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IRELAND FROM DAY TO DAY.

A FEW LEAVES FROM A TRAVELER'S DIARY.

(Catholic Columbian.)

While travelling through Ireland od Irishmen fell in 1798, in the last recently, Mr. Samuel Quinn, of Indianapolis, jotted down his impressions from day to day, and from joy loitering abjout your summit, and whese we have been privileged to reading up your history, until I glean a few which will prove inter- could imagine I saw your chariots in esting to our readers. Mr. Quinn post haste, beheld your beacons afar, was born in Ireland, and found keen enjoyed your hospitality, how you repleasure in revisiting the land of his ceived Patrick and his message of

August 9, 1905.—Landed ! There is but one Ireland, and to be appreciated it must be seen. My heart swelled with emotion inexpressible when I saw its faint outlines from deck this morning. As we grew nearer my emotions increased. When I landed and went into its fields the love of my youth for it returned. It was the land, as 60 years ago was the same to me as when I knew it of Thomas Davis age. I met Father yore-the old land of the fairies. Yorke of San Francisco, a magnifi-Their songs are heard in its capering winds that wave the tree tops and whisper in its groves. Their strange and varied fancies are seen in its lanes and quiet nooks, its fields and hedges, its ivy-mantelled ruins, and in every voice that breaks through brook and stream; they sing in her birds, and they paint beauty on the cheeks of her fair daughters. Nor is the heart neglected, for here is chastity. O beautiful character, delightful blending of healthy emo-tions, goodness and purity!

AT THE OLD HOME.

Arriving at the old house where I was born, I note the little cabin cottage the same as it was forty years ago. The little garden, its flowers, the field, the race running by, and the beautiful Ban, the rabbit hill beyond -a Switzerland scenery in miniature; beautiful glimpses of hill and glen Irishman loves the beautiful in navales, her dreamy forest glades, the fresh breath of her verdant fields and clear streams, her soft moonlight, her sensitive sun and her dreamy

tage! The family in which love er than a cabin, in love, and all other riches are but vanity.

that were dear to me.

THE HILL OF TARA.

Tara ! what a sight ! Though no stone but one remains of its ancient dty with its old landmarks, raths Hill-it was the view of Ireland from its summit. This was magnificent. vinces of Ireland from this hill. seen no sight anywhere to equal it in circular sweep of mounain and plain. The landscape stretches as far as the eye can reach or until the horizon kisses it.

The Hill lives in its memories, and they are historic. It was complete ly demolished in the sixth century. It was the ancient seat of the Kings of Ireland. We have a record of some eighteen kings that reigned in Tara. Several of the latter kings had fights with the Romans and van-quished them. The last king, Diar-mid, attempted to establish a demo-cractic form of government in Ire-land. He was 1200 years in advance of his time.

vance of his time.

Tara was a royal city. The sites of the palace, banqueting hall, etc., and the palace, banqueting hall, etc., are still plainly in evidence. There conting the palace, banqueting hall, etc., are still plainly in evidence. There conting the palace, banqueting the plainly in evidence. There can be part of the "Stone of Hostiny." some 12 feet long and 4 Hostiny." some 12 feet long and 4 Hostiny." some 12 feet long and 4 Hosting in the coronation, about half of which only its subsedded in the earth, which constituted a part of the ceremony in the coronation of kings. It is more than two thousand years old. It of go also marks the spot where the Unit.

THE GAELIC MOVEMENT.

Further on in my journey I meet many leaders in the Gaelic move-Chief Organizer O'Concannon. It is rew nearer my a great movement, the hope of Ire-When I landed land. Dr. Douglas Hyde is the president. This is the Hyde age in Irecent man, who is studying the Irish situation. I called on Arthur Griffiths of the United Irishman newspaper, an eminent scholar. He gives me figures showing how Ireland is

robbed. For law and police Ireland pays £2.071,820 annually; England £1,-569,047; Scotland, £219,986. Ireland's population is 4,400,000; England's, 34,000,000; Scotland's, 4,-500,000. Ireland pays ten times per head as much for police and law protection as Scotland, and more than ten times that of England. There is no parallel in history of the plunder and oppression which these figures indicate. This robbery is significant when, as a matter of fact, Ireland has only one-tenth the crime to its population that England has The average number of persons annually convicted of crime in Ireland is 1150, or one in about 3,830 of and rushing waters. No wonder an the population. The number in England and Wales is 12,000, or one ture. He has been nurtured on the in every 2830 of the population. beauties of her sloping hills and quiet Scotland possesses nearly double the number of criminals that Ireland does, and yet Ireland, with no more than half the crime and with a smaller population than Scotland, is compelled to expend ten times more But, ah! what are scenes to the than Scotland does on its courts and hearts that beat in that little cot- police. The Irishman, therefore, as a result of his being less criminal abides sees beauty in each face, and than the Scotchman or the English-Heaven in all. Thus "Home, Sweet man, is compelled to pay from ten Home" is dear because of the souls to twelve times what they pay, to that dwell in it. A castle is no rich- keep up British law and justice. Where does it go? It goes and has gone for generations to corrupt the Irish bar, provide judgeships and Good-bye, old home! You shelter- Irish bar, provide judgeships and ed goodness in the long ago-those sinecure appointments for Irish barristers, to perpetuate the corruption by which the union was affected, and to bribe Irishmen to don a uniform. The law and police charges in England and Scotland are charges mere-ly for the maintenance of law and and mounds, it was still mystically police; the law and police charges in interesting, and yet it was not the Hill—it was the view of Ireland from ance of a vile system of corruption. The Sinn Fein policy inaugurated by the Gaelic leaders, is going to the by the charte leaders, is going to the tottom of this robbery. "Tyrandy and knowledge," as the poet writes, "can never facet, but one of them must die." "The sword and torch of

Home Rule in the Gladstonian or amellite sense is dead, and the aly real hope of the Parliamentary arty is the redress of grievances by se foreign Parliament. Ireland has

former times," in the words of Fa

ther Malone, of Australia, "were

ever as potent instruments of Irish

subjugation as the bookkeepers and

nake objection to payment by it of

its direct contribution to the £2,-

070,000 for law and police. The mot-

070,000 for law and police. The mot-te of the Gaelic movement is the Sam Fein policy, or "Ourselves and odr-selves alone." The immediate ob-ject of the movement is to make Ire-land self-reliant and self-respecting. Its ultimate object is the evolution of the Irish nation. The united opi-nion of Irish action.

on of Irish extles in three different

ntinents is in favor of the move-

corruptionists of England are now.

The Dublin Corporation intends

of the union. The disruption of the time that it church of St. Augustine, crected by union was secured through fraud, much of which that was heretofore unknown is coming to light. There is no legal connections between Ireland and England, and Ireland has now and affectionately known are much because the state of the first part of the contract. The Augustinians, Dominicans and Franciscans, or the friars as they are discussion among ourselves; I found myself upon the unanimous decision of the Directory of the United Irish League, arrived at again after full and free discussion among ourselves; I found myself upon the unanimous decision of the Directory of the United Irish League, arrived at again after full and free discussion among ourselves; I found myself upon the unanimous decision of the Directory of the United Irish League, arrived at again after full and free discussion among ourselves; I found myself upon the unanimous decision of the Directory of the United Irish League, arrived at again after full and free discussion among ourselves; I found myself upon the unanimous decision of the Directory of the United Irish League, arrived at again after full and free discussion among ourselves; I found myself upon the unanimous decision of the Directory of the United Irish League, arrived at again after full and free discussion among ourselves; I found myself upon the unanimous decision of the Directory of the United Irish League, arrived at again after full and free discussion among ourselves; I found myself upon the unanimous decision of the promise which their ancestors made, but were unable to carry out. always has had the right under the that the first part of the contract affectionately known, are much

land as it never was united before. It is putting into Ireland a new soul. ment, among them Secretary Daly, I look for a new and a free Ireland within the next decade as truly as I look for a much older and a more subjugated, tottering England, as a result of this great Gaelic movement.

THE SOLDIERY.

It is a shame that a peaceful country, a people the most uniformly kind and hospitable on the face of the earth, should be burdened and irritated as Ireland is with an alien soldiery. They meet you in twos, every few steps, and such specimens of manhood! Their insignificance is really the only rejoicing feature-for while they assume a puffed-up appearance, they are truly a laughable aggregate of degenerates and simpletons. They are the riff-raff of England, A real Englishman would blush to own them. And yet these lazy loafers are living on the wretchedness, in many cases, which they help to cause, of our people. I wonder that a kindly Providence does not blight them even worse than it has.

SAILING FROM IRELAND. Ireland, I leave you, good-bye. My heart overflows with affection for your people, and my mind is crowded with memories of you-the sweetest and most cherished that ever abode therein. 1 thank God that I have been permitted to walk your fields again, and drink in your matchconfidence of the Irish people behind us? (Cheers.) Upon that issue 1 less charm of your balmy air, bathe in your soft sunshine, and feel and delight in your freshening and gentle showers; that I have made acquaintance with your gallant sons and fair daughters, with your little laughing angel children, the sweetest on earth, with your men and women of piety and learning, for you are still the island of saints and scholars.

Everything imbued with life, or that grows to foster life, is fairer and more beautiful and sweeter, springing from your bosom, than from any other spot on earth. You are the choicest, fairest sod that mother ocean waters, and to your salubrious climate and to all of the fulness of your goodness and virtue, I throw a last less as your shores recede from my view, and I shed a last tear in memory of you. Holy and lovely land, good-bye!

In the city of Galway an interest ing celebration took place the other day. This was the golden jubilee of the Augustinian Church whose hisous enthusiasm of a less faithful people than that of the "City of the Tribes." The church was built by the people of Galway in fulfilment of a promise made by their ancestors as far back as the year 1645. In 1509, Margaret Atty, wife of the Mayor of Galway, caused to be erected on the hill (Forthill) adjoining the town a hill (Forthill) adjoining the town a beautiful church and monastery for the Augustinian Friars. About forty years later the church, together with the lands adjoining and the Atbey of St. Augustine, was confiscated by order of Henry VIII., and for nearly one hundred years had a most re-markable and varied career, being occupied successively by both Irish point from which to batter the town. In 1598 Red Hugh O'Donnell, having placed his cannon on the battlements of the Abbey, called on the English Governor of the town to surrender. Seven years later, by order of the Lord Deputy, a formidable fort was National Directory were not really worthy of universal acceptance because the Directory was largely made up of co-opted members. Now let me

representatives have been begging for redress of grievances in the English Parliament, the population of Ire-land has gone down over one million and her burden of taxation has interested from £6,000,000 to over £9,000,000 per annum.

The voice of the country is in favor of a home parliament or a counciled three hundred, elected by the people, to sit in Dublin. It will have authority over Irish affairs. The companion of the union. The disruption of the corporation of the town of the union. The disruption of the town o love and all, but I have no time for authority of the King and Parliar was carried out. Owing to the years loved in Ireland, because of the faith-on Arriving AT Queenstown.

| On Arriving AT Queenstown | Department of England to legislate for itself. | Department of Persecution | D

elf.

The Gaelic movement is uniting Ire.

Persecution which followed, the lumess with which they braved all things and ministered to the people were unable to erect the prothings and ministered to the people mised church, and in lieu handed over in the penal days.

UNITY IN THE IRISH PARTY.

************ In the course of a powerful speech deal with that at once. The stateweek, Mr. John Redmond, chairman of the constitution of the League.

tioned. It has recently been said that neither the Irish Party nor the National Organization—that is, the United Irish League—really represent the sentiments of the mass of the the sentiments of the sentime policy for the last two years or more of the whole. The rest of the Direced,-aye, has been mischievous. Now, fellow-countrymen, that is a great issue-that is a vital issue. It been raised, I admit, by a great man (hear, hear). That issue having once been raised, it must be settled the people (applause). And, fellowcountrymen, I say to you, and I hope my voice will reach far beyond the commines of this meeting-I say to you that the one supreme issue the moment in Irish National politics is this: Have we or have we not the

to-day invite a free expression of opinion from the people (hear, hear). I invite the verdict of the people. I invite it in their local assemblies. I invite it in their Executive meetings. I invite it in their elective public bodies. I invite it in the Directory of the United Irish League. I invite it in the National Convention, and I invite it at the polls when the election takes place (applause), For my part, I unhesitatingly assert to-day infallible-but I assert unhesitatingly that whatever may have been our mistakes and our shortcomings, that National Party, and we of the Unit- our eyes or our ears, and we know ed Irish League—the confidence of the that to-day every enemy of the Na-THE AUGUSTINIAN CHURCH lreland (cheers), and I go further than that, and I say we deserve the don Times down, is engaged, busily McAndrew. Rowan, Ward, Messrs. ranks of the Irish Party there is today absolutely no disunion. The policy and action of the drish Party therefore, essential, in my opinion, which has been challenged for the past two years is the policy and the tory is sufficient to evoke the religi- action of the unanimous Party adopt- ple should speak out plainly, and d ed after consultation unanim by the Irish Party, and I think that are guiding the present movement, the result of last session as shown and, above all, their resolve not to by the position of power to which tolerate any breach in the ranks of we have raised Ireland in the House the National movement (applause). I. of Commons, that the result of our have often been asked recently policy and action has not been un wise, short-sighted or mischievous (cheers). And as to our organizajudgment, for the last quarter of a century, and perhaps I ought to go further back even than that, has Ire land had a more thoroughly demo cratic representative organization than the United Irish League (hear, hear). That organization is united. It speaks with one voice on all ques-

tions of action and of policy. I sa

the other day with amazement a statement made by a friend of mine to the effect that the decisions of the

unity of the parliamentary representation consists of about one hundred memtory is made up of men who are freely elected once every year by the local Executive of the League, which low-countrymen, I said a few ted and endorsed to-day, consisted of co-opted men and five were ex-officio members of the Irish Party, and all the others of the 67 were men elected by the various divisions of the country who came up to express freely their views of the people, and those elected delegates represented at that meeting no less than 27 of the 32 counties in Ireland. Now that being so, I can assert with truth that the Directory of the United Irish League is

A THOROUGHLY REPRESENTA-TIVE AND DEMOCRATIC

BODY, that whatever may have been our and is entitled to speak with authority in the name of the Nationalists be fools indeed if we pretended that rity in the name of the Nationalists we made no mistakes, or that we are this all be so, if the Irish Party is united, and if the Directory of League be united, why am I dealing with this question of unity at all? we have to-day behind us-we of the We cannot, fellow-countrymen, shut overwhelming mass of the people of tional movement, every anti-Irish quartettes, duots, trios and solos, red cheers). In the engaged, in prophesying the coming Carpenter, Lamoureux, Cahill, Walsh, break-up of the National movement owing to internal dissensions. It is, for the safeguarding of the National movement, that this autumn the peoclare their confidence in those who tolerate any breach in the ranks of some of my friends what my policy is, what policy I am putting before the people. Fellow-countrymen, my policy in face of the issue that has been raised, my policy is, first above all and beyond anything else and before anything else is possible, my policy is to make it plain to all whom it may concern, either in Ireland or out of it, that Ireland is united, and Ireland will remain unit-ed (cheers). I, therefore, am here to-day to appeal to the people of Ireland to come to my aid, and to enable me to maintain the unity of the Irish Party and the unity of the ness.)

National movement (hear, hear), For my part I shall take no part whatever in personal controverses as to events two years old, whether I applied to the possess.—

Swift.

myself upon the unanimous decision of the National Convention; and I say that these three bodies-the National Party in Parliament, the Directory of the League, and the National Convention,-are entitled to speak the name of the Nationalists of Ireland (hear, hear). And I say, further, that if their unanimous decisions are to be flouted by any man who likes, or by any handful of men here and there through the country, delivered in Limerick County last ment was made in absolute ignorance be at an end, and all hope or power all cohesion in National politics will of winning anything, great or small, of the Irish Party, dealt with the THEDIRECTORY OF THE LEAGUE for this country by constitutional actation. He said:

Our title to the confidence of the line only ten out of that number can be co-opted, and the only ex-officion that stration that con-opted is the stration of the land; but the situation that con-opted is the stration of the land; but the situation that con-opted is the stration of the land; but the situation that con-opted is the stration of the land; but the situation that con-opted is the land; but the situation tion will be gone (hear, hear'). Now, members are the Chairman and the fronts us is so critical, and our enethat, taught by the bitter experienca of the past, we will not permit anybody or anything once more to vide our ranks (hear, hear). Felyou are aware, of delegates from tion, while it was full of hope, was to give you a concrete example, the What do I mean when I say the situat the same time highly critical. last meeting of the Directory, whose very eve of a general election 67 delegates. Of these—I have gone Rule Government seems practically assured. I have held the view for the last two years that it is the duty of the National Party in Parliament to hasten the defeat of the Government by every means in our power (applause).

SHAMROCK HOCKEY CLUB.

Next Monday evening the annual meeting of the Shamrocle Hockey Club will take place in the Young Irishmen's Hall. This will be the first meeting of the hockey club since the revision of the constitution of the S.A.A.A. last spring. The election of officers will take place, and a special committee named to look after the building up of a good team for the season's work.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

St. Patrick's Choir, under the direction of Prof. Fowler gave aginoice programme of music last night at the Catholic Sailors' Club. The Costigan and Blanchfield. Several sailors also gave selections. Next. week's concert will be under auspices of St. Patrick's Court. ol Foresters.

REARDON-WALSH.

The marriage took place on the 16th inst. of Mr. John W. Reardon, of Bombay, N.Y., to Miss Mattie, eldest daughter of Mr. M. C. Walsh, of St. Anicet, Que.

Miss Walsh resided here in the city after her graduation from Huntingdon Convent. During her stay she was a favorite of all with whom she came in contact for her genial and lovable disposition. True Witness extends congratula-tions. The old saying is ap-plicable in this case, "What's Ca-nada's loss is America's gain."

(Miss Walsh is a branch of the old pioneers of Huntingdon, and her an-cestors on both sides have been lifelong subscribers of the True