

1870. Having taken the degree of Doctor of Divinity, he was appointed Professor of Moral and Dogmatic Theology in Thurles College, where he made his preparatory studies. In 1881 he was appointed President in succession to Canon Scully, and in 1889 he was appointed pastor of Bansha by the Most Rev. Dr. Croke. During the sixteen years that he spent in Bansha he did much for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his people. He practically rebuilt the parish church, he built a parochial residence, and out of his own resources built a Town Hall, in which Gaelic concerts and lectures are frequently held. He also did much for the industrial revival, and his loss will be keenly felt by his sorrowing people.

WATERFORD—Fatal Accident

A woman named Mrs. Aylward was knocked down by the motor car of Mr. W. G. D. Goff, Glenville, at Ferrybank, Waterford, and received serious injuries, which eventually resulted in her death.

WESTMEATH—The Parliamentary Fund

Among the subscribers to the Irish Parliamentary Fund is Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., Donore House, County Westmeath, who has contributed five guineas.

WEXFORD—Nuns as Nurses

Nine of the Nursing Sisters of St. John of God, Wexford, have successfully passed their examinations in Elementary Anatomy and Physiology, and in Medical, Surgical, and Fever Nursing, having completed a course of instruction given by an experienced nurse from London, who has had many years' experience in training probationers and nurses in public hospitals.

A Memorial

On October 22 at Ramsgrange, in South Wexford, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a monument to the memory of the late Canon Thomas Doyle, P.P., of that parish, and Chancellor of the diocese of Ferns, took place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Rossiter, M.S.S., Enniscorthy, in the presence of about a thousand people, chiefly the parishioners of Ramsgrange, over whom Canon Doyle ruled for nearly fifty years. Father Rossiter, in the course of an address, said the late Canon's first mission was in New Ross, which he barely reached when famine, fever, and death o'erspread the land. To the relief of the sufferers he gave all of his mortal possessions but a straw pallet, on which he slept in a mean room. He labored without end, and it was told the preacher only a few days before by an old man in New Ross that one night Father Doyle was called from off his pallet of straw six times. The good priest never complained. As messenger after messenger came he was up and away, his only words being, 'Welcome be the will of God.'

GENERAL

The Evicted Tenants

A cable message received a few days ago states that Mr. Redmond, in a speech at Dungarvan, said he was confident that one of the first results of the advent of the Liberals would be the restoration of evicted tenants to their holdings.

Signs of Progress

The following extract from a letter to Representative Glynn, from a brother who is manager of a bank in the West of Ireland (says the 'Adelaide Southern Cross'), is reassuring as to the improved condition of Ireland:—'They have started an anti-treating league in the diocese, which is showing splendid results in a very short time. The idea is that none of its members accept or give intoxicating drink where it is sold. They may drink alone or give hospitality in their own houses. There was not a drunken man to be seen here during a big three-day fair, which speaks for itself. The new idea of breaking up the grass lands and dividing them into economic holdings is working out splendidly. Men with 10 acres get holdings from 15 to 30 acres, in some cases as many as 60 acres are given to families having help and capital enough to work them. The matter of capital is a big item, as those ten-acre men were practically laborers with only occasional chances of work. In most cases they are only able to stock half and to set the balance, but there is the incentive to save and stock the entire holding, which is a great improvement on the hopeless feeling of former years. Ten years ago land was an asset one didn't consider it safe to lend money on. Now the banks are vying with each other to give advances on newly-purchased farms.'

The Melbourne 'Argus' has just apologised to the Rev. Father Malone, P.P., of Daylesford, for publishing a sectarian letter, attacking his conduct and views.

People We Hear About

Boston has resolved to erect a splendid memorial of Mayor Patrick A. Collins. The committee formed for the purpose includes leaders of both political parties and representatives of several race-lines and religions. Some served with Mr. Collins on a similar body for the memorial to John Boyle O'Reilly.

Administration was granted the other day in London of the personal estate of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese diplomat, a widower and intestate, reported to have been one of the richest men in China. His estate in the United Kingdom has been valued at fourteen hundred pounds, and administration has been granted to his son.

Relative to the elevation of Father Dubig to the Bishopric of Rockhampton, a Brisbane correspondent writes: The name of Dubig, or Duagh, takes us back to the history of St. Colman MacDuagh, the first Bishop of Kilmacduagh, in the barony of Burren, County Clare, who died in October, 623. The name for the most part flourishes in Limerick.

The fact that Lord Londesborough is Hereditary Vice-Admiral of the Yorkshire Coast, may render it of interest to know that other Irish Peers have quaint maritime titles. Thus, the two-year-old Marquis of Donegall is 'Hereditary High Admiral of Lough Neagh'; Lord Talbot of Malahide is 'Hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide and the Seas Adjoining,' a title conferred on the head of his family—which is one of the most ancient in Ireland—long before the Peerage creation; and the Earl of Gosford, is Vice-Admiral of the Coast of the Province of Ulster.

It is interesting to relate that one play which Sir Henry Irving announced more than a quarter of a century ago, was ready for the stage, and would, at an early date, form a principal item in his programme, has never been produced. On July 26, 1879, Sir Henry Irving, in making a speech before the footlights, at the close of his season at the Lyceum, stated that a play in which the leading incidents in the career of Robert Emmet, the leader of the Irish insurrection of 1803, would be portrayed, had been rehearsed, and would be staged in the following year. The promise was never fulfilled.

Queen Amelie of Portugal, who was born at Twickenham in 1865, is considered one of the prettiest and most fascinating of the sovereign ladies of Europe. Her exceptionally tall and graceful figure is always quietly and simply clad, but her severe tailor-made costumes bear the indefinable stamp of elegance that always characterises the well-dressed Frenchwoman. She has a great antipathy for jewels, and only wears them when obliged to do so on official occasions. Even as a girl the Queen's greatest talent was nursing and medicine, and there is no doubt that had she been born in another rank of life she would have become a lady doctor. After a couple of years' hard study, she succeeded in passing with flying colors the difficult examination which entitles her to practise as a physician within the limits of Portugal. She is the first lady born to the purple to become a full-fledged doctor of medicine.

Two Irishmen (says the 'Freeman's Journal') have been prominently identified with the construction of the new thoroughfares of Aldwych and Kingsway, London, which were opened by King Edward recently. Mr. Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief to the London County Council, is responsible for the plans, and for the last two years the works have been conducted under the supervision of Mr. Pierce F. Purcell, C.E., Engineer to the Works Department of the County Council. Mr. Fitzmaurice comes of an old Kerry family. Mr. Purcell is a son of Captain Purcell, Chief of the Dublin Fire Brigade. He was educated in Castleknock College, and is only 25 years of age. He graduated with distinction in Trinity College, Dublin, of which he is a Senior Moderator and B.A. The following particulars will give some idea of the gigantic nature of the undertaking involved in the construction of these two great thoroughfares—About 28 acres of streets and slums were purchased and demolished, nearly 7000 persons being dispossessed and rehoused in better dwellings. Fifty-one publichouses were abolished at a cost of £180,000, the licences being surrendered. The land and interests purchased cost £5,663,000. The estimated cost of the actual construction of the thoroughfares was £500,000.