

a letter of the Cardinal's was published, in the course of which he said: 'I met to-day, after many years, my dear old friend, John Flanagan. I was delighted to see him.' The Dean possessed a number of letters written to him by the Cardinal, but these were some time since given up by the Dean to Cardinal Newman's literary executors. In the early days of his ministry Father Edward Thomas O'Dwyer—now Bishop of Limerick—was the Dean's curate, and the two men became united by the closest ties of regard. It is said that it was partly owing to the Dean's initiative that on the death of Bishop Butler, the parish priests of Limerick paid Dr. O'Dwyer the almost unique honor of sending his name to Rome as 'Dignissimus' while he was still a curate—a choice, as everyone knows, ratified by the Pope.

MEATH—A Tribute to the Christian Brothers

Many non-Catholics now feel constrained (writes a Dublin correspondent) to pay tribute to the splendid work done by the Christian Brothers. Scarcely a week passes, but some well known Protestant divine or layman bears testimony to the excellence of the great Order whose lives are devoted to the spread of Catholic education. The latest to lay a wreath on the Christian system of education is the Rev. Mr. White. At the Meath Protestant Synod he said: 'They should remember the wonderful work done by the magnificent system of the Christian Brothers throughout the country. They should note the fact that out of 37 exhibitions gained in the Junior Grade under the Intermediate Board, 36 were won by pupils taught in the schools of the Christian Brothers. This fact spoke in thunder tones to their Protestant fellow-countrymen, and should make them active in the field of education if they were not to be simply the hewers of wood and drawers of water.' Where there is a fair field and no favor Irish Catholics can more than hold their own with all competitors, but in the positions of greatest importance they are badly handicapped owing to the fact that these are either filled by nomination, or by those who have had the benefit of that higher education which Irish Catholics are denied. Dr. White did not of course mention the fact to his audience.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—Death of a Religious

In the Church of St. Fintan, Mountrath, on October 26, the funeral obsequies of the late Rev. Mother Mary Clary, St. Brigid's Convent, were celebrated. In the unavoidable absence of his Lordship Dr. Foley, the Very Rev. Father Brennan, P.P., presided at the Office. Immediately after High Mass the final absolution was pronounced, and the sad cortege quickly wended its way through the convent grounds to the prettily little cemetery which lies at the end of the church, the coffin being borne by the Brothers of St. Patrick's Monastery.

GENERAL

Catholic Colleges

In the course of an address at the Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond street, Dublin, his Grace Archbishop Walsh said: 'We are all, I trust, aware of the recent marvellous, but to me in no ways unexpected, success of our Catholic colleges in the unequal contest with their well-endowed rivals—the three Queen's Colleges. I refer to the results of this year's degree examinations of the Royal University. I am concerned here with only one feature of that success—the signal successes of our Catholic colleges in the very department that I am now referring to, the department of mathematics. At the examination for the degree of B.A., the honors standard being most properly a very high one, honors in mathematical science were awarded to just five students for all Ireland—first-class honors to two of them, and second-class honors to the three others. Now both the first-class honors' men are from our University College in Stephen's Green, and of the three who obtained second-class honors one is from Blackrock, another again from Stephen's Green, the remaining one being a young lady from the Alexandra College, so that in this important degree examination, with special honors in mathematics, neither the Queen's College, Belfast, nor either of its discredited associates of Cork and Galway has even made an appearance. Then there are those special prizes in mathematics, the University Mathematical Scholarships, open for competition amongst the students of the second year of the undergraduate course. Four of these scholarships were awarded, and how many of them went to Queen's College, Belfast, or to any of the three Queen's Colleges, or to any other than a Catholic college? Not even one. Two first-class scholarships go to Blackrock, and of the two second-class scholarships one goes to the Presentation Brothers' College in Cork, the other to Blackrock.

People We Hear About

Mr. C. A. C. Hardy, the successful candidate for Selwyn, is never happier than when he is riding his hobby-horses. He keeps several of them, and he devotes to them the keenest enthusiasm. One of them is the collecting of walking-sticks. He has a unique assortment of these articles, numbering hundreds, and representing many nations. He has sword-sticks, gun-sticks, flask-sticks, and many other contrivances in the form of walking-sticks. The specimens range from thick and knotty clubs wielded by Samoan chiefs to slender canes used by civilised dandies, and many of them have very interesting histories.

The Nobel Peace prize has been awarded to an Austrian, Baroness Suttner, the authoress of a novel entitled 'Lay Down Your Arms.' The prize for Medicine has been awarded to Dr. Koch (treatment of tuberculosis), physics prize, Professor Leonard, of Kiel (researches in Cathode rays); chemistry, Professor Baeyer, of Munich (the producer of artificial indigo); literature, M. Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist. The prizes left by the late Dr. A. B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, are worth about £8000 each. They are open to all nationalities. Lord Avebury is president of the English Nobel Prize Committee.

Mr. E. G. Fitzgibbon, C.M.G., Chairman of the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, whose death was reported last week, was a native of County Cork, Ireland, where he was born in 1825. Prior to coming to Victoria over fifty years ago, he was employed under the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in England. He had had a varied colonial experience—gold miner, reader to the Legislative Council, Assistant Town Clerk and Town Clerk of Melbourne, and Chairman of the Board of Works. He was noted for his wit and humor, which made him a delightful conversationalist, while he also possessed literary skill of a very high order.

On November 3 General Sir William Butler attained his 67th birthday, and, under the age limit, retired from active service after 17 years in the army of conspicuous public service, both administrative and in the field. The story of what at the time was practically his military martyrdom in South Africa is well known. He not only foresaw the fighting strength of the Boers, but also mistrusted the capitalists of South Africa and all their ways and works. Finding himself in hopeless antagonism to the policy of the Government and the High Commissioner, Sir William resigned. Before two years had elapsed his rehabilitation in the opinion of the public was judiciously confirmed by the Government.

The following remarks regarding Sir Antony MacDonnell, the Irish Under-Secretary, by a writer in 'Vanity Fair,' seem particularly apropos at the present time when a Liberal Ministry has come into office:— 'There are two Sir Antony MacDonnells. The one is a just administrator, fit with an inclination to severity. After thirty-eight years of distinguished service he returned to his own country. There was no mystery about his opinions, though his appointment is still a problem over which Unionists ponder. The burden of Ulsterdom was becoming too great to bear. It required the one word, Devolution, to precipitate the avalanche which so nearly destroyed him. Sir Antony is a man without hobbies. He hates Society. Amongst strangers he is taciturn. He has not the tact to suffer fools gladly. He is in favor of Home Rule, a Catholic University for Ireland, and other reforms.

The Conservatives having resigned, King Edward has approved of the following as a Liberal Ministry: Premier and First Lord of the Treasury, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman; Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Reid; Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith; Secretary for India, Mr. John Morley; Secretary for War, Mr. R. B. Haldane; Colonial Secretary, Lord Elgin; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth; Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Gladstone; President of the Council, the Earl of Crewe; Privy Seal, Lord Ripon; Secretary for Scotland, Mr. John Sinclair (M.P. for Forfarshire); President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd-George; President of the Local Government Board, Mr. John Burns; President of the Board of Agriculture, Lord Carrington; President of the Board of Education, Mr. Augustine Birrell; Postmaster-General, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir H. H. Fowler; Secretary for Ireland, Mr. James Bryce. The following are outside the Cabinet—Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Justice Walker; First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Lewis Harcourt.