

had arrived to give to Brooklyn a Cathedral, he planned to build the handsomest one in Greater New York. With this end in view the Bishop and Monsignor John I. Barrett inspected the famous churches of Europe during a recent trip abroad. Impressed with the beauty of Notre Dame de Reims, they agreed that Brooklyn should have a Cathedral as near like it as possible.

A New Language

A singular spectacle was witnessed on a Sunday morning recently in the Church of St. Francois, Geneva, in which city the second Esperanto Congress took place. Father Em. Peltier, of Ste. Radegonde, near Tours (France), had obtained permission to preach in Esperanto, and the large church was filled with Catholics of all nations, and languages unable to understand each other in their native tongues. Among those present were the Marquis de Beaufront, the author of the French Esperanto Dictionary and the inventor of an international language, which he gave up in favor of Esperanto, after having recognised its superiority; the famous French oculist, Dr. Dor; Dr. Bein, the well-known Russian author; Dr. Roman Ayza Maquen, a Spanish general; Professor Grillon, of Philadelphia; and Sino. Lunck, of Bordighera, whose Esperanto pronunciation Dr. Lamenhof held up as a model. Father Mallen, a French priest, stood at the door of the church to welcome the Esperantists in Esperanto, and to show them to their seats. Mass was said by a Spaniard, Father Guinard, of Valencia. Father Peltier said that this was the first occasion on which the Gospel was preached in one tongue to people of different nations, who could not understand each other in their various native idioms.

Monks are not Friars

A correspondent of an exchange asked, 'What is the difference between a monk and a friar?' and got the following answer: All friars are monks, but all monks are not friars, except in the etymological sense of the word friar. Friar is an English word derived from the Norman 'frere,' which means 'brother.' But usage has made the term friar applicable solely to certain mendicant Orders, or begging Orders. There are four Orders of friars: Franciscans, or Friars Minor; Dominicans, or Friars Major; Carmelites, and Augustinians. The first are known as Gray Friars, the second as Preaching Friars, the third as White Friars, and the fourth as Austin Friars. But each member of these Orders is also called a monk, and his home is popularly called a monastery. The members of religious congregations as Jesuits, Passionists, Paulists, Redemptorists, are also called monks, more often regulars, but never friars. Members, however, of the Orders or congregations or societies who are not in Orders are called Brothers, but custom has never given them the title friars.

The Hon. John Meagher has been at Dublin Castle, at a garden party, and according to the 'Dublin Independent,' the Viceroy paid special attention to him.

One of the oldest and most esteemed members of the English Press in Paris, Mr. Walter F. Lonergan, of the 'Daily Telegraph,' author of the 'New Parisians' and other works dealing with the French capital, was recently entertained at a farewell luncheon by his colleagues of the British and American Press on his retiring from journalism after twenty-two years' service in Paris. A presentation was made to Mr. Lonergan on the same occasion.

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Domestic

By 'Maureen'

Lemon Pudding.

Take four ounces each of bread-crumbs, suet, flour and sugar; mix with this a teaspoonful of baking powder, the grated rind and juice of one lemon and two well-beaten eggs. Stir all together, place in a mould and steam for three hours. Serve with any sweet sauce preferred.

Hot Lemon Drink for a Cold.

An excellent remedy for a bad cold is a lemon sliced in a tumbler, and boiling water poured over it with a little sugar to take off sharpness, if preferred. If a teaspoon is put in the tumbler so it touches the bottom it is possible to pour quite boiling water in, without fear of breaking. It is best to drink this in bed to produce perspiration.

Lemon Marmalade.

Five pints of water, into which slice very finely twelve lemons. Stand this on one side to soak for twenty-four hours, then boil one hour and a half. Now add ten pounds of sugar, and boil one hour and a quarter longer, or until it jellies when tried in spoon, stirring carefully to avoid burning. The same recipe may be used for oranges, allowing two lemons to twelve oranges.

Lemon Conserve.

Put in a saucepan a quarter of a pound of fresh butter. When melted add one pound of powdered sugar, on which has been grated the rind of two large lemons and the juice of three, the yolks of six eggs and the whites of four, well-beaten, stirring the whole till as thick as good cream. Put away in jars and use as required. This mixture is very good for lemon cheese-cake tarts and puffs, also for filling for cakes.

Lemonade (Concentrated).

Four lemons sliced with peel; cover with one pint of cold water and let stand for twenty-four hours. Now squeeze the sliced lemon into cold water, then add three pounds of sugar and one and one-half ounces of citric acid, to which add and stir two pints of boiling water. Cover with a cloth or dish to prevent evaporation, and when all dissolved strain and bottle. Allow one or two tablespoonfuls to a tumbler of water, according to taste.

Milk for Insomnia.

An entire milk diet is an excellent thing for the woman who is troubled with insomnia. It is also good for the one who is so nervous that when she does sleep she has the sensation of falling, and wakes with a terrible start. When these conditions exist, it is well to subsist on milk alone for some time. A grown woman should take a pint of milk at a meal, but to keep up her strength, she should take four meals a day instead of the usual three. People with weakened nerves require a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves are strong.

To Clean an Enamel Pot.

Never scrape an iron or enamel pot or pan. No matter how badly burned on the bottom the contents may be, put a tablespoonful of washing soda into the pan, add a quart of water and set on the back of the range to heat. Shake the pan gently occasionally, and in a couple of hours the burnt crust will rise, leaving the pan perfectly clean, and as good as new.

To Bake Well.

In baking great care should be taken that the oven is clean, and that there is sufficient ventilation. Bake well, and if the meat is very lean it is a good plan to warm some dripping and coat it with this before putting it in the oven. A quick fire is necessary at first to harden the outside of the meat, and so prevent the juices from escaping.

A Rusty Watering Can.

A rusty watering can that leaks where the sides join the bottom can be given a new lease of life by the following simple expedient: A piece of linen is dipped in copal varnish, and placed inside over the holes, the can first of all being thoroughly dried.

Maureen