

Irish scribe, Angus O'Kelly, about the year 1462, and had no connection whatever with Lismore until after the year 1640, as it had been preserved in the Franciscan Friary of Timoleague, County Cork, from 1504 to 1629. In 1645 it was secreted in Lismore Castle, along with the crozier of Bishop MacEgan, of Lismore. The crozier is still in Lismore Castle, but the 'Book of Lismore' was transferred to Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, by the late Duke of Devonshire in 1882.

### GENERAL

#### A Notable Anniversary

Monday, February 13, was a notable anniversary in parliamentary history. Mr. W. E. Gladstone introduced his second Home Rule Bill on February 13, 1893, in a speech which will always be ranked amongst the greatest ever delivered in the House of Commons. The Bill had been prepared by a committee composed of the aged Premier himself, Lords Spencer and Herschell, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. James Bryce, and Mr. John Morley. Mr. Bryce is now the British Ambassador at Washington; Mr. Morley is Lord Morley, a member of the House of Lords. The others have all passed away. The Bill was debated for months, passed through the House of Commons by 34 votes at the end, and incontinently rejected by the Lords. The roll of the Upper House then held 560 peers beyond the peers of the Royal Family. Of this body of 560 no fewer than 419 voted against the Bill, and only 41 voted for it. In the division there was only one pair—Lord Aberdeen, who was then Governor-General of Canada, pairing with his father-in-law, the first Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Aberdeen being for and Lord Tweedmouth against the Bill. The second Lord Tweedmouth, who died under sad circumstances a few years ago, was the chief Liberal Whip and a convinced Home Ruler.

#### Interesting Contrasts

Incontestable evidence of Catholic toleration and broad-mindedness is afforded by Protestant representation on the public boards and in the public institutions where the Protestants are in a minority (remarks the *Catholic Times*). We have given the figures more than once recently. In all the southern counties Protestants have twice, thrice, and four times the number of public appointments to which their numbers would entitle them. Great is the contrast presented by the treatment the southern Protestants receive at the hands of the Catholic majority, and the treatment meted out to the Catholics in those parts of Ulster where the majority of the people are Protestants. In Tyrone, for instance, where the County Council has a Protestant majority, 90 per cent. of the County Council officials are Protestant, though 55 per cent. of the population is Catholic. The Protestants of the South themselves bear witness to the tolerance of their Catholic neighbors. The Protestant rector in the Catholic town of Kenmare recently attested that he could not desire to live amongst a more fair-minded people than those of the community in which he resides. In all the southern counties Protestants engaged in business give the same testimony. They have never found their religious views to militate against the success of their work. If the Protestant shopkeeper gives good value his customers are quite as numerous as those of his Catholic rival.

#### Aid from South Africa

Mr. John Redmond has received the following letter from Mr. George H. O'Meara, hon. treasurer Irish Parliamentary Party Fund, at Johannesburg, dated January 20:—'On behalf of my committee and subscribers, I have pleasure in handing you herewith draft value £200 to assist you and your Party in the furtherance of your great and glorious cause, the political liberty of Ireland, which the Irishmen of the Transvaal, in sympathy with their fellow-countrymen all the world over, earnestly pray may be early consummated. Meetings for the collection of funds were held at Johannesburg, Boksburg, Germiston, and Krugersdorp, and I hope to be able to forward you another draft at an early date. A list of the subscribers is now being prepared, and will reach you as soon as completed.'

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, accompanied by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, his Grace the Archbishop of Hobart, and his Lordship the Bishop of Goulburn, returned to Melbourne from West Australia on March 27 by the R.M.S. Orvioto. The prelates were met by the Very Rev. Dean Phelan, V.G., and conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they were the guests of his Grace the Archbishop till their departure for their dioceses.

Commenting on the land and naval defence schemes of the Commonwealth to an interviewer in Adelaide, his Eminence Cardinal Moran expressed the opinion that the compulsory training system was a splendid one for the requirements of Australia. 'I read Admiral Henderson's report in Perth,' said his Eminence; 'his scheme is most elaborate and complete, but, of course, it is impracticable at present. Australia and Canada are the wings of the Empire. The body at Home must necessarily bear a great deal of the Empire's burdens.'

## People We Hear About

A cable message states that the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) has conferred a Civil pension of £150 per annum on Mr. W. B. Yeats, the poet. Mr. Yeats was born in Sandymount, Dublin, in 1865, and is son of Mr. J. B. Yeats, R.H.A. He has been crowned by acclamation as the greatest living Irish lyric poet. His first book of verse, *Mosada*, was published in Dublin in 1885.

In the very many appreciative memoirs of the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, which his lamented death has produced, it has been stated (says the *Freeman's Journal*) that his Grace, who in his boyhood presented an address to O'Connell when a prisoner in the Richmond Bridewell, was the last remaining link between this period and the epoch of the Liberator. This is not the case. We have here in Dublin in our midst, known and beloved by all sorts and conditions of men, including the Protestants who have the privilege of his friendship, the Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, and parish priest of Haddington road, whose father and mother were intimate friends of O'Connell's. One of the Bishop's earliest recollections is that of being brought in very tender years to a reception in the Rotunda given in honor of O'Connell, who took special notice of the future prelate.

In a Coronation year the Earl Marshal is one of the most important men in England. He has almost supreme control of the great ceremony. For the second time the Duke of Norfolk undertakes the grave responsibility. If all the length and breadth of the Empire were searched for a man (says the *World's Work*) who by temperament and training is able to undertake this work, no better could possibly be found than Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke of Norfolk. He is a Tory of the Tories, and is not afraid to fight valiantly for his order and his beliefs. The Duke has served his country long and well in quite other duties than those pertaining to his hereditary office. He has taken the obligations of his great inheritance very seriously, and has in turn occupied various posts from that of Postmaster-General to Mayor of Sheffield. He was prompt in volunteering for service in South Africa in 1900.

'Very notable (says the *Freeman's Journal* in a comment on the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons) was the maiden speech of Mr. William Redmond, jun., who made a rare success for a perfectly new Parliamentary hand. Mr. Redmond has a firm grip of the essentials of Home Rule polemics, has quiet self-confidence, a most agreeable voice, great command of language, a good style and presence. He spoke, indeed, with a resource, a readiness, and an aplomb that most old Parliamentary hands might well envy. His father listened to the speech from under the Gallery, and was the object of many congratulations even during its progress. The achievement of his son was one of which he had the best reason to be proud, and nothing could have been in better taste than the well deserved compliment which Sir Edward Carson paid him on the brilliant success of his son. Another maiden speech which the House listened to with great interest was that of Mr. John Fitzgibbon, a robust and confident utterance, based on the life-long knowledge and experience of the realities of Irish life and requirements.'

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the author of 'God Save Ireland' and other stirring Irish ballads, was born in the town of Bantry 84 years ago. T. D. Sullivan, like the rest of his brothers, though brought up in a small and remote town (writes T. P. O'Connor), had an opportunity of receiving a good education in the best sense of the word, and the family was essentially literary as well as national in its tendencies. The Sullivans were closely associated with another Bantry household, which was destined by and by to give a prominent figure to the Irish history of the present day. The chief and the best schoolmaster of the town was Mr. Healy, the grandfather of T. M. and Maurice. It was from Mr. Healy that Mr. Sullivan learned probably the most of what he knows. The ties between the two families were afterwards drawn still closer when T. D. Sullivan married Miss Kate Healy, the daughter of his teacher. Though A. M. Sullivan was younger than T. D., he was the first to leave home and seek fortune abroad. After trying his hand as an artist, A. M. ultimately adopted journalism as a profession, and became connected with the *Dublin Nation*. T. D. meanwhile had also allowed his mind to run into dreams of a literary future, and had filled a whole volume with his compositions; but with the secrecy which youth loves, he had not confided his transgression to anyone. Two or three of the pieces had appeared in print, but it was not till he went to Dublin and began to write in the *Nation* that the poetical genius of T. D. Sullivan sought recognition. Into the columns of that journal he began at once to pour the verses which he had hitherto so religiously kept secret, and from the first his songs attracted attention. From this time forward the name of T. D. Sullivan is inextricably associated with the *Nation*.

For Influenza take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.  
Never fails, 1s 6d, 2s 6d.