

Irish News.

CORK.—The Exhibition.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Cork International Exhibition it was decided that the opening ceremony should be performed by the Lord Mayor and the Earl of Bandon, the one as head of the city and chairman of the exhibition, and the other as lieutenant of the county and city.

DERRY.—Death of a Priest.

Rev. Daniel O'Doherty, one of the two priests sent out to America to collect funds for Derry Cathedral, died suddenly of heart disease.

DONEGAL.

Mr. Hugh Law has been elected for the parliamentary vacancy in West Donegal caused by the resignation of Mr. J. G. Boyle. Mr. Law is the son of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Lord Chancellor. He is a brilliant young man, of excellent parts, and is believed to be a very sincere Nationalist. As he has taken part in some of the great Conventions in Dublin, his name and merits are not unfamiliar to those who have taken an interest in Irish affairs of recent years.

DUBLIN.—The Gaelic Revival.

A procession in furtherance of the movement for the propagation of the Irish language, organised under the auspices of the Gaelic League, was held in Dublin on Sunday, March 16. In spite of the fact that the weather was most depressing, the gathering assumed large proportions, the attendance being estimated at 20,000. The Lord Mayor attended in State, accompanied by members of the Dublin Corporation.

An Appointment.

The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, has been named Dean of Dublin in succession to the late Mgr. Walsh.

Terenure Church.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day a really fine meeting assembled in Terenure on Sunday, March 16, with the object of raising funds for the completion of the new parochial church now in course of erection. A considerable sum of money was subscribed, including £750 from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, who presided. This brings his Grace's contribution up to £1500. It is really marvellous that with a diminishing population so many fine churches have been erected all over the land within recent years.

KILDARE.—A Misconception.

The following extracts from the London 'Times' explain themselves: 'Dublin, February 17.—The pastoral letter of Dr. Foley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, which was read yesterday in the churches of that diocese, denounces at some length the boycotting and intimidation associated with the operations of the United Irish League. Dr. Foley, more courageous than his episcopal colleagues, expresses great regret that the Irish people should have been taught that the surest road to remedial legislation lies through lawbreaking and even through the perpetration of crime.' In a later issue this: 'Dr. Foley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, writes to say that the paragraph which appeared in our last issue with respect to his pastoral letter misrepresents the purport of that document in two particulars: "In the first place," he says, "it states that the letter denounces at some length the boycotting and intimidation associated with the operations of the United Irish League." Inasmuch as I was careful to confine my observations to what had occurred in my own diocese, I did not denounce either boycotting or intimidation, for the very good reason that I was un-

aware of the existence of either of them. I simply warned the people of my diocese against the advice which had been given in a few places,' and I referred to the hesitation of clergymen and others about having anything to do with a movement some of whose promoters did not scruple to recommend practices which had been condemned as opposed to justice and charity. To advise a certain course is one thing; to follow it is quite another. I warned my people against the first, because it had been given to them; I abstained from denouncing the second in my own diocese, because it did not exist; and outside, because I was desirous of hearkening to the exhortation of St. Paul 'that you do your own business.' In the next place, the paragraph states that 'Dr. Foley, more courageous than his episcopal colleagues, expresses great regret that the Irish people should have been taught that the surest road to remedial legislation lies through law-breaking and even through the perpetration of crime.' I fear the compliment will be withdrawn when I assure your correspondent that, in my opinion, the deplorable lesson to which I referred had been taught to the people of this country by successive Imperial Governments. I had thought that the reference to the testimony of the late Mr. Gladstone in the very next sentence would put this beyond all doubt.'

MAYO.—A Case in Point.

In a trenchant article, entitled 'Dublin Castle and Coercion,' the London 'Star' supplies the following admirable summary of the present agrarian discontent in Ireland: 'The truth is that the Government itself has created the present Irish discontents. Take the case of the Dillon estate. The Congested Districts Board bought Lord Dillon out for £294,000, and resold to his 4000 tenants. The tenants who paid £1 a year to Lord Dillon now pay 13s 4d to the State as a terminable annuity. £20,000 of arrears are wiped out. Landlord, agent, bailiff, and rent office vanished. What is the result? The neighboring tenants have struck for the 'Dillon rent.' The Attorney-General for Ireland admits that this is natural. Yet the Government is asked to wage war against men who only claim equal treatment.'

ROSCOMMON.

County Court Judge O'Connor Morris, in opening the Roscommon Quarter Sessions, said that the Grand Jury need not be sworn, as only one case had been listed, and that was not to be gone on with. The following resolution on behalf of the Grand Jury was then handed to the Judge with a request that it be forwarded to the proper authorities: 'That we, as Grand Jurors assembled at Roscommon Quarter Sessions for the discharge of criminal business, hereby enter our strongest protest against the action of a number of landlords and agents, who comprised the Grand Jury at the recent Spring Assizes, in describing this county as being in a state of lawlessness and as a locality in which crime existed, in order to back up the final struggle of rack-renting landlordism, and calling on the Coercion Government in this downtrodden country to put in force the powers vested in them to suppress a just combination of the people for the lawful rights; and as a proof of the crimeless state of this county we, as ratepayers and representatives of the people, again protest against being summoned from distances when not a single charge agrarian or otherwise is preferred against any individual. That copies of this resolution be sent to the county representative and the Chief Secretary.'

An Anomaly.

Judge O'Connor Morris, who heard the appeal of Messrs. Fitzgibbon and

Webb, accused of 'unlawful assembly' and inciting tenants on the estates of Lord de Freyne and other landlords not to pay their rents, sentenced them at Athlone to four months' imprisonment each as first-class misdemeanants. The remarks of the judge (says the 'Catholic Times') formed a curious commentary on the prosecution. Practically, he made out a perfect case in justification of the accused, and his words were absolutely in harmony with the speech on this subject delivered by Mr. T. W. Russell in the House of Commons. The purchase of the Dillon estate and its sale to the tenants, the judge declared, gave the tenants on the adjoining estate a legitimate grievance. The tenants were subjected to great provocation, were led into temptation, and their leaders, prominent amongst whom were the accused, had been naturally induced to do as they had done. The Judge went even so far as to state that Mr. Fitzgibbon to a large extent saw the things as he saw them himself, and he added: 'I have read your speeches with great care, and I don't think there is anything very criminal in them.' But, though that was his view, he sentenced Mr. Fitzgibbon to four months' imprisonment. Clearly he did it against his will and with reluctance, for whatever may be his political opinions, his observations during the hearing of the case prove he understood it in all its bearings and felt that the prosecution was a grave blunder.

WATERFORD.

After a lapse of almost a century, the Chapter of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore has been revived, with the sanction of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. The last Catholic Dean of Waterford was Dr. Thomas O'Hearn, V.G., who built the present Cathedral of Waterford in 1793, and who died on November 13th, 1810, having been Dean for the long term of 40 years. He it was who founded St. John's College, of which his nephew, Father Thomas Flynn, became first president, whose death is chronicled on June 5th, 1815. Dean O'Hearn also introduced the Presentation Nuns into Waterford. As far back as July 6th, 1210, Pope Innocent III. confirmed the Dean and Chapter of Waterford, consisting of 12 Canons and 12 Vicars-Choral, in all their possessions. The See of Lismore was united to that of Waterford by Pope Innocent VI. in 1355; and on the translation of Roger Craddock, Bishop of Waterford, to the See of Llandaff in 1363, Thomas Reeve became first Bishop of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore. With Dean O'Hearn expired the ancient Chapter of the united dioceses, and now, by Papal Indult, the chapter is re-erected, to consist of a Dean, Archdeacon, and 10 Canons.

GENERAL.

The National Festival.

St. Patrick's Day was observed, as indeed it has always been observed, in Ireland (writes a Dublin correspondent) with great religious solemnity; the churches everywhere were crowded, and the number of Communicants extremely large. It was also observed to a large extent, although not entirely so, as a general public holiday. The tendency in this direction grows stronger year after year, and cannot be ignored on future anniversaries. A gratifying fact, and one which deserves wide publicity, is that there was an almost complete absence of drunkenness in the streets of our large towns and cities, notwithstanding the increased number of people who were at liberty. This undoubtedly is due in a large measure to the opportunity afforded the working classes to attend the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, a privilege which many of them were debarred from in past