

The Week in Ireland.

Directory United Irish League.
Dublin, June 7, 1902.

THE LAND WAR IN THE WEST.—Messrs. Harrel and Henn, R. M.'s, sat in the court house, Ballyhaunis, recently, for the hearing of the charges of boycotting and intimidation preferred against Michael Morley, Thomas Lyons, Thomas Walfron, John Grogan, all residing in the Ballyhaunis district. On the sitting of the court evidence was given for the prosecution. Mr. Kirwan said he did not intend to examine any witnesses for the defence. He delivered a forcible and argumentative address in favor of his clients. The prosecution, he contended, arose from a desire on the part of the Government to kill the people's organization, and so leave the country at their mercy. It was a stand-up fight between the Government and the United Irish League, which was trying to safeguard the rights of the people. He asked the court to dismiss the case brought against his clients. At the conclusion of Mr. Kirwan's remarks there was applause in court, where by that time a considerable number of the public were assembled. Mr. Morphy replied at length. The Chairman announced that in the case of Messrs. Morley and Lyons the Bench had decided upon convicting, and they sentenced them to three months' imprisonment each, with hard labor. The charges against Messrs. Waldron and Grogan were dismissed. Mr. Kirwan said in the case of Michael Morley, one of the defendants convicted and directed to be imprisoned with hard labor, he (Mr. Kirwan) had respectfully to ask the magistrates to alter the sentence so far as the condition relating to hard labor was concerned. The grounds on which he made the application were that for some time past—for over six weeks—he had been under the doctor's care. He had been attended by Drs. Maguire and Crean, and at the present moment was in a very bad state of health. For this reason he would ask their worship to change the sentence so far as hard labor was concerned. Mr. Harrel said they would not alter the sentence, but they would attach a note to their warrant requesting the Governor of the prison to have the attention of the prison doctor drawn to Morley's condition. The prisoners were then removed from court, and were conveyed to Castlebar Prison by the 9 p. m. train.

IRISH PARTY ATTACKED.—On Monday morning, 2nd inst., at 8 a. m., Constable Lawlor, of Ballaghaderreen, called at the residence of Mr. J. P. Farrell, M.P., and served him with a copy of a summons, charging him with having incited certain persons, whose names are unknown, unlawfully to take part in a criminal conspiracy to induce certain persons, whose names are unknown, not to pay rents to Lord De Freyne or J. C. Murphy. He is ordered to appear as a defendant on the hearing of said complaint at Frenchpark Petty Sessions on the 11th of June, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. Mr. Farrell was on duty on the De Freyne estate for three weeks, during which he addressed two meetings. It is supposed that the speeches made by Mr. Farrell at these meetings constitute the offence for which he is summoned.

DERRY NATIONALISTS FESTIVITIES.—A special meeting of the Derry Corporation was called recently by the Mayor, on a requisition signed by eleven Nationalist members, to have a resolution rescinded authorizing the expenditure of £400 of the public rates for coronation decorations. Twelve Nationalist members attended out of sixteen, and there was a particularly full muster of the Unionists. Alderman Thomas M'Cartier moved that the resolution to spend £400 out of the rates be rescinded. Councillor M'Nulty strongly supported the rescinding of the resolution. Councillor Patrick Crampsey, who on the previous occasion was the only Nationalist to object, reiterated his vehement protest against the rates being used for such a purpose. He added they might have their jubilation, but it might turn out

something else than a jubilation. Councillor McCarron, trades representative joined in the protest against the rates being used as was proposed. A division was taken, with the result that the motion to rescind was defeated by a majority of 24 to 11.

BEALFASST AND CORONATION.—At the monthly meeting of the Council of the County Borough of Belfast, the Lord Mayor moved—"That a congratulatory address be presented to their Majesties the King and Queen." Councillor N. J. M'Donnell said on behalf of himself and his colleagues, the Catholic representatives of the Board who represented the Catholic portion of the community of Belfast, some 80,000 or 90,000 people, he protested against any address being presented from that corporation so long as the King was forced to make a declaration insulting to Catholics generally. The Lord Mayor said he had hoped that on such an occasion the motion would have been passed unanimously. For the resolution, 34: against, 6. Those who voted against were the Nationalist members—Councillors Loverty, Magee, J. J. M'Donnell, N. J. M'Donnell, M'Entee and O'Dempsey.

PROSECUTION IN SLIGO.—At Sligo on June 2, before County Court Judge O'Connor Morris, the hearing of the appeal against the decision of Removables Smith and Harrel at a special court in Ballymote on April 24th and 25th, sentencing Peter James M'Dermott, D. C., and Michael Gormley, joint secretaries of the Buminadden Branch of the United Irish League, to two months' imprisonment with hard labor, came up for hearing. The charge on which the defendants were convicted was conspiracy under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1887, against one John Durkan, to compel him to give up a farm which he had taken. When the case was called the court was crowded, amongst those present being Messrs. John O'Dowd, M.P., and B. Colliery, ex-M.P.

Mr. Howley (solicitor) appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Hynes, B.L. (instructed by Mr. W. R. Fenton, Crown Solicitor), prosecuted. After hearing statement of counsel on both sides, Judge Morris said he would reduce this penalty by one fortnight, and sentence the travellers to six weeks' imprisonment, but he would not make them first-class misdemeanants.

The defendants were allowed some time to make necessary preparation before going to prison.

COERCION IN GALWAY.—At the Ballinasloe Petty Sessions on Saturday, 31st May, before Colonel Longbourne, R.M.; A. C. Newell, R. M.; Lord Clancarty, R. R. Wade, J. A. Huggins, Thos. Byrne, J. J. O'Shaughnessy, Colonel Thornhill, and J. W. Hynes, J.P.'s, the case came up for hearing of D. J. Flower, at the prosecution of the King v. Wm. Hastings, Ballinasloe, for publishing articles in the "Western News," re the taking of grass lands, etc. Mr. Blake, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. Hastings, the defendant, said he would ask the Crown Solicitor to prove the jurisdiction of the Court, and he also wanted to know what Act he (Crown Solicitor) was proceeding under, as he (defendant) was not advised by either counsel of solicitor owing to the fact that the sentence was vague. Mr. Blake said they were proceeding under the Act of Edward III. Evidence was then given of the registry of the paper and its purchase by the police. Mr. Blake then read extracts from the "Western News" of articles condemning grazing and grabbers, reports of United Irish League meetings, and letters from correspondents. The Chairman said that the majority of the magistrates were of opinion that the defendant should be bound to the peace in two sureties of £50 each and himself in £100 for his good behavior for twelve months or in default to go to jail for twelve months. Mr. Byrne, J.P.—I desire to say that I dissent from the decision of

the Bench. I have listened to the number of articles which Mr. Blake read and I have come to the conclusion that they do not sustain the charges. I have asked myself if those articles have incited anybody to commit crime to anybody in the district around to which the articles have referred, and I have come to the conclusion that they have not, whether it is owing to the good sense of the people or the want of influence of the papers no crime has been committed. The prosecution is brought under a rusty and obsolete Act, which has not been used for fifteen years, and which was then unearthed for certain cases. I don't agree with a conviction under an obsolete statute which is revived to serve a purpose. The Chairman here made an interruption. Mr. Byrne—I have a right to say what I think is proper, Col. Longbourne. I think the case should be brought under a newer and more modern Act, and if the charges were more specific they might be grievously affected and tried by the proper authority, instead of by a statute manufactured in Dublin Castle (applause in court).

The defendant—Pending an appeal. The Chairman—There is no appeal. The defendant—The sentence of six months is heavy, and may I get time to find bail? Mr. Newell, R.M.—It is usual to give time. The defendant got until Thursday to find bail and the court rose.

MORLEY ESTATE.—Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., who was to have addressed a meeting of the tenants on the Morley estate at Dowra, County Cavan, on Saturday, 31st ult., decided ultimately on postponing his visit to a future date. Mr. Russell's decision, communicated by wire to the secretary of the tenants' combination, was chiefly, if not entirely, due to the fact that negotiations opened within the last few days are at present in progress with a view to arranging an amicable settlement between the tenants on the estate and the proprietors, with, it is believed, reasonable hopes of an issue satisfactory to the tenants.

NOLAN-FARREL ESTATE.—Mr. Hazel, agent on the above estate, held an office at Ballyhaunis, May 31 to collect rents from the Logboy portion of the estate. The tenants were willing to pay if an abatement was granted, but the agent point blank refused to give any concession, and no rents were paid. A similar occurrence happened at Claremorris, where he held an office also. The tenants on the Ballyhowley portion refused to pay until a final settlement was made with the Logboy tenants.

NO WORK FOR JUDGES.—At the opening of Mullingar Quarter Sessions His Honor Judge Curran, addressing the Grand Jury, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, there is only one case to go before you, a case in which a man is charged with breaking into stores on the railway. I very sincerely congratulate you on the very satisfactory state of the county. County Court Judge H. Moore, K.C., opened the Trinity Sessions for the Nenagh Division of the County Tipperary. Addressing the Grand Jury, he said there was only one case to go before the Grand Jury, and that was a very short one. It was a case in which a prisoner was charged with having stolen a donkey. County Court Judge Shaw opened the business of the Killarney Quarter Sessions. His Honor, addressing the Grand Jury, said he was glad to be able to tell them that their work was very light. There was only one bill to go before them for the stealing or embezzlement of a postal order. This was a small case, and the only one, which showed that the district was in a very satisfactory state.

LOCAL COUNCILS.—The representatives of the League have been most successful at the late Local Government elections throughout the country, a few of the most noteworthy being—Donegal; there were only five contests, which resulted in the defeat of Capt. McClintock, Col. W. J. Hamilton, Capt. Riekey, and Capt. Hamilton, Landlord and Unionist representatives. In Westmeath, Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., was replaced by a United Irish Leaguer. In Sligo the new Council is now entirely Nationalist. In the Co. Down the gross results of the elections for District Councillors show that the new Board will consist of 28 Nationalists and 24 Unionists, leaving a Nationalist majority of 4, which they can make workable by the co-option of three

additional members and the capture of the chair. In Galway the League captured 12 out of the 16 seats. In Longford Mr. Farrell, M.P., had a great League victory. In Limerick the sitting representative, Lord Emly, has been displaced by J. Sheedy (U.I.L.). In Clare the Landlord representatives were swept aside by the Leaguers. In Tipperary and Cork the League candidates were also successful. In Fermanagh there are now ten Nationalists elected on the County Council and ten Unionists. From other counties returns have yet to be made.

COERCION IN THE WEST.—In the Sessions Court of Claremorris on June 6th, before Messrs. Starkie, R. M.; Jephson, R.M.; Valentine Blake, and Dr. Maguire, Mr. J. T. Lyons, of Claremorris, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of intimidating a boy, named Conry, at Eskerlavalla, whose father was the occupant of an evicted farm.

CRIMELESS MID-CORK.—County Court Judge Bird commenced the business of the Macroom Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, 4th June, but there were no Crown cases for disposal. Yet Mr. Wyndham thinks it advisable, in order to maintain the peace of the district, to institute a Coercion prosecution against two prominent Leaguers in Millstreet—Messrs. P. J. Rahilly, D.C., and J. Fitzpatrick. On June 6, in Sligo, before Removables Harrell, R.M., and Brown, R.M., constituting a Coercion Court, Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, M.P.; Mr. Bernard M'Ternan, T.C., and Mr. John George Quilty were summoned at the instance of the Constabulary for an alleged offence of unlawful conspiracy. Mr. M'Hugh was not present in court, and was not professionally represented. The court decided to issue a warrant for Mr. M'Hugh's arrest, and adjourned the hearing until Wednesday week.

COUNCILLOR M'CAE.—A special meeting of the Corporation was held on Friday, 6th June, at one o'clock, in the City Hall, to consider notices of motion regarding the action of the High Sheriff, Councillor M'Caie, in attending a Unionist meeting in the city, and stating that as High Sheriff of Dublin he would represent the citizens at the coronation. Alderman Doyle, in accordance with notice of motion, proposed, which was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting repudiates the right of the High Sheriff to represent either the Corporation or the citizens, he having been nominated for the position of High Sheriff by the vast majority of the members of this Council, who believe that it is inconsistent with the position of any Irish Nationalist to take part in any loyalist demonstration so long as Coercion and jury packing are the chief weapons of British Government in Ireland, or whilst its people are denied the right of self-government."

A Victory for the Jesuit Order. Last week the "True Witness" briefly referred to a victory won in London, England, by a Jesuit Father, and through him, by the Jesuit Order in the United Kingdom. This week we are able to place before our readers full particulars of this important case which we take from the "Catholic Times" of Liverpool. Last August that notorious organ of bigotry "The Rock," published an article describing the Je-

suits as "outlaws," as members of a "seditious order," etc., and it mentioned the name of that distinguished preacher, the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., Mr. Hugo Young, K.C., and Mr. Denis O'Connor appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Blackwood Wright for the newspaper company.

Mr. Hugo Young opened the case. Father Vaughan, he said, was a member of a very old Catholic family, a son of Colonel Vaughan, of Hereford, and brother of the Cardinal. After passing through the severe training necessary to become a Jesuit priest he had gone to Manchester, and for eighteen years had carried on the duties of a priest in that city and district. In view of the allegations made in this case, it was advisable to point out exactly what a Jesuit was. Some people thought that the whole idea of a Jesuit was something separate and distinct from any other religious Order. That was not the case. So far as teaching and doctrine were concerned, the Jesuits were members of the Catholic body, and were merely members of a religious Order in that Church. They had no secret; their vows and constitution were all public property. A Kentish newspaper, the "Chatham and Rochester News," had thought fit to attack the plaintiff, and assert that as a Jesuit he had taken a certain form of oath. Father Vaughan brought an action against the paper, which apologized and paid the costs. Then another libel appeared against another member of the same community. Jesuits attached to the Farm street Chapel, which alleged that his word was not to be believed in anything he said. Again there was an action, followed by an apology, a payment into court, and the settlement of costs. That was the position when on August 23 last the "Rock" published the article now in question. It was placed under the title "Jesuit Outlaws," and said: "Words fail to express the amazement with which I hear of the various actions taken and threatened by Jesuits in this country. Pray, sir, have we as a nation completely abandoned ordinary common sense? Is there not some lawyer to come forward and remind the British public that Jesuits are outlaws and their pretended 'actions' null and void? We read with pain the letter in the 'Ladies' League Gazette,' in which Mr. Thurston (S.J.) was permitted to insult our illustrious dead by terming Robert Ware a 'convicted forger,' and by inference to defame the memories of many of our most eminent men of letters—all of them both hated and dreaded by the infamous sons of Loyola. These supplied Sir James Ware with documents, and their honor was never questioned by their own contemporaries, either at home or abroad. Against them Jesuit calumny has for the first time in history been awarded an even partial hearing. Emboldened by the impunity of success, this outlaw next calls upon the editor of the 'Ladies' League Gazette' for an apology, and threatens the Committee of the Ladies' League with legal proceedings, in order to ascertain what protection the laws of their country afford the Jesuits. The Jesuits! Men who own no nationality, no law, save the will of their own General, who were the sole cause of two revolutions here, who every day perpetrate crimes against our laws and Constitution by inciting Romanists to rebellion and to another civil war, men who introduced the shameful Canon Law of Rome into Ireland, and who are directly accountable for all the bloodshed which necessarily followed; men who have defied all authority, and to whom we owe the whole of our present troubles and perplexities! The Jesuits claim 'protection' a-

gainst the free press and against that free speech to gain which our ancestors shed their blood. The revolution of 1688 was made to the cry of 'Death to the Jesuits!' writes the historian Joly . . . 'England had waded through a sea of blood to obtain liberty of conscience' (Poor Gentlemen of Liege, vol. ci, pp. 75, 6). We have looked for a crushing rejoinder from the Ladies' League. But so far we have been disappointed. Consequently another of these outlaws, Mr. Bernard Vaughan (one steeped in sedition) 'commences an action' against the editor of the 'Chatham and Rochester News' (Jesuits cannot be kept from that editor) That is that even were the oath proved false (and it never was) Jesuits cannot be libelled. They are outlaws, and outlaws have no legal rights, either as corporations or as individuals. See their constitutions, wherein it is said in more than 500 places they are told to regard their General as God. See also the Papal bulls dispensing them from all obedience to temporal rulers."

It was quite true, said counsel, that Jesuits had the same relation to their Superior as the soldier had to his general, but it was untrue to say that they were ever instructed to commit matters of sin. The Rev. Bernard Vaughan, the plaintiff, then went into the witness-box. Examined by Mr. Denis O'Connor, he said he was the eleventh son of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Hereford, and was a descendant of Margaret Poole, who was executed in 1541 for her religion. He entered the Jesuit Order in 1868, and for many years, in different centres, went through most rigorous mental and physical training. For eighteen years he ministered at the Church of the Holy Name in Manchester. It was untrue to say that the members of the Order ever inculcated crime. Father Vaughan was cross-examined, and said there had appeared in the "Rock" a kind of lame apology which he could not accept. He denied that the action was brought by order of his ecclesiastical superiors. He had put the matter into the hands of his family solicitor. He gave particulars of the constitution of the Society, and said that amongst other things the members undertook vows of poverty and gave up their property.

Mr. Macaskie: You have not suffered a farthing pecuniary damage by this libel?—Not that I know of; but persons who read the words "steeped in sedition" may have declined to give me money for charitable works.

His Lordship: I should think the worst part of the libel is the use of the word outlaw.

Mr. Macaskie: Do you accept the view that there is no distinction to be drawn between Jesuits and Roman Catholics?

None whatever, except that we have a stricter rule of life. Your Society has had the misfortune to be expelled from nearly every country in Europe?—That is so.

In further cross-examination, plaintiff said he repudiated the old doctrine, that heretics should be sent to their place—that is, killed. It was a monstrous anachronism.

After some further questions, His Lordship asked counsel not to turn the court into a scene of unseemly religious controversy.

In re-examination Father Vaughan said he thought it a disgraceful thing to be spoken of as one of the "infamous sons of Loyola." He had brought the action to vindicate his character as an English gentleman and a member of a family who had fought and bled for England and England's monarchs for a thousand years.

The jury found for plaintiff, damages £300. Judgment accordingly with costs.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

It seems to me that this season, during the years I have always spent in the schools, I now come back to the schools have closed; I might say almost all of them may be a little early in and a week in advance of the usual dates, but as he one of more than us —for the coronation—it to give the pupils a truce, that they might breathe between the close of the school holidays. A few subjects that afford scope for reflection and than the one now in hand, difficulty is that it is not to find anything new regard to such an import. I know that there is always to be given to pupils should spend their vacation they should try to not entirely of the year's they should listen to them and assist them in every way, how they should their religious duties, as should seek to gain all vigor possible in order fresh and prepared to school; but all this advice great deal more is given teachers and spiritual directors are not very likely much of their time read in a newspaper. I others who do read and der over, the paper, and not feel offended if one down a few suggestions for benefit.

A WORD TO PARENTS. There is no harm to say a word on this particular that the boys and girls home for a couple of more especially the boys, girls generally get along enough with their mother not be forgotten that the parents' care, and not to be allowed to their vacation is merely between two terms of school they were at class the charge of and were rest them, and the parents, ed during so many more anxieties and troubles the care of the young, become so accustomed their authority to other might forget their duty, that sway over their care far as it is possible it to have them keep a list in their daily habits, to bed and rising at regular hours, and, from time calling their studies of in order that when the school in September they have entirely forgotten had learned during the Then, it is well to give recreation they can find to make home so agree that they will always ure, instead of a hardy der the roof and the parents. Many boys the future by finding here and the company so worrying, that the time when they were emancipated, and that every possible opportunity into a world for which unprepared and ill-calculated with. There is mistake that some parents is that of having the work—to labor—for the vacation. If they can world for ten months without the boy's or work, they can do so well during the two In fact, the vacation portion of the child's it should not be infr more than would t and their duties. The vacation is to rest t son, to relieve the he taxing application, a growing and devel powers, by a relaxat tended to impart fre fresh spirit to the yo sides, children are should not be treatet Jet allowed to feel t

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