

and was licensed to the curacy of St. Simon, Bristol. In the following year the Bishop required his consent to certain opinions of his own on ecclesiastical matters, in addition to the requirements of the Prayer Book. Mr. Hewison refused to consent to any of these, and in consequence was debarred from Orders. The controversy attracted considerable public notice. This position continued till June, 1903, when ill-health compelled Mr. Hewison to leave Bristol. He was ordained by Bishop Gore, and became senior curate for two years of St. Jude's, Birmingham. In 1905 he joined the staff of St. Augustine's, Stepney, under Mr. Richard Wilson, a church at which Father Cocks formerly worked. He left Stepney in 1910, and has since held curacies at Holy Innocents', Hammersmith, W., and St. Andrew's, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Dr. Emilio Gouchon, who died in this city on August 9 (says the Buenos Aires *Southern Cross*), at the comparatively early age of 52, was a man of more than mediocre talent. He took an active part in Argentine politics with voice and pen. In Congress he was a tireless worker and was the initiator of several Parliamentary Bills. He occupied several public posts from time to time, and was a facile writer. Dr. Gouchon was almost a monomaniac on the subject of religion, or rather irreligion. During his active career he was an uncompromising and relentless opponent of the Catholic Church, and was one of the most determined advocates of divorce. One of the reasons why certain Masonic rites favor divorce is that they imagine it would strike a mortal blow at the Church which has ever been opposed to it. Dr. Gouchon was grand master of the Freemasons. His character was courteous and genial, and his private attitude towards Catholicity often differed so widely from his public speeches and policy that one might think he never absolutely renounced the old faith. Be that as it may, it is a fact that he had his children baptised in the Basilica of Lujan, and when the end was near he renounced Freemasonry and sent for a priest to absolve him, and administer the last rites of the Church against which he had striven so persistently and yet so hopelessly.

THE HOME RULE BILL

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WAS DEFEATED

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, writing on Monday evening, November 11, gives the following particulars regarding the defeat of the Government on a snap division:—It was a Monday, when many members who had left town for the week-end had not punctually returned. Several committees of the House were sitting upstairs. A feeling of confidence had been engendered on the Government side by the colossal majority of last week, culminating in 121 in the critical division on the financial resolution of the Home Rule Bill.

A Dull Beginning.

The House on assembling at 2.45 was dull and drowsy. Questions were void of any approach to excitement. Then the Home Rule Bill came on, and the financial resolution which had been passed on Thursday came up on the stage of report to the House with the Speaker in the Chair. It was looked upon as largely a formality. Sir Frederick Banbury, the voluble member for the City of London, had come down unusually early, and he rose in a genial and modest way to propose a manuscript amendment. The effect of this proposal was not clear at first. It would provide that the total payment to the Irish Government in any one year should not exceed £2,500,000 exclusive of the proceeds of that year of the Irish taxes and of the saving to the United Kingdom in respect to any reserved services transferred to the Government of Ireland after the appointed day. Even in print when placed beside the original resolution it presents many puzzles, and Sir Frederick Banbury's remarks did not shed much light upon it.

He relied rather upon the naked plea that British money should not go to Ireland without British control. Sir John Lonsdale formally seconded the amendment, and was followed by the Postmaster-General, who after question time was over had been left, as usual on financial matters of the Bill, in chief charge of the Treasury Bench, and with Mr. Birrell and Sir John Simon as his right and left hand supporters.

An Inapplicable Amendment.

Mr. Samuel expressed the general opinion on the Liberal side when he said the amendment was not applicable to the Bill at all. He showed that it would only give the Irish Government two and a half millions for services costing over six millions. Thereupon Sir Frederick Banbury condescended to further explanations, but even after these had been given Mr. Samuel said the effect would be that the British Treasury would receive four and a half millions and pay out only two and a half millions. This was a very literal translation of Mr. Bonar Law's threat that Ireland if she claimed liberty must submit to poverty. Mr. Mitchell Thomson then spoke briefly in support of the amendment. The Speaker, seeing that the debate did not seem to have much life in it, now rose to put the question to the House. Mr. Stephen Collins, Liberal member for Kennington, who sits behind Ministers, stood up to speak, but the Speaker did not notice him, and he had not the presence of mind to shout out the words 'Mr. Speaker' and so keep the debate going. The division was begun at 4.20, after a debate of exactly half an hour.

Forth from the Ambush.

The first disquieting sign was an inrush of Tory members from some place of ambush, headed by Mr. Pike Pease, one of the Whips. The result of this was that the Opposition side, on which the Irish members as well as the Tories sit, became crowded, whilst the Ministerial and Labor benches facing them were almost deserted. The tellers were named, Mr. Illingworth and Mr. Geoffrey Howard, the Government Whips, for the 'Noes,' and Sir Frederick Banbury and Mr. Mitchell Thomson for the 'Ayes.' Still in a lackadaisical manner the division proceeded. Members dribbled back into the House from the Lobbies wearily. There was an idea that the Government majority had fallen somewhat low; but Mr. Pike Pease again came in, his stalwart frame shaking with jubilation, his ruddy countenance flaming with joy. He passed the word along the Front Opposition Bench, 'defeat.'

A Cheering Opposition.

It spread as if by a wave of wireless telegraphy, and the whole Opposition at once jumped up and cheered. Many members were still making their way back to the House. There was the usual crowd at the door facing the Speaker. Mr. Illingworth had already come in with his figures and had dictated them to the Clerk at the Table. Then Sir Frederick Banbury supplied his figures. A thrill went through the pressmen in the gallery, at any rate when the paper with the figures written on it was handed to Sir Frederick Banbury. The Opposition cheer, based upon the tip from Mr. Pike Pease, was justified. The Government was defeated. Again the Tories, now crowding their benches, cheered madly. They waved their order papers, and threw them flying in the air. They pulled out their handkerchiefs and made them into flags of victory. Mr. George Faber, a Yorkshire Tory of extended stature, was conspicuous unfurling a red handkerchief. Cheer after cheer shook the Chamber like peals of thunder for at least a full minute. The members of the Government present were few—the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Secretary for War, Dr. Macnamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, and Mr. T. W. Russell. They all looked dumbfounded. The few Liberals behind them turned one to the other seeking for explanations. A mixed crowd at the Bar of the House bobbed up and down, and swayed this way and that. Only in one quarter was there silence and composure.



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