeing M. de Monzie, Minister of Public Instruction, come to mingle with them in order to compliment the veteran Catholic journalist.

This gesture of the Minister would certainly not have been made by his predecessor in the Herriot Cabinet, M. Francois Albert, the uncompromising adversary of everything Catholic. M. de Monzie arranged for the signing of the decree granting to M. Trogan the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES SHARE IN \$1,100,127

Under the will of John J. McKenna, contractor of New York City, died recently, the bulk of his property, valued at \$1,100,127, will go to Catholic charities and other charitable organizations. An appraisal of the estate was filed in Surrogate's Court.

The Rev. B. J. Zeiser, O. S. A., pastor of the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, was bequeathed \$25,000 in trust, and upon his death the principal will go to the church.

One-eighth of the residue of the estate, or approximately \$81,880, has been given to the Augustinian Order, the Beth David hospital, the Bronx Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Salvation Army, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Mr. McKenna also provided that one-quarter of the residue, or about \$162,161 go to the Union Hospital Association.

Mr. McKenna inherited \$118,678 from his sister, Katie P. McKenna, who died two months before him. This money was included in his estate.

It also is provided in the will that a mausoleum, to contain six catacombs, be erected in Gate of Heaven Cemetery, in Westchester County, at a cost of \$20,000.

ANGLICAN ALARM

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON REASONS FOR SHORTAGE OF CANDIDATES

By George Barnard (London Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Alarmed at the continued shortage of candidates for the Anglican ministry, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York appointed a committee to consider the whole question and report to the Bishops. The committee prefaces its report, just issued, with two important considerations which it regards as fundamental:

(a) That the shortage of candidates for the ministry is intimately connected with shortcomings in the life and work of the Church as a whole, and weakness in its witness to Christ.

(b) That it is a matter which is the concern not only of the bishops and the clergy, but of everyone who has the welfare of the Church at heart. During the past ten years (1915-1924) the candidates for the Anglican ministry have declined by 2,850 compared with the previous ten years, and it was this fact, coupled with a further decline in 1924, that prompted the enquiry.

SIX CAUSES FOR DECLINE

The committee, in its report, finds six causes for the decline. In difference, the decay of religion in the home, misunderstandings as to clerical life and work, the development of other openings for service, intellectual difficulties, and financial difficulties.

One particularly alarming fact— from the Anglican point of view—is that the average age of the clergy on the active list is no less than fifty-two. It also was brought out that fewer than 1% of the clergy are under thirty-six years of age.

Discussing the present day unpopularity of the ministry as a career for young Englishmen, the committee makes the astonishing proposal that complete belief in the creeds should not be required of candidates for ordination. The suggestion is also made that the thirty-nine articles should be re-stated. The committee's suggestions on these two points are:

"The Articles: We believe that it would bring relief if it were decided that the thirty-nine Articles are no longer a satisfactory statement for the purpose of assent, however valuable they may be as a document which sets forth in the language of its day the principles followed by the Church of England. In our opinion a restatement of these principles is required.

STARTLING RECOMMENDATIONS

"Creeds: We are agreed in rejecting the suggestion which has sometimes been made that the Church of England should attempt to rewrite the Creeds. We are, however, of opinion that great relief would be afforded if the declaration made by the Bishops in 1922 could be followed up by a statement from the episcopate as a whole to the effect that, recognizing the intellectual difficulties which arise out of some of the clauses in the Creeds, they would not look upon perplexity or uncertainty on such points as in all cases a necessary barrier to ordination, and that they would give consideration to any such difficulties brought before them individually."

"The 'irresponsible love of pleasure' evident in the present age is another cause, in the committee's opinion, of the dearth of clerical candidates. It is partly the result of reaction from the stress and constraint of the War period; it shows itself vulgarly in the habit of living very much in the present and desiring to 'have a good time,' and among the more serious in a devotion to art, music, and literature which, although it may be of itself of high value in many ways, is often lacking in discipline and purpose."

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRITICIZED

In a note to the report the Bishop of Gloucester blames the secularization of education, and claims that the atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge is "to a considerable extent even antagonistic to Christianity." The Bishop thinks the Church should concen-

trate its attention much more than it does on religious work in the universities and in attacking the intellectual problems of religion.

The English press has given considerable space to the findings of the committee, revealing a state of affairs concerning the future of the Anglican Church which has never before been discussed in the same frankness in public.

CUT DOWN DRINKING SAVE MONEY

By Rev. Dr. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine (London Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Agitation for temperance in Germany has become general. When the Reichstag, in the near future, takes up a proposal to reduce the number of inns and bars, there undoubtedly will be strong support for the measure. Many restaurants in the country already have begun to sell beverages free of alcohol.

Savings banks in Germany are taking a leading role in the effort for more temperate drinking, spurred on by the fact that since the era of inflation and depreciation of money is past, the German people have again begun to save money. In a recent appeal to the people to save still more, these banks seek a reduction in drinking so that the people may be able to put aside a part of their earnings. The appeal says:

"The American Quakers have nourished many thousands of German children, and the Germans in two and a half years have spent 41 times as much with the breweries as the Quakers have given for the German children.

"We have contracted a foreign loan of 800,000,000 marks with great difficulties, and this year we paid 700,000,000 marks for drink. In 1923 and 1924, the direct expenditures for alcohol in Germany were at least 2-1/2 milliards of marks. That is two and a half times the value of the loan. By the Treaty of Versailles, we have been obliged to import for a certain time a certain minimum quantity of alcohol. But in a quarter of a year we have imported and consumed many times that quantity.

"By the London Treaty—the Dawes Agreement—our reparations are to be augmented on a basis of the index of German wealth. To arrive at a figure for that wealth, the use of sugar, tobacco, beer, brandy and coal are of the greatest importance. We consumed in 1921 8,500,000 hundredweight of sugar and 30,000,000 hundredweight of coal for alcohol. The greater the consumption of alcohol, sugar and coal, the more we shall have to pay to our former enemies.

"In Germany in 1922, a total of 12,000 hectares of ground was used for hop culture. On that same ground we could have grown 312,000 hundredweight of corn for bread. The less corn we grow and the more we misuse for brewing, the more we shall have to import from foreign countries. The money paid for alcohol will be needed for the import of materials necessary for commerce and industry.

"Furthermore, the Reich, the federated States, the cities and the towns are hampered by the consumption of alcohol, because they have to support so many families and maintain so many hospitals and reformatories filled with drunkards, the insane, the tuberculous and all kinds of sick."

CATHOLICS ARE WARNED

The Osservatore Romano has issued a warning to Catholics of the United States to beware of a certain Rev. Policarp Scagliarini, a priest of the Archdiocese of Smyrna, who is taking up a collection in Europe at the present time for the Catholic people and churches of Smyrna.

Father Scagliarini intends to come to America shortly, and carries with him letters and recommendations signed by many ecclesiastical personages, says the Osservatore. All these letters, however, are forgeries, and no person in authority has authorized Father Scagliarini to take up a collection at any time or in any place, the paper declares.

GIFTS OF DIAMONDS TO NATIONAL SHRINE

Washington.—The National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception has received yet another novel gift of jewelry. Such gifts in the last few years have ranged from magnificent chalices to gold collar buttons.

The latest donation is a splendidly wrought brooch, in the form of a cross and set with eleven large diamonds. The donor stipulates that the brooch is to be set intact in the base of a chalice to be used at the Shrine. The sum of \$300 accompanies the jewelry to defray the expense of making the chalice itself. The whole gift is in memory of the donor's husband.

A large diamond ring is another recent gift to the Shrine. All such jewelry is used in making sacred vessels for the Shrine altars.

CHICAGO CONGRESS

BISHOP OF NAMUR PREDICTS IT WILL BE GREATEST EVER HELD

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci (Home Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

That the International Eucharistic Congress at Chicago in 1926 will establish a new record for gatherings of that character was the prediction made to the correspondent of the N. C. W. C. News Service here by the Right Rev. Thomas L. Heylen, Bishop of Namur and President of the International Committee on Eucharistic Congresses. Bishop Heylen was in Rome with a group of Holy Year pilgrims from his diocese.

"It will certainly be the biggest Eucharistic Congress ever held," said Bishop Heylen referring to the Chicago assembly. "The Americans are accustomed to be big in all their manifestations and in this—which has been so magnificently carried out in other nations—they will display their special characteristics of greatness and magnificence without parallel. It will be, in a word, a Congress worthy of America."

"I have been to Chicago, and I have admired and have been greatly edified by the preparations which are being made there for the Congress at that huge city. I know that Catholic life there was splendidly organized but I must confess that what I saw there surpassed my expectations. In all the parishes, in all the churches, they pray for the success of the Congress. The Eucharistic work is nightly adoration, the daily Communion, the Communion of the men, are in full development and in full fervor and all are competing in asking God that the triumph of the Eucharist for which they are preparing shall be a real blessing to American Catholics and to their country. And in this prayer the American Catholics are joined by the Catholics of the entire world."

When it was suggested to the Bishop that experience has demonstrated the great spiritual value of Eucharistic Congresses to the countries wherein they have been held, the Bishop agreed heartily and said:

"They have been a real blessing for the places where they were celebrated and at the same time for the whole Church which has seen so many graces and so much triumph while Eucharistic piety gradually inflamed the hearts of the faithful. Certainly this Congress at Chicago will be an extraordinary blessing of God for the United States and for the Catholics of that great country who are so exemplary in the profession of their faith. I have seen Cardinal Mundelein at work. Intelligent, active, indefatigable, he has perfected an organization which already offers the surest guarantees of the success of the Congress. I do not refer merely to success in external pomp but to the spiritual results. It is enough to say that it is estimated that on the day of the General Communion a million persons will receive the Blessed Eucharist in the churches of Chicago."

"The Department of Labor granted a reexamination for Waters and intimated that it would investigate the alleged prevalence of heart disease. It seems now that Waters has been 'cured,' but there has been no report of the promised investigation—if any such was made.

"The whole case is so strange that the public is entitled to some explanation from the Department of Labor.

Young Waters was examined for the certificate necessary to procure an immigration visa by Dr. Kennedy, Tullamore, Ireland, who had known the youth for many years. He was passed as physically sound. He was examined again at Queenstown by Dr. Murphy, United States Public Health Service, and again was passed. There also was a medical examination on the tender going out from Queenstown to meet the immigration ship, made by the ship's doctor, and for a third time Waters was passed."

STOPPED AT ELLIS ISLAND

It remained for the doctors at Ellis Island to certify that Waters was suffering with chronic cardiac trouble and was "likely to become a public charge" if admitted to the United States. In this situation, relatives here offered to put up bond in any sum that he would not become a public charge, but despite these facts he was ordered deported. It was only after a resort to court and continuous efforts lasting five months that he was able to gain admission. In these efforts the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration was a leader.

The case of Walsh was similar to that of Waters.

Waters, a strapping youth apparently in the best of health, has just arrived at Rochester, N. Y., where his relatives live, and has immediately taken up a good position. While he and Walsh were detained at Ellis Island, they spent most of their leisure time playing football.

Commenting upon the recent decision of the United States Supreme

COURT DECLARING UNCONSTITUTIONAL THE OREGON SCHOOL LAW, WHICH WOULD HAVE ABOLISHED PAROCHIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MR. DUFFY REMARKED THAT FANATICS SOUGHT TO MISUSE "LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY TO DEPRIVE AMERICAN CITIZENS OF THE RIGHTS GUARANTEED TO THEM BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES." HE BRANDED THE LAW AS "UN-AMERICAN" AND "A DETRIMENT TO THE NATION."

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IRISH HEART DISEASE

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci (Home Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

A forcible reminder of the famous "Irish heart" cases of some months ago has just appeared in New York, with the release of two Irish youths after their confinement on Ellis Island for five months. The case has brought acrid comment from the press about the whole situation.

Attention of the whole country was called to the "Irish heart" cases in April and March, when it was revealed through the N. C. W. C. News Service that wholesale detentions of apparently healthy young Irishmen were being made at Ellis Island on doctors' diagnosis that the immigrants had heart disease. Many of those so "afflicted" had always been in apparent robust health and had been pronounced physically sound before sailing. Some alleviation was obtained after N. C. W. C. protests.

In the present instance, two Irish youths, John Waters and Patrick Walsh, were held up as "heart cases" in January. They were ordered deported, but fought the order, even taking the case to court through their relatives. The Federal authorities have now caused a reexamination to be made, with the strange result that it has found Waters is not afflicted with heart trouble at all, and Walsh is so nearly sound that he also is admissible.

Accordingly, both have been admitted, Waters unconditionally and Walsh on \$500 bond.

Commenting editorially on this novel "cure" effected in the course of five months' confinement on Ellis Island, the New York World openly intimates discrimination and mentions the Ku Klux Klan. It says:

"The Washington authorities promise now to investigate this epidemic of heart disease, which appears to be largely confined to the Irish immigrants. The situation calls for nothing less. It is impossible to believe that diseases of the heart are peculiar to the Irish, or that Irish lads who were athletes and football players when they set forth for America had become physical wrecks before their arrival.

"It is all the more imperative that an investigation be made since many suspect that the heart disease which afflicts these Irish immigrants comes in a new form, known to medical science as the Ku Klux strain.

The Philadelphia Record, taking up the case editorially, is equally insistent that the Department of Labor, which handles immigration, owes the public an explanation. It says:

"The Department of Labor granted a reexamination for Waters and intimated that it would investigate the alleged prevalence of heart disease. It seems now that Waters has been 'cured,' but there has been no report of the promised investigation—if any such was made.

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Milwaukee, Wis., July 9.—Cambridge University of England will meet Marquette University (Jesus) in an international debate in Milwaukee early next Fall, according to present plans of those in charge of the invasion of this continent by the British debaters. Marquette has been invited to tentatively schedule at Cambridge, and if negotiations for the trip are completed, Milwaukee is slated to act as host to the team of this famous old school.

Ten thousand dollars was the sum paid for a small sixteenth century missal in an auction room in London, England. It is an illuminated manuscript volume, enriched with seventeen full-page miniatures attributed to Raphael and his pupils. Its vellum pages measure only 8 by 2 1/2 inches. Dated 1582 the precious little book is believed to have been executed for the wife of Francis I. of France, and recently formed part of the Carnarvon-Rothschild collection.

CATHOLIC NOTES

London, June 30.—Father Vincent Calvert, pastor of Bridlington, who has just died, was one of three convert brothers who all became priests.

Eighty visiting Catholic social workers, members of the National Conference of Social Work in session in Denver, were tendered a complimentary dinner by the combined Catholic organizations of Denver. Twenty-five States were represented by the guests.

The chapel of the French military hospital of Val-de-Grace, one of the most famous institutions in Paris, has been robbed of many of its treasures, including a Cross of the Legion of Honor bestowed by Napoleon on Baron Larrey, a surgeon, and other valuable mementos from distinguished soldiers.

Rome.—The Right Rev. John T. McNicholas, Bishop of Duluth, recently designated Bishop of Indianapolis, has been appointed Archbishop of Cincinnati. The Right Rev. Joseph Chartrand, Bishop of Indianapolis, designated Archbishop of Cincinnati, was re-appointed as Bishop of Indianapolis.

A \$500,000 High school for Catholic youth is to be the memorial in San Francisco to the Rev. Peter C. Yorke, widely known Catholic author and lecturer who died a few months ago. The school will be located in the Mission, and it is hoped to raise another \$500,000 for an endowment, so that pupils may be able to attend without tuition.

When the Rev. Joseph L. Scott, S. J., was ordained to the priesthood in St. Louis, Sister Mary Ignatia, a Visitation nun, could boast of having four sons in the priesthood. All are members of the Jesuit Order. Sister Mary Ignatia became a religious when her husband died.

Father William J. Cahill, American missionary in China, for whose safety the State Department was concerned, is safe and has suffered no harm in the Chinese uprisings and wars, he says in a cablegram just received by Miss Louise Cahill, his sister, of Hancock, Md. The cablegram consists of the single word, "Safe."

Cardinal Merry del Val, who recently celebrated the silver jubilee of his episcopal consecration, was Secretary of State to Pius X. His daily intercourse with that saintly Pontiff left such a conviction of the holiness of life and profound humility of the Pope that the Cardinal is deeply interested in furthering the cause of the beatification of Pius X.

It is just a year since the "Catholic Youth" movement was organized in Spain. In order to commemorate this anniversary and review the ground covered as well as to form plans for the future extension of the work, a national convention has just been held in Madrid. Although of recent origin the Catholic Youth movement is extending throughout the whole of Spain.

Sister Mary Ignatius Grant, senior member of the community of the Sisters of Mercy, and the last survivor of the heroic band of nuns who went from the old Houston Street convent, New York, to the military hospital at Beaufort, North Carolina, to devote themselves to the care of sick and wounded soldiers in the Civil War, died here Sunday at the Convent of Mercy. She was in her ninety-first year, and sixty-nine years of her life had been devoted to religion.

Approximately \$40,000 was voted by the Catholic Daughters of America for charity and welfare work. Among the beneficiaries are the Catholic Church Extension Society, which received \$5,000; Porto Rico Church restoration work, \$5,000; Propagation of the Faith, \$5,000; Catholic American Missions Bureau, \$5,000; Mexican relief activities, \$5,000; scholarships in Social Service, \$5,000; and relief of Catholic institutions affected by the Santa Barbara earthquake.

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