

## The Week in Ireland.

Directory United Irish League.

Dublin, Aug. 2nd, 1902.

### FIELD DAY AT CASTLEBAR.

On the 2nd of August the famous town of Castlebar presented a spectacle typical in every way of present Government rule in the West of Ireland. An army of nearly 600 police were drafted into the town from every part of the province, and from early morning kept marching, and counter-marching in batches through the streets as if some great upheaval of public opinion was expected. That a representative body like the County Council, which administers the money collected from the ratepayers, should be allowed to exercise the right of using their own room for the purpose of presenting an address to a popular leader like Mr. William O'Brien would apparently be putting too much of a demand on the graciousness of the potentates who are down here, like so many Pashas, for the administration of Castle rule in Connacht. It was to prevent the exercise of what seems to be only an elementary right of the people's representatives that Castlebar was held by a force of several hundred police, and that almost every known leader amongst the people was shadowed wherever he went about the streets. The courthouse was packed with police, every possible entrance was guarded, so that the recent experience of Cork might not be repeated in Castlebar. Lord Bingham, the High Sheriff, whose title and appearance seemed to be absolutely unknown, arrived from London on Friday, and at once put himself into communication with the Sub-Sheriff and County Inspector Brooks to devise means by which the courthouse might be preserved inviolate from the pollution which would necessarily attach to it if its atmosphere were allowed to become tainted with anything approaching the character of a popular demonstration. The elaborate display of force was not the means, after all, of preventing the courthouse being made the scene of a very determined and unmistakable attack upon the High Sheriff and the Government which he represented, and it is difficult to see how, even if the County Council had been allowed their will, any more bitter things about the conduct of the powers that he could have been uttered than were said in the very presence of the protectors of law and order. Be that as it may, the day was an exciting one, and supplied incidents which are likely to blossom into larger prominence later on.

The principal objective of the day was, of course, the courthouse and its surroundings. From shortly after ten a solid body of police took up their places outside the building, while inside all the passages were filled by Constabulary. In the Chamber itself, twenty men were posted in the gallery, a dozen at the barriers separating the Council seats from the body of the Chamber, and on each side of the latter a file of nine men was posted. Practically the whole of the building was held in force by the High Sheriff, who, along with the Sub-Sheriff, Mr. Rutledge, and Mr. Coll, B.L., a son of Sir Patrick Coll, C.B., Chief Crown Solicitor, who acted as legal assessor, awaited developments. Shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., Chairman of the County Council, who was accompanied by thirty-one other Councillors out of a total of thirty-four, proceeded to the courthouse, having with them Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. The party were followed by a large crowd, and all entered the courthouse through files of police, and proceeded upstairs to the Council Chamber without hindrance.

All the district Councils of Mayo were also represented.

Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., Chairman of the Council, at once took the chair, and beside him sat Mr. William O'Brien.

The Chairman called for order, declared the Council meeting open, and requested the secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting.

The secretary—There is a letter from Lord Bingham, from 89 Bryanston Square, London, W., in which he states he would not permit the address to Mr. O'Brien to be presented in the courthouse.

Mr. Walsh, Co. C.—The courthouse is the property of the people.

The Chairman—That is a most audacious letter. Is the High Sheriff in the Chamber?

Lord Bingham—I am here.

The Chairman—Did you address

this letter to the County Council?

Lord Bingham—Yes.

The Chairman—May I ask the High Sheriff a question—whether if we are to proceed with the business we are to discharge, the business on the agenda and the business of presenting an address to Mr. O'Brien, he will use force to clear the building?

Lord Bingham—I cannot allow that address to be presented.

Mr. O'Brien—If you do not want to organize a row in this Chamber, surely you can have no difficulty about saying whether you will or will not use the immense armed force you have at your back to carry out your orders. If you say that, then we shall know what to do.

Lord Bingham—I can only repeat that this address cannot be presented in this building.

Mr. O'Brien—I assume that is a direct incitement and instigation to trouble in this hall. You know well, Mr. Sheriff, that if you announce that you have your 500 armed men to clear out this room—you know well that the representatives of the people will not attempt resistance. What you are doing is to try to seduce the people here into doing something that will give a pretext for the use of that enormous power for your own cowardly purposes.

Lord Bingham still remained silent.

Mr. O'Brien—Proceed with the business.

Mr. Costelloe, Co. C.—With your permission, Mr. Chairman, as one of the elected representatives of the people in this Council, I would ask the High Sheriff one question.

The Chairman—The High Sheriff has refused to tell us whether he will clear this building if this address to Mr. O'Brien were presented. That being so, I will infer that he has no such intention, and, therefore, I will ask Mr. Costelloe to present the address to Mr. O'Brien.

Lord Bingham—I shall have to repeat, Mr. Chairman, that if this address is persisted in I shall have the Court cleared.

Mr. O'Brien—You have answered at last.

The Chairman and Mr. O'Brien consulted for a few moments, and cries were raised.

The Chairman—What I wish to say now is this. I dare say what Mr. Wyndham and his subordinates would desire most to-day would be that the people should come into collision with the police, but we have no intention of doing anything of the kind. We know perfectly well that the police, the five or six hundred of them here, are masters of the situation. I have now to say that, having consulted thirty-one of the thirty-four members of the County Council, on their behalf I say now that we resign the Council Chamber and this courthouse to the High Sheriff. If we have no interest in this courthouse, if we have no claim on this courthouse, we will have no responsibility for it. If the courthouse does not belong to the people, the people are not going to pay for the courthouse. All I can say is this, that this courthouse at Castlebar, and all the courthouses in the county, from this day forward we throw over on the hands of the High Sheriff to pay the expenses of them, and we will see by-and-bye how he will like it. After three years in the courthouse we find now that it does not belong to us, but that it belongs to some gentleman named Bingham, who came over from London and evicts the representatives of the people. We never heard of Mr. Bingham in the County Mayo before, and I dare say when this business is over we will never hear of him again. We resign this courthouse now to his charge. We wish him luck with his responsibility, and we hope he will like paying the cost of it, and we now proceed to do the business of the people elsewhere.

Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. O'Brien, and the others present then left the courthouse and walked to the Workhouse, where they took possession of the boardroom. They were cheered along the way.

When Mr. O'Brien and Mr. O'Kelly, and the members of the County and District Councils reached the Workhouse, which is situated close on a mile from the town, they found that the meeting of the Guardians was in progress. A few members of the Board was transacting the business, and they received Mr. O'Brien, Mr. O'Kelly, and the others with cheers. A body of police, with a police note-taker, followed Mr.

O'Brien to the workhouse, but the gates were banged against them, and they remained outside on the roadside while the presentation of addresses was proceeding in the building. The boardroom is a fairly large one, but it was crowded to excess, and many members of the County and District Councils had to stand on the stairs and passages leading to it.

**KILKENNY'S TRIBUTE.**—On August 3rd His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, was the recipient of a splendid tribute of esteem from the citizens of Kilkenny. His Eminence was accorded a magnificent reception by the people of Kilkenny, and the crowning work of the welcome was performed when the addresses from the various public and religious bodies were presented. The presentation took place in St. Mary's Cathedral at the conclusion of High Mass, which commenced at 12 o'clock. Shortly before twelve o'clock a procession was formed, in which the clergy, assisted by the students of St. Kieran's College, escorted the Cardinal, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, to the Cathedral, where High Mass was celebrated in presence of a large congregation.

At the conclusion of the Benediction the addresses were presented inside the altar rails of the church. After the presentation of addresses, His Eminence ascended the pulpit and said:—I beg to return my sincere thanks to the Mayor, aldermen, the Corporation, and to the other devoted citizens of Kilkenny for the beautiful addresses with which they have been pleased to present me, and I do so the more readily because I recognize that those addresses are not prompted by any mere personal merit of mine, but that they are the outcome of your devotedness to religion, and of your desire to give some expression of affection to a pastor whose privilege it was for some years to labor here amongst you. His Eminence next referred to a monument erected in the vicinity by an Australian who was himself an Ossory man, and stated that it was a link between the Ossory men in Australia and the people at home. "Speaking of Australia," His Eminence continued, "I read the other day in the public Press the statement of the Colonial Minister that, as a result of the conferences which he has held with the illustrious statesmen who came from Australia and the other colonies to confer with him, he has come to the conclusion that the colonies are not up to the mark—that appears to be the phrase which he used. I beg to assure him, and to assure you, that nothing will give greater joy and greater consolation to our Australian citizens than to learn from him that our colony is not up to the mark of his aspirations and of his designs. In Australia we enjoy the fullest freedom that citizens can enjoy. We are a true Republic in the genuine sense of the word. We make our own laws, and our citizens legislate for their country and the welfare of our citizens. Even the very name which has been given to United Australia—the Australian Commonwealth—shows that, in the fullest and most vigorous sense, it is a genuine Republic. The King is our President, not an elected President, but a perpetual President, and his representative, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Australia, resides in this Australian Republic. But we make our own laws, and I am sure there is no amongst us in the Empire possessing any measure of commonsense, who will hesitate for a moment to say that our Australian colonies justly rank amongst the most loyal and most devoted colonies of the Empire—any colonies in the world. Our people are loyal because they are free. And precisely it is because they enjoy that freedom that they repudiate the Imperialism that home statesmen would seek to fix upon them. Were Australia to be governed as Ireland is—that is, according to the whims of the statesmen who rule at Westminster—I tell you that Australia would not be united with the Empire for 24 hours. And this it is, precisely, which makes our people truly loyal—because we are free and quite independent of the whims of the statesmen who rule for the passing hour. A stranger coming from a free land to Ireland asks himself how it is, in the dictates of common sense, the same measure of freedom given to the colonies is not given to this fair land? There is no citizen of Australia who would seek to break the bonds which unite that colony to the home country; no one would like to break up the Empire that holds such sway at the present time. But we in Australia are convinced that the extension of the fullest measure of freedom to Ireland would not only disrupt the Empire, but would not only disrupt the Empire, but would bring forth that loyalty at

home, so characteristic of the children of the Empire abroad. In Australia we are famed for our determination to uphold the Empire with genuine loyalty. But I assert that, in the very same measure, we are determined that, in the fullest measure, Ireland shall be partaker of the same freedom. In conclusion, His Eminence again thanked the people of Kilkenny for the very hearty welcome which they had extended to him during his visit.

**THREATENED EVICTIONS.**—Castlebar, 6th August. — Yesterday the tenants to be evicted with the new batch of six were consulted as to the situation. Mrs. Kneafsey, whose holding of a few acres is in Carroghill North, and who lives with her son and daughter, is taking the situation calmly. The costs in this, and the other cases of Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Morrisroe, John Fitzpatrick, Mary Hanly, and John M'Dermotroe, are, as in the other cases already reported, the costs of the Superior Court actions, and of course are as high as the others. The holding of John Fitzpatrick is some seven or eight acres, which the tenant says is rented at over £1 per acre. He entered the Land Courts some years ago and got only 10 per cent. reduction. The holding, which is only able to graze two cows, and no hay raised on the farm, is one of very poor quality, and from the scanty grass growing upon it evidently unable to afford even sufficient pasture for two cows. Flanagan, De Freyne's agent, visited the place some short time ago, and demanded full costs, which the tenant refused to consider under any circumstances. John M'Dermotroe's land is situated almost on the shores of Lough Sara. It is comprised of a few fields of green, poverty-stricken land in the centre of a great bog tract, and the road approaching it is grown over with grass and fallen into very bad repair. The humble cottage in which this poor man, with his wife and family, live is one of the worse seen on the estate. There are no outhouses, and the whole place bears the stamp of poverty. The situation of this holding amid the bogs, now coveted by Lord De Freyne, affords for the observer one of the most striking examples of landlord tyranny on record. The land has been entirely reclaimed by M'Dermotroe himself, and the little meadow and grass on the farm is of the most scanty character. The only son, a boy of tender years, is in England, "struggling" to earn a little for to support the family. So his careworn and grey-haired mother said recently.

The case of Mrs. Morrisroe, who is to be one of the new victims, is another instance of tyranny. Her holding is one of some 3½ or 4 acres, and is situated on the borders of the vast bog tract by the lake shore, in the same district as the holding of M'Dermotroe. She was written for some £8 and the costs of the Superior Courts piled upon this helpless widow, who despite her struggles had to live on Indian meal and water on the little holding, which is also rented at almost £1 per acre. Mrs. Drury, of Ratia, is another on the new list. Her home is a very dilapidated cottage in the Frenchpark district also, and is in very bad repair. She paid a year's rent last August, and has paid the rent regularly for years. Her husband died some eighteen years ago, leaving the United Irish League, has been care for. Ever since she has remained in widowhood, and struggles to keep the place for the boy to whom she is so much attached. From the receipt she holds it appears that she is cleared up to the last year in the matter of rent-paying. She is some day—perhaps tomorrow—to be driven from the home of her heart, and the boy is in England, earning a little to keep body and soul together. Only for his earnings she could not live. The land was no good to her; so she says. The poor woman's cattle "went agin" her, and she has barely been able to raise the rent annually for years.

The greatest indignation prevails in the district at the coming batch of evictions, and the tenants, who are the poorest yet attacked, are bearing up well under the circumstances. The Sheriff may be down on them any moment. Four of the new lot of six threatened live in the Frenchpark district, and two in the Lisacul district. The people anxiously await the coming, as they say, of the "Crownbar Brigade."

Mr. Denis Johnston, organizer of the United Irish League, has been visiting the tenants daily.

**LANDLORD AND LEAGUE.**—On 6th August, in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Barton, a motion was made in the case in

which the Leader of the Irish Party and others are plaintiffs; and the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Waterford, and others are defendants. The motion was to the effect that the proprietor and editor of the "Daily Express" be adjudged guilty of Contempt of Court in having published an article in that journal of July 28th, in prejudice of the trial of an action instituted by Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Davitt, against the newly-formed Irish Land Trust.

Mr. Matheson, K.C., who (with Mr. Bodkin, K.C., and Mr. J. Muldoon, B.L., instructed by Mr. Valentine Kilbride) appeared for Mr. Redmond, made the motion. He read that gentleman's affidavit setting forth the contempt, and then referred to the action brought in the name of Lord De Freyne against the principal members and officials of the United Irish League.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., replied on the part of the defendants, Lord Ardilaun and Mr. H. L. Tivy.

Mr. Justice Barton adjudged that the article was a contempt of court, and ordered Lord Ardilaun and Mr. Tivy to pay the costs of the motion.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy asked for a stay to be put on the order as he would take the case to the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Justice Barton said he would do so.

## The Catholic Graduate.

One of the papers read at the recent conference of Catholic educators in Chicago was by the Rev. Father Quirk, S.J., who compared the results of the Catholic and the secular systems of education as manifested in the graduates of each.

"Summing up the results of the respective systems of study," he said, "I would say that the graduate in the Catholic system is more enlightened and more roundly educated in each and all his faculties than his fellow of the nonsectarian system. He is, for instance, better informed in mind with those principles which lead to knowledge of himself, of his limitations and of the unexplored field of knowledge as yet lying beyond his ken. Especially is he the gainer over his fellow who has not enjoyed his own fair opportunity in that he has 'the unbought grace of life, the pursuit of heroic ideals,' which spring from a right study of religion and philosophy.

"In other words, he has the gift of spiritual insight and endeavor and that of courage to face and encounter evil out of the motive of supernatural duty. If these gifts happen to be the precious holding of the graduate in the other system, they are only accidentally so; they do not belong to the system, but to some home or other noble influence.

"In the final study of these graduates, representative of their respective systems, we cannot fail to see that the man of settled principles and unified knowledge, as well as of spiritual ideals, must deserve better of society than his fellow-man who may be fuller in matter of knowledge and can boast a greater freedom and impatience of restraint. He is certainly to be deemed better fitted for benefiting society, for he is apt to be a more thoughtful and conservative, while none the less energetic, member in all that concerns its interests.

"He is a better citizen of his country than his fellow with whom he is compared by reason of his greater acquired reverence for authority. He is again a better example of the patriot because he has learned to merge in one his love of God and country. For he has been taught to view all piety as united in his love for God, so that God, country and parents blend together in his eyes as almost one object compelling like, though unequal, love and devotion.

"To say all this is, I well know, striking a high keynote of praise, yet I dare to claim all this for the graduate of the Catholic system who pursues his course of study faithfully to the end. I claim for him in society a place of pre-eminence as a lover of law and order, as a useful member of its ranks, as the embodiment of civic virtue and patriotism. Finally, I attribute much of all that he is and has to the character of his education."

It is necessary to do good by good, and to will it both in the means and in the end, in the method and in the object. Good which has been produced by evil is a chameleon, corrupt gold, and will sooner or later bring forth the evil of which it already contains the germ. It is a stream whose pure waters have been corrupted by canals.—J. Joubert.

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FIRST SUNDAY OF Holy Seapular Society and investment in seal ately after Vespers in General Communion Heat League at 8 o

SECOND SUNDAY—Temperance Society, in giving of temperance Vespers in Church. General Communion Name Society at 8 o'clock of office of H 7.30 p.m.

THIRD SUNDAY—Society after Vespers, Church, after which so attended to in large se

FOURTH SUNDAY—Mary, general Commu o'clock Mass, meeting Patrick's (girls') school gers. Promoters of Sacred H hold meeting in large 2.45 p.m., distribution

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

WAS somewhat am other day to read a of all the contrivance the owners of fast l the purposes of

speed in the animals. W comment I will reproduce of the article to which I runs thus:—

"The equine flyers of t sometimes protected by armor of leather and cloth legs, to shield them from defects of action or chance when moving at speed. C champion trotter, is boote heels to his forearms for from his pasterns to his hind. Separately and in tion 18 boots are carried o legs, but most of these are ther as a matter of precau from necessity. He wears tion knee and arm boots, place by elastic suspenders over his shoulders; below t bination shin and ankle bo led around the legs, under and low cut quarter boots, round the hoofs. On his l are combination hock, shi and speed cut, or pastern covering the inside of the l the hoofs up as high as a l strike. These are not the o worn by trotters. Scalper toe boots, for protecting t tie coronet, where the hoo hair come together, are am most common of all and t are tendon and elbow boot protect the tendous and kn front legs."

Pretty well clad is the is accommodated with s kinds of boots, leggings, a coverings. It once was a wonder with me how the r regular chargers, of o possible move under the v their coats-of-mail, but the horse of Coeur-de-Lion ne weaced in anything like the put upon the modern trotte is worse, the foregoing doe tain a quarter of the applia tually in use. There is not about the many kinds of and the unnumbered ways of ing them. The toe weigh first are bad enough; but th have the spreaders, gaiting pokes, dorricks, headsticks, ors, chin checks, and the less variety of bits. It is me to enter into all the det these many inventions; but I very well like to have the o some horse upon the effects