

jaunting car. When examined by a doctor afterwards he was found to be bruised all over the head and body and to have a cut on the leg caused by a knife. Mr. Scott was also bruised and was stabbed while engaged in the rescue.

SOME PLAIN SPEAKING.

The annual demonstration of the Independent Orange Order took place on July 12 outside Belfast. Mr. James Mateer, who proposed the resolution affirming loyalty, said they did not belong to any party that imported Italian rifles to shoot down the King's soldiers. They knew the real value of civil and religious liberty, because they had suffered for it in their business and employment. They did not want separation, but they should be given power to legislate on their own affairs. Mr. Henry Carleton, seconding, said the people just then talking at Craigavon had the Duke of Norfolk as their leader and Lord Talbot as their Chief Whip, while they were blackguarding the Catholics of Ireland. Mr. Thomas H. Sloan, ex-M.P. for South Belfast, said he did not believe in separation. He never heard separation proposed by any living statesman. The proposal to establish a provincial parliament in Ulster was nothing more or less than an admission of the principle of self-government. He was a stronger opponent of boycotting than ever, because he had his share of it. He asked them to be true to Ireland, and to do her all the good they could regardless of classes or creeds. Rev. W. J. Calvin strongly criticised the Unionist policy in regard to the temperance questions, and in reference to the appointment of Lord Edmund Talbot, said he would not take Rome rule from Sir Edward Carson or anybody else. The old Orange Order were a fine set of men, who were being grossly misled and deceived at present. It was said that English Catholics were broad-minded, but Irish Catholics were bigoted. He objected to any man maligning his countrymen, whether they were Catholics or not. They would never be dragooned, bought, bribed, or bullied to follow Sir Edward Carson, but they would work for the day when Ireland would be free, grand, glorious, and redeemed. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks.

MUTUAL CO-OPERATION AND COMPROMISE.

In the debate on the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords, it was pointed out by Lord MacDonnell that it was common knowledge at the last election that the Liberal Party, if returned to power, would introduce a Home Rule Bill. Any request, therefore, now made to take the opinion of the country upon it was an endeavor to reverse the decision of the people expressed in 1910. The speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne would be a great disappointment to those Unionists, who were increasing in number, and who wished to see the Irish question settled on fair and equitable terms. After the speech of the noble marquis it was useless to attempt to justify the Bill. When the question was last before that House a spirit of conciliation was shown, and during the debates in the House of Commons the Government and the Irish Nationalists expressed the utmost willingness to consider any and every proposal for the amendment of the Bill which the Ulster Unionist Party would bring forward, provided it was consistent with the essential principles of the measure. But all that had been received either in silence or rejected with contumely. Too much was made of the Ulster preparations to resist the Bill in the House of Commons. It was represented that what Ulster Unionists feared was not religious persecution nor legislative persecution, but administrative persecution exercised outside the law and contrary to its provisions. If that were so, he would provide in the Bill concrete and material safeguards against this feared persecution; and if it were proposed to establish an administrative independent body for four counties of Ulster, he would favorably consider it in no niggardly spirit. The problem should be settled on the basis of mutual co-operation and mutual compromise. Except on that basis it would never be solved.

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People We Hear About

When an altar boy became suddenly ill at early Mass in the historic Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Quebec, on a recent Sunday, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, who was in the congregation, stepped quietly into the boy's place, and served Mass.

Cardinal Van Rossum was recently on a visit to his native Holland. He was enthusiastically welcomed on his arrival at The Hague, where several receptions were held in his honor. The Queen received him in a special audience and conferred upon him the high distinction of the Order of the Lion of Holland.

Mr. W. J. Burns, head of the American detective agency which bears his name, accompanied by his wife, had an audience with the Pope recently. Mr. Burns said afterwards that the Pope's face was the finest he ever saw and he was deeply impressed by his appearance. The health of Pius X., Mr. Burns says, is good, and he shows no trace of his recent illness. He walks firmly and his voice is strong and clear.

Monsignor Modest Everaerts, one of the eleven Bishops of the Franciscan Order in China, is Vicar-Apostolic of South-west Hupeh in Central China. He is at present in the United States, and speaks of President Yuan Shih-K'ai of the new Chinese Republic as a strong man and superior to the provisional president, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. If anybody can hold together the national factions long enough to impose the republic's authority on the whole of China, the Bishop said that Yuan Shih-k'ai will do it. It is of interest to know that the President's mother and two brothers recently became Christians.

Amongst those on whom the degree of LL.D. (*honoris causa*) was conferred recently by the Queen's University, Belfast, was the Right Hon. Christopher Palles, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, President of Clongowes Wood College Union, and one of Ireland's most distinguished Catholic laymen. The Chancellor of the University (Earl of Shaftesbury) referred to the Lord Chief Baron as an Irishman whose legal knowledge and judicial wisdom had a reputation not surpassed in the Empire. In proposing the toast of 'The Honorary Graduates' at the dinner on the same evening, Professor Sir Samuel Dill said that the Lord Chief Baron was of the highest type of Irish character, true to his race and his ancient faith, but certainly regarded with no less affection and reverence in the North than in the South of Ireland.

Our Home exchanges report the death of Mr. Redmond Barry, K.C., late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, at his residence at Clondalkin. His resignation of the Lord Chancellorship a few months ago, owing to failing health, caused some surprise among the public, who did not fully appreciate the seriousness of his illness. He had taken up office a comparatively young man apparently in full health and vigor, and with every prospect of a long career of success before him, and it was difficult to realise that his career was to terminate so tragically early. But neither Mr. Barry nor his friends had any illusions about the gravity of the illness, and his death was not unexpected. His retirement aroused general sympathy, and the announcement of his death will be received with sincere regret everywhere. A comparatively young man, his career had been singularly successful, and its termination at the early age of 47 years is to be deplored. The late Lord Chancellor was born in Cork in 1866, and received his early education at St. Finbarr's College, where he won a scholarship early in his school career. Later he went to Blackrock College, Dublin, and graduated in the old Royal University, having previously been at Trinity. He was called to the Bar in 1888, and soon enjoyed a lucrative junior practice. Eleven years later he took silk. From 1907 to 1911 he represented North Tyrone in Parliament as a Liberal member. In 1905 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, a post which he held until 1909, when he was promoted to the office of Attorney-General. In August, 1911, he was appointed Lord Chancellor in succession to Sir Samuel Walker.

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