

# Irish News.

## ANTRIM.—Ardoyne Church.

On Sunday, May 18, the new church of the Passionist Fathers, Ardoyne, Belfast, was dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor. High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Jm. Whiteside, Bishop of Liverpool, and a learned and impressive sermon preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin. His Eminence Cardinal Logue presided at the ceremonies, which were attended by a large congregation. The collection in aid of the building fund realised £2300, a fact which speaks well for the generosity of the Catholics of Belfast.

## ARMAGH.

Twenty six Armagh Guardians of the Poor sat in conclave some time ago. Of these, 20 were Protestants; the remainder were Catholics. A nurse had been advertised for, and seven applicants sought the post. After the usual weeding process had been gone through, two candidates were finally selected. One was Nurse Kelly, who had excellent credentials from the governors both of the Cork street Fever Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Dublin. She was a Catholic, though she did not mention the fact when filling in the form of application. The other, Nurse Fisher, a Protestant, hailed from Manchester. The 20 Protestants voted to a man for Nurse Fisher, because she was of their own faith and likewise because Nurse Kelly was not. One is tired of hearing of Catholic intolerance from those who speak without warrant, and yet in Armagh not one Protestant Guardian could be found to vote for the engagement of a Catholic nurse.

## DUBLIN.—Police Brutality.

Scenes of disgraceful violence and brutality on the part of the police were witnessed in Dublin on Sunday, May 18 (writes a correspondent) when a meeting of the United Irish League, to be addressed by Mr. Nannetti, M. P., was dispersed by the constabulary, who used the grossest savagery in beating the people, even ladies being ill-treated in the melee. Mr. Nannetti himself, although engaged in the perfectly legal and necessary task of addressing his constituents, was brutally battered by the uniformed rowdies, and had to be medically attended. As usual in such cases the police attempt to stop and meeting resulted in three or four being successfully held, and more is likely to be heard of the matter.

## National Literary Festival.

The Oireachtas, the national literary festival of the Gaelic League, was held in Dublin during the third week of May. The proceedings opened with the reception of delegates in the Mansion House. The programme included story-telling, dancing, singing, Irish pipes competitions, and other items of a national character.

## KERRY.—Disaster at Killarney.

The news of the disaster on the Lakes of Killarney, which occurred on Sunday, May 18, and which was reported by cable at the time, sent a thrill of pain throughout Ireland. By the swamping of a pleasure boat on the Lower Lake 13 lives were lost. Nine tourists left early in the day in a four-oared boat in charge of experienced boatmen for a tour of the lakes. Near the Brickeen bridge the craft was either upset on filled by a heavy swell. All its occupants were drowned. The names of the nine tourists that were drowned are as follows: Mr and Mrs. Cheetham, of London; Mr. Mrs., and Miss Furniss, of London; Mr. Low, of St. Andrews; Mr. T. Bowers, married, employed in Cork; Mr. and Mrs. Travis, of Lancashire. Three bodies recovered in the wreck of the boat were identified as those of Mrs. Fur-

niss and Mr. and Mrs. Travis. The names of the four boatmen were Hartnell, Cronin, Connell and Cronin. Three were married and leave families. One of them, Hartnell, lost his eldest son in the old Weir Bridge boating accident last October.

## An Object Lesson.

Addressing the Kerry County Council at the close of the last quarterly meeting of the expiring body, the Chairman (Mr David M. Moriarty) said no one could truthfully describe the population of Kerry as being loyal or contented under English rule—it would be more truthful to say that within very recent times that population was in a state of great unrest. It seemed a risky experiment to give the population of such a county the government of its own affairs. And according as the result was favorable or otherwise, it afforded the most potent argument for or against Ireland's claim for self-government. What had been the result? They had reduced instead of increased taxation. There was further the fact that the rates had been collected and lodged almost to the day. In a few instances where small portions of the collection had been lodged a few days late, they had heavily fined the collectors. The payments to their district councils had been made to the day, and their road contractors and all others who had had dealings with them had always been paid without absolutely one moment's delay. There were no such things as outstanding cheques, which were not unheard of before the Local Government Act, and finally in the financial year ending the 31st March, after meeting every possible obligation, they closed with a balance to credit of £800. Then, as always happened with newly-created bodies, they had to put various Acts into force; they had to get the whole machinery of the new county Government into working order, and he claimed—and no one could contradict his statement—that they did everything within the day specified in the Acts, and no decision that they came to had been upset or even challenged in a court of law. They were also charged to a limited extent with the interests of the agricultural and commercial classes. They opposed the Bill of a great railway company, who up to that had levied rates on the agricultural and commercial community without question or demur, and they forced them by an expensive opposition in Parliament to give them the concessions they asked for; and lately when they sought to upset these concessions, they at once opposed them before the Railway Commissioners, and their action resulted in a gain to the county of over £10,000 a year. Altogether, then, their bitterest enemy must acknowledge that their council had achieved a great financial, administrative, and executive success.

## LIMERICK.—A Niggardly Spirit.

On the recommendation of the Commissioners of Irish National Education, the Treasury sanctioned the erection of training colleges at Belfast, Waterford, and Limerick. Yet the Government have refused to contribute a penny towards the building of those absolutely necessary public institutions. At the formal opening of the Limerick College recently the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer complained bitterly of this injustice, and was heartily supported by the Bishop of Waterford. The matter was also dealt with by Cardinal Logue when blessing the new schools at Ardoyne, Belfast. His Eminence stated that notwithstanding the niggardly spirit in which these three Catholic training colleges were treated as much as £18,000 was recently offered for a building site to erect residences for teachers in training at the secular institution in Marlborough street, Dublin.

## Training College.

A new training college for female teachers was recently opened in Limerick by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer. The Bishops of Cork, Waterford, and Ross were present, in addition to several other ecclesiastical dignitaries and representative laymen.

## WATERFORD.

The indignation of Munster Catholics (writes a Dublin correspondent) forcibly expressed at so many public meetings failed to draw from the Protestant Bishop of Cashel either a retraction or explanation of the language attributed to him by the Ulster Press. Even the Municipal Council of Waterford city, where his Lordship resides, appealed to him in vain, and in all probability the vile slander upon Southern Catholics would go for ever unrefuted by Bishop O'Hara were it not for the remonstrance addressed to him by the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan. This drew a reply which leaves much to be desired, and is indeed far from satisfactory. While denying generally the accuracy of the report, he fails to point out any specific error, and naively expresses regret that 'remarks which were only intended for Protestants have caused pain to others.' Was there ever a more damaging admission? The greatest firebrand that ever addressed an Orange mob could safely make similar excuses for his indiscretions. Dr. Sheehan, on receipt of Dr. O'Hara's explanation, wrote that he was 'unable to consider the letter or the mode of publication as at all adequately meeting the just demands of our Catholic people,' and requested him to send a full explanation over his own hand to the newspapers of Coleraine and Belfast, and thus undo the wrong inflicted upon us and our fellow-Catholics of the North. So far, at least, this does not appear to have been done. Much more satisfactory than Dr. O'Hara's belated and unsatisfactory explanation are the disclaimers of Protestants living in peace and concord with their Catholic neighbors in the South. At an influential meeting of Protestants in Waterford recently a resolution was adopted which, after expressing pleasure at his Lordship's denial, continues, 'we gladly testify that in our experience there is no foundation whatever for the allegation to the effect that in this part of Ireland Protestants are merely suffered to live by a sort of grudging concession on the part of their Roman Catholic neighbors.' The 'Waterford Chronicle,' a Protestant journal, in the course of an article, says: 'We may say that the alleged reference of his Lordship of Cashel to the ill-treatment of Protestants in this part of the country is not in accordance with our experience, and is very much to be regretted.' Among individuals who have spoken strongly in condemnation of Dr. O'Hara are General Dunham Massey and Mr. George Russell, of Clonmel.

## GENERAL.

### The Christian Brothers.

It is just a hundred years (says the 'Catholic Times') since Edmund Ignatius Rice, a retired Waterford merchant, began the work of founding the Institute of the Irish Christian Brothers. The centenary will be duly celebrated at the beginning of June, and it may safely be said beforehand that the number who will take an interest in the event will be legion. The work founded by Brother Rice spread from Waterford to all quarters of Ireland, and from Ireland to all English-speaking countries. At present the institute has flourishing branches in Great Britain, America, Australia, India, and South Africa. Recently the Brothers were called upon to provide an educational safeguard against the wiles of Protestant proselytisers in the Eternal City. Wherever they have planted their schools the Irish Christian Brothers