

attack on socialism, a fact that commended it to the reactionary section of the public and ensured its success.

The success of the work enable Kidd to retire from the drudgery of the Civil Service, and he travelled for six or seven years in America and South Africa. Out of these travels came a series of articles commissioned by "The Times" and published later under the title "The Control of the Tropics."

In 1902 he published "The Principles of Western Civilization," a book dealing with much the same subject as the first book but described as "long, verbose and obscure," and no way as successful as the former work. In 1908 he delivered the Herbert Spencer Lecture to Oxford University, entitled "Individualism and After," and in 1910 he began work on his last book, "The Science of Power," which repeated his ideas on religion and humanity but also expressed the view that woman was the great power in creating "the enthusiasm of the ideal." It repeated the success of his first book. Other works by Kidd were the article "Sociology" for the 1911 edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" and a number of papers on natural history, published after his death by his son, under the title "A Philosopher with Nature."

In 1887 Kidd married Emma Isabel Perry, of Weston-Super-Mare, and had three sons. He died of heart disease on 2nd October, 1916, shortly after completing "The Science of Power."

MAURICE DE LACY

Maurice de Lacy of Grodno, Russian General, was born at Limerick during the "great frost" of 1739-40. He was the last direct male descendant of the great Hugh de Lacy, Governor of Ireland. He is described in a printed pedigree as the son of Patrick de Lacy, who died in 1790, by Lady Mary Herbert of Templeglantine, and grandson of "old Patrick Lacy," of Rathcahill, who died in 1741.

He was educated in an Irish monastery and later obtained a commission in the Russian Army. He fought against the Turks and had attained General's rank when he re-visited Ireland in 1792. In April, 1799, he returned to Russia, and, under the general command of Suwarrow, he defeated the French in occupation of Naples, but the Treaty of Presburg brought the war to an end before the attack took place.

There is in existence a letter from Napoleon to Lacy suggesting the re-formation of an expedition to Ireland, to liberate the Catholics, which would be led by the latter. De Lacy seems to have declined the honour.

He never married, and when he died at Grodno in January, 1820, the line of Hugh de Lacy became extinct.

Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, quartermaster-general of the British Forces, says that "D'Anrép was subordinate to old

General Lacy, who was residing at Naples under the pretence of ill-health, but prepared by his sovereign's order to take the chief command when the time should come to put the troops in movement." He adds:—"He had been a brave and meritorious officer but showed no traces of ever having been a man of talent or information. . . he spoke English with the strongest brogue I ever heard, and with peculiarities I have never met with, except in the Teagues of our old comedies. He used to bring his nightcap in his pocket when he attended a council of war, and put it on and go to sleep while others discussed the business. But the old gentleman was simple and kind-hearted, and, in his own words, 'always for fighting.'"

It may be remarked that Bunbury's narrative of the war with France was not always reliable.

MAURICE LENIHAN

Although Maurice Lenihan was born in Waterford on 8th of February, 1811, his monumental History of Limerick entitles him to a place in any list of famous Limerick men. He was one of a family of fifteen, his father being a woollen merchant and his mother a native of Carric-on-Suir.

Lenihan was educated at Waterford and at Carlow College from the age of twelve to twenty, where he was under the famous Doctor Cahill. At school he was famous for his violin-playing. He was probably intended for the priesthood, but when he left school he became a journalist on the "Tipperary Free Press," which his cousin owned.

From this paper he went to the "Waterford Chronicle," and was known for his well-written articles against the tithe-system. In 1841, on the foundation of the "Limerick Reporter," he became its first editor, but he left it in 1843 to join John Francis Maguire's paper, "The Cork Examiner." When in Cork he met Father Mathew, took the temperance pledge, and became the apostle's life-long friend.

At the request of Daniel O'Connell and the Bishop of Kilaloe, he started in Nenagh "The Tipperary Vindicator." The policy of the paper was the support of O'Connell's Repeal Movement, and Lenihan exposed the famous "Shinrone" conspiracy, and obtained the dismissal of Parker, the detective, and eleven other policemen.

In 1850 Lenihan bought his old paper, "The Limerick Reporter," incorporated it in "The Tipperary Vindicator," and published it henceforth in Patrick Street, Limerick, as "The Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator." He began writing articles on the history of Limerick for his columns and this developed into his 800-page history of Limerick, which appeared in 1866 and in a second edition in 1868.