

Irish News.

(From Contemporaries.)

ARMAGH.—Colonel Sanderson in his True Colours.—Armagh farmers have in no uncertain or equivocating voice denounced their heretofore supposed friend, Colonel Sanderson. The gallant Colonel cannot now throw dust in the eyes of the northern farmers. They are fast, and almost at too late a period, finding out who their real friends are—the blatant Orangemen, inciter to riots and disunion, or the steady, patriot land reformer of the South and West. The following resolution was adopted at Portadown a few days ago:—"Resolved, that we, the committee of the Loughrall and Diamond Tenant-Farmers' Association, condemn in the strongest possible manner the action of Colonel Sanderson, and also of the House of Lords, in attempting to destroy the only very moderate Bill now before Parliament, and we call upon the Government and the Irish Members to do everything possible to erase the objectionable and damaging clauses introduced; otherwise we will refuse to accept the bill, which is of no value whatever to us. Signed, Ephraim Allen, chairman; Henry Lamb, Henry Williamson, William Strothers, Johnston Redmond, Robert Weir, James Strothers, Robert Castles, Robert Winter, John McKeever, Robert Orr, Jacob Marshall, J. Redmond, secretary."

CORK.—Fire at Kinsale.—A fire in the market place, Kinsale, recently destroyed the premises in the possession of Mr John O'Sullivan, J. J. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Coveney, Dr. Sullivan and Ellen O'Sullivan. The principal portion of the market place is in ruins.

DOWN.—Death of the Very Rev. Hugh O'Neill, President of St. Colman's College, Newry.—It is with deep regret we announce the death of the Very Rev. Hugh O'Neill, president of St. Colman's College, Newry, which took place in Dublin on August 26th. Born at Dromore, County Dublin, on the 5th of March, 1846, Father O'Neill received his early education in a classical academy in that town, and at the age of sixteen went to St. Colman's Diocesan College, of which he was afterwards to be president. In September, 1863, he entered the Grand Seminaire, Cambrai, France, where he made his higher ecclesiastical studies. When his course was finished he, though only in deacon's orders, was appointed Professor of English and French in St. Colman's College by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy. He was ordained priest on the eve of Pentecost, 1869. After his ordination he remained as Professor at St. Colman's, and the success of the college in the various examinations for which the students competed is due in no small measure to his untiring industry and zeal. The seal of approbation was set in the fullest manner on his work by his appointment as president by the late revered Bishop of the diocese in 1888. That position he held to the end, and the news of his early death will come as a severe shock upon the pupils among whom he was labouring two short months ago. But it is not the present pupils alone who will feel the loss. There is not a pupil who has passed through St. Colman's during the last quarter of a century who will not feel to-day that he has lost a friend, and that his Alma Mater can never be quite the same to him again without the presence of "Father Hugh," as he was affectionately termed, and the kindly greeting which every student was sure to receive.

DUBLIN.—Two Serious Strikes Settled.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, and the Right Rev. Dr. McSherry, have succeeded in terminating two strikes in the building trade, one in Dublin and the other in Dundalk. The Dublin strike, which was a prolonged one did great injury to business and inflicted much suffering, especially on the families of labourers. Building was completely suspended in the city and suburbs during the summer and numbers of tradesmen went elsewhere in search of employment. Several attempts were made to terminate this unhappy state of things, but without avail. At last, however, at a meeting of representatives of the masters' and the men's associations, held under the presidency of His Grace the Archbishop, an amicable arrangement was arrived at. It is much to be regretted that the parties concerned did not adopt this method of settling the matter in dispute previously.

FERMANAGH.—Another Exhibition of Orange Ruffianism.—One of the most serious party riots that has ever occurred in Fermanagh broke out in Tempo, a village situated about nine miles from Enniskillen. On September 4, which was Tempo fair day, there was a large number of country people in the village. About eight o'clock, two men, named Armstrong and Grey (a Protestant and a Catholic), commenced to fight when about a quarter of a mile outside the village, and it is said that a few others who were going along the road took part in the dispute. After some time this row ended and the two combatants, Grey and Armstrong, returned to the village and each informed his friends of the occurrence. This had the effect of exciting party feeling, and about half-past eight a large body of Orangemen, armed with stones, etc., collected down the street and commenced to cheer and hoot and use all sorts of party expressions, such as "No surrender," "To h—l with the Pope," etc. They continued for a long time using foul and abusive epithets towards the Catholics, and seeing that they were not able to induce the Catholics to fight they began to call out that they were mad for a fight, and a fight they would have. Seeing the position of affairs, and knowing from past experience that the Orangemen would only be too glad to smash the Catholic houses if they got an opportunity, the Catholics collected in a small body in the Catholic quarter of the village in order to protect the property of the Catholic inhabitants. The Orangemen now commenced to fling stones and scraps of iron at the windows of the dwelling-houses and shops of the Catholics, and in a short time all the houses adjoining them were a complete wreck. There were only three available policemen in the village, and needless to say all their efforts to quell the dis-

turbance were futile. This state of affairs continued with increasing intensity up till the arrival of a small force of constabulary from Lisbellaw. As soon as the Orangemen found the police on the scene they became comparatively quiet for a time, but they were about to recommence their violent conduct when a large contingent of police arrived from Enniskillen on cars about 1.30 in the morning. When the Orangemen heard the noise of the cars several of them fled to the adjoining mountains, where they fired several shots. Some of the police pursued them, but in the darkness were unable to apprehend them. Seeing the state of affairs the police charged the Orangemen, and drove them off the streets, and the latter having taken refuge in some of the houses of their sympathisers, they succeeded in arresting a large number of the ringleaders and procuring their names. The amount of damage done to property is enormous, and the Catholic part of the town is a complete wreck. Glass is strewn about the streets in all directions, and at every step large paving stones are scattered about, some of them weighing six and seven pounds. During the attack on the Catholic houses the Orangemen fired several shots, and the police found a large number of bullets in the morning. The residence of the respected parish priest, the Rev. Thomas Gallagher, was stormed by a crowd of Orangemen. Every window in the front part of the house is smashed, the shutters of the windows are broken into matchwood, and altogether it is a complete wreck. The rioters also smashed the windows of the Catholic Church. The Rev. Father Gallagher exerted himself to keep the Catholic party in order, and they were perfectly willing to do anything he wished them, and the disturbance would have ended in half an hour if any responsible Protestant had used his influence to make the Orangemen desist. Several persons have been seriously injured.

KING'S COUNTY.—Visit of the Bishop of Meath.—The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, has been paying his triennial episcopal visitation to various parishes in King's County. Commencing at Tubber, His Lordship conferred the sacrament of Confirmation on over 100 children attending the parochial schools, and, in an address to the large congregation present at the ceremony, expressed his gratification at the high standard of religion and education in the parish. Clare was next visited, and there over 200 children were confirmed belonging to the schools of the Franciscan Brothers, Sisters of Mercy, and the National Schools at Horseleap and Screemstown. His Lordship highly complimented the teachers of the different educational establishments, as well as the respected pastor, the Right Rev. Monsignor Gaffney V.G., to whose zeal and energy is due the erection of the beautiful church dedicated to St. Bridget. Passing on to Raham, the venerable prelate was highly pleased at the state of things in the parish, and there 149 children received the sacrament of Confirmation. Having visited the Presentation Convent and Jesuit College, Dr. Nulty proceeded to Frankford, where he felt called upon to repeat the congratulations to pastor and people he had expressed in the other parishes. Last on the tour came the ancient parish of Eglish, which is situated at the extreme southern end of his diocese, adjoining the town of Birr, where he referred to the many improvements in the religious and educational institutions carried out by the present energetic pastor, Rev. Thomas Murray.

LIMERICK.—Purchase of Mount Shannon estate.—Mount Shannon, the seat of the earls of Clare, and of the first earl, John, Lord Chancellor of Ireland when the Act of Union was passed in the Irish House of Commons, has been in possession of mortgages for years. It has been purchased by James F. Bannatyne, Limerick. There are six hundred acres of land with the house, which has not been in occupation for a few years. Mount Shannon is near Annacotty, three miles from Limerick. A portion of the demesne is beside the old mail coach road from Limerick to Dublin.

MAYO.—Cottiers' show organised by nuns.—The Countess Cadogan opened the Cottiers' Agricultural Show at Foxford, County Mayo, on August 29. The show is noteworthy for the fact that men of all classes and creeds have united for one common object—the recognition of the work which the Sisters of Charity have accomplished, with the help of the Congested Districts Board in what was but six years ago one of the most desolate and hopeless spots in the West of Ireland. It is now a busy hive of enterprise and industry. The natural resources of the district have now been utilized and the water power of the River Moy has been turned to good account; woollen mills have been erected on its banks and are kept in constant action by a powerful turbine. Tweeds of the finest patterns and quality are turned out daily, and are acquiring a reputation for durability and tastefulness in design. All this has been accomplished by a sisterhood of nuns, with the assistance of the Congested Districts Board. Providence House, Foxford, was opened in April, 1891, with a loan of £1,000. The first efforts of the Sisters of Charity were purely educational. Amazed at the small attendance at the schools, they scoured the whole country-side and met with but one excuse—the want of the necessary clothing. Friends were approached, help was forthcoming, and the numbers more than doubled in the space of a few weeks. They then realised that something more had to be done, if the rising generation were to enjoy better prospects than their parents. The Congested Districts Board was approached. They saw how much the work deserved recognition at their hands, lent the sisterhood £7,000 and gave them £1,500 more as a free gift. These mills are now worked by a staff of young men and young women, who live in a purer and healthier atmosphere than is enjoyed by the mill-hands of our crowded cities. Great, however, as has been the work done in supplying employment and wages to the people, social reforms effected have been still more extensive. Not only have the people been made acquainted with the benefits proceeding from the clean, thorough cultivation of the land, but they have been induced to add to the order and cleanliness of their houses and surroundings. The first object of the nuns was to persuade the cottiers to remove the

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