Editor. (Oct. 23, 1902). Mr. Carnegie's Rectorial Address to St. Andrew's. Aberdeen Press and Journal. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon.

MR CARNEGIE'S RECTORIAL ADDRESS.

THE WORLD'S TRADE.

FUTURE OF BRITAIN.

ADVICE TO THE NATION.

FAULTS AND FAILINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

FEDERATION WITH AMERICA.

An important academic function took place in St Andrews yesterday afternoon, when Mr Andrew Carnegie, LL.D., was formally installed to the Lord Rectorship of the University, to which he was recently elected by the unanimous vote of the students, in succession to Mr James Stuart, LL.D. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the ceremony, which was held in the Volunteer Hall, was attended by a large and distinguished company, amongst those present being:—Mrs Carnegie, Skibo Castle; His Excellency the Hon. Joseph W. Choate, American Ambassador, London; Lord and Lady Carnegie. His Excellency the Hon. Andrew Dickson White, American Ambassador at Berlin, and Mrs and Miss White; Mr Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P., and Mrs Shaw; Mr Munro-Ferguson, M.P.; Mr Henry Whitfield and Mrs and Miss Whitfield, Skibo Castle; Principal Story, Glasgow; Principal Marshall Lang, Aberdeen; Principal Stewart, St Mary's College, St Andrews; Principal Mackay, Dundee; etc. The following delegates from the four university councils were also on the platform:—St Andrews—Messrs A. G. Abbie and Adam Cameron; Glasgow—Messrs John Chambers and D. F. Biddell; Edinburgh—Messrs H. L. Munro and S. Simpson; Aberdeen—Messrs Edward Grant and William Calder. Principal Donaldson, the Vice-Chancellor of the university, presided, and he was accompanied to the platform by Mr Carnegie and the various professors of the university. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and when the vast company had assembled, the scene in the hall was most imposing. The students, both from St Andrews and Dundee University College, robed in their bright scarlet gowns, were present in full force, and after they had taken their places in the hall, they whiled away the time of waiting previous to the commencement of the ceremony by heartily engaging in the singing of popular songs and ditties. On Principal Donaldson, Mr Carnegie, and the other members of the platform party entering the hall, the assemblage rose to their feet, and the Gaudeamus was sung. The usual Latin prayer having been given by Principal Donaldson, the Chairman of the Students' Representative Council asked the Vice-Chancellor to instal Mr Carnegie as Rector. Principal Donaldson thereupon administered the oath, and Mr Carnegie having been robed, he declared Mr Carnegie duly installed, amid loud and prolonged cheers.

MR CARNEGIE'S ADDRESS.

Mr Carnegie then proceeded with his address, in the course of which he said—This meeting has been looked forward to with unusual pleasure that I might thank you in person for the honour conferred by electing me your Rector without a contest. My position is in itself peculiar, for you never had a Scoto-American as Rector in all your long history, although one celebrated American, worthy of the honour, James Russell Lowell, was your choice, but much to his regret was prevented from serving. My distinguished predecessors invariably expressed their desire to make the best possible return to their young constituents—so wise beyond their years as they appear to their rectors. What subject of address will enable me to do this? The prompt reply was: Tell these young untried sailor cadets who are about to launch upon the voyage of life what you have found perilous upon that dangerous sea. Warn them of its dangers, its storms, currents, rocks, and shoals; advise them how to avoid or to deal with these, how out of the nettle Danger to pluck the flower Safety. That is the service which will be of most value. And so probably it would be, but my predecessors have not failed to do this in the wisest manner, and to give most salutary advice. I shall refrain from perhaps overstocking the market still further, but, looking into your earnest young faces, I must say just one word, anxious as I am to be of real service to you. Let me commend as your rule of life one line from Burns—

"Thine own reproach alone do fear."

You are responsible only for action in obedience to the Judge within. What your conscience tells you to be right, your only standard; action contrary thereto [illegible]

[illegible]

velop its resources and manufacture its own raw materials as far as possible. None relished being the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to another nation; all wanted to play Hamlet, and as is usual in the most talented companies of performers, all believed themselves destined by nature for the great part. There came to the aid of the new ambitious lands, automatic machinery, and scientific methods which largely solved the question of skilled labour. A few managing Britons, or Americans, can now readily be obtained to establish manufactures in any part of the world, and educate the natives to become satisfactory workers. In my travels round the world I carefully noted this weighty fact. I saw the peons of Mexico weaving cloth in factories, and engaged in iron and paper works, at two and three shillings a day in silver, worth only one-half value in gold; the people of India, the Japanese, and the Chinese, all doing excellent work in cotton and jute mills; the negroes in the United States steadily rising in the scale and becoming good workmen in mines, and in iron and steel works; the Russian, Hungarian, and Italian, Swede, and Norwegian, all making good workmen. Capital, management, and skilled labour have become mobile in the extreme. The seat of manufacturing is now, and will continue to be more and more, simply a question where the requisite raw materials are found under suitable conditions. Capital and skilled labour have lost the power they once had to attract raw materials; these now attract labour and capital. The conditions are reversed. The cotton industry, for instance, was attracted from Old to New England, and is now attracted from it to the Southern States alongside the raw material. The jute industry, once centred in Dundee, is now also stablished in India, near the jute supply. Another factor is clearly seen; the most patriotic people of every land consider it a duty to develop their resources. Hence Canada to-day gives twelve shillings a ton bounty for every ton of pig-iron produced, and Australia has a scale of bounties, and has just offered a large one for the manufacture of steel rails. They are not content to be dependent even upon the mother-land for manufactured articles. Germany, Russia, and America give protection, and all the colonies tax your productions, thus giving their home producers incidental protection.

ADVANCE OF AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Another element enters. Business methods have changed in the past 20 years; manufacturing especially has been revolutionised by new inventions, improved machinery, and new and enlarged demands. The old rule of thumb has given place to scientific precision. The technical schools furnish the young foremen and superintendents. Automatic machinery has developed a new class of workmen, more intelligent than the old. The size of works has increased tenfold, and instead of partnerships devoted to one process, all processes, from the minerals in the mine to the finished articles, are combined in one. Railroads are constructed and fleets of steamships built and worked, all the needed materials are owned, the company is its own insurer, and everything entering into the product or needed to maintain the works is made by it. One by one subsidiary branches or new departments are added, and from a score of small streams of profit, unknown to the small producer of the past, the main stream is fed. So rapidly does one improvement follow another that some parts of the huge concerns are constantly undergoing reconstruction. Old established works are seriously disadvantaged by the new order of things, especially if under joint-stock ownership, because it is difficult to get from numerous small owners the capital needed for modern improvements. Hence the old countries, and particularly Britain the pioneer, have been disadvantaged, and the new American land, with a clean slate to begin upon, much favoured. The causes specified have already changed the positions of Britain and America as industrial Powers. America now makes more steel than all the rest of the world. In iron and coal, her production is the greatest, as it is in textiles—wool and silk. She produces three-fourth of the cotton grown in the world. The value of her manufactures is just about three times that of your own; her exports are greater. The clearing-house exchanges of New York are almost double those of London in amount. She [illegible]

[illegible]

ELGIN BURGH SCHOOL BOARD.

PROPOSED REBUILDING OF GIRLS' SCHOOL.

[illegible]

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN LONDONDERRY WORKHOUSE.

THE PROPOSED CHAPEL ON THE FARM.

A special meeting of the Londonderry Board of Guardians was held on Saturday for the purpose of considering a motion, of which Mrs. Morris had given notice, that space be provided on the farm for the purpose of erecting a chapel for the use of the Roman Catholic inmates. Mr. W. E. Scott, D.L. (chairman) presided, and there was a large attendance.

Mrs. Morris, in moving the motion to provide the space in the farm, said in doing so she was acting on the advice of Mr. Gregg and Mr. Webb, who had promised to support her in this matter.

Mr. Gregg—I cannot allow that to pass. I gave no such advice or promise.

Mr. Webb—No more did I.

The Chairman—Allow Mrs. Morris to finish, and if you wish to take exception to anything she says you can then do so.

Dr. Alexander—Give her a chance.

Mrs. Morris—It is bad enough for me to be aware that I will be out-voted in this matter without being jumped upon before I have spoken two sentences. When this matter of accommodation for the Roman Catholic inmates was last under discussion, and I was defeated upon a motion to grant a part of the dining-hall, Mr. Gregg and Mr. Webb said if I asked for space upon the farm for the purpose of erecting a chapel there they would support that proposal. Acting upon that I handed in the notice of motion which I now propose. Proceeding, she said the rood of ground asked for was not of much use at present. It was where the nettles and weeds grew, and the cost of erecting and furnishing the chapel would be defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of Roman Catholics in the city. She thought it would not cost the ratepayers a single penny to have this very necessary accommodation provided for the Roman Catholic inmates, numbering 72 per cent. She had been told that day that she was the only representative of the Roman Catholic interests at that Board. She did not take upon herself to be any such thing. She was anxious to have this accommodation, because when a girl in the West of Ireland she remembered that beggars would not go to the workhouse, but said they would prefer to die at the ditchside, because there was no place in the workhouse where they could go to on Sunday to be present at the holy sacrifice of the Mass. They were told that the workhouse of today was not what it was in the days of 1846 or 1847. But where were the improvements? If there were any they had been within the past four years. She admitted that in some places there had been a decided change for the better inside that period. The accommodation in the Londonderry Workhouse for the priests and Roman Catholic inmates was not what it should be, and when Boards like Enniskillen, Coleraine, Omagh, and other places, some of the Boards having large Protestant majorities, had set apart a place to be used exclusively for Roman Catholic worship, why should Londonderry not do the same. In those places the accommodation was provided where necessary alterations had to be made at the expense of the rates, but she did not ask that. All she wanted was the site in order to have a chapel built, where the Roman Catholics, who had their cross in this world, and had the remorse of conscience that it was perhaps their own fault that they were there, could go into and pray.

Mr. Edward M'Ginniss, seconded the motion.

Mr. Gregg denied that he had advised Mrs. Morris to bring forward a motion to build a chapel on the farm, and he would support it. What occurred was this: at the first meeting of the committee appointed to consider the new nursing scheme Mrs. Morris said she would oppose it, and, in fact, do her best to wreck it, for the simple reason that she wanted to convert the part of the dining-hall which the committee wished to turn into apartments for the additional nurses into a chapel. He then said that Mrs. Morris should not endeavour to wreck that useful scheme, and that it would be better if she went to a farm for a site. Personally, under certain conditions, he would not have the least objection to a chapel being built on the farm, but he could hardly imagine any person so insane as to take a piece of the farm and spend perhaps £1,000 erecting a chapel when they could have no title to it. The Guardians could not give any title with that ground. It had been contended that the accommodation for the Roman Catholics for religious service was most unsuitable. He held that the accommodation was good. They had the use of a schoolroom in a good position in the house. It was well lighted, easily heated, and kept clean and tidy. On Sundays this room was specially set apart for the use of the Roman Catholics, and no other denomination used it. During the week a few children were taught there, but it would not surely be said that that contaminated the place, especially in these days when the cry of the Roman Catholic was that spiritual and secular education must go hand-in-hand. If the Roman Catholic chaplain or inmate suffered any grievance in this matter he would be in favour of remedying it by the building of a chapel on the farm, if that was the best way of meeting it. But there was no such grievance, and if a chapel were built on the farm for a sum of £700 or £800 it could not be so comfortable as the schoolroom. Another serious objection to a chapel on the farm would be the trouble and risk of asking the aged and infirm inmates to cross the farm in severe weather, when at present they had only to go from one room to another to their devotions. He submitted that no argument had been brought forward to influence the Guardians to make such a change. On the other hand, they had the fact that the present arrangement had been in existence for forty years and more without any complaints being made against them. He held that if the chaplains were doing their duty and found anything wrong in the arrangements for holding their services, they would bring the matter before the Board. It would be a serious reflection on the most estimable and respected Roman Catholic chaplain of that house if the Guardians, by making other arrangements without having his approval, let it go forth that he overlooked grievances under which the Roman Catholic inmates suffered, and the Guardians had to take steps themselves. He advised the Board to cast no such reflection on the Rev. Monsignor M'Faul, as he believed if there was anything wrong with the accommodation provided for the Roman Catholic inmates of the house that the Board would very properly soon hear of it. It was said at a former meeting when this subject was discussed that clergymen were so very modest that they would not ask for anything they wanted no matter how much they were in need of it. He had never yet met or heard of any such clergyman. (Laughter.) His experience of them was the other way about. He was sorry that a certain amount of feeling had been stirred up over this matter. This was most regrettable, as Protestants wished to live in peace and harmony with their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen.

Mrs. Morris—Then give the inmates here the chapel.

Mr. Gregg said so long as Roman Catholics were agreeable to take and give a little Protestants would meet them fairly and reasonably, but they certainly would not be driven to do things which they did not consider necessary, and merely to satisfy one individual, who wished to purchase notoriety and fulfil a pledge given in an electioneering address. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Webb said Mrs. Morris had also dragged in his name as one of the members who had promised to support her proposal to have a chapel built on the farm. He had not done so, because he was opposed to setting up petty buildings all over the grounds. The last time this matter was discussed the Chairman had very clearly expressed himself in favour of equality for all denominations. He agreed with the Chairman, and if they were to have equality they must, if they allowed a chapel to be built on the farm, also have churches built there.

Mrs. Morris—This is all bosh.

Mr. Webb (proceeding) said he was opposed to the setting up of a chapel on the farm. Mrs. Morris was wrong in saying that Mr. Gregg and he had advised her to seek to have the chapel built on the farm, and had promised to support her if she did. They objected to give up the space in the dining-room, which it had been decided was to be used under the nursing scheme, and had said if she wanted space she could apply for it elsewhere, and not to interfere with the structural arrangements of the house.

Mr. Hall said he understood there were prayers said by the Roman Catholic inmates in the schoolroom twice a day, and it was a much more suitable place for worship than going out to the farm. There was plenty of accommodation in this schoolroom. It was as comfortable and had better seating accommodation than St. Eugene's Cathedral, with all the money that had been spent upon it.

Mrs. Morris—We never see you there often any way.

Mr. O'Hagan—He must be beginning to go when he knows all about it.

Mr. Hall—Mrs. Morris says that 72 per cent. of the inmates of the house are Roman Catholics. More than that percentage of the publicans in Londonderry are also Roman Catholics, and 90 per cent. of all that go to the gaols, workhouses, and asylums are sent there by the publicans.

Mr. O'Hagan said as a complete outsider he would like to get some information upon this matter before he took any step. He wished to ask Mrs. Morris had this proposal received the sanction and approval of the Roman Catholic chaplain, what size would the chapel be, what would it cost, who would defray all the expenses, and on what particular spot on the farm was it proposed it should be erected.

Mrs. Morris said she had never spoken to the Rev. Monsignor M'Faul upon the subject. If a site were granted the chapel would be built and furnished without costing the ratepayers one penny. She was asking for the site solely on her own religious beliefs, and it would be a matter of indifference to her what the Rev. Monsignor M'Faul thought about it.

Mr. O'Hagan said he really thought that Mrs. Morris, as a private member of the Board, was taking too great initiative and too much upon her to move in this matter without asking the sanction of the chaplain to the proposal. (Hear, hear.) This matter involved what he might call the spiritual consolation of a large number of the inmates of the house, and before the Guardians could go into it the first person to be consulted was the chaplain. ((Hear, hear.) That had not been done, and he regretted that Mrs. Morris should take such an extreme step. On the merits of the question he agreed with Mr. Gregg when he said that the schoolroom was a better and more suitable place in which to conduct Divine service than a corrugated iron structure on the farm.

Mrs. Morris—I did not say the chapel was to be of corrugated iron.

Mr. O'Hagan—You said so on a previous occasion.

Mrs. Morris—I beg your pardon, I didn't.

Mr. O'Hagan (continuing) said the argument used by Mr. Gregg against a chapel on the farm should carry conviction with it. It would be a hardship on the aged and infirm to ask them to leave the house in severe and inclement weather and trudge across the farm to the chapel. In fact, it would mean that these old people, who were able to attend Divine service in the schoolroom but could not go to the chapel on the farm, would be deprived from attending worship. He thought that the schoolroom, which had served so long in the absence of any complaint from the chaplain, should be continued.

Mrs. Morris—Sit down.

Mr. M'Ginnis—He does not know his duties in regard to being a Roman Catholic Guardian at all. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Morris—I can understand the attitude of Mr. Gregg and Mr. Hall, but I cannot understand Mr. O'Hagan's.

Mr. O'Hagan—I express my opinion that the schoolroom is a better place in which to conduct Divine service than a chapel on the farm. I am giving my reasons why I cannot support the motion.

Mrs. Morris—I did not say anything about an iron structure. You are wandering, and I did not ask you to vote for the motion.

Mr. O'Hagan—You do when you move it.

Mr. Barr said he thought Mrs. Morris was doing what she considered best, yet as he was also entitled to his opinion he thought the motion should be withdrawn for the following reasons:—They had not the sanction of the chaplain for building this church, and it was a thing unheard of erecting a house for religious services without the authority of the clergyman who was to officiate. It would certainly be a great hardship and injurious to the infirm poor to have to travel through the yard, especially in winter, and into a field to attend worship at this proposed church, which would also be inconvenient for the chaplain. A section of the public should not be asked to defray the cost of building a chapel which would become the absolute property of the Local Government Board. Any improvements made in a public institution should be done in the usual and legal manner at the expense of the ratepayers. They as Guardians had not the power to grant this site except subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, who held the title deeds of all the workhouses in Ireland. He supported the former motions for the improvements to the existing chapel in the house, and spoke three times in favour of them. On the last motion being brought before the Board he purposed asking the Chairman to amend it by adding to it the following words:—"And also to procure what was asked by the Protestant chaplain, and the improvements required by the Presbyterian chaplain to be also granted"—but when the mover of that motion said the ratepayers would not be asked to pay he would have been out of order in asking the original motion to be amended. If a committee were appointed to examine and report on any little improvements the various chaplains required in their existing churches he considered it would be more consistent, and he had no hesitation in saying that if this were done upon economic lines the wants of the different chaplains would be granted. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. Morris, in replying, said if she had thought that her motion was to be opposed by Roman Catholic Guardians she would never have asked the Board to grant this site. She deplored the action taken by those two Roman Catholic members of the Board.

The Chairman—Don't bring in the question of the religion of any of the members. We are all here as Guardians.

Mrs. Morris said she could not but deplore the action they had taken. She also wished to correct the statement made by Mr. Gregg that she was now carrying out a promise made by her in an electioneering speech. That was not so. When she first became a member of the Board she felt that better accommodation should be provided for the Roman Catholics. When she inquired where the sacrifice of the Mass was offered up she was pointed out a box in the corner of the schoolroom. This was altogether unsuitable. She was not speaking as the champion of the Roman Catholics, but she was only trying to do her duty. She was not at all surprised at those who differed from her in religion, and, not just knowing her beliefs as she did, should oppose the motion. But she did not know whether or not she should be surprised at the action of some members of the Board who professed to be Roman Catholics. Give her a good, upright Protestant, or a good, upright Roman Catholic, and a person could depend his life upon them; but save her from rotten Roman Catholics. (Laughter.) It had been said that the Rev. Monsignor M'Faul had not asked for this accommodation. She admitted he had not so far as she knew. She had never spoken to him on the subject at all. She did not ask this site upon which to erect the chapel for the purpose of pleasing the Rev. Monsignor M'Faul or his assistant; but she asked it as a Roman Catholic believing in the sacrifice of the Mass. She thought there was no place or altar which could be too exquisite in which to offer up the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and to receive the blood and body of Jesus Christ.

Cries of "Vote," accompanied by trampling of feet, drowned the remainder of Mrs. Morris's remarks. It is understood she expounded Roman Catholic beliefs.

Mr. Hatrick—Really this is going too far.

The Chairman—It is. We do not want a religious discussion here at all.

Mr. Gregg—Nor a parade of religious beliefs or ceremonies.

Mrs. Morris—I know you don't, and that is the reason the chapel won't be granted. If we were granted a corner specially set apart for worship we would have an altar there the same as in the chapels outside. Thank God, the majority of this Board and the rotten Roman Catholics cannot interfere with our doing as we please there.

The Chairman called Mrs. Morris to order.

Mr. O'Hagan—No discussion can be carried on if such an expression as rotten Roman Catholics is applied to members of the Board who did not follow Mrs. Morris. I think she should withdraw it.

Mr. Hall—Don't mind her; she will be finished all the sooner.

The Chairman—I wish to point out to Mrs. Morris that there is some respect due to the Board, and it is very disrespectful to the whole Board to use such an expression. If she indulges in doing so she cannot be surprised if other members use as bad to her.

Mrs. Morris—Certain members of the Board introduced offensive remarks in their speeches, but I did not ask them to withdraw; I laughed at them. I may say that if I am defeated in this motion I will move to have the Roman Catholic inmates sent out to the Waterside chapel every Sunday.

Mr. O'Hagan—Is Mrs. Morris aware that up to a few years ago some of the leading Roman Catholics in the Waterside came into the Mass in the Workhouse schoolroom. It could not, therefore, be so unsuitable.

The Chairman said he was anxious that the religion of the individual members of the Board should be as much as possible kept out of the discussions. They should speak and act as Guardians, perfectly independent, and doing their best for all the inmates. Of course, they must take cognisance of the religion of the inmates, but the members should consider what is best to be done, and not bring in the question of the religion of each other.

On a division only Mrs. Morris and Mr. Feeny and Mr. M'Ginnis voted for the motion, and all the other members—with the exception of Mr. Barr, who did not vote—were against it.

The motion was, therefore, declared lost by twenty-six votes against to three for.

Mr. Barr gave notice of his intention to move on that day fortnight that a committee be appointed to examine into and report as to what improvements were required by the various chaplains in the accommodation provided for religious worship.

BOARDS OF GUARDIANS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS.

LONDONDERRY.

The weekly meeting of the Londonderry Board of Guardians was held on Saturday. The members present were—Mr. W. E. Scott, D.L., (chairman), presiding; Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Morris, Colonel Knox, D.L., Messrs. John A. Alexander, J.P., W. J. Hanna, J.P., Joseph Alexander, LL.D., Robert Corscaden, J.P., R. A. Gilfillan, J.P., W. J. Cuthbert, J.P., W. J. Hamilton, J. J. MacLaughlin, James Crawford, Richard Henry, James Glendinning, W. G. Lynch, Hugh Barr, J. Cochrane, James Getty, R. N. Anderson, James Feeny, James Stewart, John Gregg, Philip O'Hagan, Edward Hall, J. Mitchell, M. A. Ballantine, W. G. Webb, J. G. Gillespie, D. Cowan, T. M'Gowan, M. M'Kay, James Hatrick, J. Logan, James Quigley, and Edward M'Ginniss.

The Visiting Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hatrick, Cuthbert, and Gilfillan, reported that they had visited the house and infirmary, and had found everything clean and in good order. There were no complaints, and the provisions were good.

The Master stated, with regard to the weighbridge, that a fine of 2s 6d had been imposed.

Mr. Gregg said the weighbridge was in the way, and he moved that it be sold as scrap metal. It could not be easily repaired.

Mr. Hall moved that an engineer be asked to examine the weighbridge, and state what it would cost to put right.

The Master explained that a representative of the Messrs. Pooley had seen the weighbridge, and had stated that it would take £20 to repair it.

On hearing this statement Mr. Hall withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Gregg's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Anderson stated that the foster-mother at Fahan from whom the custody of children had been taken, on the report of the Local Government Board, for insulting the inspector, Mrs. Dickie, was in attendance. He moved that they should conform with the request of the Local Government Board and take away the children. When they were considering that report they had not Mr. Foster's report with regard to this woman and the other cases as well, as he still believed they were bound to act on the recommendation of the Local Government Board. But from what he had heard from Mr. Foster's report and since he thought they had acted very harshly in taking the children away from her. He moved that they petition the Local Government Board to reconsider their decision in the matter.

Mr. Barr, as the seconder of Mr. Anderson's motion last week, concurred.

The Chairman said the woman should be called before the Board with regard to insulting the inspector, and see if she would apologise.

Letters were read from the parish priest and the school teacher giving the foster-parent an excellent character for the manner in which she attended to the children, and stating that she had been ill for several days prior to the visit of the inspector.

The foster-mother having been called in,

The Chairman pointed out that Mrs. Dickie was the Local Government Board inspector and had authority to visit the children.

The foster-mother admitted having shown a little temper, but said she was sorry for anything she had said or done.

Mrs. Morris moved that all foster-parents be cautioned to show Mrs. Dickie courtesy.

Mr O'Hagan said Mrs Morris should not be so severe on the poor woman for showing a little temper. (Laughter.)

It was agreed to comply with the request made by Mrs. Morris.

Mr. Anderson moved that, as the foster-mother had promised to improve her conduct and attend better to her house, they request the Local Government Board to reconsider their decision. It was also added to the motion that the letters from the parish priest and schoolmaster be enclosed.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

A letter was read from the Rev. A. O'Neill, C.C., stating that when he visited the house of Mrs. Gribbon, a widow living at Toolette, some days ago, he was surprised to find that this poor and desolate widow had been struck off the outdoor relief list on the strength of an anonymous letter sent to the Guardians by some evil-minded person. The Guardian for the district, Mr. A. T. Peoples, and the medical officer, Dr. Hamilton, would be able to give the Board reliable information regarding the circumstances of this woman. He recommended her and her three helpless children for relief. Every person residing in the district knew this case to be one honestly deserving of charity.

The Chairman said Mr. Peoples was not present, and, as a motion would have to be handed in to have the decision of the Board striking the name off rescinded, he wished to know would any member give that notice.

Mr. Hatrick suggested that the matter be held over for the attendance of the Guardian for the district.

Mrs. Morris—It is too bad that there are four or five Roman Catholic Guardians here, and not one of them would move to have the recommendation of a Roman Catholic priest carried into effect.

Mr. O'Hagan—Because all the Roman Catholic business at this Board is discharged by yourself. (Loud laughter.)

Subsequently Mrs. Morris handed in a notice of motion to have the resolution refusing the outdoor relief to the woman rescinded, so that she might receive the relief she was formerly in receipt of.

The Board then considered the report of Dr. B. MacCarthy, medical inspector of the Local Government Board, regarding the state of the several dispensaries in the Union. The complaints were that the walls required painting or distempering, several of the dispensaries had no sanitary conveniences, and no arrangements were made by the Guardians for the examination of the dispensary books and medical relief register.

The Chairman said the state of the dispensaries and all complaints of Dr. MacCarthy arose from the fact that the Local Government Board had not allowed the Guardians to appoint sub-committees to take the place of the former dispensary committees and look after these matters. To remedy any alterations in the dispensaries the Guardians would require to visit the dispensaries; and as for the examination of the various books and documents, they could not very well do so at their weekly meetings. He thought they should reply to the Local Government Board that they were unable to examine and report on the state of the dispensaries and go over the books and documents except by sub-committees.

It was agreed to do so, and Mr. Alexander, J.P., and Mr. Webb were appointed to examine and report regarding repairing and painting the Waterside Dispensary, which is the property of the Guardians.

A letter was read from Mrs. Morris in which she stated that she had visited the house and infirmary on Monday last. She found the wards very untidy, with the exception of the women's upper ward, which was in charge of Nurse Bunting, who was the only official on duty. It was clean and tidy, and she thought the other wards should be kept in the same order. Some of the nurses were cooking food in the wards, which was objectionable. No nurses were present during the distribution of the meals, as they should.

The Chairman said in fairness to the officials a copy of the letter must be sent to the medical officer and all the nurses concerned for their observations.

This was agreed to.

Tenders were received for the carrying out of the improvements to the infirmary, but as they were not considered satisfactory it was decided to re-advertise.

The Master acknowledged the receipt of flowers from Mrs. Stevenson, of the Vicarage, and asked would the inmates be allowed the usual extras at Halloweve.

The Guardians consented.

COLERAINE.

The weekly meeting of the Coleraine Board of Guardians was held on Saturday—Mr. Wm. Jackson (chairman) presiding. The other Guardians present were—Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Moss, Miss Scott, Miss Macausland, and Messrs. James Kennedy, C.C., John Murphy, J.P, James M'Keeman, Jas. Gillespie, Robert Steen, J.P., John R. M'Curdy, David Love, John F. M'Laughlin, John Morrow, James Millen (Articlave), Thomas Hutchinson, Samuel Long, David Caskey, Samuel S. Young, R. A. M'Math, Charles Rogers, J.P. The Clerk reported a balance at bank of £1,781 16s 7d to the credit of the union. The Master (Mr. James Norris) wrote tendering his resignation on account of ill-health. The resignation was accepted, and arrangements were made for making a new appointment that day fortnight. The Visiting Committee's report was read and approved of. The remaining business was of no interest. An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Rural District Council was subsequently held—Mr. Robert Steen, J.P. (chairman), presiding—but the business did not possess any feature of public importance.

OMAGH.

The weekly meetings of the Omagh Guardians and District Council were held on Saturday in the Boardroom of the Workhouse—Mr. Geo. Murnaghan, M.P., presiding. There were also present—Messrs. M. Rogers, J.P., A. M'Farland, J.P., J. Gormley, P. M'Guigan, Geo. Baxter, P. M'Aleer (D.), T. M'Carron, T. O'Clery, T. O'Kane, J. J. O'Doherty, J. Patterson, R. M'Kelvey, P. Donnelly, J. Fyffe, and P. O'Brien.

Mrs. Dr. Stone wrote informing the Guardians that Dr. Stone was ill, and unable to carry out his duties. A certificate was enclosed from Dr. Thompson stating that it would be a fortnight before Dr. Stone could attend to his duties.

The Board appointed Dr. Todd as substitute, at the usual remuneration.

A letter was received from Dr. H. B. Fleming, Medical Officer of the Union, explaining changes which he had made in the dietary scale of the house, so as to abandon the use of buttermilk, in accordance with the wishes of the Board.

The Clerk pointed out that it would be necessary to give notice of motion before the change could be made.

Mr. Gormley gave the required notice.

A letter was received from the Local Government Board stating that they were advised that the Rural District Council had no power to put into effect the following resolution passed on the 11th inst.:—"That the assessment of 4d in the £1 be made on the householders in the town of Gortin to meet the expenses of the water supply, and that any additional expenditure over 4d in the £1 be extended over the Gortin district," as the expenses must be met by an equal poundage on all rateable premises within the area of charge fixed by the Board's order of the 16th December, 1901.

It was decided to consider the matter at the next special meeting.

A SHEFFIELD BLADE.

The "Sheffield Weekly Independent" quotes some striking words from a mother in the City of Steel which are worthy of a wider currency. She talked freely, as mothers will, of her son, a knife-blade maker, and told the story which follows in a graphic and intelligent manner as a matter of public interest:—

"Twelve months ago," she said, "my son, Titus Somerfield, had a bad attack of rheumatism, but he had a remarkable recovery by using Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. The complaint, which caused him much pain and very great inconvenience, attacked him very severely in the back and around the shoulders.

"We called a doctor in at once, who said my son was suffering from heart disease, and that the case was more serious than we thought. He ordered my son into the Royal Hospital, where he stayed for three weeks. After he came out he felt better for some time, but his pains did not leave him very long, and he was soon suffering as much as ever. It was at this time, when there did not seem much hope of his recovery, that I thought of trying the pills named.

"There was soon a great difference. His pains grew less severe, and his appetite, which had never been very good since his first attack, began to improve. With such a good beginning we decided to keep on with the pills. It was a great relief to all of us to find they practically cured my son, for in a short time the pains went away entirely."

"You really attribute your son's cure to this?"

"Certainly I do," replied Mrs. Somerfield, emphatically, as she conducted the interviewer to the door of her house at 49, Walkly-lane, Sheffield, adding—"I should always recommend Dr. Williams' pink pills to others who are suffering from rheumatism or any like complaints."

Cold alone does not cause rheumatism: an acid formed in thin and poor blood is the true cause, a chill leading to acute attacks. The rheumatic poison often (as in Mr. Somerfield's case) affects the heart, and violent palpitations, fainting fits, and throbbing of all the pulses, especially when first going to bed, are danger signals. The value of Dr. Williams' pink pills in curing heart disease, rheumatism, and all disorders arising from faults in the blood (such as anaemia, skin disorders, gout, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, and the like) is proved. They are equally effective in consumption, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis, bronchitis, influenza, fits, and the distressing backaches and other miseries of our wives and daughters. Wherever medicine is sold they can be obtained, but to avoid substitutes the full name—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people—must be insisted upon, on the wrapper.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE SPEAKER.

Replying to the toast of the Imperial Parliament at the annual dinner of the London Press Club, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the first indispensable thing for a free assembly was that every member, if he wished to preserve its liberty, should show the utmost respect for the member elected to preside over its deliberations. The thing which was unpardonable, which was treason in the House of Commons, was any disrespect shown to the authority of the Chair, any defiance of the directions of the Speaker. They were fortunate in the present Speaker, and it was the principal duty of every member to preserve the Speaker's authority and protect it against disorderly questions or debates.

THE PUBLIC TASTE
IS RETURNING

to Brandy. The standard of Purity, Flavour, and Excellence in Brandy is set by

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

CORN DUTY COMPLICATIONS.

UNFORESEEN DIFFICULTIES AT THE CUSTOMS.

The corn duty bids fair to develop into as complicated a revenue-raising medium as its predecessor, the sugar tax. A tax of threepence per cwt. on whole grain and fivepence on the manufactured forms appeared an amazingly simple method of swelling the nation's finances. Six months' working, however, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Mail," has revealed intricacies that were unforeseen even by the bitterest opponents of the scheme. The complexity of detail and the extent of the analysis involved in the collection have been, and are still, enormous. The revenue authorities are only now discovering how large a number of our articles of importation contain farinaceous substances. Repeated analysis have in many cases resulted in the institution of standard rates of duty which continue to swell the tariff. For example, rice alone is liable to three different rates of duty according to the state of its manufacture. The extension of warehousing privileges to rice, rolled oats, and flour had necessitated a big increase in the bonded warehouse accommodation, and the decision to allow a rebate of 3½d per cwt. on re-exported flour and 2½d on starch has helped to detract from the declared simplicity of the tax. The question of rebate becomes still more puzzling when, as is frequently the case, the consignments of articles on which drawback is claimed include varying proportion of home-grown and foreign-produced flour. Calculated on the figures for the year ending March 31 last—not available when the corn duty was first imposed—the tax in its original form would have yielded about 2¾ millions. The reduction of the duty on maize and cattle-feeding stuffs by one-half, however, will depress these figures by over a quarter of a million, and this with the duty refunded on re-exported goods, will, it is estimated, bring the net yield down to slightly over two millions. The effect of the two Budgets has been to bring numbers of commodities within the scope of two, or even three, different duties. Biscuits are liable to both the sugar and cereal rates according to the proportions disclosed by analysis; while liqueurs in bottle come under the spirit duty, the sugar duty, and the bottle surtax.

LORD KITCHENER AND FRANCE.

During his stay in Paris Lord Kitchener, says the "Daily Chronicle," has been profiting by the belief of some French newspapers that our conqueror of Khartoum is an "ex-soldier of France," seeing that as a young man he fought with Chanzy on the Loire, where he "contracted a severe attack of pneumonia," and "took part in many of the ascents of the Balloon Corps." There is no evidence whatever of the truth of their assertion. True it is that, at the time of the Franco-German war, young Kitchener's family were living, as until lately they were also living, at Dinan, in Brittany; but this was the year—in 1870—in which the young engineer got his commission at Chatham. The statement of his having volunteered to serve under Chanzy got currency about the time of the Fashoda crisis, when Kitchener's name was on everyone's lips, but unless the present writer is very much mistaken the General's sister wrote to the papers to deny the story. It is probably based on the experience of a cadet of the Royal Woolwich Academy, named Coffey, who, in 1870, went over to France and succeeded in getting a commission as Second Lieutenant of Artillery in the 21st Army Corps, being afterwards made A.D.C. to its commander, with the rank of full lieutenant. In a history of the "Shop," published a year or two ago, Coffey's exploit found a place; but there was no mention of any similar experience on the part of Kitchener, who must have been his fellow-cadet at Woolwich.

THE FIRE IN A SCARBOROUGH HOTEL.

A later telegram says—There were sleeping in the hotel at the time forty-four persons, including the landlady, Mrs. Besford, a stout old lady, aged sixty-nine; Mrs. Walker, her sister, aged sixty; Mr. George and Miss Besford, the grown-up son and daughter of the landlady; seventeen commercial travellers, and the hotel staff of servants numbering thirteen. While the firemen were combatting the flames and searching the front part of the building to make sure that no one had been overcome by the smoke, Mr. Besford had fixed a canvas shoot to the window of a room on the third floor at the back of the premises to enable his mother and aunt and other females to reach the ground in safety. Two maids slipped down the shoot first, having received instructions that, when they reached the ground, they were to hold the end of the shoot up to prevent the old ladies striking in their descent. Whether from excitement or misunderstanding, or the weight of the landlady, it is not apparent, but something went wrong with the arrangement described, and when finally Mr. Besford descended the shoot he alighted on the bodies of his mother and aunt. Dr. Foley was summoned, and speedily attended. He pronounced Mrs. Besford dead, her neck having been broken. Mrs. Walker, her sister, had both ankles broken. Mrs. Stratton sustained a sprained ankle, and Miss Besford's hand was cut and bruised. Last night Mrs. Walker remained in a critical condition.

MR. CARNEGIE IN DUNDEE.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie arrived at Dundee from St. Andrews on Friday, and took a leading part in a series of functions. He first visited the East-End of the city, and laid the foundation-stone of the first of five British libraries, to the cost of which he contributed £37,000. Afterwards he performed a similar duty at the new Medical School, and then in Kinnaird Hall, before a large and distinguished company, he was presented with the freedom of Dundee. Proceeding to the Town Hall, he was admitted a member of the Ancient Craft of Bonnetmakers. At the luncheon which followed Mr. Carnegie delivered a speech in favour of a better understanding between the peoples of Great Britain and America. As one who knew his adopted land and his native country, he could say that only narrow, ignorant prejudice kept the two English-speaking peoples apart, and if anything he could do would bring them closer together he would consider his life had not been lived in vain. Mr. Carnegie returns to Skibo Castle, his Highland residence, on Saturday.

THE RUSSIANISING OF MANCHURIA.

A traveller who returned recently from Manchuria reported that Russia was taking steps to secure the teaching of the Russian language in a few of the chief centres of Manchuria. It appears that the Governor of Zizikar, the chief town of the Amur district, announced recently to the general public that the Chinese Government has opened a school at Zizikar, and that instruction in Russian will be given by a Russian. Owing to lack of funds only thirty pupils will be accepted for the present. The Chinese Government has granted for the maintenance of this school 3,430 taels for the first year and 2,897 for the years to follow. Russia's main object in this respect is that it may have something to show as evidence of its "civilising campaign" in Manchuria. The school at Zizikar will probably need to be protected, and then a detachment of Russian troops will be told off for that purpose.

A PRIEST AS FINANCIER.

CANON ROSEMBERG'S LIFE OF DECEPTION.

According to the "Figaro," the police (says the "Express" Paris correspondent) now know where Canon Rosemberg, who is accused of obtaining money by false pretences is hiding, and his arrest is impending. It is said that he is at Brou, about twenty miles from Meaux. The "Temps" gives some more details about the extraordinary career of the canon, who at one time in clerical costume would listen with priestly unction to the confessions and confidences of devout women, and at another, in the garb of a layman, would undertake gigantic financial speculations. He lived in various hotels, and made dupes of everyone with whom he came in contact. A remarkable passage in his life was his sojourn at Clevrielle, in the department of Oise, where he hired a mansion, for which he never paid any rent. Here he was found by several clerics, and lived most sumptuously, but never under any circumstances paid his tradesmen. He next essayed to celebrate Mass at the local church, but was ejected by the priest. Undaunted, he opened a private chapel of his own in the mansion and gathered round him a crowd of credulous women, whom he duped out of their money. Another of his experiments was to get one of the priests in his pay to marry young people whose parents refused their consent to the marriage. He then approached the parents, and told them as good Catholics they ought to forgive their children. This ruse usually was successful, and the enterprising canon received a heavy commission from the husband out of his wife's "dot." Abbe Guillaumin, the other priest mixed up in the affair, who is now under arrest, admits that he received £800 in commission from the banker Malleval, who is now in flight, and said to be on his way to the United States. It is stated that as soon as Malleval knew a warrant was out for his arrest he fled to Brussels with about £1,000 in his pockets. At Brussels he attended the races, and backed heavily his horse which was running there. The horse won, and he raked in some heavy winnings. From Brussels, it is said, he made his way to England, where he booked a passage to the United States.

SELLING TRADE SECRETS.

CURIOUS PROSECUTION UNDER GERMAN LAW.

A curious criminal prosecution has just ended in Frankenthal, Germany, in the sentencing of one man to twelve months' and two others to three months' imprisonment respectively. The prosecution arose in a remarkable way. In May, 1902, Dr. Herbert Levinstein delivered a lecture in England on the future of the indigo industry, giving much detail as to the manufacture of indigo as made by the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, a German company. This firm knew that the information thus divulged by Dr. Levinstein must have been obtained, although quite legitimately, from workmen in their employ, and set themselves to work to discover how it leaked out. These efforts were finally successful, and the matter came before the Courts in Frankenthal, when a man named Kumpf, of Frankfort-on-Main, and two workmen of the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik were charged, under the German law against unfair competition, with "spying out the factory secrets" and betraying them to outsiders. It appears that Kumpf has made a regular trade of such practices, and he has already been repeatedly punished for his illegal practices in this respect. In the present case it was proved that he had made the acquaintance of the two workmen who were with him in the dock, and by giving them presents of money and "treating" them, and, further, by promising to improve their position, he persuaded them to give him the details which he desired as to processes upon which they were engaged, and to sell drawings of the apparatus employed.

THE COSTLY DRUG.

The United States Consul at Tientsin, reporting on the cultivation and consumption of ginseng, says that there are four principal kinds of ginseng known to the trade—the native, which comes from Kirin and its neighbourhood; the Corean, the American, and the Japanese. Miraculous healing properties are ascribed to the Kirin ginseng, and it commands a very high price, the best specimens being sold at 200 to 600 times their weight in silver. Only the wealthy, of course can indulge in this costly drug, but such is the faith of all classes of China in the life-giving virtues of the plant that even the poorer classes make tremendous sacrifices to obtain it in cases of emergency. Owing to the immense demand and the limited supply in the wild state, the farmers near Kirin are doing a thriving business in cultivating ginseng, although it commands only a fraction of the price that is paid for it in a wild condition. Corean ginseng is next in cost, the prices ranging form $5 to $75 (Mexican dollar—1s 3½d) per catty (1⅓lb.), according to size and quality. The consumption of Corean ginseng is said to be enormous, but no statistics are available, as most of it is smuggled over the border from Corea to China. American ginseng is becoming more widely known and more popular every year, especially in the Southern Provinces. In the last few years the prices paid for it have more than doubled.

A KING WITHOUT A THRONE.

CURIOUS ROYALIST SERVICE IN PARIS.

A quaint ceremony took place the other day in Paris at the old church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, near the Louvre, when the Naundorff family held a service in memory of the execution of Marie Antoinette. Prince Augustus John (or the "King"), as his adherents call him, was present. He knelt by himself in front of the others on a gilt praying stool, with the Royal Arms of France over him. Augustus John, it may be mentioned, is the grandson of Charles William Naundorff, the Spandau clockmaker who claimed to be a son of Louis XVI., who, it was alleged, had escaped from the Temple instead of dying there as historically reported. With the "King" was the Dauphin, a baby in long white clothes, and other members of the so-called Royal family. After the service a reception was held in the nave of the church, when about fifty ladies and gentlemen, including some members of the French aristocracy who believe the Naundorff story, made reverence before the "King." A number of Royalists, under the impression that the service was a Royalist one, called to inscribe their names at the church, but hastily crossed them out when they learnt the true state of affairs.

THE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES AT HUNAN.

Reuter's Agency is informed by the China Inland Mission with reference to the despatch of four men-of-war to Hankow that there has been no news of any fresh disturbances in the province of Hunan since the murders of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis, the particulars of which have now been received, and attribute the crime to the anti-foreign movement. The murder was of a most brutal character, and could have been avoided by certain authorities. Thirty men are under arrest, and two have been beheaded.

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