

demand of the Corporation, the Lord Lieutenant has announced that an inquiry into the conduct of the police will be granted when order is restored, and the cases which are *sub judice* disposed of. This is only right, seeing that two unfortunate men lost their lives, and that many innocent citizens are suffering from wounds from which they may never completely recover. Both of the men who died in consequence of injuries sustained during the onslaught by the police were accorded public funerals, which were attended by thousands of citizens who hate turmoil but desire that fair play should be shown all round. Last Sunday's meeting in O'Connell street was one of the most orderly imaginable, although there were no police to keep the peace. It was in striking contrast to the scene enacted in the great thoroughfare on the previous Sunday, when innocent people received barbarous treatment without any provocation or justification whatever.

LESS CRIMINAL EVERY YEAR.

Ireland is, perhaps, the most crimeless country in the world, and it is becoming less criminal every year (says the *Glasgow Observer*). The official return of criminal statistics for 1912 has just been published, and the figures are very interesting. There is a decrease of 335 in the number of persons convicted of indictable offences in Ireland. The number of such offences in England was 11,340; in Ireland, 1465. Of those convicted in Ireland 778 came from Great Britain, 91 from the colonies, and 41 from foreign countries. The percentage of criminals of superior education is nil; of illiterates, only 21½ per cent. There is an increase in cases of drunkenness of 804, but there was a decrease in the previous year of 1503. Dublin shows 845 cases of drunkenness per 100,000 of the population; the proportion for Belfast being 1342, and for Derry 2388. In 1912 drunkenness constituted 37½ of the criminal cases in Ireland, as compared with 39¼ per cent. in 1911. The Irish police force numbers 11,845; English, 51,203; Scottish, 5654. There are eight police for every indictable offence in Ireland; 4½ in England, and 3 in Scotland. The cost of the Irish police in 1912 was £1,500,000, an increase of £6932. As the *Freeman's Journal* says—'As crime decreases in Ireland the police force increases.'

A FALSE MOVE.

The Ulster Orangemen are the best supporters of Home Rule. No argument could tell more in favor of that cause than the action of numbers of the fraternity in converting the Ulster Association in London into an Orange lodge. Judge Rentoul, himself a Unionist, in vain pointed out that they were 'doing a very bad job for Unionism.' In vain did Mr. Vesey Knox, K.C., a past president of the association, state in a letter which was read at the meeting that inasmuch as the fundamental rule of the society excluded politics the resolution would be contrary to law as well as to common sense and good manners. Vainly, too, did Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., call attention to the absurdity of the resolution in declaring that the association shall be non-political, whilst proclaiming that the Unionist policy on Home Rule is part of its constitution. The Orange members proved that their intelligence and their sense of humor are on a level. The command had gone forth that members like the late Lord Russell of Killowen should be expelled, and the resolution was carried. What would be thought of the majority of an association, professing to represent an English county in London, if they proposed that only Conservatives would be admitted to membership? They would be regarded as men who were mentally defective. Doubtless the narrow-minded Orangemen of the Ulster Association imagine they have proved that all Ulster is Unionist.

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People We Hear About

While all the monarchs of Europe sent presents to 'King Manoel' on the occasion of his marriage, the King of Italy addressed his to the 'King of Portugal.'

The Austrian Emperor is the greatest linguist among monarchs, speaking no less than eleven languages quite fluently. The Kaiser, it is said, can make himself understood in seven.

Canada has had two Catholic Premiers—the late Sir John Thompson, a convert to the faith, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who for almost a score of years prior to the last election, occupied the highest position, next to that of the Governor-General, in the political life of the Dominion. Sir Wilfrid is still hale and vigorous, and continues to lead the Liberal Party in the Parliament at Ottawa.

There is (says the *World*) nothing which Lord and Lady Kenmare feel more, in the overwhelming misfortune that has come upon them, than the destruction of the private chapel at Killarney House, whose rare beauty was due to the taste and devotion of Lord Kenmare's mother. Wherever she lived, Gertrude Lady Kenmare had the gift of gathering round her beautiful things, arranged in perfect taste; and this was evidenced not only in the sumptuous interior of her lovely Irish home, but also in the Roman flat, close to Trinitade' Monti Church, and in the charming little house at Sevenoaks, where she spent the last years of her life.

It is a curious fact that one of the most prominent ecclesiastical architects of the day, largely employed by the Anglican custodians of our ancient cathedrals, is a Catholic (says an English correspondent). Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, a grandson of the late celebrated architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, is the author of the famous Lady chapel, which is a feature of the new Anglican Cathedral at Liverpool, and which, though it bears the old Catholic name, is to be made a sort of Valhalla of famous women. But when it comes to restoring and preserving the beauties of the past, the Catholic mind of this rising architect is a great advantage to the nation generally. He has just submitted designs to the Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral for the restoration of the beautiful old Refectory, which is one of the finest examples of monastic refectories in the country, though, as the architect says, 'vandalism and decay have combined to rob it of its former beauty.'

Lord de Freyne, who died on September 11 at French Park, County Roscommon, was descended from Walter French, Chief Magistrate of Galway in 1445, and prominent are the legal associations with the late peer's name. Litigation beset his birth. Born in 1855, he was his father and mother's fourth son; but the three elder boys were debarred from succession on the pretext, good in law, of illegality in the marriage of his parents, celebrated by a Catholic priest. The ceremony had to be repeated in a Protestant church, and after that ceremony the late peer was the first boy born. He was but thirteen when he succeeded his father in the family title and estates. Educated at Downside and Beaumont, he had some experience of soldiering, but his main purpose in life was that imposed by his ownership of an estate of 40,000 acres. His marriage with Lady Laura Dundas took place when he was only twenty-two. At twenty-six he was a widower, his son, Arthur Reginald, by that union, being now his successor. Early in 1905 the new peer, who was in New York, suddenly disappeared. The British Consul, the New York police, and a number of private detectives sought him in all directions. It was proved that he had left Liverpool in January, and on arrival in New York had gone to the Hotel St. Denis. His luggage was still at the hotel on the following month, but there was no clue as to what had befallen him, and for some time it was feared that he had been murdered. However, on February 18, he was discovered at Fort Slocum, New York, where he had enlisted as a private in the United States Army for three years' service.

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