

certain loss was anticipated, and it was provided that that loss should be, in the first instance, met by the Irish Development Grant, which was fixed at £185,000 a year, and after the Development Grant the Guarantee Fund, which really meant the rates of the country. It was estimated when the Act of 1903 was going through that the total amount required would be only £100,000,000. Now the Government told them that their calculation led them to believe that something like £180,000,000 would be required for land purchase. An additional fact to be faced was that the money market had been so bad that the Development Fund of £185,000 had actually disappeared, and no more money could be raised for land purchase except by coming on the rates to pay the discount. Then there was the further fact that there were something over £50,000,000 of completed agreements waiting at that moment to be paid off. Therefore, the position in which they found themselves was that no money could be raised under the present law, either to pay off the completed agreements or for any single future transaction without drawing vast sums from the ratepayers of the country—sums which would amount in the case of completed agreements alone, if the money market did not materially improve, to £200,000 a year, and which, taking over the whole transaction of land purchase, would entail on the ratepayers a burden of half a million a year for 68½ years.

National Education

In the House of Commons on July 1, the vote of £821,921 to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge for National Education in Ireland was considered on report and agreed to without discussion.

The Economic Salvation of Ireland

At a well-attended meeting of farmers, held in Tipperary Town Hall on July 3, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., vice-president of the Agricultural and Technical Department, delivered an address in which he showed from his point of view the effects of freetrade on Ireland as contrasted with what would happen under tariff reform. Having done so at much length, he said there was an enormous future for Irish agriculture if the farmer would but turn his main attention to the smaller agricultural industries. These were often under-valued, but there was a far greater market in England for the breakfast table commodities produced by the farmer than there was for what was considered the necessities of the dinner table. Poultry keeping, the egg industry, bacon raising, and butter production, with fruit, bee-keeping, and other such adjuncts thrown in, opened up a vista which ought to raise the Irish farmer out of the slough of despond in which he was too often found. It was in development along these lines that the economic salvation of Ireland lay, and not in the adoption of artificial methods such as the Tariff Reformer advocated.

Evicted Tenants Reinstated

Mr. Birrell, replying to Mr. Lunden in the Parliamentary papers, says: The Estates Commissioners inform me that 2285 evicted tenants or their representatives have, since the passing of the Irish Land Act, 1903, been reinstated in their former holdings or provided with other holdings, 1493 by landlords, with the assistance where necessary of grants by the Commissioners, and 792 by the Commissioners on lands acquired by them. In the case of 413 of those reinstated by landlords the restoration was the direct result of the intervention of the Commissioners, and was effected at prices suggested and sanctioned by them. The names of 1301 applicants have been provisionally noted for consideration in the allotment of untenanted land, and 5473 applications have, after inquiry, been refused.

Meredith on Ireland

In an article discussing George Meredith's views on Ireland, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., writing in the *Daily Mail*, says: Meredith held that England's true interest lay, not in keeping Ireland disarmed and paralysed, but in having every man in Ireland able and ready to defend his portion of the United Kingdom—united under a true union, such as that which to-day binds the Transvaal to you. I hold with him. I hold that, although after so long a contest, so swift a transformation as we have seen in South Africa, is scarcely to be hoped, yet Great Britain would easily succeed in conciliating Ireland as she has conciliated her colonies, through their interest and through their pride. But that, I think, does not matter. The point is that Meredith, seeing plainly that the price of Ireland's friendship is Ireland's freedom, held that it would be richly worth the price to his own country.

THE LATEST TABLET PUBLICATION.

'Secular versus Religious Education: A Discussion.' Edited (and, as to its greatest part, written) by Rev. H. W. Cleary, D.D. 212 pages, stiff paper wrapper. Price 1/-, posted 1s 3d. Cardinal Moran writes of it: 'I have received the brilliant pamphlet, *Secular versus Religious Education*. It is a most useful and instructive contribution to the educational controversy, and cannot fail to do a deal of good.'

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People We Hear About

The Archbishop of Adelaide will be sixty-three years on November 10.

The Bishop of Wilcannia was consecrated on August 14, 1887. He will complete his 63rd year on September 21, having spent over 38 years in Australia. His Lordship is a native of King's County, Ireland.

Cardinal Merry del Val, Pontifical Secretary of State, will enter on his forty-fifth year on the 10th of next month. He was born in London, his father being at the time secretary of the Spanish Embassy, and his mother a member of an old Waterford family. For a year or two after his ordination he was on the mission in the archdiocese of Westminster. He speaks the English language fluently, and also Spanish, Italian, French, and German.

Dean Freemantle, preaching at Ripon Cathedral, referred to the late Marquis of Ripon as one who devoted himself strenuously, perseveringly, and religiously to the public good. Though he separated from the Anglican Communion no one doubted that he was most truly a servant of God, and at one with his brother Christians in his wide tolerance and readiness to co-operate with them in all good work. From first to last his mind was fixed on the interests of the weaker classes of mankind to help and to raise them.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Knight of the Pen, now adds K. before the C.M.G. conferred on him nine years ago for services in Pehang (says the *London Tablet*). In his new honor, Sir Hugh has followed in his father's footsteps, for it is not quite thirty years since the late General the Hon. Sir Henry Hugh Clifford, V.C., received a Knighthood in the same Order after the Zulu war. The new Knight is a great-grandson of Cardinal Weld. Sir Hugh, by the way, is at present administering the Government of Ceylon, his duties as Colonial Secretary being temporarily transferred to another.

Of the new colonial knights proper, perhaps the most interesting is a Catholic, Sir Richard William Scott, the veteran of Canadian Liberalism, who, at the age of 85, can regard Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a very young junior (writes the *London Tablet*). Sir Richard's service as Secretary of State at Ottawa goes back to the Liberal lease of power under Mr. Mackenzie from 1873 to 1878. During the long Conservative tenure which followed, he led the Opposition in the Senate; and on the formation of the Laurier Cabinet in 1896 he was reappointed to his old post, from which he retired only a year ago, when his place was taken by that very able man, Mr. Charles Murphy. It was Sir Richard Scott who carried through a Bill 46 years ago empowering Catholics to establish separate schools in Upper Canada—then the name for Ontario. A few years later he became Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, a body which, at that time, numbered but two other Catholics besides himself.

The late Lord Ripon was the first Catholic to enter the British Cabinet since the Revolution (says the *Free-man's Journal*). He had, before his conversion to the Catholic faith in 1877, been, in various Administrations, in the Cabinet, as Secretary of State for War and Secretary of State for India and Lord President of the Council. On his return from India, where he had filled the office of Viceroy, he became a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1886 as First Lord of the Admiralty, and was in succeeding Radical Cabinets Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Henry Matthews, now Viscount Llandaff, was, after the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1888, appointed to the position of Home Secretary, and was the second Catholic to enter the Cabinet. Mr. William Monsell, who was created Lord Emly in 1874, and was a convert to Catholicism, held various Ministerial positions, including that of Postmaster-General from 1870 till 1873, but was not a member of the Cabinet.

Michael Cudahy, of Chicago, is the oldest of the Cudahy brothers, of whom there are four living and prominent in the commercial and industrial world. The Cudahy family emigrated from Kilkenny, Ireland, over sixty years ago. Michael Cudahy was then eight years old. Originally the family settled in Milwaukee, and Michael was employed in a Milwaukee packing house when only fourteen years of age. All of his brothers took up the same line of work. In 1873, Michael Cudahy became a partner with Armour and Company. The Cudahy Packing Company was organised about twenty years ago, and has its headquarters at Omaha, St. Joseph and Los Angeles. The Cudahy Brothers Company located at Cudahy, Wisconsin, is a separate concern. Some years ago Michael Cudahy showed his interest in the Catholic University by a donation of £10,000. Since that time he has been a trustee of that institution. From a recent bond circular, issued by Lee, Higginson, and Co., of Boston, it appears that the Cudahy Packing Company has assets amounting to £4,000,000. And its sales average over £14,000,000 a year—surpassing the entire foreign trade of England in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The annual net earnings of the company have averaged close on £400,000 the last nine years. Certainly such a showing entitles the Cudahy Brothers to be rated as magnates of commerce.