

Irish News.

Antrim.—Some foxes have lately made their appearance at Gobbins, Island Maghee. This shows that Reynard is not yet extinct in the North of Ireland.

A special meeting Loughrea branch I.N.L. was held on July 29, James Gillin presiding. There was a large attendance of members. The secretary, John Woods, explained that the object of the meeting was the revision of the lists of voters for the district. After a very searching examination of the supplemental voters' lists, the Nationalists succeeded in adding a great many claims.

Armagh.—In reading the late encyclical of the Holy Father at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh the Primate said:—"The Pope has not attempted to interfere in Irish politics. His Holiness only desired to keep the movement within the bounds of justice and charity and Christian law. Instead of throwing any impediment in the way of the people obtaining their political rights, he simply wanted to secure for them the co-operation of all fair-minded men."

The Crossmaglen I.N.L. met on July 29, under the presidency of Rev. P. McGreeney. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy and promise our support to the Carndonagh homeless tenantry; that we are confident if they stand firmly, as they have done in the past, in a short time they will be restored to their homes from which they have been unjustly evicted."

After 28 hours' constant rain, up to July 31, all the low-lying lands in the Armagh district were completely flooded. The river Callan, which runs through one of the most fertile districts in the North of Ireland over-flooded its banks along its entire course, carrying off a great deal of the hay which was cut on the land on either side. Several of the mills along the course of the river were flooded. In some of the meadows there were six feet of water when the rain ceased. A good deal of the oats and flax is lodged, but considering the heavy rains, these crops have not suffered much.

The evictions on the Hamilton estate at Crossmaglen were concluded July 28. Agent Barton, of Dundalk, was present with sub-Sheriff Moore. Some time ago the Plan of Campaign was adopted by the farmers of that neighbourhood, who refused to pay their rents unless they got a reduction of 25 per cent. Barton offered them a reduction of 10 per cent. which, however, they declined, and adopted the Plan of Campaign. Under these circumstances the evictions were carried out. There were a couple of hundred people present, who groaned the police and Balfour, and cheered for Gladstone, Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, and O'Brien. The Sheriff and his men were protected by 80 police, under County-Inspector Dobbyn, of Armagh, and District-Inspectors Davis, of Newry; Bigley, of Lurgan; and Bonus, of Portadown. The first house visited was that of a man named Morgan. The evicting gang cleared out the furniture. A Property-Defence man, with a sergeant and four constables, was left in Morgan's house. Rain fell heavily both days, and the police were wet through.

Cavan.—The Ballintemple I.N.L. met, July 29, under the presidency of Rev. James Carey. The following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved, That we hereby place on record our undying hatred of the despotic Tory Government, whose most congenial duty seems to be the imprisonment and torture of the trusted leaders of the Irish people, but we confidently hope that its day of reckoning is at hand."

The Carrickmacross Emmets played the Bailieboro St. Anne's Rapparees at Shercock, July 29. It was a hot fight, but the ever-victorious Emmets had everything nearly their own way, as the Rapparees became disheartened after losing the first point, and the Emmets succeeded in placing two more points to their credit. The referee now blew the whistle, and declared amidst great enthusiasm, the Emmets victorious by three points to nil. Philip Carroll, Bailieboro, who acted as referee, gave entire satisfaction to all concerned. After the match the Emmets were refreshed by the Rapparees, whose captain, Mr. Farrelly, acted as butler on the occasion, and he succeeded in giving entire satisfaction to all. After the Emmets were refreshed to their hearts' content they cheered again and again for their worthy foes the Rapparees. They then proceeded to the wagonette in waiting on which they all mounted and proceeded home to Carrick where they arrived in good time, greatly pleased with themselves and the day's outing they had enjoyed.

Clare.—The O'Neill Brothers of Newmarket-on-Fergus, who were sentenced to six weeks in Clonmel Gaol for attending the "Ennis massacre" meeting on April 8, have been released.

On July 30 an early start was made by the Emergency Army to the townland of Tullycrine, Killrush, where the evictions were continued. The first house visited was that of Patrick Garrig. The house was not barricaded. In fact the door was open, and on the approach of the Sheriff it was explained to him that an old, feeble, and almost dying man was lying inside, incapable of being removed. He was the father of the tenant. To remove him would mean his death. The Sheriff and Colonel Turner entered the wretched-looking house and the army surgeon was sent for. He at once stated that the old man could not with safety be removed, and so he was left to linger out in peace the last remaining days of his life—he is between 80 and 90 years of age—under the roof that had sheltered him so long. The Sheriff's party then passed to a miserable-looking cottage on the roadside, the holding of Thomas Considine. There was an appearance of some slight effort to barricade this house. The door and windows were filled with thick branches of thorn. The Sheriff having demanded possession, Colonel Turner called on those inside to come out quietly, but no response was given save a dish of hot water and meal, which, however, did no harm to anyone. District-Inspector Hill called out: "We are going to knock down the house, so you had better come out." There being no sign of this request being complied with, the ram was brought up and an emergencyman, who got a small dose of hot water,

meanwhile kept guard outside the door with a square shield to place the ram-workers under shelter. The ram was then put in motion, and dashed through the slight impediment of the bushes and soon drove them on one side. They were thrust forward again, however. When the sticks and brambles were disposed of District Inspector Hill and the Sheriff, both armed with shields, and a couple of policemen rushed in, and three young boys and two girls, who looked perfectly unconcerned, were brought out. The girls were sent away and the boys detained in custody. The women around gave cheers for the Plan of Campaign. The march was then continued to the holding of John Flanagan. The house is a good one, beautifully situated in a field on which stood in stacks a good crop of hay. There was absolutely no defence or suggestion of barricading made here. The doors and windows had been completely removed, and the house cleared of every vestige of furniture. Possession was demanded by the Sheriff, and he entered. The tenant sat close by on a wall, but said nothing. The house of Mary O'Dea was next visited. It, too, had the doors, windows, and furniture completely removed, and inside, when the Sheriff, police, and Emergencymen entered, the sight was pitiable enough. A turf fire was burning in the open grate. Beside it sat an old woman, the tenant, and her daughter stood at her side. Inspector Hill tells the woman to go out, and the daughter replies "We will go only when we are put out." The Sheriff stepped forward, and, putting his hand on the old woman, said, "Come, out with you." Mrs. O'Dea answered, "Yes, I'll go, God help me, but 'tis you who put me out." Mother and daughter then left the house. Quite close stands the cabin of a widow of the same name, Mary O'Dea. The door was closed, but an Emergencyman obtained a sledge hammer, and with one blow smashed it in, and the house was entered. It then appeared to dawn upon the Sheriff that he had made a mistake, gone to the wrong house, smashed in the wrong door, and trespassed where he had no right to be, and after a few moments' consultation he turned from the place, followed by the evicting army, and proceeded elsewhere. The houses which the soldiers and police surrounded then was that of Johanna O'Dea, a widow. The doors and windows had been removed, and when the Sheriff and Emergencymen entered they found the tenant and the family, male and female, gathered around the corner of the cottage, where on a mattress and pillows lay a child of about six years old, weak and sickly, with white, transparent skin, and big and unnaturally bright black eyes. The old woman sat at the feet of the child and tried to keep the covering of the bed over her little limbs from the presence of the officers and Emergencymen, who pressed forward and excited the unfortunate creature, who cried and laughed by turns. The Sheriff asked what was the matter with the child. The grandmother said she was sick and could not stand; that her spine was weak, and that she soon would die. Agent Studdert said, "She is just as sick as I am." But the army surgeon was sent for, and one look at and touch of the child showed him that she was almost an idiot and that her frame was fragile and shattered. The Sheriff then ordered them all to "clear out," and the little creature was gathered up and carried by the woman out to the roadside. Thomas Birmingham was the last tenant evicted. His house was almost entirely wrecked and himself severely wounded before he surrendered. The evictions are ended for the present.

Cork.—John Lynch, who presided at the meeting of the Mitchelstown I.N.L. on July 29, said he felt very much out of place in occupying John Mandeville's "vacant chair." J. G. Skinner said that the death of their martyred President made it vitally necessary for them to preserve their organisation and work with redoubled vigour. John Mandeville was hardly in his grave when the Countess of Kingston carried out a death sentence for the first time in years. Let us carry out Mr. Mandeville's desire to preserve the League, which is our only protection against tyranny. On the motion of Mr. McCarthy, seconded by John Casey, Frank Mandeville, Carrick-on-Suir, was elected a member.

The National Leaguers of Duhallow, held a large meeting at Meelin on July 29. Rev. T. O'Keefe presided, and there were also present:—Rev. T. O'Callaghan, Newmarket; Rev. P. O'Keefe, Rock-chapel; Patrick O'Callaghan, P. O'Connor, J. T. Browne, W. McCarthy, C. O'Donoghue, S. Ryan, D. Quinlan, John J. O'Connor, Wm. Collins, C. McAniff, T. O'Sullivan, Michael O'Rielly, P. Barry. Amongst the Newmarket contingents were:—M. J. Barry, N. Buckley, R. Allen, J. Kenneally, Thomas Sullivan, J. O'Callaghan, P. J. Egan, Curra; Denis Fitzpatrick, Michael O'Brien. From Tullillease—P. Noonan, J. Brown, P. Egan, J. O'Connor, D. O'Callaghan, D. O'Brien. From Freemount—T. Curtin, M. Collins, M. Curtin, B. Noonan, D. J. Barry, P. Browne. The Newmarket Brass Band and the Meelin Fife and Drum Band played during the afternoon, and the local Gaelic clubs formed up in splendid style around the platform. After the reverend chairman and Father Kennedy, late coercion prisoner, had addressed the meeting, W. J. Lane, M.P., said he came to Meelin a fortnight ago with Father Kennedy, when he practically left his sick bed to take his place along side his parishioners who were sentenced with him. He came because he thought it only due to the noble part that Father Kennedy has borne in this struggle that some member of the Irish Parliamentary Party should be present at his arrest, and to accompany him to the prison, to mark their appreciation of his services to the National cause (hear, hear). He came there to-day to express his contempt for the cowardly Government, who, after getting their warrant for Father Kennedy's arrest, had not the courage to put it into execution. Six months ago Mr. Balfour was very prompt in arresting priests and Members of Parliament. At that time he thought he could carry out his murderous policy against his political opponents in the darkness and privacy of the prison cells. There was no hesitation then about carrying out sentences against priests, but to-day the world is pronouncing its verdict of murder upon Mr. Balfour's system of Government, and notwithstanding all we hear of his courage and consistency we now find him shrinking from imprisoning the man who defied his coercion and his proclamations more than any other man in Ireland (cheers). Week after week goes by and Mr. Balfour does not dare to touch Father Kennedy and his nine fellow-"criminals," while the story of the Mandeville inquest is ringing through the length and breadth of the country (applause). This is Mr. Balfour's vaunted