

WATERFORD—Death of a Schoolmaster

The death is announced at Slieverue, Waterford, of Mr. William J. Dowling, Principal of the Slieverue National School, and president of the Waterford National Teachers' Association. Though lately enjoying but indifferent health, he attended his duties till a few days before his death.

WEXFORD—Military Barracks to Let

In connection with the withdrawal of cavalry from the town of New Ross, Wexford, the War Office are now advertising New Ross Cavalry Barracks to let, and tenders for the occupation of these now disused military buildings are being invited on behalf of the authorities by the Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers at Fermoy, County Cork.

WICKLOW—Proposed Memorial

At a meeting held in Wicklow it was decided to erect a stained-glass window in the parish church to the memory of the late Very Rev. Thomas Carberry, P.P., V.F.

GENERAL**The First since the Union**

The Press Association is informed that, irrespective of party, all the 103 members for the Irish constituencies signed Mr. William Redmond's memorial to the Government to withdraw the existing restrictions which prevent the growth of tobacco in Ireland. This is stated to be the only case since the Union, in which absolutely all the Irish members have united in signing any document.

The Christian Brothers

Some valuable evidence regarding the excellent work of the Christian Brothers in the region of secondary education has been given at the meetings of the Committee of Inquiry into the Condition of Technical Instruction. Rev. Brother Hennessy said every secondary school in Ireland was now provided with a science laboratory, and most boys must study science as an essential part of their course. The secondary schools of the Christian Brothers were also equipped with workshops in which manual instruction was given to the boys. Mr. Fletcher, a high official of the Agricultural and Technical Department, in the course of his evidence said the work of the Christian Brothers fitted the boys for the occupations which they were to follow. If they had not had the Christian Brothers' schools they would be in a very difficult position, for they would have no schools in Ireland to provide secondary education for the great masses of the people.

Emigration Returns

According to the returns obtained by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police, who acted as enumerators at the several Irish seaports, the number of emigrants who left Ireland during the quarter ended 30th September last was 8,469 (4,124 males and 4,345 females), being 1204 more than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1905, and 1682 under the average number for the third quarter of the ten years 1896-1905.

A Credit Balance

Notwithstanding the exceptionally heavy emigration this year, an increase would appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during the September quarter. The excess of births over deaths was 9,668, and the emigrants numbered 8,469, so that the increase was nearly twelve hundred. It is a small balance to build hopes upon, but these quarters with the balance on the right side are beginning to be not unusual. They are, we trust, the signs that the bottom is being reached in the depletion of Ireland's population, and that a time is coming when the changes will be once again on the up grade.

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People We Hear About

'When it was announced the other day,' says a writer in the 'Daily News,' 'that the late Lord Arundell of Wardour was succeeded by his brother, it was also mentioned that the new peer was a Catholic priest. This general statement was improved upon by some of Lord Arundell's own co-religionists, who announced that he was a member of the Jesuit Order. Lord Arundell, however, corrected this statement, and announced himself as a retired secular priest. He is not the first Catholic priest to become a peer of Parliament. More than twenty years ago the late Lord Petre, a Catholic clergyman, took his seat in the House of Lords.'

Sir Thomas Echlin, who has just passed away, a sergeant of the R.I.C. at the depot, Dublin, has been the subject of general comment in the press of Great Britain and Ireland. He was a man of the most unpretentious and democratic character. When the Castle authorities learned, on the death of his father, that the ranks of the force embraced a real live nobleman, who patrolled as a private, Sir Thomas was summoned to Dublin, but his unassuming character was not of the stamp that encouraged the bestowal of promotion of an advanced order. He was appointed to the office of Inspector-General, where he continued unobtrusively to carry out his duties with the rank of sergeant. The baronetcy is about a century old, the original baronet occupying a high judicial position in Ireland. He was a Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Mr. F. E. Barnard, the Radical member for Kildermister, has been telling a delightful story of having a half-sovereign slipped into his hand by an American visitor whom he had been asked by the manager of his hotel in London to get into the Gallery of the House of Commons. The late Sir William Gossett, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for a generation, had a half-crown suspended from his watch-chain given him by a visitor to the House of Commons, in ignorance of his position; while better still, the Duke of Norfolk preserves as a precious memento—to use his own words—'The only money he ever earned,' a sixpence, given him by a lady at the Arundell Station, who, mistaking him for an idler about the place, told him to fetch her a cab, and thus rewarded his compliance with her request.

A correspondent writes to the 'Manchester Guardian' to say that it is natural that Mr. Stephen Gwynn, the new member for Galway, should have Nationalist children, seeing that he married his cousin, and that they descended by both parents from William Smith O'Brien. 'But their young Nationalism,' he writes, 'sometimes led to strange results in the South Kensington quarter in which they passed some years of their childhood. It gave them rather a bad time, for instance, in their preparatory school, especially at history classes, when they had a tendency to dispute the English rendering of Cromwell's treatment of Ireland, and so on. 'I remember best the day when they came to tea with me, and I overheard the elder of the two boys proudly telling a most decorous little girl in a white muslin frock, "I had a great-grandfather who was sentenced to be hanged." Before the little girl could recover, the other boy added, "Unfortunately, Queen Victoria pardoned him."'

Lord Herries, whose illness is reported, is the fourteenth Lord Herries of the peerage of Scotland. (1491). He is the great-great-great-grandson of the tenth Lord Herries, who was also the fifth Earl Nidsdale, and who is famous for his escape from the Tower by his wife's help, the night before he was to have been executed for high treason. His title was attainted, but in 1858 the present peer's father was pronounced to be the thirteenth Lord Herries. Born in 1837, Lord Herries succeeded his father in 1876. He is a Catholic, educated at Stonyhurst. Lord Herries is Lord-Lieutenant of Kirkcudbrightshire and of the East Riding, an East Riding C.C., and Hon. Colonel of the East Riding I.Y. He was formerly a captain in the Yorkshire Yeomanry Hussars. He married the Hon. Angela Mary Charlotte Fitzalan-Howard, daughter of the first Lord Howard of Glossop. There is no heir to his U.K. barony, but to the Scottish peerage the heiress is Lord Herries's daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk.

The average size of a laborer's family in England and the United States is three persons; in Germany, five persons.