

So far we in Ireland have escaped the grave consequences that could well arise from proportional representation, which tends to run various lines of cleavage through the country, thus weakening the natural and national homogeneity of the people. The system, it is true, is favourable to minorities but in that very fact lies its danger—that of having a situation in which it would be virtually impossible to set up a stable and independent administration. The old scheme of straight voting had in the long run much more to commend it than has "P.R." and in our opinion it ought be restored. Since the new system is now part of the Constitution it can be discarded only as the result of a plebiscite, and a referendum on the subject would, we believe, be definitely in favour of abolition.

DIED ON THE AMERICAN MISSION

A prominent Co. Limerick priest in the United States passed away recently in the person of Rev. Denis Landon, who was born at Kiltelly some 73 years ago. Father Landon was ordained in Thurles Cathedral in 1896 and shortly after ordination went to Iowa. He held many important positions as pastor and chaplain. At his obsequies about 50 prelates and priests were present in the sanctuary of St. Raphael's Cathedral, Dubuque, Iowa.

FINED £100 EACH

At Buncrana yesterday, Mary Donaghy, Ballymagan, and Cassie McLaughlin, Clemperland, were each fined £100 for bringing to a place for the purpose of exportation 14 pounds of butter and 4½ dozen of eggs. The women, with the goods in their possession, were found by a Customs official in the Derry bound train, some distance from the Border.

When David Wolfe, the Nuncio, came to Limerick came acquainted with Creagh, admiring his saintly ways as his efficiency, ordered him to Rome to prepare for a Bishopric. He arrived in 1562 and was anxious to religious order there, but was commanded by the Pope not but to hold himself in readiness for a special mission. On 23rd 1564, he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh and set out for at the end of that year, saying Mass in a monastery Drogheda shortly after he he was arrested and sent to Tower of London. Here he was for a few months, being interrogated several times before his escape to Louvain in 1565.

In spite of the danger, he again returned to Ireland but he was again arrested this in Connaught on 8th May. He was tried for high treason in Dublin, but although the jury found him not guilty, he was kept prisoner in Dublin Castle. He again escaped but was again captured and held a close prisoner in Dublin until 1575. In that year the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin complained that Creagh, a prisoner in the Castle, was interfering in the rule of his diocese. He wrote "there is occasion to remove away Creagh, a Romish traitor, wonderfully unfitteth this and hindereth the Archbishop of Dublin's goodly endeavour to promote religion."

Creagh was transferred to the Tower of London, and here young Irishmen visited him and their respects to him. He was here for another ten years before his death in December, 1580. It was suspected that his captors poisoned him to get rid of him as he was too expensive a prisoner to hold for so long a time.

As well as being a faithfully truly holy prelate, Creagh was a great scholar, and wrote the following works:—"De Hibernica," "An Ecclesiastical History," "A Catechism in Irish," "Account of his Escape from the Tower of London," "De Causis Fidei," "Topographia Hibernica" and "Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae."

LIMERICK PLAYGROUND SCHEME

A special account of the proceedings of the Bishop Street Playground Scheme, which was unavoidably held over, will appear in Monday's issue.