

Irish News

CORK—The Father Mathew Anniversary

On October 16 in Cork the annual celebration in connection with the Father Mathew anniversary took place in St. Finbarr's, West, the Rev. P. O'Leary, presiding. A lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Scannell, Farranforris, on the life work of the great apostle of temperance.

Proposed Memorial

A meeting to take steps to erect a memorial to the late Very Rev. Canon Griffin, P.P., V.G., Mill-street, County Cork, was held on October 14, when the Very Rev. Canon O'Sullivan presided, and numerous subscriptions were handed in.

A Church Consecrated

St. Vincent's Church, Sunday's Well, Cork, was consecrated on October 14 last by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan.

DONEGAL—Congested Districts

At the sitting of the Congested Districts Commission at Burtonport, County Donegal, Monsignor Walker, P.P., Burtonport, said emigration had almost ceased in his district, which was densely populated, and was the lowest rated in all Ireland.

DOWN—Orange Rowdism

As an Armagh special train was approaching Portadown, crowded with Nationalists, who had been attending a meeting which was addressed by Mr. John Redmond on October 14, it was met with a fierce fusillade of stones from Orangemen. The glass in a number of carriages was smashed, and many people were seriously injured.

Death of a Priest

The Very Rev. James Carlin, Adm., the Cathedral, Newry, died on the evening of October 10, of typhoid fever, contracted in the discharge of his sacred duties. Deceased, who had attained the age of fifty years, was extremely popular with all classes. He was born in the parish of Ballynahinch, County Down, and educated at the Irish College, Paris, where he gave promise of zeal in God's service which was amply fulfilled. After solemn Office and Requiem Mass, the remains were interred in the Old Chapel Cemetery.

Mr. Redmond's Warning

Addressing an immense meeting at Coalisland on October 14 (writes a Dublin correspondent), Mr. John Redmond, M.P., said Ireland one of these days might be offered what was sometimes called administrative reform, and sometimes administrative Home Rule, put before them in such a form as to make the continuance of the National movement difficult or impossible; and, for all they knew, that might be actually part of the plan of some of the architects of the scheme. Now, he warned the country against that danger. If they were to accept any such scheme, and the National movement fell to the ground, they would be in the position in which Ireland was when Grattan agreed to the disbandment of the Irish Volunteers; they would have thrown away their weapons, and in his belief genuine Home Rule would disappear for this and perhaps for the next generation. So far, therefore, as it rested with him (Mr. Redmond) that danger would be averted—would be averted no matter what misrepresentation his action might call down upon him. Let their watchword be this, the paraphrase of an old saying well known in Ulster: 'Put your trust in no British Government, and keep your powder dry.'

DUBLIN—The Late Mgr. Molloy

By the will of the late Right Rev. Mgr. Molloy, who died so suddenly at Aberdeen during the University celebrations there, the authorities of the Catholic School of Medicine, Cecilia-street, and Maynooth College have been recipients of valuable benefactions. Monsignor Molloy has bequeathed to the Cecilia-street School his valuable sets of scientific instruments in trust for a Catholic University, and to Maynooth College the rare collection of books in his library at University College.

Mixed Colleges

At the meeting of the Hierarchy in Maynooth in the early part of October, resolutions were passed with reference to mixed residential colleges. Special attention was drawn to the declaration of the Bishops

of May, 1899, and to the decree of the last Synod of Maynooth. The Hierarchy warned the priests and people against any movement that might result in a change calculated to interfere with the authority or control of the Catholic managers of National schools.

Catholic Truth Society

At the Conference of the Catholic Truth Society in Dublin the two vital questions of Christian Education and Labor were treated of fully and ably. Bishop Clancy, in his paper on 'Secularism in Education,' lucidly set forth guiding principles, and by reference to historical and contemporary events proved that Secularism is a danger to the welfare of States as well as to Christianity. A notable feature of Dr. McCaffrey's paper on Socialism, and of the discussion on the subject which followed, was the sympathy expressed for social reformers who do not include in their programmes attacks on religion. Father Hickey, O.P., a priest whose opinion carries much weight with all to whom he is known, whilst deprecating excess, powerfully pleaded for amity between the Catholic Church and advocates of social reform, and the plea was cordially received by the majority of those present. Evidently the feeling of the Conference was that schemes of social amelioration are still to a large extent in a tentative stage and, therefore, that so long as religion is not interfered with their promoters should enjoy the largest measure of liberty.

The Education Cause

The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, who is the president of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, and as such chose the speakers to address the annual Conference, is to be congratulated on the selection he made. Mr. John Dillon's speech (says the 'Catholic Times') was at once spirited and inspiring. He was quite accurate in his statement that the secret of the great struggle now going on throughout the world over the schools of the people lies in the conviction on the part of the disputants that whoever controls the schools controls the whole nation. Mr. Dillon is not less exact in the statement that the one power standing between the Catholic schools in England and destruction, so far as the Liberal Government can accomplish it, is the Irish party, and the confidence with which the action of the Irish members can be relied upon is assuredly one of the truest sources of comfort to the Catholics in England and Wales at the present moment. The past, whatever it has been, is beyond recall, and so we need not dwell on Mr. Dillon's words of regret that the Irish party were not consulted by the ecclesiastical authorities in England during the discussions prior to the passing of the Act of 1902. It suffices to know that in every step it takes the party now has the hearty co-operation of the Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of the province. The arrangement is one which, it is to be hoped, will long continue in educational matters.

Temperance Demonstration

The demonstration on Sunday, October 14, in honor of the Father Mathew anniversary (writes a Dublin correspondent) was one of the most imposing seen in the Irish Metropolis for a long time. The procession, which wended its way through the principal thoroughfares of the city, was of immense length, while the meeting in which it culminated assumed enormous proportions. Every class in the community was represented, but the working men of Dublin, to their credit, occupied the leading place in the grand gathering. Around the statue erected to the great apostle of temperance in O'Connell-street the procession formed up. From a large brave speeches were delivered by gentlemen prominent in the temperance movement, including the Very Rev. Father Aloysius, Mr. P. J. O'Neill, chairman of the Dublin County Council, Very Rev. Father Paul, Mr. John Farren, president of the Dublin Trades Council, who said he represented 47,000 workmen; Mr. T. P. Daly, T.C.; Very Rev. Canon Casey, who took the pledge from Father Mathew; Mr. J. J. Kelly, T.C.; and Mr. Gore, solicitor. In response to a call from the gathering Father Aloysius gave the pledge. Thousands uncovered their heads and solemnly repeated the rev. gentleman's words. Mr. P. J. O'Neill, who proposed a series of resolutions pledging all present to advocate the temperance cause, paid a tribute to the workmen of Dublin. He said that the demonstration covered them with glory. They had shown by their presence and the manner in which they were followers not only in name of the cause which Father Mathew preached, but also in acts and deeds. Without the workmen it would be impossible to make headway. The temperance wave which for years has been flowing over Ireland continues to increase in volume and strength. As a result the drink bill of

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