

majority was small—just over 40—it was well under control.
The fate of this bill is shown in the following table.

	For.	Ag't.	Maj'ty.
Second Reading (April 21)	374	304	43
Third Reading (September 1)	301	267	34
In the Lords	41	419	378

The discussions in the House were protracted and stormy, and the weapon of the closure was used without stint. Even then the time occupied in forcing the bill through was eighty days, but the debate in the House of Lords occupied only five days.

What will be the fate of the bill which Mr. Asquith introduced to Parliament yesterday? It is at present difficult to say, for no one can pretend to have really digested the provisions of the measure, and, though Mr. Redmond and the Labour Party have given it their blessing, it remains to be seen whether the Liberal party is solidly with its chief. Signs were not wanting yesterday that there is a painful want of enthusiasm for Home Rule among Mr. Asquith's followers, and it would be no great surprise to find a goodly number of them either abstaining from voting, or joining the Opposition in the "No" lobby when the House divides on the measure.

THE BILL AT A GLANCE.

It may be well at this juncture to set forth as concisely as possible the main features of the bill. The Irish Parliament is to consist of—

The King, represented by the Lord-Lieutenant, who will be appointed for a fixed number of years.

The Senate, consisting of forty members, to hold office for eight years, nominated in the first instance by the Imperial Executive, and afterwards by the Irish Executive.

The House of Commons, consisting of 164 members elected by the existing constituencies on the basis of one member for every 27,000 of the population. The proportion of representation will be as follows:—Ulster 39, Leinster 41, Munster 37, Connaught 23, Universities 2.

In any disagreement between the two Houses they will sit and vote together.

The Lord-Lieutenant will be advised in regard to Irish matters by the Irish Executive, the authority of which will be co-extensive with the legislative powers of the Irish Parliament.

The Irish Parliament will have the power of making laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, but it will be prohibited from dealing with the following matters: The Crown, the making of peace or war, the navy and army, dignities, treason.

The following Irish services are also excluded for the present:—The Land Purchase Act; Old Age Pensions; the National Insurance; Royal Irish Constabulary; Post Office Savings Bank; public loans made prior to the passing of the Act. The Constabulary will automatically pass under the control of the Irish Parliament at the end of six years, while, if they desire to control Old Age Pensions and the National Insurance, they may do so by giving a year's notice of their intention. A similar option, with a six months' notice, may be exercised in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank, but not until after the expiration of ten years.

The much talked of "safeguards for Ulster" may be set forth thus: The Imperial Parliament will be supreme, and will have power to veto any Act passed by the Irish Parliament.

Any question of the validity of an Irish Act of Parliament may be settled by appeal to the Irish Court of Appeal, and from that to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The overriding powers of the Imperial Parliament cannot at any time be at-

Orange Blossoms.

NOTICE TO OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENTS.

All copy intended for publication, in these columns must reach the office, not later than Saturday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

SKEET-BURGESS.

A PRETTY wedding was celebrated at St. John's Church, Wanganui, when Miss Elsie Burgess, youngest daughter of Mrs. Burgess, Wanganui, was married to Mr. H. G. Skeet, only son of Mrs. Skeet, Wanganui (late of Auckland). The Rev. H. Reeve officiated. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a dainty frock of soft white satin, Magyar style, with yoke and under-sleeves of silver net and pearls, in addition to the usual white tulle and orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of choice white flowers. She also wore a pearl and aquamarine necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids—Misses G. Harnot, N. Burgess, and B. Wyborne (the small nieces of the bride)—wore soft white silk frocks and blue shoes and socks, and each carried a posy of blue and white flowers. They also wore blue enamel bangles, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. H. M. Douglas acted as best man.

After the wedding a reception was held for relations only at the residence of Mr. A. Burgess. Mrs. Burgess was wearing a black silk dress, hat to match, and handsome scarf; Mrs. W. H. Skeet, black costume, smart bonnet, and feather stole; Mrs. A. Burgess, navy costume, grey tagel hat with plumes; Miss Skeet, dark green tailor-made costume, large black hat with wings; Miss R. Skeet, brown satin-faced cloth, frock-yoke or Oriental lace, large brown hat with dull green wings; Miss Burgess, dark green tailor-made costume, emerald green hat; Miss E. Burgess, dark blue one-piece frock faced with dull Oriental

lace, saxe blue hat with plumes; Mrs. Cowling (New Plymouth), grey tailor-made costume, hat to match; Mrs. Frank Taylor (Wellington), becoming dark blue velvet frock, beaver hat to match, white fox furs; Mrs. V. Wyborne (Whenuakura), smart grey frock, piped with erisee, hat of pale grey tagel with erisee velvet; Mrs. Davidson (Waverley), grey tailormade costume, large black hat.

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Skeet left by motor for Wellington, the bride wearing a brown tailor-made costume, handsome furs, and smart tagel hat to match.

ROBINS-FRANCE.

At Holy Trinity Church, Picton, last week, a quiet, but pretty, wedding was celebrated, the principal parties being Mr. Frank Robins, of Collingwood, and Miss Dorothy France, of Nelson. The bride's dress was of silk taffetas, trimmed with silk fringe. She wore the orthodox veil and orange blossom, and was given away by her brother, Mr. H. M. France, of Picton. The chief bridesmaid was Miss France (sister of the bride), wearing a cream costume, with a black hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes. Miss Dorothy Kidd (niece of the bride), in a pretty dress of white embroidered muslin, was also an attendant. The best man was Mr. Harry Robins (brother of the bridegroom), and the Rev. T. J. Smith officiated at the ceremony. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome set of Stole furs, and to the bridesmaids beautiful brooches, set with pearls and rubies.

tered by the Irish Parliament, who have no power either to alter anything in the Home Rule Act or to affect the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on all questions concerning legislation passed by them.

The Irish Parliament will have no power to establish or annul a religion, prohibit or give advantage to any religion, or impose any disability on account of religious belief. They will not be able to make any religious belief or ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Ireland will in the future be expected to make her income fit her expenditure. At present there is a deficit of £1,510,000, and no contribution whatever to Imperial purposes. In the meantime the Imperial Executive will control the entire collection of taxes, and will make up the annual deficit. In addition to this, there will be a grant-in-aid of £500,000 in the first year, to be reduced to £200,000 by annual instalments of £50,000. The total Imperial grant in the first year will thus be about £2,000,000.

When Ireland has reformed her finances, the financial provisions of the Act are to be revised in order that she may make a contribution to Imperial purposes. The Imperial Parliament will continue to tax the whole Kingdom, but the Irish Parliament will have a free hand in either reducing, adding to present taxes, or imposing new ones, with

the following exceptions:—"No Customs duty may be imposed on any goods not dutiable in England, and any addition to any duty is limited to increasing the yield by ten per cent, and the stamp duties will remain the same for the whole of the United Kingdom. In the matter of excise, the Irish Parliament will have an absolutely free hand. There will be a separate Irish Exchequer and Consolidated Fund, to which the Imperial Exchequer will transfer the Irish share in Imperial taxation. The Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament will be reduced to 42, equal to one member for every 100,000 of the population, and the Universities will cease to have representation. The present Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament is 103.

Worth of a Human Body.

We owe to a German professor the momentous discovery that the ordinary human being has a commercial value. It has been supposed that if there is anything on earth entirely valueless it is the ordinary human being, but popular belief is now more shown to be wrong. The professor says that the average man contains fat worth 10/6, enough iron to make a nail, phosphorus enough for the heads of 2200 matches (the wood could be cut from his head), enough magnesium for some respectable fireworks, illuminen equal to a hundred eggs, a teaspoonful of sugar, and a pinch of salt. Altogether, the average man or woman is worth about £1 12/ at current prices, and, with advancing rates, there is no knowing what he might not go to. Obviously this undeveloped wealth should attract the investor and the speculator, and some way should be found to make available for public use all this phosphorus, fat, magnesium, eggs, sugar, and salt. It has been too long true that "the good is oft interred with our bones."

ENGAGEMENTS.

No notice of Engagements or Marriages can be inserted unless Signed by Our Own Correspondent or by some responsible person with Full Name and Address.

The engagement is announced of Miss B. Coates and Mr. Hughes, of Taumarunui.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clarice Wood, daughter of Mr. C. Wood, to Mr. G. Lees, both of Christchurch, also, of Miss Eva Izard (Christchurch), to Mr. Richards (Geraldine).

The engagement is announced of Miss B. Russell, third daughter of Mr. Russell (Christchurch) to Mr. Theo Barker, son of the late Mr. Samuel Barker (Christchurch).

The engagement is announced of Miss Jean Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. J. J. M. Hamilton, to Mr. N. Goldsbury, Treasurer and Registrar of the Christchurch Technical College.

HOW TO DESTROY DANDRUFF GERM.


(By A SPECIALIST.)

That the dandruff germ is responsible for nearly all the diseases to which the scalp is heir, as well as for baldness and premature grey hair, is a well-known fact, but when we realise that it is also indirectly responsible for many of the worst cases of catarrh and consumption, we appreciate the importance of any agent that will destroy its power. We are therefore particularly pleased to give herewith the prescription which an eminent scientist and specialist states he has found, after repeated tests, to completely destroy the dandruff germ in from one to three applications. This prescription can be made up at home, or any chemist will put it up for you: 3 ounces Bay Rum, 1 ounce Lavona de Compose, 4 dram Menthol Crystals. Mix thoroughly, and after standing half an hour it is ready for use. Apply night and morning, rubbing into the scalp with finger-tips. If you wish it perfumed, add half teaspoonful of French Fon Fleur perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is not a dye, but is unequalled for promoting a growth of new hair, and for restoring grey hair to its original colour. CAUTION.—Do not apply where hair is not desired, and be sure to avoid tonics containing poisonous wood alcohol.



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