Mission Settlement became landlord of a great part of the island. Now the tenants, Protestant and Catholic, want to become owners of the land they till, and as they are not without plenty of friends in England—Achill being a popular tourist resort—it is more than likely the people will prevail.

COLONIAL SYMPATHY.

Mr. Hazleton, M.P., speaking at the St. Patrick's Day gathering in Glasgow, referred in the course of his address to the unanimity in the demand for Home Rule which existed among the scattered Irish race all over the world. He had returned quite recently from Australia, whence he and Mr. W. A. Redmond and Mr. Donovan brought back a contribution of £30,000 for war-chest. One of the most remarkable the Irish features of the visit which he and his fellow-delegates paid to Australia was the unanimity of the sentiment in favour of Home Rule which they had found existing not only among the Irish residents there but also among Australians of all parties and all creeds. The resolutions in favour of Home Rule which were passed at all their meetings were usually moved by the leader of the Government and seconded by the leader of the Opposition, and the Australian Commonwealth had followed the example of the Canadian Parliament in passing a resolution in favour of Home Rule. The reason why all the English-speaking colonies were so unanimous in favour of Home Rule was that they had experienced the blessings of freedom themselves and they wished that Ireland should enjoy a similar opportunity of shaping her own destinies. One of the greatest factors in the success of the Home Rule movement, Mr. Hazleton pointed out, was the sympathy and support of the British democracy. Until recently they had been separated from their Irish brethren by the ignorance and prejudico regarding Ireland and Irish affairs, in which the enemies of Home Rule had endeavoured to maintain them. But they had come at last to realise that the enemies of Ireland were their own enemies and that realisation of their common interests had resulted in the downfall of the House of Lords. would be a remarkable example of poetical justice if, at the very time when Ireland was taking down the shutters from the Irish House of Parliament, the shutters were being put up on the English House of Lords.

LANGUAGE DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

Irish Language Week was fittingly opened in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day with the great annual pro-cession organised by the Gaelic League of the City and County of Dublin. From all parts of Ireland excursions had been arranged in connection with the great event, and enormous crowds from all quarters viewed the display. The procession was divided into five sections. The Language section led the procession, headed by a pipers' band, followed by a brass and reed band. Then followed public bodies, including representatives of Dublin Corporation, County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Dublin Vigilance Committee, Port and Docks Board, etc. The boys of the Christian Brothers' Colleges and Schools, to the number of some thousands, made a great sight following this division. The third section consisted of members of the G.A.A. in Dublin and provinces, and they, too, as they marched along, made a splendid impression. The Friendly and Temperance Societies of the city were well represented, as were also the Trade and Labor bodies and political organisations, the latter including the U.I.L. and Sinn Fein representatives. The route of the procession was from Parnell square to the Mansion House, where a great meeting was held. Mr. Joseph Dolan, a member of the General Council of Irish County Councils, moved the principal resolution, dealing with the spread of the language and its claims on the Irish people. Rev. Father Augustine, O.S.F.C., submitted a resolution dealing with the question of immoral literature; and a further resolution, referring to national games and pastimes, was carried. Special services, at which prayers in Irish were said, hymns in Irish sung, and at which there were sermons preached in Irish, were held in many churches in Dublin on Monday.

People We Hear About

'As a mark of special appreciation' of his services to the Liberal Party, the committee have elected Baron de Forest a member of the Eighty Club. Recently, it will be recalled, a minor political sensation was created by the Baron being blackballed on nomination for membership of the Reform Club, and by the consequent resignation from the club of prominent members of the Government.

Rev. William F. Rigge, S.J., of Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., has been made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is one of the highest honors conferred on a scientist in America. It is bestowed only on those who are recognised as leaders in their chosen fields in the scientific world, and who, by their work, have succeeded in advancing the cause of science. Father Rigge has been a member of the association during the past two years, and read a paper before its last convention. Since 1896 Father Rigge has been instructor in astronomy, physics, chemistry, and geology at Creighton. He is a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and his advice on scientific problems has been often sought by other authorities.

Mr. John Redmond entertained at dinner at the House of Commons on March 13 a number of prominent Australians who are at present in London, including Sir Joseph Ward, ex-Premier of New Zealand, and Lady Ward; Mr. J. Molloy, ex-Mayor of Perth, Western Australia; Mr. W. A. Holman, Attorney-General of N.S. Wales, and Mrs. Holman; and Mr. Martin Kennedy, of Wellington, New Zealand, and his two daughters. The Hon. Thomas Scadden, Premier of Western Australia, was also expected, but was unavoidably prevented from being present. Mr. Redmond invited to meet his visitors those members of the Irish Party who have taken part in Australasian missions in the past, including Mr. Dillon, Mr. Devlin, Mr. William Redmond, sen., Mr. William Redmond, jun., Sir Thomas Esmonde, and Mr. Hazleton.

Miss Emily Hickey, who was recently honored by the Holy Father, is a Wexford lady, the daughter of the late Rev. Canon Hickey, of Mackmine Castle, Enniscorthy, County Wexford, her grandfather being the Rev. Mr. Hickey, rector of Mulrankin, who wrote a popular series of handbooks for farmers under the nom-de-plume of 'Martin Doyle.' Miss Hickey was received into the Catholic Church some seven years ago, and has devoted herself since to Catholic social and philanthropic work. One of her first volumes since she became a Catholic, Thoughts for Creedless Women, has been the means of attracting more than one of her scholarly friends to join the Catholic Church. Miss Hickey holds Cambridge University 1st Class Honors, and has published more than a dozen volumes. Her cousin, the late Mr. W. R. Hickey, was Receiver General of Inland Revenue in Dublin for many years.

Lord Haldane, who has just been created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle, is a brilliant scholar. He received part of his education at Edinburgh University, and afterwards became scholar in philosophy at other Scottish Universities. Some time ago, when he visited Edinburgh Academy, to inspect the cadet corps attached to the school, he related some interesting experiences. 'It is a great joy to me,' he said, 'to be once more in the old school. You are, I think, a little more luxurious than we were then. I am told that the boys sometimes spend twopence, and even threepence, on their lunches. Now, we never had more than a penny. . I recall how we used to fight for a currant bun and half an albert across the bar in the janitor's window. The only drinking water that was to be got was in a trough under the swaying bodies of the mass of boys fighting to get their lunches, and you dipped down as well as you could, and you got a jugful of water and crumbs, and slaked your thirst for the day. It was a good, hardy time.'

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