tion Convent, boarders of the Mercy Convent, Women's branch Sacred Heart Sodality, Gaelic League with banner, Men's branch Sacred Heart Sodality, Tuam Catholic Temperance Society, Gaelic Athletic Association, Tuam District Council, National school teachers of the diocese, students of St. Jarlath's, the Christian Brothers, Tuam Town Commissioners, cross-bearer with acolytes, clergy, and members of the 'athedral Chapter. Then came his Grace the Archbishop, and after him the masses of the general public. Spanning the main street the first words of welcome were recorded, and on a great streamer were inscribed the words' Ecce Sacerdos Magnus.' And so it was all through. Everywhere words of jubilation and welcome went up, and never in that great diocese has a greater manifestation of delight and reverence been indicated. At the Cathedral Solemn High Mass was celebrated, his Grace the Archbishop presiding. In the afternoon addresses were presented from the Chapter and clergy, Mayo County Council, Galway County Council, Galway Archaelogical Society, and other public bodies. At a banquet held in the Town Hall in the evening in honor of his Grace, the Very Rev. Canon Barrett, Headford, presided; on his right was the guest of the evening, and on his left Mr. James M'Donnell, Chairman Tuam Town Commissioners.

LIMERICK.—A Change of Name

At a meeting of the Limerick Corporation it was decided to change the name of George street to that of O'Connell street.

MAYO .- A Settlement

It is reported that the protracted struggle on the Murphy estate, which was one of the principal estates with that of Lord De Freyne on which the agrarian campaign in the West of Ireland was inaugurated, has been amicably concluded. The settlement, it is understood, gives the landlord at once one year's rent and half the costs, and another year's rent next November.

MONAGHAN.—Visit of the Lord Lieutenant

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The Lord-Lieutenant visited Monaghan in the early part of March, and was shown over the Cathedral there by Father Keown, acting for Bishop Owens, who was ill. His Excellency formally opened a new agricultural school in Monaghan in connection with the establishment of the Christian Brothers there. The Lord-Lieutenant, in his speech, said it was his desire to get as much as possible into touch with the various classes of the Irish people who were not to be met with in the capital, but who, nevertheless, were so much concerned in the general life of the country. He very warmly commended the work of agricultural reform initiated by Mr. Horace Plunkett.

No Criminal Business

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At the opening of the Spring Assizes at Monaghan, Mr. Justice Holmes said there was no business to transact. Within the last year, if not at the last assizes, the same thing occurred in Monaghan, namely, that there was no criminal business to be disposed of. This was a subject for congratulation, certainly. The High Sheriff then presented his Lordship with a pair of white gloves.

GENERAL

The National Color

The National Color

Green is universally regarded as the Irish color. But antiquarians say that green as the national flag of Ireland is of comparatively modern origin. The latest authority to express an opinion on the subject is the Rev. Canon Firench, a learned member of the Royal Irish Academy. He does not accept the explanation that the green flag was adopted by the United Irishmen at the close of the 18th century by blending the orange and the blue, the latter being then regarded by some as the Irish flag. The emerald green standard was used in Ireland in the 16th century; but it was not till the 18th century that it became the National color.

Utilisation of Peat

A correspondent of the 'Westminster Gazette' states that Mr. Wyndham and the Irish Government have a most important project in hand which may bring, great results to Ireland in the immediate future. This is nothing less than the utilisation of the peat which is deposited in such enormous quantities in different parts of Ireland, as a fuel for household and steam-raising purposes. Experiments have been in progress for some time, and a firm in Dumfrics is actually manufacturing a species of fuel from peat. The Irish Government intends to set up or aid a manufactory on a considerable scale, and Mr. Wyndham personally is full of enthusiasm for the scheme.

Morrow, Bassett and Co. have been appointed sole agents in New Zealand for the Cochshutt Plough Company's famous 'Excelsior' arm implements. Champions all over the globe. Send for catalogue.—***

'The 'Excelsior' plough is 'Champion of the World.' On hillside, lea, swamp, tussock, or stubble, it is equally at home.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand.—***

at home.—MZealand.—**

You often hear salesmen of reapers and binders say 'Just as good as McCormick,' but you never hear a McCormick salesman say 'Just as good.' The reputation and sales of McCormick machines are the greatest in the world.—***

In the most obstinate cases of coughs and colds TUSSICURA can be relied upon to afford immediate and permanent relief.—***

People We Hear About

Major Jameson, who has just been expelled from the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary Party, is one of the three military members amongst the Nationalists. He was in the 18th Royal Irish and in two Hussar regiments. Captain Donelan, the Irish Whip, was a soldier and the son of a soldier, his father having been a colonel. Colonel Nolan gained his rank in the Artillery.

The Earl of Fingall, one of the four Earls who accompanied the Duke of Norfolk to the Eternal City on the occasion of the English pilgrimage in connection with the Jubilee celebrations, is always at home in Rome, where he was born. He has claims to hospitality in many countries, for, while he was born in Italy, the family comes from Denmark, he enjoys an Irish earldom and a barony of the United Kingdom. His father was born in Naples, and his grandfather in Geneva, so that the birthplaces of the Plunketts have been as fairly distributed as they well could be. Lord Fingall is the premier Catholic baron of Ireland, as the Duke of Norfolk is of England.

Mr. Daniel Meagher, formerly manager of the Lake View Extended and Golden Pike Mines, Western Australia, died recently in Kalgoorlie from pneumonia. The deceased, who was one of the oldest mine managers on the field. Was a native of Nova Scotia, and a nephew of Thomas Francis Meagher, one of the leaders of the Young Ireland Movement in 1847, who afterwards fought in the American Civil War as commander of an Irish brigade with the Northern army at the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Charles Santley, the well-known English baritone, is just 69, having been born in Liverpool in 1834. At the age of 21 he went to Milan and studied with Gaetano Naro. Manuel Garcia also taught him on his return to London, and his first appearance was at St. Martin's Hall as Adam in the 'Creation' on November 16, 1857. Two years later his rendering of Hoel in 'Dinorah' at Covent Garden brought him his first great success. In 1862 he first sang in Italian opera in 'Il Trovatore,' winning high praise from the crities. Mr. Santley visited Australia in 1889-90, and the Cape in 1893. He takes an active interest in the Catholic choirs of the Metropolis.

choirs of the Metropolis.

The late Dr. Bilsborrow, whilst at Barrow, had as a neighbor the late Duke of Devonshire, who occasionally resided at his seat of Holker Hall, not far away. The Duke seems to have had a decided esteem for Father Bilsborrow, of whom a characteristic anecdote is related. He called at Holker to solicit the Duke for some aid in his new mission. 'And how many people have you got?' asked the Duke. The answer came prompt and exact, '535.' The priest had just completed an accurate census of his people. The Duke was delighted with the reply, declaring that many ministers of religion came to him with similar petitions, but never could tell him with anything like accuracy the number of their flock. 'I see you know your people individually,' he added. The result of the interview was substantial assistance and a long-continued mutual esteem and respect.

'One of the funniest experiences of the travelling politician I have ever heard of (says a writer in'M.A.P.') was that which happened to Mr. John Dillon during a tour many years ago in America. Mr. Dillon, it will be known, has a very light frame, is very delicate, and though he is of a very equable nature, with deep dark eyes, with his beard and hair, which, now turning gray, were a few years ago black as the raven's wing, he looks rather melancholy, though, as a matter of fact, he has one of the most equable tempers I have ever known. He and the late Mr. Parnell appeared once together on a platform in America. There was a threatened famine in Ireland. When the meeting was over, the chairman took Mr. Dillon by the hand, and with tears in his eyes said: "Ah, Mr. Dillon, when I heard Parnell speak I was not moved. There, I said to myself, is an aristocrat who knows nothing of suffering; but when you, Mr. Dillon, got up, I shed tears. There, I said to myself, is a man who has known hunger. He has hunger in his face!" Mr. Dillon tells the story still with much delight."

The 'St. James's Gazette' recalls an interesting epi-

much delight.'

The 'St. James's Gazette' recalls an interesting episode in the early career of Cardinal Vaughan, which is not very widely known:—Cardinal Vaughan, though he has probably almost forgotten the incident in the strenuousness of the life he has lived since, was once arrested in America. It was 40 years ago, when the future Cardinal was begging from door to door the means to build a college in London. At Panama Dr. Vaughan, who had gone on his mission with the approval and sympathy of Cardinal Wiseman, found the people dying in hundreds of smallpox and fever, and the situation brought about by a revolution just ended made intervention politically as well as physically perilous. The President had hanished the priests who would not take the oath to the new Constitution, and had made the administration of the Sacraments a criminal offence. In spite of this, however, the young English priest attended the dying people in their last hours, and the end of Dr. Vaughan's experiences in Panama was that he was arrested and brought before the Court, which convicted him, but released him on heavy ball.