

ORANGEISM

Orangemen, an association of Irish Protestants, originating and chiefly flourishing in Ulster, but with ramifications in other parts of the United Kingdom and in the British colonies. *Orangemen* derive their name from William Third, but neglect the example of that tolerant prince. They are enrolled in lodges and it is said that the initiated can always recognise each other. Much may be learned from their toasts about which there is no concealment. The commonest form is, — “the glorious,, pious and immortal memory of the great and good King William, who saved us from popery,, slavery, knavery, brass money and wooden shoes”, with grotesque or truculent additions, according to the orator’s taste. The brass money refers to James II’s finance, and the wooden shoes to his French allies. The final words are often “a fig for the bishop of Cork”, in allusion to Dr. Peter Brown, who, in 1715, wrote cogently against the practise of toasting the dead. *Orangemen* are fond of beating drums and flaunting flags with the legend “no surrender”, in allusion to Londonderry. *Orangism* is essentially political. Its original object was the maintenance of Protestant ascendancy and too much of that spirit still survives. By public anniversaries painful to their neighbours, by repeating irritating catch words, *Orangemen* have done much to influence sectarian animosity; if their celebrations were private, little could be said against them. The first regular lodges were founded in 1795, but the system existed earlier. The Brunswick clubs, founded to oppose Catholic emancipation were springs from the original *Orangetree*. The orange flowers are worn in Ulster on the 1st and 12th of July, the anniversaries of the Boyne and Aughrim. Another great day is the 5th of November, when William landed in Torbaylin,, England, with 14,000 Dutch soldiers, to pull his father-in-law down from the throne of his forefathers. (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 9th ed.)

THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE

The principal circumstances of this famous tragedy are briefly as follows. The state of the Highlands, in the year which followed the parliamentary session of 1690,, was such as to give the government much anxiety. The civil war which had recently been flaming there continued still to smoulder, and at length it was determined, at court, to employ £12,000 or £15,000 in quieting and reconciling the refractory clans. The Edinburgh authorities issued a proclamation exhorting the clans to submit to William and Mary and offering pardon to every rebel who would swear, on or before