

leaders of the British Empire out of their wits. The only way in which the Government could repair its folly would be by abolishing that passage in the Coronation Oath by which the Sovereign swore that twelve millions of his subjects were idolaters.

TYRONE—A Memorial

A notable addition to the monuments in Moy Catholic Churchyard has just been erected to the memory of one of the most patriotic and self-sacrificing priests of his time, the late Canon McOscar. The memorial takes the form of a cross, Celtic in design, of Queen's County marble, and stands 11 feet high.

WATERFORD—Death of a Priest

In Waterford City, where he spent many years of his sacred ministry, much regret is felt at the death of Rev. Pierce Walsh, Kilgobnet, and cordial sympathy has been tendered by the citizens to his sister, —other Aloysius, of the Presentation Convent.

WEXFORD—American Prelates.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, after his arrival in Ireland, paid a visit to Enniscorthy, where he was the guest of Mr. H. J. Roche, the Castle. The Right Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Detroit, was also the guest of Mr. Roche, who is his cousin.

A Magistrate's Practical Protest

Mr. M. A. Ennis, of Ardrudh, Wexford, one of the ablest men in Irish municipal life and a recognised authority on municipal finance, has forwarded the following letter, which explains itself, to the Lord Chancellor:—My Lord,—I have been in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Wexford for 15 years, during which period I have given upwards of five hundred attendances at Petty Sessions, and have been equally diligent in performing the other duties appertaining to my position as a magistrate. Recent events in London have called my attention to the facts that the oath which I took on my appointment to administer the laws of the realm, "Without fear or malice, affection or ill-will," implies possibilities which I did not contemplate, and that I was mistaken in supposing that all laws injurious to the Catholic religion, to which I have the honor and privilege to belong, had either been repealed or allowed to fall into desuetude. It now appears that a certain statute—viz., 10 Geo. 4, c. 7—is regarded by the highest authorities as being in full force so far as its unrepealed sections are concerned, and that in times of public excitement, it would need only sufficient pressure from an organised body of extremists, upon a weak or vacillating Government, to compel a Catholic magistrate, by virtue of his oath, to enforce the provisions of an Act against Catholic priests, section 33 of which, if rigidly enforced, would mean the total extinction of many religious Orders in this country; whilst section 26, although the administration of this particular section does not appear to be vested in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, constitutes it a "crime" for a Catholic priest to afford to a co-religionist, stricken down in the street by accident or sudden illness, that spiritual assistance, which it is my daily prayer that I may myself receive at the hour of my death. I cannot place the retention of any honor above my duty to the Faith for which my forefathers shed their blood, and I, therefore, respectfully request that you, my Lord, will favor me by issuing a writ of supersedeas to relieve me from the duties of my office, at least until H.M. Government and Parliament have decided whether this offensive enactment shall remain on the Statute Book of a nation which prides itself on its tolerance of the religious views of all men—Christian, Jew, or Heathen—with the exception, apparently, of members of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church.

GENERAL

Starving the Irish Fisheries

Replying to a deputation from Wexford, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., referred to the amount of money at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture for the working and development of Irish fisheries. There was supplied to the Department a sum of £10,000 per year for this, but £6000 went to police along the coast. There was then left the narrow margin of £4000 to develop Irish fisheries, and that meant the upkeep of piers and boatslips. When he was first brought face to face with that problem he gave it up as hopeless, and he further said that until further sums were allowed to be given by Parliament it would be perfectly impossible to try and work with it. Under the present system of working all he could do would be no more than to carry out here and there any special work that might be necessary.

People We Hear About

Sir John Logan Campbell, the 'Father of Auckland,' celebrated his ninety-second birthday last week.

Mr. Seumas MacManus, the Irish poet and novelist, has been appointed special lecturer in English at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

The new Governor-General of the Commonwealth, Lord Dudley, is only forty-two years of age, and is reputed to be extremely wealthy. During his term as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland both he and Lady Dudley were extremely popular with all classes, and took a keen interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the people.

The Irish poetess, Miss Emily Hickey, has been awarded a grant from the Royal Bounty Fund, to be applied as an annuity, in recognition of her services to literature. Miss Hickey is a convert, and, both as an Anglican and as a Catholic, has enriched Anglo-Irish verse with many notable poems. She is the author also of several prose works, including translations from the Anglo-Saxon tongue, and was one of the founders of the Browning Society.

As an evidence of the rapidity with which motor cars have come into public favor it may be mentioned that six and twenty years ago a young man with a scheme for a carriage to be run by a gasoline motor could not get several manufacturers to look at his patent. Young Selden was told by some capitalists on whom he called that he had been wasting his time and money, and that even if he succeeded in getting his proposed motor carriage to work he could not find anyone so reckless as to ride in such a vehicle. To-day there are in the United States close on 100,000 motor cars, and 70 per cent. of these are worked under the Selden patent.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was seventy-eight years old on August 18, but he is still an ardent hunter. Having settled down at Ischl for his summer holiday, the Emperor lost no time in beginning his favorite sport of deer-shooting. In the first formal court shoot the Emperor and his party drove in carriages as far into the mountains as possible, and then took to horses. But after riding for a quarter of an hour he was forced to walk, the rest of the way up the Steinberg, five thousand feet high. An hour's climb brought the party to the hunting ground, and the Emperor shot four stags—not a bad day's record for a man close to fourscore years.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Archbishop of Adelaide, is in his sixty-third year. His Grace is a native of Kilkenny, and made his preparatory ecclesiastical studies in St. Kieran's College, completing his course at All Hallows. For eighteen years he labored in the Fremantle district, diocese of Perth, being for a considerable time editor, and very often, too, the printer, of the *W.A. Record*. When the diocese of Port Augusta was erected he was appointed its first bishop, and took formal possession of the see on July 15, 1888. Archbishop Reynolds, of Adelaide, died in 1893, and Dr. O'Reilly was transferred to the vacant see by Papal Brief, dated January 5, 1895. His archdiocese has an area of over 40,000 square miles, which is nearly equal to that of the North Island of New Zealand.

It is an interesting and pleasant fact in connection with this year's National Eisteddfod (says the *Dublin Evening Telegraph*) that one of those who, having passed the Gorsed examination, was formally enrolled amongst the Order of Welsh Bards, was an Irishman and a Catholic priest. This was the Rev. Thomas P. Kane, S.J., of St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore, brother of the famous preacher. Father Kane spent some years on the Welsh mission, and studied the national language with such success that he was the first priest to get other than an honorary degree. A Welsh priest, Father Jones, had the title of bard conferred on him on account of his ability as a poet in the Welsh language. Father Kane, however, won admission to all the privileges of a bard by passing an examination in Welsh. His appearance on the platform at Llangollen was the signal for a great outburst of applause, and the successful aspirant to bardic honors was the recipient of hearty congratulations and hand-shakings from the Welsh people, including some who had themselves failed to win the coveted honor. The title of bard is a literary degree to which much importance is attached. Among the twelve successful competitors were two Oxford B.A.'s. Father Kane is a native of Dublin.