

The great point is to have an association in London, for instance, to show the English people, the American people, and especially the American-Irish, what great possibilities there are in Ireland.'

A French View of the Land Bill

A French view of the Land Bill may not be without interest. In the 'Echo de Paris' Deputy Gabriel Bonvalot (the Central Asia explorer), examining Mr. Wyndham's Bill, devotes two columns to the relations between the sister islands. He regards it as a sign that better days are in store for Ireland, and that the invincible resistance of the Catholic Celt has got the better of the Anglo-Saxon Protestant. M. Bonvalot says the Irish peasant, on becoming the owner of his soil, will no longer emigrate, the population may easily be increased fourfold, and there is no reason why Ireland should not become the granary of Great Britain and a recruiting ground for the army as well. Both countries will be benefited by the new policy of social reconciliation, which is likely to make England stronger than ever.

The Return of Grazing Lands

At a meeting of the bishops of the Province of Connaught, held on April 6, his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam presiding, their lordships had the Land Bill under consideration. While recognising its great value and hoping that it would pass in an amended form, they resolved unanimously that the proposals dealing with the congestion and the cultivation of the vast tracts of prairie land in the West are quite inadequate, and further, that the Land Question will not be settled, nor the tide of emigration checked, nor peace and contentment restored until the grazing lands taken from the people in the past be given back to the men who are able and willing to work them, for the maintenance of themselves and their families.

No Bargain

Mr. Balfour has been asked by Mr. Kimber, M.P., if it is true that the Irish Land Bill is intended, or at all events will be treated, as 'the price at which the redistribution of seats so far as the representation of Ireland in Parliament is concerned will be given up.' The Premier replied that there has been no bargain, and that his opinions regarding redistribution are unchanged. He has not, however, seen any satisfactory scheme of reform suggested, and until he does it would be very rash to give any pledge on the subject.

The Irish Judiciary

A Dublin paper, writing on the absurd overhauling of the Irish Judiciary, says it is already possible to discover from the Estimates how absurdly excessive the cost of the Irish Judiciary is. While the Lord Chancellor and Judges of the Supreme Court of England will this year cost the Consolidated Fund a sum of £215,000, the Irish Lord Chancellor and Judges will cost £269,813, or not far short of one-half the English expenditure. Having regard to the volume of legal business in the two countries, the Irish expenditure on Judges is out of all proportion. Judicships can be cancelled only when vacancies arise, but the rule does not apply to the army of officials maintained about the Dublin Four Courts. The extravagant expenditure on the Irish Law Courts is Ireland's own loss. Any saving that might be effected would not benefit the Treasury to the amount of a shilling. Under an Act of Parliament governing the matter, money saved through the abolition of Irish Judicial offices goes exclusively to the Irish account. Some small savings have been made in recent years, but they are a bagatelle compared with what might easily be effected.

A Hopeful Outlook

Mr. Stead has a profound faith in Ireland's future. In the current issue of the 'Review of Reviews' he discusses its prospects as a practical student of the elements of commercial progress. Its advance will, he believes, proceed on the lines indicated by the Irish-American orator, Mr. Bourke-Cochrane, who sees in the splendid harbours of the west coast and the ever-increasing size of Atlantic ferry boats a combination pointing irresistibly to the conclusion that Ireland will secure the leadership of the world's markets. Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Stead is convinced, shares Mr. Bourke-Cochrane's belief and is already scheming to prepare for the advent of the day when Ireland will be the landing stage and central clearing house of commerce of the Old World.

PHYSICIANS AGREE that every disease with which suffering humanity is afflicted is certainly due to the neglect of some trivial trouble, which could have been easily cured if a remedy had been applied in time. Most complaints make their early appearance in the shape of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and what is required in the initial stage is a preparation that will arrest the development of serious trouble. TUSSICURA has proved its efficacy in this respect in thousands of cases throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and for this reason its reputation is widespread and daily increasing. Price, 2s 6d per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—***

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People We Hear About

Cardinal Vaughan, on Wednesday, April 15, was the recipient of numerous birthday congratulations, his Eminence having been born at Gloucester on April 15, 1832.

The many friends of Mr. T. M. Wilford, M.H.R., will be pleased to hear he has been informed by a London specialist that he is not suffering from cancer of the tongue as feared, but only from some mild form of throat affection.

Sir John Madden, Chief Justice of Victoria, has just entered on his 60th year. Like his two immediate predecessors—Sir W. F. Stawell and Mr. George Higinbotham—he was born in Ireland. He is a graduate of Melbourne University.

The newly-appointed Governor of South Australia, Mr. George R. le Hunte, C.M.G., is an Irishman by birth, being the son of Mr. G. le Hunte, of Wexford, Ireland. His Excellency has been Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea for several years, in succession to the first Administrator, Sir Wm. MacGregor, K.C.M.G.

Many visitors to the Grande Chartreuse, from which the community have been banished, must have come into contact with the courtly Brother Patrice, a grandnephew of O'Connell. He had been on the point of entering the British Diplomatic Service, when, at the last moment, a sudden change of heart sent him to the Grande Chartreuse petitioning for admission. After three years in the novitiate he was passed for ordination, but he prayed so hard to be excused that he has been allowed to remain simple Brother Patrice. His duties have always been in the guest house.

It is a curious fact that no fewer than three times during his military career Sir George White, considering promotion hopeless, was on the point of resigning; on one occasion, indeed, he had actually posted a letter to the authorities to this effect; but he was in time to withdraw it before it could take effect. Just before the outbreak of the Boer war Sir George had met with an accident to his leg, and had not recovered when hostilities were in sight. Lord Wolseley told him that he feared his temporary lameness must be a reason for keeping him at home. 'I beg your pardon, sir,' was the General's reply, 'my leg is well enough for anything but running away.'

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., who is now in his forty-third year, has spent twenty years of his life in Parliament. He enjoys the rare distinction of having represented constituencies in three of the four Irish provinces. He sat for Wexford, in Leinster, in 1883; for Fermanagh, in Ulster, in 1886; and he has represented East Clare, in Munster, since 1892. Mr. Redmond was in prison for his opinions before he was in Parliament, and he has been there twice since. He was in Kilmainham with Mr. Parnell when Mr. Forster was at Dublin Castle. He was in Wexford Prison in the 'Plan of Campaign' days, and a second term in Kilmainham terminated only recently. In the midst of his political activities he found time to become a barrister-at-law and to go on a shooting trip in the Australian bush, about which he has published a book.

The Duke of Norfolk, the leading spirit in the Papal Jubilee celebrations, had a good story told of him in connection with one pilgrimage to Rome. His Grace was in great request amongst the pilgrims during the journey and made himself entirely one with the most lowly of them. On arrival at Rome the bustle at the station was immense, and the Duke was rushing here, there, and everywhere, doing his best to help everyone. One lady, evidently unacquainted with his Grace's personality, rushed up to him and said, "You're one of Cook's men, aren't you? Just help me with my luggage." The Duke, without a word, seized her various packages and saw her safely into a cab. History does not say whether he received a tip or not.

Many men have made a reputation by the authorship of a song, and it is well known that a single lyric has immortalised the memory of Dr. Brennan and John Howard Payne, respectively, in 'When Erin first rose' and 'Home, sweet home,' writes the editor of 'By the Way,' in the Dublin 'Freeman' of March 31. Just 60 years ago, on April 1, 1843, appeared a vigorous ballad in 'The Nation,' entitled 'The memory of the dead,' commencing 'Who fears to speak of '98?' but no author's name was appended. However, Davis, Duffy, and others were well aware that this stirring lyric was from the pen of a young B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, who had previously written some juvenile verse for the 'Dublin University Magazine.' John Kells Ingram, born in County Donegal (where his father was Vicar of Pettigo, or Templecarne, near Lough Derg), in 1822, became a scholar of Trinity in 1840, and rose to Fellowship in 1846, becoming M.A. in 1850, and LL.D. in 1852. Appointed Lecturer in Greek in 1849, he succeeded Dr. Luby as Regius Professor of Greek in 1866. Strange to say, it was only in 1900, in a small volume of his collected poems and sonnets, that Professor Ingram formally acknowledged the authorship of 'The memory of the dead,' but though he had long since abandoned his old creed, his fine ballad is destined to outlive much political economy and many learned lectures on the literature of Greece and Rome.