

Irish News

CAVAN—A Coalfield.

A coalfield has been discovered in County Cavan between Dowra and Blacklion. A company has been formed to promote it.

CORK—Death of a Medical Man.

The death is reported of Dr. Somerville, of Union Hall, County Cork, who passed away at the great age of 106 years.

DOWN—The Shelton Estate.

The tenants on Captain Shelton's County Down estate, which is situated about three miles from Downpatrick, and comprises the large townlands of Ballynagross and Ballytustan, held a meeting at Mr. Patrick McVeigh's, Ballynagross, for the purpose of considering an offer received from the agent to sell at a reduction of 17½ per cent. on second term rents. After consideration the tenants refused to accept the terms.

Sale of a Big Estate.

Final arrangements have been made for the sale of the Mourne portion of Lord Kilmorey's estate to the tenants under the Land Acts. The negotiations were conducted by the Rev. David Hadden and Rev. Father Murphy representing the tenants, and Mr. Hunter Moore, solicitor, Newry, acting for the owners of the estate. The terms of purchase and all details have been satisfactorily arranged, and it is expected the business will be completed by the Land Court at an early date. The area sold is over 18,000 acres, comprised in 42 townlands around Kukeel, and the purchase money will amount to about £220,000. The most friendly relations have always existed between the Kilmorey family and their tenantry. It is satisfactory to note his lordship and family will still continue to reside at Mourne Park, where, needless to say, they are most popular, and liberal supporters of the different local institutions of every denomination.

DUBLIN—Proposed Exhibition.

On October 24 a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held in the Round Room of the Mansion House in support of the project for the holding of a National Exhibition in 1907. Numerous letters from public men and prominent citizens intimating their desire to take shares in the company were read. The Lord Mayor, who presided, declared that the executive committee had the best possible grounds for believing that the exhibition would be a great success.

The 'Old House' in College Green.

The Bank of Ireland, Dublin, in which recently four persons were nearly killed by an explosion of cartridges, is, of course, 'the old house in College Green' of Nationalist perorations. The meeting-place for years of the Irish Parliament, Lords and Commons, the building after the Union was leased in perpetuity to the Governors of the Bank of Ireland for a sum of £40,000. One of the conditions imposed by the Government in the lease was that the building should be so altered internally as to destroy every indication that it was once the home of the Irish Legislature. The Commons Chamber is now the public office of the bank, where money is deposited and withdrawn. It is one of the finest buildings in Dublin.

A Presentation.

At Maynooth recently the Bishop of Killaloe (the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty) was the recipient of a presentation of silver plate from his friends in the town.

Precept and Practice.

Sir Horace Plunkett (writes a correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal'), whose economic ideas concerning industrial Ireland have found practical application in entrusting the plans of his town residence to a Danish architect still further emphasises his economic leanings by giving the commission for the stained glass windows of his residence to an English firm. Sir Horace, whose heart is bent on reviving Irish industries by the aid of imported instructors, must have a very poor opinion of the architects of Ireland, and, as for stained glass, he should know that he would have to travel farther than England to get better work than that which can be procured in Dublin.

Trinity College.

The statement (says the 'Freeman's Journal') that Sir Edward Carson, M.P. for Trinity College, Dublin, the English Solicitor-General, is 'assisting' Mr. Balfour in the preparation of his 'Redistribution Scheme' is deliciously comic, and suggests the hope that Sir Edward will not neglect the consideration of the anomaly

of the existence of his own constituency, which is a survival of the worst species of the old 'rotten borough.' Trinity College is, as Sir Edward Carson well knows, a 'nomination' borough of Dublin Castle, whose representatives, when they enter the House of Commons, adopt, in the words of Dr. Gwynne, the Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, 'the position of King William III. on the equestrian statue in College Green, and put their backs to the College and their faces to Dublin Castle.'

The Irish Martyrs.

Distinctly and vividly does his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in an interview accorded to a representative of the 'Freeman's Journal,' describe the steps taken for the canonisation of the Irish martyrs. Thanks in no small measure to the zeal of his Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, progress has been steadily made in the investigation of their lives and especially of the closing scenes. The Cardinal, even in the days of his early priesthood, began to search for contemporary documents in the different cases, and for over forty years he has been publishing edition after edition of works conveying the results of his enquiries. Gradually a list of names which it was proposed to bring forward was formed. And in an article which he contributed to the 'Irish Ecclesiastical Record' at the beginning of last year the Archbishop of Dublin named between two hundred and fifty and three hundred cases with which it was proposed to deal. From that list some few names were struck out, but a considerable number were added, and at the individual requests of the Archbishops and Bishops throughout Ireland, all the cases now on the list are subjected to examination in his diocesan Court. Amongst them are those of Dermot O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, Cornelius O'Devaney, Bishop of Down and Connor, Maurice Kenraghty, a secular priest of the diocese of Limerick; Arthur MacGeoghagan, a priest of the Dominican Order; and Sir John Burke, or De Burgo, of Brittas. In the case of Oliver Plunkett the diocesan process was gone through in 1874 in London, where he suffered death, and with the sanction of the Holy See the Apostolic process, a later procedure, takes place in Armagh.

KILDARE—An Appreciation.

In the course of his speech acknowledging an address and presentation from the people of Maynooth the Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty said it was his privilege to know nearly all the people of the locality; and it was a pleasure to meet them, for the poorest man that walked the road in Kildare had a spirit of untutored honor worthy of the educated gentleman. There was an indefinable charm in Kildare life. They had a glorious county and a noble people. The flag of the Geraldines that had floated for so many hundred years from the old Castle of Maynooth, and the Kildare man's proverbial fondness for the horse and hunting, had in addition to many material advantages done the county the greatest service of fostering and diffusing among all classes a broad-minded and enlightened spirit that judged every man according to his personal worth. In conclusion his Lordship said that it would always be a pleasure and a joy to welcome to his home in Clare any one of his well-beloved friends from the sporting and chivalrous county of Kildare.

MAYO—A Theory of Economics.

Speaking at the distribution of prizes in St. Louis Convent, Kiltimagh, County Mayo, the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster warmly congratulated the nuns on the sound, solid, and Christian education they were imparting to the future mothers of the province. He was well aware that the work done by convents of both sexes was oftentimes the subject of unfriendly criticisms. The recent carping criticism of a public man, whom his Lordship believed to be otherwise honest and broad-minded, surpassed comprehension. They were told that they were an uneconomic people and burdened with institutions conducted by an unproductive and therefore an uneconomic class. Sir Horace Plunkett of course referred to the religious houses. He also told them to abstain from studying Irish history. Well, he did not agree with Sir Horace Plunkett's theory of economics, nor did he subscribe to his dictum about Irish history. If they glanced back to the days of Henry VIII., they found that that monarch in a fit of economic rage put in practice the theory that Sir Horace Plunkett now so strenuously advocated. He suppressed the monasteries, and what did he give in their place? The workhouse, the worthless vagrant, and the importunate beggar.

Competitive Examinations.

The Mayo County Council has adopted a resolution in favor of filling all appointments under the County and District Councils by competitive examination, and of giving a preference to the candidate who knows Irish best in cases where two or more candidates secure equal marks.