

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF IRELAND'S HISTORY DURING HER CONNECTION WITH ENGLAND

By Rev. A. Cohoon, D. D.

Ireland was annexed to the English Crown by Henry II in 1171-1172. The population at this time consisted mainly of descendants of the Celtic and other races which inhabited Britain at the time of the Roman Invasion. The country was but partially conquered, but the English remained, "like a spear-point embedded in a living body", inflaming all around it. (Lecky's England) The condition of the island continued to be deplorable. First the chiefs of the native tribes fought constantly among themselves; next the English forced the Protestant Religion upon a people who detested it, and the greed and misgovernment of the rulers put a climax to their miseries. Sir Walter Raleigh said of it—"The country was a Commonwealth of common woe".

In 1595 a terrible rebellion broke out. This rebellion was subdued in such a way that Queen Elizabeth declared that if the work of destruction went on much longer, "she would have nothing left but ashes and corpses to rule over". The greater portion of Ulster, which was the scene of the rebellion, was seized by the Crown. King James I granted these lands to settlers from Scotland and England. By these means, Ulster, from being the most wild and disorderly province, became the best cultivated and most civilized, and the element that is now increasing the difficulties of the Irish settlement was introduced.

In the reign of Charles I, 1641 another rebellion broke out. The purpose seemed to be the expulsion of the English. According to Hume the number that perished by the horrible cruelties practised was variously estimated from 40,000 to 200,000.

After the English Parliament had put to death Charles I, the Royalist Party in Ireland proclaimed Prince Charles, his son, King. Parliament sent Cromwell against them. His campaign of fire and slaughter was so terrible that to this day the direst imprecation a southern Irishman can utter is, "The curse of Cromwell on ye". It was to Cromwell Mr. Lloyd George referred in his recent speech when he said, "The most ruthless repression of an Irish insurrection was effected by the greatest English rebel in history, leading an army of rebels on behalf of a rebel government to crush men who had rallied to their legitimate sovereign."

In 1653-1654 Cromwell resolved to remove thousands of the people to the barren Province of Connaught, and hundreds of families who refused to go were shipped to the West Indies and sold as slaves.

When the Revolution of 1688 drove James II from England and placed William and Mary on the throne, Ireland invited him to come over from France and regain his throne. He accepted the invitation but after a short stay, fled back to France, his forces having been utterly defeated at the Battle of the Boyne. The struggle of the Irish ended by the Treaty of Limerick at which time about ten thousand Irish soldiers who had fought for James were permitted to go to France.

"When the wild cry of the women who stood watching their departure was hushed, the silence of death settled down upon Ireland. For a hundred years the country remained at peace, but the peace was that of despair." (Green Short history of the English People)

The iron hand of English despotism had crushed the spirit out of the inhabitants and they suffered in silence. In the first part of the eighteenth century in bitter mockery of the Government's neglect, Dean Swift published what he called his "Modest Proposal", which was that the misery of the half-starved peasants might be relieved by allowing them to eat their own children or sell them to the butchers.

In 1782 an attempt was made to improve the political condition of the country. Henry Grattan, the eminent Protestant Irish Orator, advocated the repeal of the Poynings' Act passed in 1494 which forbade the Irish Parliament from passing any law which did not have the sanction of the English Council. Aided by the powerful influence of Fox, in the House of Commons, his efforts were successful and the obnoxious act was repealed and a so called independent Irish Parliament met in Dublin to which Grattan was elected. But though more than three fourths of the Irish People were Catholics, no person of that faith was permitted to sit in the new Parliament or even to vote for the election of a member. This prohibition elicited angry feelings and an association called the "Society of United Irishmen" was formed for the purpose of obtaining full and

fair representation of both Catholics and Protestants in Parliament. Failing to accomplish this the society became a revolutionary organization with the declared purpose of establishing an independent republic. In 1798 another frightful rebellion broke out accompanied by frightful cruelties on both sides. This was put down by the aid of a large force of Orangemen who did their work with remorseless cruelty.

In view of what is now transpiring it seems strange to find it stated that the warmest opponents of the Union were the Orangemen of the North of Ireland. Nearly thirty years passed away before a single Catholic was admitted to Parliament.

Two years after the first imperial parliament met, Robert Emmet, an Irish patriot, sought to free his country. He described the union as "The Union of the shark with its prey".

Daniel O'Connell, an Irish gentleman of distinguished ability, became a member of the House of Commons in 1829. He devoted all his energies to repealing the Act of Union and the re-establishment of an Irish Parliament, but in vain. In 1845-46 in consequence of the total destruction of the potato crop, which was then an almost universal food, Ireland suffered from a terrible famine. Notwithstanding the large sums contributed by the government and by private individuals, it is said that as a consequence of this famine Ireland lost two millions or nearly one fourth of her population.

In 1869 Mr. Gladstone succeeded in disestablishing the Protestant Episcopal Church, and thus all religious denominations in Ireland were left to the voluntary support of those who belonged to them.

In 1870 he put through the first Land Act and in 1881 the second Land Act. The object of these acts was to give relief to the peasants from oppression of the Landlords whose lands they tilled. Another agitation for Home Rule was started by Isaac Butt in 1871. A few years later Charles Stewart Parnell, a Protestant gentleman of good family, became leader of the Irish Party and continued to agitate for Home Rule. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone brought in his first Home Rule bill. This was defeated because of the split on the Liberal Party caused chiefly by Joseph Chamberlain, father of Austin Chamberlain, who was the second man to sign the agreement recently made for the settlement of the Irish Question.

In 1892 the Liberals were returned to power and in 1893 Gladstone succeeded in passing a Home Rule bill through the House of Commons but the Lords threw it out.

In 1898 Lord Salisbury passed a bill giving to Ireland local self-government on the same popular foundation as in England. But the agitation for separation continued.

Just before the great war Mr. Asquith introduced another Home Rule Bill but in consequence of the war no attempt was made to put it in operation. After the war another Home Rule Bill was passed giving two parliaments to Ireland, but this was not acceptable to the people of the South of Ireland, who were now fighting for a Republic.

And now, after many weary weeks of conference between delegates of the British Government and the Irish Parliament, a settlement seems to have been reached and henceforth Ireland is to be known as 'The Irish Free State'.

Macaulay in his History of England looking forward to the settlement that is now taking place, calls it, "the late triumph of reason and humanity" and expresses the hope that a future historian may be able to relate "that wisdom, justice and time gradually did in Ireland what they had done in Scotland, and that all the races which inhabit the British Isles were at length indissolubly blended into one people."

REMOVING PENCIL MARKS.

Indelible pencil marks may be removed by soaking for a few minutes in alcohol and then washing in the regular way. The alcohol is just as effective after the material thus stained has been washed and ironed.

A Florida paper is demanding a law requiring cattle on the roads at night either to blow their horn or have their tail light burning.

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THANKS FROM THE SANATORIUM

The following letter has been received from the Superintendent of the Sanatorium at Kentville, thanking the people of Wolfville for Christmas contributions.

Mrs. Laura Haliburton Moore, Wolfville, N. S.

Dear Mrs. Moore:—The "Christmas Cheer" which the Wolfville I. O. D. E. and Red Cross sent to the sanatorium was duly received, and will you please thank the members of these organizations for the interest they took in our Christmas work and for their kindness in remembering our patients. Your contribution went a long way towards making the patients happy. We spared no effort to give them a good Christmas, and many of them have expressed themselves as having had a very happy time.

Yours sincerely,
A. F. Miller,
Medical Superintendent.

Minard's Liniment For Cuts in Cows

SHERIFF'S SALE

1921. A No. 3534.

In The Supreme Court

Between: Mary E. Masters and William B. Moore, Executrix and Executor of the last will and Testament of Frederick A. Masters, deceased, Plaintiffs, and Nathan Fitzgerald and Hattie Fitzgerald, Defendants.

To Be Sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Kings, or his Deputy, at the Court House at Kentville, King's County, Nova Scotia on

Thursday the 2nd day of February 1922

at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale herein dated the 19th day of November, 1921, unless before the day of such sale the amount due to the Plaintiffs, Executor and Executrix as aforesaid, with their costs to be taxed, be paid to the Plaintiffs or their Solicitors.

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the Defendants and each of them and all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under the Defendants and each of them in and to the following lands and premises, namely:—

1. All that certain lot and parcel of land lying and being in Lockhartville, Kings County, and more fully described as follows:— Beginning on the south side of the Fieldings Road, (so called) at the north west corner of lands owned by Asaph Newcombe and thence along said Newcombe line in a south easterly direction by lands formerly owned by William Davison, by lands formerly owned by Benjamin Jackson and by lands owned by John Lucas to lands owned by Brenton Borden; thence in a south westerly direction along said Borden line by the lands formerly owned by the Lockharts (so called) thence in a northwesterly direction by lands owned and occupied by Albert Fitzgerald to the Fieldings Road (so called) thence along the said road to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres, more or less.

2. ALSO all that certain lot and parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being at Lockhartville aforesaid and bounded and described as follows:— On the north and west by the Old Fieldings Road; on the south by lands owned by Albert Fitzgerald, Mortimer Fitzgerald; on the east by lands of or at one time of Albert Lockhart and Ephraim Lockhart and lands of or at one time of Brenton Borden and on the north east by lands owned by John Lucas and William Davison, containing fifty acres, more or less.

3. ALSO all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land and premises situate at Lockhartville aforesaid and bounded on the east by the Old Telegraph or Nictaux Road; on the south by lands owned by David Hutchinson; on the west by lands known as the Swift lands and by lands now or at one time owned by William Mortimer; on the north by lands owned by Arthur Fitzgerald, containing fifty acres, more or less.

The first two lots herein above described appear to be identical, or nearly so.

TERMS:—Ten per cent, deposit at time of sale and remainder on delivery of deed.

Dated at Kentville, N. S., December 20th, 1921.

FREDERICK J. PORTER,
High Sheriff in and for the County of Kings.

JAMES L. HUSLEY,
of Chase & Husley, Kentville, N. S.,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

HUMUS

1. Humus is the dark-colored, gelatinous material derived from the decay of organic matter in the soil.

2. Humus contributes in many ways—physical, chemical, and biological—to the productivity of the soil.

3. Humus is the chief material in the soil that contains nitrogen. The percentage of nitrogen ranges from 2 per cent to more than 15 per cent. Deficiency in humus, therefore, is an indication of a deficiency of available nitrogen in the soil.

4. The loss of humus is usually the most potent fact in the exhaustion of soils.

5. The supply of humus is dependent on the stock of organic materials, both vegetable and animal, which find their way into the soil.

If a woman didn't have a better opinion of a man than he deserves she would never fall in love with him.

HOMEY PHILOSOPHY FOR 1922.

Anti-religionists seize on the evidences of the beginnings of animal life, as found in solid rocks that must be untold millions of years old, to refute the Bible story of the creation by God. They forget that Genesis was written in an age that thought fancifully and by men who spoke in representative terms. The truth is that there is nothing in the highest or the deepest modern science to disprove that God created the original substance which became animal bone and muscle and brain, and gave it life, and in His own good time invested it—the human section of His creature creation—with a deathless soul. It doesn't matter in the slightest how many millions of years ago these events took place.

Dr. Paton says women ruled in 2500 B. C. This makes 3321 years they have held office.

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D. A. R. Timetable

The Train Service as it Affects Wolfville

No. 96 From Kentville arrives 8.15 a.m.
No. 95 From Halifax, arrives 10.05 a.m.
No. 98 From Yarmouth, arrives 3.20 p.m.
No. 97 From Halifax, arrives 6.17 p.m.
No. 99 From Halifax (Tues. Fri., Sun.) arrives 12.18 a.m.
No. 100 From Yarmouth (Mon. Wed. Sat.), arrives 4.28 a.m.

Homes Wanted!

For children from 6 months to 16 years of age, boys and girls. Apply to H. STAIRS, Wolfville. Agent Children's Aid Society.

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