

stone of Catholic Emancipation. He objected to these remaining disabilities, because they aroused in him, as they did amongst his Catholic fellow-countrymen, a sense of injustice. A member of a religious order, as Mr. Redmond had just pointed out, was on conditions like those of a ticket-of-leave man. He (Mr. Kavanagh) knew there was an extraordinary prejudice among many people in this country against the Jesuits. It was unreasonable. It could not be put into words, and it was impossible therefore to argue against it. But as one who had lived all his life in Ireland, he would say this, that whatever there was of secondary education in Ireland at the present moment owed its birth and a great deal of its growth to the Jesuit Order. He asked hon. members who had this feeling against Jesuits to put on one side of the scale that cloud of prejudice and on the other the facts of all the good the Jesuit Order had done in Ireland, and so decide. It might be said that these restrictions were obsolete; that they were not enforced. But they were there as a menace to the Catholic community and a disgrace to that Parliament. But here was one of these laws which was not obsolete—the law by which a Jesuit could not own or succeed to any property. That had been the subject of many law suits, and a backdoor had been found out of it. He quoted the opinion of the late Master of the Rolls in Ireland (the Right Hon. A. M. Porter), himself a Protestant, who, giving judgment in a case before him, spoke of these provisions as 'a crying injustice' when they were used indirectly to defeat the otherwise lawful intention of testators, and said the law could never be 'directly enforced.' As to the language of the Declaration, Mr. Kavanagh said it was a blot upon the British Constitution. Why should the Catholic religion, of all religions in these Kingdoms, be singled out for such language?

Mr. Asquith congratulated the mover and seconder of the Bill upon the ability and the moderation with which they had presented their case. The Bill covered such a very wide area that hon. members would not be surprised to find that in regard to some points in it there were differences of opinion among those who were fully convinced of the justice and were ardently desirous of extending the application of the principles of religious liberty. In the few observations which he (the Prime Minister) would make it should be understood that he was speaking for himself, and he would confine himself to two provisions of the Bill. In regard to the clause which proposed to throw open the offices of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Roman Catholics he believed it was highly desirable that the law, which was now doubtful, should be made clear. He spoke in that matter with a record of his own. He held in his hand a copy of the Religious Disabilities Removal Bill introduced in 1890 with the very object of carrying this clause into effect, and the names upon the back of it were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. John Morley, Sir Horace Davey, and Mr. Asquith. That Bill bore upon the face of it the hall-mark of Liberal principle. With regard to the question of the King's Declaration, which Catholics regarded as a far more serious grievance, he thought there was a great deal of misapprehension in some quarters as to the effect of this Declaration as a security for the Protestant Succession. It was one of the flimsiest and most unnecessary safeguards of the Protestant Succession which could possibly be imagined, quite apart from the offensiveness of its form. The Protestant Succession was secured by the express provisions of the Bill of Rights. The Declaration dated from the very worst period of English history—the reign of Charles II.—and in its present form was merely a survival of what was a universal test applied for the purpose of excluding Catholics from all positions of trust. With regard to its language, he did not see how it was possible to justify it, and speaking for himself—and, he believed, for a majority of the House of Commons—he thought the time had come to put an end to the Declaration. He would like to see it abolished altogether; but if, as was possible, the preponderant opinion would favor its retention in some form, he suggested that a commission should be appointed in which all interests should be properly represented and which would seek by mutual arrangement to find a form of words to which no reasonable objection could be taken.

Messrs. Brown, Ewing, and Co., Ltd., Dunedin, announce their stupendous winter sale, commencing on July 1.

A mule can kick both hard and quick,  
And when you least expect it;  
A cold may kill, and often will  
Defy you to reject it!  
But Woods' you know some time ago,  
And after years of thinking,  
Invented his Great Peppermint Cure,  
Which stops all colds like winking!

## Domestic

By MAUREEN

### Household Items.

If lemons are kept in cold water their freshness will remain unimpaired for several weeks.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and will render them as pliable as new.

Every saucepan that has been used and finished with should be filled with cold water, a lump of soda put into it, and set to boil out.

### Baby Soothers.

Under absolutely no circumstances, excepting the gravest illness in a physician's care, should an infant be given a 'pain-killer' or 'sleep-producer.' The effect of these powerful drugs upon the nervous system of a little child is so profound that the impress may never be eradicated. Many cases of defective mentality, of nervous diseases, of St. Vitus's dance, and the like, and of gravely impaired nutrition due to chronic alimentary troubles, have their origin in this lamentable practice. It is held that in some of the unfortunates addicted to the morphine, cocaine, or drink habits, the taste and inability, because of weakened will power to resist that taste, were established in infancy through the pernicious habit of administering so called soothing powders or syrups.

### A Labor-saving Idea.

With very little expense the kitchen table may be made almost as nice as a marble top, and the labor of scrubbing avoided. Procure a plain white oilcloth and cut it four inches longer and wider than the top. First scrub the table clean and then with a thick flour paste put the oilcloth on and make it perfectly smooth. Then put a good deal of paste on the edge and lap it under the edge of the table. The top will be smooth and neat and much easier to clean, and will last much longer than if just put over loosely. Cupboard shelves may be done exactly in the same way. With care in cutting the oilcloth to fit and smoothing out all the wrinkles a beautiful cupboard will be obtained, and one so very easy to clean. Paint always becomes stained and is harder to put on, and papers are always untidy.

### Orderly Homes.

There are many elegant homes with attractive front entrance, in which the kitchen and living rooms are in a constant state of chaos. Window-sills are convenient places for small things, and you can find a collection of reels of thread, crochet-needles, thimbles, tooth-brushes, or even boxes of pills, on them. The sideboard and kitchen cupboard drawers are stuffed full of wrapping paper, cord, patterns, writing paper, and envelopes—a miscellaneous lot of stuff for which no place has been provided. It is true that some houses are sadly lacking in shelves and cupboards and storeroom space, but a neat housekeeper will usually manage to provide places for everyday things, even without such conveniences having been put in when the house was constructed. Small wall cabinets for the bedrooms can be made and will prove a convenience for medicine, etc. Instead of having cold-cream, hand lotion, tooth-powder, and other toilet articles scattered around on washstands or in drawers, collecting dust and having to be handled and wiped off every time the dusting is done, these can be arranged in a neat little closed cabinet. The room will be easier to keep neat, and time will be saved. Having no place for shoes and slippers is one great drawback to neatness. Everybody pitches shoes, slippers, or rubbers into any corner. Where there are children, a box with a hinged cover in a convenient place is a receptacle not difficult to secure. Shoe bags made of cretonne or other strong material tacked on the inside of the doors of bedroom presses are within the reach of everyone. A foundation 18in x 27in allows for six pockets nine inches deep and six inches wide. A bag of this kind is also convenient for stockings or various other articles liable to be poked into no place in particular. Each child should be given a laundry bag and be taught to put soiled garments into it.

*Maureen*

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