

WICKLOW—Death of a Priest

The news of the death of the Very Rev. Wm. Dunphy, Barndarrig, County Wicklow, occasioned sincere sorrow among a wide circle of friends. He and his brother, the Very Rev. James Dunphy, Arklow, took a prominent part in the national movement. Father W. Dunphy was born in Durrow, Queen's County, in 1832. He studied in the Kilkenny and Carlow Colleges, and was ordained by Cardinal Cullen in 1861.

GENERAL**Unionists and Local Representation**

Taken to task by Mr. Gwynn, M.P., for an unfair attack upon Irish Nationalists, the Protestant Bishop of Durham soon retired from the field (says the *Catholic Times*). Other Protestant correspondents, however, hastened to complain that since the passing of the Local Government Act Irish Protestants have not had a fair representation on the local councils. Mr. Gwynn replied to them at considerable length in the current issue of the *Spectator*, and everybody who reads his letter must admit that it bears no evidence of prejudice. It was, he points out, hoped by the Nationalists on the passing of the Act that in many places political shibboleths would not be used by men seeking to take up the work of local administration. But this hope was not realised. The Unionists either refused altogether to come forward or presented themselves distinctly in the character of partisans. The result was that, as a rule, party lines have been followed. When they have been departed from the Nationalists have more frequently taken the step on behalf of the Unionists than the Unionists in favor of the Catholics. In Dublin Unionists were elected to the Mayoralty until Mr. Parnell's time, when a Unionist Lord Mayor refused the use of the Mansion House for a Nationalist demonstration. But in Belfast no Catholic or Nationalist has ever been appointed to the position of Mayor. Protestants should take note of the beam in their own eye and then they would not complain.

The Cultivation of Tobacco

The following memorandum from the Irish Tobacco Growers' Association to the Development Commissioners has been passed at a meeting of the Association:—The attention of this Association having been called to the decision of the Development Commissioners 'to obtain temporarily scientific assistance for the investigation of the possibilities of tobacco cultivation,' we beg to point out—1. That the experiments carried out under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and the reports of the Irish Tobacco Manufacturers thereon conclusively prove the suitability of the soil and climate of Ireland to produce several classes of tobacco of superior quality. 2. No expert in foreign tobaccos could be relied on to give an unbiased opinion on the possibilities of Irish tobaccos, and this Association knows of no single expert in foreign tobaccos who would be considered a reliable judge of the three main classes of tobaccos, namely pipe, cigar, and cigarette, all of which have been successfully raised in Ireland. 3. The popularity of Irish tobacco is proved by the rapidly increasing sales of the Irish Tobacco Company, which was established for the special purpose of manufacturing Irish tobacco. At the request of this Association the Irish Tobacco Company is prepared to furnish such information in proof of this as the Development Commissioners may desire. 4. That as the time for sowing tobacco will have passed before the end of March we trust that the Development Commissioners will give the matter their early attention. In conclusion, we wish to again point out that, having regard to the importance of the tobacco industry as a means of employment, the British colonies and foreign countries foster tobacco cultivation by the most rigid system of protection. Although Irish tobacco, even in its infancy, can stand a reasonable amount of taxation, it cannot be expected to bear the full weight of a tax which is almost 1000 per cent. of its cost until it has had time to recover from the effects of its suppression for a period of eighty years and has been organised on modern lines. The Revenue authorities collect about £210 duty on every acre of tobacco grown in Ireland. So far as our knowledge goes, in no other part of the British Empire is any duty charged on home-grown tobaccos, although imported tobaccos in some cases pay an even higher duty than here. A grant of £25 per acre from the Development fund would have the effect of encouraging manufacturers and others to promote the cultivation of tobacco throughout Ireland, thereby enormously increasing the revenue of the country, and providing thousands of agricultural laborers with steady employment.

A million germs woke up one day
Intent on journeying miles away;
Cough, cold, and fever, asthma, too,
These germs were named by those who know;
And people grew so much alarmed
They realised they might be harmed;
But all at once the germs fell dead,
They'd met Woods' Peppermint Cure 'tis said.

People We Hear About

The Earl of Kenmare, succeeded to the title in 1905, on the death of his father, the fourth Earl, and was known up to that time as Viscount Castlerosse. Lady Kenmare was formerly the Hon. Elizabeth Baring, and is the elder of the two sisters of Lord Revelstoke, having been married nearly twenty-one years ago. They have a family of five, two daughters and three sons.

The continued trouble in Mexico must be a source of grave anxiety to General Diaz, the President, who has now reached an age, after a career of genuine and stormy romance, when most men would be desirous of spending their remaining years in domestic peace, far from the turmoil of public affairs. President Diaz was originally a common soldier; but men died quickly in Mexico during the revolutionary wars, and the cleverness, tact, and courageousness of Diaz enabled him to become in turn captain, colonel, general, commander-in-chief, and, lastly, President.

A recent week's biography list contains, besides the name of another Catholic nonagenarian, that of Major John Taaffe, who was born in 1818. A kinsman of the Irish Taaffes who became domiciled in Austria after the Battle of the Boyne, and who yielded to the country of their adoption a Prime Minister in the person of the late Count Taaffe, the Major himself joined the Austrian Cuirassiers as a young man, and saw service in the campaign against the French in the fifties. Subsequently he held a commission in the Louth Militia, on retirement from which he settled in London. He was a Knight of the Order of Malta, and for many years a familiar figure among worshippers at the Carmelite Church, Kensington.

An American naval vessel (says the *Sacred Heart Review*) has been named for John Robert Monaghan, the young ensign who on April 1, 1886, was killed in Samoa while attempting to save his superior officer, Lieutenant Langsdale, from an attacking party of natives. Spokane, Wash., has already shown its appreciation of Ensign Monaghan by erecting a statue in commemoration of his exploit. But the brave deed has now received national recognition. The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Ellen Monaghan, a sister of the heroic youth. 'Wherever the Monaghan cruises,' says a Spokane paper, 'the ship will tell that the nation cherishes the memory of those who serve her, and the name and fame of Monaghan will inspire generations unborn.' Monaghan, as his name suggests, was a Catholic, and a graduate of a Catholic college.

Mr. Patrick Henry McCarthy, the Mayor of San Francisco, was born in Newcastle West, Limerick, Ireland, on March 17, 1863. When he was seventeen he was working as a carpenter's apprentice, but there were not many opportunities in Limerick for him. So he went to Chicago in 1880 as a journeyman carpenter. Wages were not good then, but McCarthy went to work, not at carpentering, however, but at organising the carpenters. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was the result. He stayed in Chicago six years, and then went to San Francisco. He found a union of carpenters there with a membership of 300. That night the union had a membership of 301, and now it has 2300 members; and there are many other organisations of carpenters and joiners there. In 1894 he organised the Building Trades Council, a federation of all the unions in all building trades. Later on he organised the State Building Trades Council, and has been president since that time.

In the alphabetical section, H. to M., the following British Catholics (remarks a Home exchange), are to be commemorated in the new Supplement to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, devoted to notabilities dead during the last ten years:—Henry Harland, novelist; Sir Henry Hawkins, Baron Brampton, judge; Lieut.-Colonel George F. R. Henderson, military writer; Sir William Hales Hington, Canadian surgeon; Mrs. Cashel Hoey, novelist; Charles Kent, author; Mrs. Henrietta Labouchere, actress; Eugene Lafont, S.J., science teacher in India; Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.M.G., Canadian politician; Frederick George Lee, theological writer; The Macdermot, Attorney-General for Ireland; John MacEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam; Thomas More Madden, medical writer; Edward Dillon Mapother, physiologist; Sir Thomas Aquin Martin, Agent-General for Afghanistan; Sir James Charles Mathew, Lord Justice of Appeal; Philip William (Phil) May, caricaturist; Austin Meldon, surgeon; Mgr. Gerald Molloy, Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland; James Lynam Molloy, song writer; Joseph Fitzgerald Molloy, author; Lord Morris and Killanin, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; and James Murphy, Irish judge. Of this batch, it is interesting to note that six names belong to converts.

Nothing grieves the careful housewife more than to see her good furniture mishandled by careless carriers. If you have to shift, be wise and get a reliable firm like the NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS COMPANY to remove your things. They are very careful, and charge reasonably too. Their address is Bond street....