

at Kilkeedy, the second son of the Rev. John Mulock Maguire by his wife, Anne Jane Humphries, on 4th October, 1855.

He was educated at Cheltenham College, and Oxford, and had a brilliant career at the latter. He obtained first classes in mathematics and jurisprudence, was elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1879, and was called to the Bar in 1883.

Maguire was a close friend of Cecil Rhodes at Oxford, and remained so till Rhodes's death in 1902, as well as becoming his associate in the establishment of Rhodesia and other British Colonies. He was a keen admirer of Parnell and was the connecting link between him and Rhodes in regard to the Home Rule Bill of 1886, which Rhodes opposed because it would have excluded Irish Members from the House of Commons. In 1890 Maguire was elected unopposed to the House of Commons, as the Parnell representative for North Donegal. He was again elected, this time for West Clare, in 1892, but on his defeat in 1895, he retired for good.

Maguire seems to have been Rhodes' chief emissary to the natives of South Africa. However, he was no party to the famous "Jameson Raid," and strongly disapproved of it. In 1899, Maguire was in the Siege of Kimberley, together with his wife and Rhodes, but they all escaped unharmed. After Rhodes' death Maguire devoted himself to the affairs of the British South Africa Company and was responsible for making its financial position sound. He was President of the Company in 1923.

Maguire married the Honorable Julia Peel, eldest daughter of Arthur Wellesley, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons in 1895. He died in London on 18th of April, 1925, leaving no children.

JOHN FITZGIBBON.

John Fitzgibbon, lawyer and father to the Earl of Clare, was born at Ballysheedy in the Liberties

of Limerick. He was called to the Bar in the Hilary Term of 1731. In the same year he published "Notes on Cases Determined at Westminster," which was much admired by Lord Hardwicke.

In 1777 he published an Essay on Commerce, maintaining that it should not be subject to an embargo; claiming that it was criminal to restrain the trade of a country by such methods, and pointing out the evil consequences which were bound to follow.

In 1768 he became a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Jamestown, and in 1773 he made his greatest speech there. It dealt with the impoverished state of the nation, the inability of the poor to pay the taxes laid on them, and he ended by voting against their increase and a request to the Government to retrench their abnormal expenditure.

Fitzgibbon was an able and industrious lawyer, and amassed a fortune by his practise. He built the mansion at Mount Shannon, which can still be seen, although without its roof, and this cost him close on £10,000. Here he died on 11th April, 1780, as Ferrar puts it, "deservedly regretted as an able lawyer, a humane landlord, an honest man who preferred the shade of retirement to the sunshine of the courts." Were it not for his offspring, Fitzgibbon might still be remembered with affection in his native city.

GERALD FITZGIBBON.

Gerald Fitzgibbon, lawyer and author, the fourth son of a tenant farmer, was born at Glin on 1st January, 1793. He was educated in the district, probably by a hedge-schoolmaster and went to Dublin as a clerk in a mercantile house in 1817. He spent his spare time in studying the classics, and in 1817 he entered Trinity College,