

scholarships; E. Butler a senior free place. The following also passed: E. Butler, V. Coles, B. Daws, J. Diamond, R. de Thierry, W. Fleming, R. Fleming, J. L. Gunn, J. McMahon, M. J. O'Brien, M. O'Connor, V. O'Shea, J. O'Sullivan, J. O'Meara, L. Prendergast, L. Rae, J. Sheffield, J. L. Scott; G. McLeod and P. Fogarty secured junior scholarships, and P. Smythe, E. Shortall junior free places.

PEOPLE WE HEAR ABOUT

Two of the most active of the Protestant leaders of the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland are Ernest Blythe, an Ulsterman, and Robert Barton, of Wicklow, a former associate of Sir Horace Plunkett in agricultural reform in Ireland. Barton was also, as a British officer in 1916, in charge for a time of Irish rebel prisoners, including the man who is President of Ireland to-day. Barton is himself to-day a rebel, in Dublin Castle parlance, and a member of the Irish Republican Congress. Arthur Griffith, member of the Republican Parliament for Derry City, is a Quaker. There are several other Protestants active in the Republican movement, but the three mentioned may be put down as the foremost non-Catholic patriots of Ireland in our day.

It is reported from Berne (says the *Irish Catholic*) that Prince Alban has been admitted to the religious habit as a novice in the Franciscan monastery at Dietfurt, where he will make his studies for the priesthood. The prince is a son of Prince Wilhelm of Lowenstein-Wertheim-Fruedenberg, a Protestant branch of the House of Lowenstein. During the war Prince Alban held a commission in the Royal Hanoverian Uhlans, and it was during his war service that he came into contact with Catholics, and finally abandoned the Protestant religion to embrace the Catholic faith.

His Eminence Cardinal Vico, who acted as Papal Legate at the consecration recently of the Basilica of Montmartre, was born in 1847. This distinguished prelate has been attached at different times to the Pontifical Diplomatic Service, at Madrid, Constantinople, Lisbon, Brussels, and Columbia. He has been a Cardinal since 1911. One of the first religious houses his Eminence visited on his arrival at Paris was that of the Marist Fathers, the "Institut Ste. Marie." The cause of beatification of Pere Chaminade, founder of the Marist Order, is now before the Congregation of Rites, of which Cardinal Vico is the Prefect. The distinguished visitor was accorded a splendid welcome by the priests and pupils of the Institut. He was accompanied by the Abbe Subige, postulator of the cause of Pere Chaminade. Before leaving his Eminence accorded the Pontifical Benediction to the community and pupils.

The Premier of Queensland, Mr. Theodore, announced recently that he had been notified by the Governor that the King had been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. William Lennon as Lieutenant-Governor of Queensland. Mr. Lennon's commission as Lieutenant-Governor was of indefinite duration. The salary of the Lieutenant-Governor is fixed by the Governor's Salary Act of 1872, and provides that the Lieutenant-Governor shall receive half the Governor's salary, and, while acting as Governor, the full allowances attached to that position. This is the first time in Australia that a member of the Labor Party has been appointed to the position of Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Lennon was born in Dublin, and was brought to Australia as a child. His early years were spent on the mining fields of Victoria, and at the age of 20 he entered the service of the Victorian Mines Department. Four years later he became employed by the Bank of Australasia in Melbourne. In 1881 he opened the Townsville branch of the bank as manager. In 1885 he was transferred to the head office in Melbourne, and later appointed sub-inspector in Sydney. In 1896 Mr. Lennon gave up banking to become manager of the Townsville branch of Burns, Philp, and Co. Ten years later he went into business on his own account as a merchant and auctioneer. In 1908 he was elected Labor member for Herbert in the State Parliament, being returned at every subsequent election since. He became deputy leader of the party, and during the late David Bowman's long illness, led the Opposition for 18 months. On Labor emerging victorious from the general election of 1915, Mr. Lennon became Minister for Agriculture, which position he held until the opening of the last session, when he was elected Speaker.

The sudden and much lamented death of Dr. Nicholas M. O'Donnell on the 14th January, has deprived Australia of one of her most distinguished sons in the realm of Irish national culture and particularly as regards the ancient Gaelic classics (says the *Tribune*). His knowledge of Anglo-Irish literature was also profound. As a persever-

ing and severely practical leader in the cause of Irish political freedom, he stood unsurpassed in Australia. Dr. O'Donnell, though only in his 58th year, was obliged to retire from his medical practice about twelve months ago owing to failing health, following and largely resultant upon the death of his much-respected wife, his enthusiastic helpmate in organising many Irish charitable and social functions. Dr. O'Donnell was born at Bullengarook, near Gisborne, Victoria, on June 9, 1862, the Feast of St. Columcille, a member of the ancient royal family of the O'Donnells. His primary education commenced locally under the care of the late Mr. D. J. Buckley, an Irish early colonist of high scholastic attainments. The young O'Donnell quickly responded to the teaching of his master and incidentally imbibed a love for Irish subjects, which was further encouraged when, in 1869, he came under the influence of his life-long friend, the late Mr. Tom Boyle, a patriotic headmaster of St. Michael's School, North Melbourne. The years 1870-1871 found Dr. O'Donnell a scholar at old St. Mary's, West Melbourne. The young student returned to Gisborne in 1872 with his widowed mother and his brother David. His love of learning induced his mother to send him to St. Patrick's College in 1876, after which he was coached by the late Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.A., of Dublin. He passed the Civil Service examination in 1877, matriculated with credit in 1878, and at once entered upon his medical course. After graduating at the Melbourne University in 1884 he acted for a short time as locum tenens. He was married at St. Francis', Melbourne, on New Year's Eve, 1884, to Miss Bruen, daughter of well-known Carlton residents, and shortly afterwards opened a practice first at Hotham Hill and finally North Melbourne, the Mecca for 30 years of his many admirers throughout Australia, where all, including successive delegations from Ireland, were always most hospitably entertained. His feasts of Irish music, song, and story were usually exceptional in merit and helpful to many a young artist who needed such encouragement as the doctor and his accomplished wife never failed to render.

THE ORIGIN OF TRADE UNIONISM.

Apropos the paragraph in which I asked which was the oldest trade union, a Dublin reader sends me the following (says the *Irish World* editorially):—"In the year 920, before the birth of Christ, an Irish prince, of the name of 'Ollamh Fodhla,' viz., 'Learned Doctor,' or Doctor of Ireland, came to the throne of the Milesian kings after a bloody contest. His reign constitutes the most memorable epoch in the annals of the ancient Milesians; and, including other democratic virtues, he had the wisdom as well as the magnanimity to propose a tribunal before which he, as well as all other men in the country, must bow—to which all should be responsible. In this parliament a celebrated regulation was instituted for mechanics. They appointed 60 of each trade in every district to inspect the work and govern the others. No one was allowed to work at any trade without having been approved of by these commissioners, who were called, in the language of the country, 'Tollamuidh,' which signifies expert in their art or profession. Such was the first organisation of bodies of trades and mechanics in Ireland; and such was the origin of corporations, first instituted for the management of trades, and subsequently for the management of town and city affairs." Another English debt to Ireland.

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