

Irish News

GENERAL.

Rev. Patrick Hogan, parish priest of the united parishes of Killimer and Knockina, near Kiltrush, died at his residence, Killimer, on January 23, after something over a week's illness.

The Hon. A. Prendergast, who has been appointed to the Controllorship of New York City, is the son of an Irish emigrant from Blackwater, County Wexford. Last year he visited his father's home and spent some weeks with friends and relations.

At the annual meeting of the Enniskillen Urban District Council, Mr. George Whalley, the outgoing chairman, presiding, Mr. John F. Wray, LL.B., solicitor, Nationalist, was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year on the motion of Mr. Crumley, M.P., seconded by Mr. Thos. Maxwell.

The announcement of the election of Mr. F. R. O'Shaughnessy, A.R.C.Sc., F.I.C., to the Council of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, has just been made. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, whose brother is principal of the Technical School at Waterford, was recently appointed Consulting Chemist to the Rea and Taine Drainage Board.

A striking tribute to Catholic tolerance is paid by Mr. E. Usher Roberts, a Protestant magistrate of Waterford, in a letter to the Waterford *Evening News*. His twenty years' experience of the Counties Longford, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Westmeath, and Waterford goes to show that the best of feeling existed between Catholics and himself. He deprecates the reckless statements made as to Catholics, and says if there was any intolerance he would be the first to hear of it.

A notable citizen of Derry has just passed away in the person of Chevalier Hannigan, Knight of St. Gregory. He was distinguished by the munificence of his contributions to religious and charitable purposes. The Chevalier subscribed several thousands towards the rebuilding of Long Tower Church, contributed generously to the fund for completing the Cathedral spire, and was a liberal supporter of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Mr. W. M. Murphy, J.P., president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, presided at the annual meeting of that body, and referred to the Labor troubles in the city. He said it was the highest form of patriotism, according to the Trades Council, to close up Jacob's biscuit factory, Dixon's soap factory, Paterson's match factory, Perry's box factory, and numerous others, and to drive out of the city all the industries that were left. If a determined stand had not been made against the would-be destroyers not one of these industries would be alive to-day.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., has published an article in a London Conservative paper saying that Mr. Asquith has offered Ulster Unionists practically everything they asked for, with the exception of one thing (which they don't really want, unless for tactics' sake) amputation from the rest of Ireland. That demand is persisted in merely in the hope that they may kill Home Rule, to which it would certainly prove a 'brain-blow.' Mr. Healy expects to see Unionists accept additional 'safeguards' later on. A general election would settle nothing, and if the Tories got a majority they would find Ireland a hornets' nest and America a dreadful diplomatic embarrassment. Mr. Healy advocates another Round Table Conference.

The late Mr. J. Q. Pigot, of Dublin, a former Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, left personal estate valued at £32,347. He bequeathed—To the Superiories of the Community of the Visitation, Chambery, his copy of Tissot's *Life of Jesus Christ*, the *Livre D'Heures*, said to be of the fifteenth century, which he bought from the Hoeppe of Milan, and certain illuminated books, and £3000; £100 to the Administrator of Westland row parish, Dublin, for charitable purposes; £150 to the Prior of the Calced Carmelites,

Aungier street, Dublin, for charitable purposes; and £250 to the Prior of the Discalced Carmelites, Clarendon street, Dublin.

THE HOME RULE FUND.

The Trustees of the Home Rule Fund have issued a manifesto thanking the people for their support, and stating that no appeal will be made for the fund for the present year, except in case of unforeseen emergency. The lists, however, were to be kept open until March 17 to permit of the completion of collections in hand. Contrast this with the appeals issuing almost every day from the Unionist organisations in Belfast and in London for funds, which apparently meet with little or no response. Home Rule is the cause of the people, who are ready to sacrifice for it. Unionism is the cause of privilege and monopoly, and is kept alive only by the subscriptions of the plutocrats. It makes no appeal to the heart of the people.

BEQUESTS TO MESSRS. REDMOND.

The question of the disposal of the estate of the late Miss Jane Dennistoun Kippen, Edinburgh, was considered in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on January 24. Miss Kippen, it may be recalled, bequeathed her estate, which is valued at £10,000, to Messrs. John Redmond and William Redmond, as representing the Nationalist Party, and Mr. Keir Hardie, as representing the Independent Labor Party. The immediate relatives of the deceased lady raised the claim that the Messrs. Redmond and Hardie had merely been appointed trustees for them. After hearing counsel for both sides, the Court decided that the will bequeathed the estate to these gentlemen, £5000 going to the Messrs. Redmond and the other £5000 to Mr. Hardie.

FROM WILLIAM III. TO THE UNION.

In the eyes of the Dean of Canterbury, judging by his language at Dover, the Treaty of Limerick, which William III. signed—and violated—inaugurated a golden age in Ireland. Let us (*Catholic Times*) set forth a few of the enactments of the period, in addition to those specified in an article in this issue. No 'Papist' was permitted to marry a Protestant, and any priest celebrating such a marriage was to be hanged. Two justices of the peace could compel any 'Papist' above eighteen years of age to disclose every particular which had come to his knowledge respecting 'Popish' priests, the celebration of Mass, or 'Papist' schools. If he refused to answer he was liable to imprisonment for a year. Nobody could hold property in trust for a Catholic. Juries in all the trials arising out of these penal statutes were to consist of Protestants. No 'Papist' could take more than two apprentices except in the linen trade. All the Catholic clergy were obliged to give in their names and the names of their residences at the Quarter Sessions and to keep no curates. In any trial under statutes designed for the strengthening of the Protestant interest a 'Papist' juror might be peremptorily challenged. Considering the extent of the responsibility of the Anglican Church for such a horrible code of persecution, it is surprising that at the present day any ministers of that Church should have the hardihood to challenge enquiry into her policy in the matter of tolerance.

THE BOGUS JESUIT OATH AGAIN.

The following letter from the Very Rev. Father Nolan, S.J., Provincial, appeared in a recent issue of the *Cork Constitution*—

'Sir,—My attention has been drawn to-day to a letter from a Mr. John Willis, J.P., published in your issue of Wednesday, January 21. In this letter Mr. Willis quotes an oath, purported to be taken by the Jesuit Order, a part of which he gives as published in the *Christian Advocate*, October 11, 1912, and never since contradicted.