

## The Week In Ireland.

Directory of United Irish League.  
Dublin, Nov. 15.

**COERCION AND HUNTING.**—The following appeared in the Dublin papers:—  
Dear Sir,—I enclose copy of a letter which I have written to Assheton Biddulph, Esq., M.P.H. As the Westmeath never come this side of the county, I have not thought it necessary to warn them off.—Yours truly,

CHARLES O'DONOGHUE.

Ballinacorney Court, Athlone,  
9th November, 1902.

To Assheton Biddulph, Esq., M.P.H.  
Sir,—I have no personal ill-feeling for the King's County Hunt; on the contrary, I have always facilitated their hunting at Ballinacorney, but while Mr. M. Reddy, M.P., for the 3rd Division, and other gentlemen, are in prison under a brutal Coercion Act, and in the absence of any protest from the members of the Hunt, I must ask you to come no more on my lands at Ballinacorney. Regretting that necessity has arisen for such action on my part.—I am, yours faithfully,

CHARLES O'DONOGHUE.

Ballinacorney Court, Athlone,  
9th November, 1902.

**POPE AND IRISH QUESTION.**—An Exchange Telegraph Company's telegram from Rome, dated 12th November, says:—The Pope recently received in private audience Bishop O'Callaghan, of Cork, who reported the discontent felt by Roman Catholics at the repressive laws enforced in Ireland and the bad condition of the tenantry. The Pontiff advised patience, expressing his conviction that the just cause must ultimately triumph.

**AT ENNIS.**—Ennis, 11th November.—A specially convened and largely attended meeting of the Ennis Branch of the United Irish League was held Nov. 11 at the Town Hall, Mr. P. J. Linnane, C.U.C., in the chair.

Mr. John P. Keane proposed the following resolution:—"That we, the members of the Ennis Branch of the United Irish League, in meeting assembled, condemn in the strongest possible manner the cruel and vindictive action of the Irish Executive in imprisoning our true, tried, and gallant representative, Willie Redmond, for the long period of six months in a dreary dungeon cell, thereby disfranchising the inhabitants of East Clare of his matchless services during that period." Mr. Keane said he remembered twenty-two years ago when Willie Redmond, then quite a boy, walked into prison with Mr. Parnell, and since that time he had not spared himself. On the hills of Clare or of Wexford, or in the House of Commons, he had earned their gratitude for his stand against Coercion, and he hoped that before many months Mr. Redmond would be out to their assistance again, and that Wyndham's Coercion would be smashed to smithereens.

The resolution was passed amid cheers.

**LIMERICK LABORERS.**—At the meeting of the East Limerick Executive of the Land and Labor Association, Mr. John F. Osborne presiding.

Mr. John Hogan (Dromkeen) moved a resolution:—"That the association decline to take any active part in the hunting question in the county, in consequence of its being under discussion by the executives of the United Irish League, who, it was hoped, would settle the question amicably; but owing to insinuations made that our views are antagonistic to the U.I.L. we repudiate such, for since our organization has been formed it has always supported the National objects of the county."

The Chairman—The Land and Labor Association was in no way opposed to the United Irish League. It was the wish of the laborers that both organizations would work in harmony, and go in for combating the common enemy inch by inch. (Hear, hear). He advised every laborer in the county to subscribe to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, because the Irish Party were fighting the cause of the laborers in the House of Commons against merciless exterminators. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Thomas Lunden, hon. sec. of the East Limerick Executive of the U.I.L. (a delegate), wished to have a copy of the resolution sent to the

Crecora Branch of the L. and L.A. Mr. Bourke, jun., said the Crecora Branch had supported the other side. He wished it to be noted that the delegates disapproved the part played in the controversy by the Crecora Branch of the Land and Labor Association.

**COERCION AND HUNTING.**—On 8th November, at a meeting of the South Westmeath branch of the Executive of the United Irish League, Mr. Charles O'Donoghue, Ballinacorney, C.C., presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That in consequence of the position taken up by a large number of the members of the Westmeath Hunt Club in support of the Coercion lately introduced into our peaceable county, we hereby resolve to take every legal means in our power to stop hunting during the coming season."

**COERCION IN LIMERICK.**—On Nov. 14th, before Removables Brady and Hickson, Mr. Jeremiah Buckley, proprietor of the "Limerick Leader," appeared to answer a Coercion Act charge of intimidation and incitement to intimidation alleged to have been contained in a leading article entitled, "White Gloves and Coercion," in the issue of October 22nd.

James Harnett declined to answer Mr. Morphy as to the sale of papers, and said the Crown should get their material from an informer.

Mr. Moran, for the defence, said his client felt that he was going to be convicted. He would pursue the forward policy in future for the United Irish League.

A sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labor was imposed on each count, to run concurrently, and six months extra in lieu of bail.

Mr. Moran gave notice of appeal. Alderman Joyce, M.P., announced in Court that there would be a meeting of the United Irish League in the Town Hall on Sunday night. (Applause).

The Chairman ordered the court to be cleared, and the people dispersed.

**NENAGH NATIONALISTS.**—A meeting of above was held in the Town Hall, on Nov. 13th. Mr. P. J. O'Brien, M.P., occupied the chair. There was a large attendance.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, referred to the criticism the party were subjected to by cranks and disruptionists for the action it took by retiring from further taking part in the autumn session or continuing their support of the English Education Bill.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Curraheen House, proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"That we heartily congratulate the Irish Parliamentary Party, under the temporary leadership of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, in their successful effort in bringing the state of Ireland under Coercion before the British House of Commons, in spite of all opposition, and we entirely approve of the action of the Party in withdrawing from the further proceedings of the autumn session and devoting their energies to fighting Coercion at home."

**ARREST OF MR. DUFFY, M.P.**—

Mr. W. J. Duffy, M.P., for South Galway, was arrested at his residence, Moh Hill, on Nov. 14, on a charge of criminal conspiracy. The charge is based on a speech delivered at a public meeting, held at Caltra, Co. Galway, on the 17th Aug. last. It will be remembered that Messrs. John Roche, M.P.; J. Lohon, Co. C.; M. Finnerly, D.C., and J. Kilmartin were prosecuted before two Removable magistrates at Mountbellew for speeches delivered on the same occasion, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Messrs. Roche and Lohan's cases, while the others were sentenced to lesser terms. Appeals were lodged and are still pending. Mr. Duffy treated the summons with contempt and failed to appear before the Removables. Hence his arrest. It is understood that the trial will take place at Mountbellew on Tuesday, 18th inst.

It is said there is nothing which diffuses itself more quickly in a family than the coolness, indifference, and discontent which manifest themselves in the countenances of one of its members. This thought is not absolutely true. There are some things which communicate themselves with as much rapidity and more force; they are a bright smile, a frank and open manner, a cheerful face, a happy heart.

## THE SILENT PARTNER. The Lesson of an Archbishop.

Things were going by sixes and sevens in the Foley News Emporium. The customers were also leaving by sixes and sevens. They said that it was all very well, and they were sorry that Mr. Foley was in the hospital with a broken leg, yet at the same time they must have their papers every morning. The emporium was called a hole in the wall because the store which Mr. Foley had was only ten feet wide.

Mr. Timothy Foley broke his leg by falling on the icy pavement, and an hour later he was in the hospital. The emporium was left in charge of Mrs. Foley and her young son William, who was eight years old. The boy had helped deliver papers, but now that his father was in the hospital he found that he could not get the dailies to every house in time for breakfast. The banker who lived in the big house, and the dry goods merchant who had a home on River-side drive, and the diamond dealer who went early every morning to Maiden lane said that they really must have their papers on time, and as there were several mornings when they had to go to the elevated train without any they told another newsdealer to bring them. The trade of the Foley emporium was becoming less every day, and when things were at their worst the landlord came for his rent.

"You owe two months' rent," said Mr. Biggs.

"Yes, but although we are a little slow, you will get it very soon, for within two weeks Timothy will be out again, and with his hand at the helm, we will steer in the old way."

"Enough of such talk," growled Mr. Biggs. "I am a man of business, and unless you pay you will have to get out, that's all."

William Foley, when the landlord had gone, took his hat down from the peg and said that he would be back in an hour.

He boarded a street car and went down town to where the big Cathedral raised its twin spires. Back of the church was a house of marble. The boy rang the bell, and John, who had been the butler for many years, opened the door.

"I come to see the Archbishop," said the boy, "and I must see him at once, for it is very important."

"His Grace is too busy to see you," answered John. "You had better go to the house of the priests next door."

"No, that won't do," said the boy, "it is something very special, and if the Archbishop had a chance to see me—"

"He has it now," said a voice. "It is a matter of business," said the boy.

"Come up to my study," said the Archbishop, for it was he, "and we will talk it over."

"Now, then," asked the Archbishop, when they were alone upstairs, "what can I do for you?"

"It's this way," said William. "My father has broken his leg and can't attend to his newsstand. He is in the hospital, and mother and I are doing the best we can, but we can't get all the papers around on time in the morning. Some of the customers are leaving us. We are two

months behind in our rent, and the landlord says that we had better go, as he can rent his store for ten dollars more a month. Now, if we could borrow the money we could pay it back after father got out, for he can make money fast when he is able to get around."

"Your father is in what a hospital?" asked the Archbishop.

"Bellevue," replied the boy. "We will go and see him," said the Archbishop.

A few minutes later the Archbishop and the boy reached the hospital, where His Grace had a long talk with Timothy Foley.

The Archbishop then went up town to the Foley News Emporium, and sent for the landlord.

"Mr. Biggs," said he, "I hear that you are going to turn us out of doors."

Mr. Biggs looked at him in surprise.

"I hope you won't do it," added the Archbishop. "I am a silent partner in this newsstand, and I am sorry to say that I have been so busy lately that I haven't had time to devote as much attention to it as I wished. It is two months' rent we owe, is it not?"

The Archbishop paid the rent and Mr. Biggs, who was so puzzled that he did not know what to say or what to do, gave a receipt for the money and went his way.

"Now, then, about the papers," said the Archbishop. "We shall have to arrange that a little better. I know one of the altar boys who will be glad to come and help you out. I'll send him here to-morrow morning. We must get those customers back. Let me see. Suppose we write a letter." The Archbishop sat down to the desk and wrote a letter, which was afterward typewritten. Copies were sent to the houses of the customers who had quit buying papers at the emporium. This is what the Archbishop wrote:

A CARD TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

We regret to say that owing to the fact that Mr. Timothy Foley fell on the pavement and broke his leg our delivery service has been much crippled. We have, however, made arrangements for increased delivery facilities during the time Mr. Foley is in the hospital, and we are also happy to announce that within two weeks he will be able to attend to business with his usual energy. In the meantime we ask our customers to be patient, and promise that we shall do everything we can to have our papers delivered at the earliest hour possible. Trusting to merit a continuance of your favors, we remain,

THE FOLEY NEWS EMPORIUM.

The letter which the Archbishop wrote caused many persons to buy their papers again at the emporium. Mr. Biggs told everybody he knew that the Archbishop was a friend of the Foley family, and the trade increased so much that when Timothy Foley came out of the hospital he could hardly believe his eyes. The Archbishop was repaid and papers are now delivered to the customers regularly.—Catholic Columbian.

## Indian Children in American Schools.

The present condition of education in the American Government schools for Indian children is very unsatisfactory from a Catholic point of view. The rule of the Indian department in regard to religious training in the Indian schools is fair enough. It is as follows:—

"Pupils shall be encouraged to attend the churches and Sunday schools of their respective denominations, and shall be accompanied by employees detailed by the superintendent for that purpose. Pupils who cannot thus be accommodated shall be assembled during some suitable hour for religious and ethical exercises of a strictly undenominational character."

But Protestant superintendents do not carry out this rule, except in so far as Protestant services are concerned. A letter quoted by a correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal," New York, gives an idea of the way in which Protestant superintendents look upon Catholic religious exercises. It runs thus:—

"For years I have held to the conviction that Indian education should be along religious lines. Our system of so-called religious training is farcical; and would be laughable if it did not concern such a dreadfully serious thing as the moral welfare of

children committed to our care. The best we dare do here is to prevent proselytizing. There are eleven Catholic employees, and while they do not dare do anything sectarian, they have had catechism classes for the Catholic children, and recited the rosaries during Lent."

But naturally it will happen seldom enough that the almost exclusively Protestant teachers will encourage the Catholic pupils to visit their own churches on Sundays. And if the children of the whites, as a matter of fact, stand in need of such encouragement, how much more necessary will it be for Indian children, whose religious education at home must of necessity be somewhat deficient. Add to this that the children must move the whole week either in an anti-Catholic, Protestant, or, at best, in a religiously indifferent atmosphere, and the negative or positively pernicious results of these schools will not be surprising. Besides, these schools are, as a rule, built several miles away from the city, for instance at Phoenix, Santa Fe, Albuquerque. At least in the three schools just mentioned, a wagon is at the disposal of the Catholic as well as the Protestant pupils to conduct them to their respective churches on Sundays. But how often will it thus happen in a year that each Catholic pupil will see the inside of a Catholic church, especially in such schools in which the vast majority of pupils are Catholic? How many Catholic pupils will be either too bashful or too backward to ask for this privilege?

How many will never disclose their religion under the supposition that thus they would be in better standing with their Protestant teachers, or that the Protestant religion is more fashionable, more American, and easier?

To remedy this disadvantage to some extent, the Rev. Mother Katharine Drexel had a hall built near the Carlisle Government school, in which Catholic services are held for the Catholic pupils of said school, and of late a prominent clergyman of the archdiocese of Santa Fe urged me to bring to bear whatever influence I might command to have a chapel built near the Santa Fe Government school for the same purpose. But I am of the opinion that the Government Indian schools could and should be required to place a classroom or their "chapel" at our disposal to hold Catholic services for the Catholic pupils on Sundays, as it is done in a number of our public institutions, and even in one or two Indian schools. But some people in authority seem to be apprehensive lest the Protestant ministers might ask for the same privilege, and this would open every avenue to their activity. Well, I never saw it closed to them. If the Protestant ministers restricted their activity in the Indian Government schools to keeping services for the really Protestant Indian pupils, no one could reasonably raise any objection, I think.

But as things really are, Protestant Sunday schools and Bible classes are kept, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and Christian Endeavor are introduced, Protestant ministers keep their services and their sermons—and all this under the specious pretense of non-sectarianism.

The correspondent cites proofs of his assertions from Protestant religious publications.

## Lessons of the Census of France.

What adverse witnesses agree upon is generally accepted as exact. When persons who consider a subject from different, and often conflicting standpoints, give expression to the same views upon any special issue, it is conceded that they must be very likely right. Dealing with the question of the depopulation of France the London "Universe" of the week before last, says:—

"The population of France has in the last year recorded, 1901, shown a remarkable increase. Not only have the number of deaths decreased from the previous year's record, but the number of births, a far more happy sign, has largely increased. The strongly and faithfully Catholic provinces of Brittany and French Flanders have shown the greatest excess of births over deaths, a gratifying proof that religion must, as in the centuries past, be the safeguard of France. The sore place of France, its capital and the Seine department, exhibits little increase, there being 79,000 births to 73,000. An evil sign is the large increase in divorces, which were 7,741, against 7,157 in 1900, and the largest number since the divorce law was revived."

Turning now to the London "Times" of more recent date we find the following:—

"Commenting on the Parliamentary debates on population statistics, says the Paris correspondent of the 'Times,' Paul Leroy Beaulieu points out that Brittany alone shows an increase. Leroy Beaulieu says France is slowly committing suicide. If she wants to escape certain decline, she must take Brittany as her model and cultivate the frame of mind resembling that of the Bretons."

Again and again have we the same conclusions from exactly the same premises. The decline of marriage as the Church recognizes that sacrament; the increase of divorce as the Church condemns that desecration; and the consequent swelling of the tide of immorality; are all the sources of a nation's decrease in population, therefore in power and influence. The sooner France comes back to the sacred traditions of her glorious epochs, the better for her future stability and the permanency of her rank amongst the nations of the world.

Lead, lead on, my hopes! I know that ye are true and not vain. Vanish from my eyes day after day, but arise in new forms. I will follow your holy deception; follow till ye have brought me to the feet of my Father in Heaven, where I shall find you all with folded wings, everling the sapphire disk wherein stands His throne which is our home.

## AMUSEMENTS

### ACADEMY.

#### ALL NEXT WEEK

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