

Kerry with 485. The lowest is 88, in Limerick. Another return shows that the number of eviction notices served in the first quarter of the present year was 580.

Cancer in Ireland

The Registrar-General of Ireland has made some very valuable investigations into the history of cancer cases in Ireland. There were 2893 deaths in 1901 from this terrible scourge, or 65 deaths in every 10,000 of the Irish people. The main facts ascertained by the Registrar are these: In many cases cancer recurs in the same family, following it down from generation to generation. Frequently cancerous families are also afflicted with tuberculosis, lunacy, idiocy, or epilepsy. Cancer has frequently followed wounds and injuries, and sometimes irritation of the lip caused by smoking clay pipes; also, it often accompanies unfavorable conditions of residence, food, etc. Cancer further appears to be highly contagious and somewhat infectious.

A Landlord's Opinion

A political discussion on the Irish Land Purchase Bill took place recently at the Constitutional Club, London. Lord Mayo, who presided, said Ireland was in a state of earnest anticipation as to the progress of the Bill, which embodied great principles, and for the first time recognised that under Mr. Gladstone's Land Act the Irish landlords had suffered. Lord Dunraven, who opened the discussion, said Parliament could not deny its responsibility for having in the past forced upon Ireland a dual system of ownership demoralising to the people, and ruinous to the main industry of the country. A great opportunity now presented itself, and he hoped Parliament would rise to it by adopting a wise and statesmanlike measure, which, however, was capable of amendment. To his mind, a substantial reduction of second term rents was necessary. There should be gradual reductions on instalments and legal expenses of sale ought to be borne by the Treasury. The Bill, he believed, to be necessary for the welfare of the Empire.

Unionists and Home Rule

At a meeting of Unionists in Dublin a letter was read from the Solicitor-General, in which he stated—I am convinced that there never was a time when Unionists in Ireland should be more watchful and united in defence of their common interests than at present, when the tendency of legislation, however inevitable that legislation may be, is to weaken their position; and while the recent utterances of the Prime Minister have dispelled the ridiculous suggestion that the present Government contemplated the betrayal of their supporters in Ireland by the introduction of some measure of Home Rule, still so long as such a policy is advocated by a substantial section of the Liberal party, Irish Unionists require to be on guard. Mr. Chambers, K.C., addressed the meeting. He asked when the landlords ceased to own their own land would they have the same interest in fighting the landlords' battle, or the British battle in Ireland? Would not the effect of this Bill be to make Home Rule easier ten, fifteen, or twenty years from to-day? Unionists needed to be zealously on guard. They would not be driven from the country.

No Political Significance

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, speaking at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, said he had observed in connection with the forthcoming visit of the King to Ireland that language had been used in certain quarters not, he thought, in Ireland, which might tend to invest the visit with some political significance. He felt bound to say at once that such a view was absolutely and entirely erroneous. His Majesty had informed him he was looking forward with great pleasure to the visit to Ireland—a country in which he took very deep and genuine interest and his Excellency felt certain the King would be the first to deplore any interpretation being placed upon the visit, which would in any way connect it with the interests of any political party in Ireland or in Great Britain. His Excellency would be mistaken in judging Irish character if any section of the community did not widely recognise that it would be most improper to utilise his Majesty's visit as an occasion either to affirm their own political opinions, or attack those of their opponents. All would remember that the King was above everybody, and, therefore, it would be most incompatible with his exalted, indeed his supreme station, that he should be placed in the position of having to take official cognisance of party controversy.

MYERS and CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class of work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of their supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read advertisement.—***

MAKE NO MISTAKE!—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly develop into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptom of trouble try TUSSICURA, which everyone who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep TUSSICURA, and you should insist on having that and nothing else.—***

People We Hear About

Mr. Finley P. Dunne has made an engagement to write exclusively for the Harpers (New York) for a salary of £8000 a year.

A proposal to confer the freedom of the City of Liverpool upon Mr. Chamberlain has been dropped in consequence of Liberal opposition.

Dr. Elgar, the composer of the 'Dream of Gerontius,' an oratorio founded on Cardinal Newman's celebrated poem, is a Catholic. He is a native of Broadheath, near Worcester, England.

When the King visited the Vatican, amongst the high Papal officials who received him was a former member of the British House of Commons—The O'Clery, who is Private Chamberlain at the Papal Court. A Chamberlain of Honor to the Pope has also sat in Parliament. This is Count Arthur Moore, who sat for Clonmel from 1874 to 1885, and for Londonderry City for some time before the last general election. There are several Papal Counts in Ireland.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, in a lecture a few weeks ago in which he referred to the way in which the old Irish names had been changed, indicated that Mr. Chauncey Depew's name should really be Mr. O'Shaughnessy-Depew, the original American ancestor being an O'Shaughnessy from Gort, County Galway, who settled in Maryland in the 17th century. To this origin Dr. Hyde declares is to be attributed the character of Mr. Depew's after-dinner speeches.

Right Rev. Mgr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizonde, who received King Edward at the Vatican, and ushered him into the Pope's presence, has spent nearly his whole life in Rome. As there is no official representative of England to the Holy See, Monsignor Stonor takes the place of such a functionary. The late Queen had a great regard for him, and presented him with a valuable ring in token of her esteem. Monsignor Stonor, who is 70 years of age, was uncle to the late Lord Camoys, and is great-uncle of the present peer, while Madame d'Hautpoul is his niece.

The only portrait in existence of Thomas a'Kempis is that drawn by the eminent Catholic physician, Sir Francis Cruise. Dr. Cruise has been led from his own observation on the relics of the Venerable a'Kempis to conclude that the author of the 'Imitation of Christ' was slightly over five feet six inches in height. He possessed a well-knit frame. He was of dark-complexion, and fresh in color, and his eye was remarkably piercing—his sight so good that he never used spectacles. The cause of a'Kempis has never been canonically opened at Rome, but the Church has never raised objection to the title of 'Venerable' being bestowed upon him—a tradition followed by the entire Catholic world.

The Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, Archbishop of Hobart, was 88 years of age on Thursday of last week, his Grace having been born at Belmont, County Cork, on the day of the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. He received his education at Maynooth College, where he was ordained priest in 1838—65 years ago. He soon after left for the Indian mission, and after laboring there for some years was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Madras in 1846, and two years later Dr. Murphy was appointed Bishop of Hyderabad. During the Mutiny in 1857 Bishop Murphy displayed great prudence, and secured from the Nizam several stands of arms for the boys of the college, who were drilled in expectation of a rising in the State. In consequence of failing health Dr. Murphy was transferred to Hobart in 1865, of which See he became Archbishop in 1888.

The elevation of Sir George White to the rank of Field Marshal puts Ireland in the position of furnishing three Field Marshals to the British army. This (says a London paper) is probably unparalleled in the annals of the army. Then Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, an Irishman, is Adjutant-General; Sir Ian Hamilton, a Scotsman, is Quartermaster-General; and Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under-Secretary of the War Office, is also a north-country man. And Lord Kitchener, the Indian Commander-in-Chief, is of Irish birth. When we take stock of the Cabinet, with its four Scotsmen and three Irishmen, the Archbishops, both Scotsmen, and so on, it must be admitted that a former (and still living) statesman's 'Celtic fringe' looks as if it intended to become the entire mantle of the State. The navy has been purely English up to very recently, but even in that domain an Irishman is now head of the fleet which defends the Channel.

Count Cecil Kearney who was married the other day to Mrs. Cuffe, of Killakee, widow of Captain J. O. Cuffe, a grandson of the fifth Earl of Harborough, is a J.P. for County Mayo and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. He was first married to Alice, eldest daughter of Sir William Palmer, Bart., of Palmerstown. She died in 1897, and their only child, the Countess Alice Kearney, who will be well remembered wherever earnest Liberal work is toward, died two years later. The Alice Kearney Memorial Lecture Fund was founded by public subscription in memory of her. The family of Kearney is of ancient Milesian descent, and held extensive possessions in the southern counties of Ireland long before the English invasion. They were the hereditary keepers of St. Patrick's Crozier, otherwise known as the Kearney Crux.