

THE DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

The Dublin Horse Show, which opened on Tuesday, August 26, was favored with warm, though not brilliant weather. The show this year was in every respect one of the best on record. There was a large increase in the number of hunters, the entries being 542, against 464 last year. Harness horses also showed an increase from 108 to 120. The total number of horses was 1183, against 1115 last year. Compare these figures with 368 at the first show in 1868 and with 589 at the first show at Ballsbridge in 1881. They fall short, however, of the total of 1390 in 1911. One explanation of this is that the standard is so high that people realise that it is no use sending up 'weeds' either for sale or show.

THE DERRY RIOTS.

Every Irishman who values the good name of his country must feel pained and humiliated at the riots which have recently disgraced the City of Derry, resulting, as they have done, in the loss of innocent lives. Such things ought to be impossible in a Christian country (says the *Irish Press Agency*). And they would not occur in Derry or in any other part of Ulster were it not that it still serves the interest of certain politicians to keep fanning the flames of religious bigotry amongst the most ignorant section of the Protestant population. A few years ago the spirit of sectarianism in 'Ulster' was dying. There were signs of a breaking-down of the old barriers which had kept Protestant and Catholic divided, and questions like Home Rule were beginning to be discussed on their merits. But this did not serve the purpose of the ascendancy party. If Catholic and Protestant could unite, ascendancy was doomed. And so Home Rule was represented as meaning Rome Rule, and from press and platform and pulpit the old calumnies against Irish Catholics were repeated afresh, with the results witnessed in the Belfast shipyards last July, and in Derry City within the past few weeks. These results are the natural growth of the seed of hatred which has been scattered so lavishly in 'Ulster' during the past two or three years. If men sow in hate, they must not be surprised if they reap in blood. It is not the poor, misguided Orangemen of Derry, the 'armed and disciplined Volunteers,' forsooth, whose revolvers proved more dangerous to themselves than those they would attack with them, who are to blame for what has occurred. The blame rests with those who have poisoned their minds against their Catholic countrymen, and who have encouraged them to arm to resist the enforcement of legislation enacted by the Crown and Parliament.

THE DUBLIN TRAM STRIKE.

Probably one of the most ill-considered and foolish strikes ever witnessed in this or any country is that into which a few deluded employees of the Dublin United Tramways Company have allowed themselves to be drawn by the notorious 'Jim' Larkin (remarks the *Irish Catholic* of August 30). Happily the great majority of the Tramways' staff are too intelligent and respectable to confederate with the type of persons who form the bulk of Larkin's dupes, but it is impossible not to feel some pity for their unfortunate colleagues, whose timidity or enthusiasm has now, in all probability, worked their ruin. There never was, even for a single moment, a prospect that the strike would be a success, but its complete failure is now a certainty—a result largely due to the courage and determination of the chairman of the company and his wise reliance on the common sense and fidelity of his staff.

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People We Hear About

Baroness Beaumont, a Catholic young lady of 19, who is Baroness in her own right, laid the foundation stone of a new Catholic school at Selby, in Yorkshire, on August 23. Her peerage dates back to the year 1309.

An Irish Catholic Officer, Lieut. Waldron, son of General Waldron, of Kildare, and nephew of the Right Hon. L. A. Waldron, ex-M.P., has attained the distinction of establishing an army record in aviation by flying—at Montrose recently—at a height of 14,000 feet.

The Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, Bishop of Menevia, can claim among his ancestry no fewer than four of the English martyrs—the Ven. Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, the Ven. William Howard, Viscount Stafford, and Blessed Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury.

In recognition of their services to Catholic women in Great Britain in connection with the work of the Women's Catholic League, the Pope has conferred the Gold Cross 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice' on Mrs. James F. Hope, president, and Miss Streeter, hon. secretary of the organisation.

One of the most distinguished of Irish soldiers, General Sir Martin Dillon, Colonel Commander of the Rifle Brigade, has just died at Charlbury in his 88th year. A descendent of the first Viscount Dillon, Sir Martin joined the army over seventy years ago, serving under Sir Colin Campbell in the Punjab. Having fought through the Crimean campaign he served also in the Indian Mutiny, was constantly in action and was wounded at Cawnpore. Subsequently he fought in the Chinese campaign and became military secretary to Lord Napier, attaining the rank of General and the distinction of knighthood. He acted as A.D.C. to Queen Victoria for over ten years.

On his 93rd birthday, which Lord Strathcona celebrated in London on August 6, the High Commissioner for Canada told an interviewer that he was celebrating his birthday. 'By keeping at work I never take any notice of it in any other way. And, as it happens, to-day I have a little more work than usual to do, because it is the last of the busy part of the season.' On the subject of old age, Lord Strathcona said the way to attain old age was 'by not thinking about old age at all, but just going on and doing your work. Work—that is the best means of prolonging life, coupled with moderation in eating and drinking.'

On the 17th August his Eminence Cardinal Mariano Rampolla completed the 70th year of his age. Many of his friends sent him their congratulations on the occasion. He was born 17th August, 1843, at Polizzi in the diocese of Cefalu in Sicily. As a young boy he entered the Vatican Seminary, and then passed to the Collegio Capranica. After his studies in the Capranica College, he went to the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics which has been described as 'the nursery of Cardinals,' because so many of its students have been elevated to the Senate of the Church. When he was ordained to the priesthood and gained his doctorate he entered the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs; and later Pius IX. nominated him Canon of St. Mary Major's. In 1875 he accompanied, as councillor, Monsignor Simeoni to Spain. The latter, having shortly after been appointed Secretary of State, and came back to Rome to be made Cardinal, Monsignor Rampolla remained at the Nunciature of Madrid as 'Charge d'Affaires.' Leo XIII. had a keen appreciation of the qualities of Mgr. Rampolla, and sent him to Madrid as Nuncio. After four years' residence he was made Cardinal of the title of St. Cecilia, and nominated Cardinal Secretary of State, an office which he retained till the death of Leo XIII., sixteen years later.

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