

is everywhere deemed worthy of contempt. Dr. O'Hara, the Protestant Bishop of Cashel and Emly, does not think wriggling beneath him. In Coleraine some time ago he delivered a tirade against the Catholic people of Waterford, accusing them of ignorance, superstition, and intolerance. The utterance was reported in a local paper, and the report was copied by the Clonmel 'Nationalist' and Waterford papers. Keen indignation was thereupon felt by the Catholics of Waterford at Dr. O'Hara's slanderous attack, and representative Protestants joined them heartily in repudiating it. The Catholic Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, responding to the desire of the community, wrote to Dr. O'Hara calling attention to the indignation his remarks had caused. Dr. O'Hara replied that he had been incorrectly reported, and that he did not mean what had been attributed to him. The reporter who published his utterance in Coleraine deprived him of this mode of escaping responsibility by publicly declaring that the report was a word-for-word reproduction of what had been said. Thus cornered, Bishop O'Hara has admitted that the report was substantially correct, and has attempted to justify his charge by stating that certain street preachers had not been treated properly in Waterford and that some of the peasants in the neighboring country districts entertain ideas of witchery. The indignation against Dr. O'Hara has grown, and a public meeting of protest was held in the Town Hall. The Protestant Bishop has, it is reported, left Waterford for three months. We shall not be surprised if his long holiday is extended, to the satisfaction of Protestant and Catholic alike.

#### TIPPERARY.—No criminal work.

At the Quarter Sessions for Nenagh and Thurles, comprising the whole of North Tipperary, there was only one small case. There was no case in Thurles district, which is proclaimed and occupied by a large force of police.

#### GENERAL.

##### No work for Judges.

In the provincial papers the reports dealing with the opening of the Quarter Sessions throughout Ireland are of the briefest kind in consequence of there being no criminal cases for trial. 'Crimeless Cork,' 'Crimeless Kerry,' 'Crimeless Tipperary,' are specimens of the headlines that meet the eye. Yet there are scores of people being sent to prison under the Coercion Act, against whom no crime can be charged.

##### Accident to Mr. Blake.

When the last mail left, Home Mr. E. Blake, M.P., was lying in University College Hospital, London, suffering from the effects of having been run over by a hansom cab in Bloomsbury. The hon. member was considerably shaken, bruised, and suffering from a scalp wound, but apparently not otherwise seriously injured.

##### Entertaining Colonial Premiers.

Mr. Redmond entertained Sir W. Laurier, Sir E. Barton, and others at dinner in the House of Commons last week. Where was Mr. Seddon?

##### Maynooth College.

The annual functions at Maynooth College began on Sunday, June 22, with the conferring of the diaconate by the Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Galway, and of the priesthood by Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin. The seventh annual meeting of the Maynooth Union began on Thursday, 26th, Cardinal Moran, Cardinal Logue, Archbishops Walsh and McEvilly, and other members of the hierarchy being present. The conferring of degrees in theology, philosophy, and canon law took place on Tuesday, and on that day

also the annual meeting of the bishops was held.

##### Interesting Returns.

Mr Wyndham has supplied a number of interesting particulars relating to the religious persuasion of Irish magistrates and police officers. It appears that of the 68 Resident Magistrates in Ireland 49 are Protestants and 19 Catholics, while of the 37 county inspectors 33 are Protestants and 4 Catholics, and of the 214 district inspectors 154 are Protestants and 60 are Catholics. These figures give a total of 83 Catholics to 236 Protestants.

## People

Like his father and his grandfather before him, the new Lord Acton was born in Germany, and his mother and his grandmother were both of them German. He is only 32 years of age.

'Gladstone,' said Mathew Arnold, 'influences all around him but Acton; it is Acton who influences Gladstone.' That influence was notoriously used in the conversion of Mr. Gladstone to Home Rule, a doctrine in which Lord Acton was an early, a devoted, and a zealous adherent.

The Marquis of Bute has just attained his majority. On June 20 all the Masses throughout the Diocese of Newport were offered up to draw God's blessings upon him. The coming of age has been duly celebrated on the island from which he takes his name. The tenantry on the estate, mounted on horseback and wearing an oak-leaf (the Stuart badge), met his Lordship at Mountstuart and presented him with an illuminated address. Afterwards the freedom of the burgh of Rothesay was conferred upon him.

The death is announced of Major Deane Tanner, J.P., at his residence, 32, Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, after a prolonged illness, resulting from blood poisoning. The deceased gentleman, who had reached the age of 60 years, met with a trivial accident on the Thursday before Easter, which unfortunately brought about a serious attack of blood poisoning. The late Major Deane Tanner was a brother of Dr. Tanner, late member of Parliament for Mid-Cork.

Prince Max, son of the new King of Saxony, is a professor at the Catholic University, Fribourg, Switzerland.

That celebrated Irish-Canadian lawyer, and member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, who is about to visit Dublin, has had an interesting connection with Ireland by reason of his Irish descent. When Mr. Wm. O'Brien was in Quebec in 1887, Mr. Fitzpatrick presided there at the great meeting held in denunciation of Lord Lansdowne's record as an Irish landlord. Canadian freedom also found a vigorous champion in Mr. Fitzpatrick by reason of his defence of Louis Riel, the North-Western 'rebel' of 1885. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet in 1896.

A journalist of St. Helen's, Lancashire, writes to 'M.A.P.' giving the following outline of Mr. Seddon's early days:—The Right Hon. Richard Seddon, the up-to-date Premier of a very up-to-date colony, was, as all the world knows, born at St. Helen's. He came of an old Lancashire family on his father's side, and his mother hailed from Dumfries. When they were married, they conducted a school at St. Helen's. The schoolhouse, which was built in the seventeenth century, and is now occupied by a coachman, is situated at the top of Eccleston Hill, leading out of St. Helen's to the ancient

town of Prestcote. It was at his father's school that young Richard was born, reared and educated. By the time the younger was 12 years of age, however, he had had enough of books, he thought, and so went to work on the farm. For two years he stuck at this, and then he was apprenticed at Daglish's foundry, at St. Helen's. He was a lively young man, and took his share with the other apprentices in all the fun that was going. At the same time he was not at rest. He dreamt dreams, and his visions, backed up by his determined will, have been realised. Not that he dreamed then of being Premier of New Zealand, but he had ideas of becoming a great man. In that way have his dreams been fulfilled. His restlessness was increased when, after spending four years at the foundry he removed to Liverpool, where he heard such stories of the Empire beyond the seas that he took ship and went to see for himself. At that time he was only 18 years of age. In Australia he spent some time on the Government railways as an engineer, some time as a storekeeper in a gold-mining district, and some as a digger. Then came his marriage, to which he attributes much of his good fortune, and he rose higher and higher in public life, until in 1893 he became Premier. And Premier he has remained ever since. On his visit to St. Helen's this month (June) he is to be presented with the freedom of the borough, which is proud of him.

In the Chancery Court, Dublin, recently application was made for the payment of the third of the estate of the late Denis Louis Ryan, of Inchicore. Denis Louis Ryan, deceased, died intestate on the 15th December, 1900, leaving three brothers his sole next of kin, namely Henry Louis Ryan, Joseph Ryan, and Edward Ryan. Letters of administration of the estate of the deceased were on 29th January, 1901, granted to Mr. W. J. Gleeson, solicitor, and the estate was by him realised and produced a sum of £3754 17s, of which one-third was paid to Henry Louis Ryan, one third to Edward Ryan, and the remaining third, amounting to £1251 12s 4d paid into the court to the credit of Joseph Ryan, who had for many years been living abroad under the name of C. W. Fulton. Mr. Pooka appeared for Joseph Ryan, and applied for payment out of court to him of the sum of £1251 12s 4d. Joseph Ryan was born in Limerick. After leaving school he resided in London and Manchester for several years. In 1872 he returned from Manchester to Limerick to engage in business, but was not successful, and again left for London, where he engaged in theatrical companies under the name of C. W. Fulton. He then went to Paris and took up journalism, and this not proving successful, he in 1873 enlisted as a private in the 51st Light Infantry, with which regiment he went to India, where he remained until 1885. Whilst in India he edited a regimental paper called 'The Bugle.' From India he went to Australia, where he was engaged in Press work until the present date. The applicant was identified by the Rev. Mathew Russell, S.J., who, in an affidavit, stated he remembered him under the name of Joseph Ryan, attending the Jesuit schools in Limerick in the years 1859 to 1863. The Master of the Rolls said that the applicant had satisfied him as to his identity, and established his title to the money in court, which he directed to be paid out to him, less the costs of the administrator's appearance.

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, send to your chemist for TUSSICURA. You will receive instant relief.\*\*\*