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marched up Fifth Avenue through a solid lane of humanity that extended from the Washington Arch to Fifty-seventh street. There must have been at least half a million spectators, and the way they cheered the marchers showed that they were proud of the showing the Catholic host was making. In that army marched millionaire and day laborer, white man and black man.

The centre of interest along the line of march were the three grand-stands erected in front of the Cathedral. There were gathered 3500 spectators, all of whom were women except a couple of hundred prelates and priests. The stands were gay with flags and bunting, and between the Cathedral's lofty spires floated an immense American flag. In the central stand were Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, and Archbishop Farley, with the other distinguished prelates. Flags fluttered from windows on every block the whole length of the line of march. Non-Catholics as well as Catholics on Fifth Avenue decorated their buildings in honor of the parade. The grand marshal of the parade was Major-General Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commander of the American troops in Cuba. General Barry received leave of absence to command the centenary parade.

Cardinal Logue, who has seen and participated in processions at Rome and elsewhere, said to a group of newspaper men when the last company of the Catholic host had passed: 'I never saw such an impressive gathering in all my life, and I never again expect to witness such a demonstration of loyalty to the Catholic faith. I have seen processions in various Catholic countries, at Rome and elsewhere, but nothing to equal this. It speaks well for the country to have such a body of men, and it must indeed make your good Archbishop proud to behold such a loyal host. I can say no more, except to venture a prophecy that your country is not likely to see such a spectacle, at least not for many years to come.'

It took nearly three hours for the procession to pass the reviewing stand. Writing of the parade, the 'Catholic News' says that it impressed all New York. Even Catholics did not look for such a remarkable demonstration, and our non-Catholic friends, of course, had little or no idea of what the parade was to be. All they knew was what they had read in the newspapers—that there was to be a parade of Catholic laymen up Fifth Avenue. But what they saw on Saturday afternoon amazed them. In public profession of their faith, forty thousand men, led by a Major-General of the United States Army, marched up Fifth Avenue, past the flag-decked Cathedral. They were all earnest, devoted Catholics, and they took every opportunity to show that they were loyal, patriotic Americans, too. In that marching throng all were typical Americans—from the millionaire business and professional man to the day laborer. No other religious denomination but the Catholic Church could have made such a display.

## Cost of Administration in Ireland

In the House of Commons on March 26, Mr. Kettle called attention to the excessive cost of administration in Ireland, and an important debate ensued. His speech was full of interesting and instructive illustrations. In Scotland, for example, he showed that there were 963 civil servants assessed for income-tax. In Ireland there were over 4,000. Yet Scotland was a wealthier country, with practically the same population. In Scotland, the aggregate incomes of the civil servants assessed amounted to £311,964; in Ireland the income of the assessed officers was £1,430,000. The Irish officials draw nearly four times as much pay as the Scottish, with the same population, and less to do. Mr. T. W. Russell declared that 'he had long since been driven to the conclusion that the whole thing was hopeless as it existed.' Mr. Birrell defended some of the expenditure, but his speech was mainly remarkable for its repeated declarations in favour of Home Rule. 'I fully recognise,' he said, 'that the present mode of administering Ireland is little calculated to minister to the well-being of the Irish people. It is an ignominious form of government—ignominious to Irishmen themselves and in a very large degree ignominious to the Chief Secretary, and the sooner it is brought to an end the better. I am not ashamed of the faith that is in me—that the only solution that is to be found for the present state of things will be found in a liberal measure—a very liberal measure—of what is compendiously called Home Rule.'

## Domestic

By MAUREEN

### A Perfectly Boiled Egg.

A perfectly boiled egg is never broken in the boiling. Bring the water to the boil, put the egg in a spoon, and place it carefully in the water; let it boil for three and a half minutes. By following these directions the shells will not break in cooking.

### Sewing on Sequins.

Sequins are the order of the day, and the sewing on of them is a tedious business. When sewing them on cloth or velvet, always use waxed thread, and with the fingers gently apply a tiny dab of shoemaker's wax to the stitches at the back of the pattern. This will hold the threads in position, and if by any chance one sequin becomes loose, the whole will not give way if this precaution be taken.

### A Simple Knife Polisher.

The cleaning of knives is a very necessary and important part of the household routine, and the following method, which is now very popular, reduces the labor to a minimum: Take a stout cork, dip it into the knife-powder, which must be previously moistened. Place the knife flat, and rub it with the cork. In a few seconds the knife will be clean and polished, and only requires wiping with a duster.

### To Extract a Splinter.

It is frequently a troublesome and painful matter to extract a splinter in the ordinary way, but the following method is magical in its effect where its application is possible:—Take a wide-mouthed bottle, and nearly fill it with hot water, then hold the injured part over the mouth of the bottle and press down quite tightly. The suction will act as a poultice and draw the flesh down, and the splinter will come out quite painlessly.

### To Dry Boots and Shoes.

At this time of the year boots and shoes are frequently wet through, and recourse is had to the fire as the speediest means of drying them. It is ruinous to expose them to the extreme heat of the fire, for it makes the leather hard and liable to crack. They should be dried at a safe distance from the fire, and to expedite the process may be filled with oats. The damp of the leather will be absorbed by the oats which may be dried and put away again for future use.

### Children's Eyes.

Many infirmities of the eyes of children have their foundation laid in the early days in the nursery, when eye strain was brought about by the injudicious use of colors and a careless arrangement of light. To treat a sty on a child's eye, dip some soft, clean pieces of linen rag in a lotion made of half a pint of hot water, to which a heaped-up teaspoonful of boracic acid has been added, and bathe the affected eye. Continue to apply the hot rag for a quarter of an hour, and repeat the process two or three times a day, using fresh boracic and rag every time. Styes generally mean debility, and that the sufferer requires feeding up and a good tonic.

### Fresh Air.

Ventilation of living rooms is of great importance at all times, but the supply of an ample amount of fresh air to sleeping rooms is doubly important during the hours of sleep. It is most unpleasant and unwholesome to spend eight or ten hours at a stretch in a bedroom where fresh air is refused admittance, breathing over and over the vitiated atmosphere. Many people refuse to be converted to the doctrine of 'fresh air' through fear of draughts; in order to bring them to the right way of thinking and acting either of the following plans may be adopted during the winter:—Open the window at the top or bottom and cover the part with wire gauze—this should be frequently washed, as it soon gets clogged with dust and smoke. Another method is to raise the bottom sash and insert a wooden board, the width of the window and about eight inches in depth. The air then enters in an upward direction, and no draught is caused.

*Maureen*

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