

# The Week in Ireland.

Directory United Irish League.

Dublin, Oct. 25, 1902.

**IN THE COMMONS.**—Considerable liveliness was witnessed in the House of Commons on the 22nd October, arising out of the question of fixing a day for the discussion of the Irish administration.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman intimated that he supported the demand of the Irish members for a day to be devoted to such a discussion, because though the question was supremely an Irish one, the Prime Minister had refused to give a day at the request of the Irish members, but would give it only if an Englishman or Scotchman asked for it.

Mr. Balfour took this as a demand for a day for a vote of censure, and said in that case he would agree to fix next Wednesday. Incidentally he raised a storm by alluding to the Irish members as a "section" of the Opposition, and later on he made matters worse by amending the phrase to one of "a faction."

Warm repudiation came from the Irish benches, and Mr. Balfour's twisting of C. B.'s words led to an equally warm repudiation from the Liberal leader.

Mr. William O'Brien said that if the Irishmen were not going to get a day it was quite possible that they would take it (loud Irish cheers).

Mr. Balfour suggested that the Irish Party should submit their motion, and then the Leader of the Opposition could say what course he intended taking, and then the Government would decide as to giving a day for the discussion.

**THE FLANAGAN TRAGEDY.**—In the House of Commons on 22nd October, consequent upon a ceaseless fire of questions from the Irish benches, the Chief Secretary was driven to promise that he would hold a sworn inquiry into the lamentable case of Mr. Flanagan, J.P., driven mad in one of Wyndham's prisons; and he further promised that he would secure the fullest publicity for the proceedings of the court.

**COERCION IN SLIGO.**—The case against Mr. B. M'Ternan, T.C., was concluded on 18th Oct., when the Removables delivered sentence.

The presiding Sweep, Brown, said they had gone over the evidence carefully in this case. It was out of the question to ask them to hold that this was a case of friendly interference. It was a clear case of conspiracy, and they convicted Mr. M'Ternan on all three counts in the summons, and ordered him to be imprisoned for two months with hard labor in Sligo Jail. On each count the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Tarrant—that is practically two months.

Mr. Brown—Yes; two months' imprisonment altogether, with hard labor.

**CASTLE DENOUNCED.**—At nearly all the meetings of the London branches of the U. I. L. held on 19th Oct., resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Government in their disgraceful treatment of Mr. J. O'Donnell, M.P., both in Ireland and the House of Commons, and expressing appreciation of Mr. O'Donnell's action in the House of Commons on Thursday evening.

**"SLIGO CHAMPION."**—The gratifying announcement is made that the "Sligo Champion," which under Mr. P. A. M'Hugh's management, made things so warm for the enemies of the people's organization in the West of Ireland, is again being published, and this week the Nationalists of Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon, and the large area over which the "Champion" casts its great influence, will be able to welcome back their old and indomitable friend.

In the interruption, caused by recent legal proceedings against Mr. M'Hugh, the "Sligo Nationalist" ably and fearlessly kept alive the fighting spirit inculcated by the "Champion." The "Nationalist" is now merged in the "Champion." Its career was short, but brilliant—and the manner in which it was produced at a moment's notice and under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty constituted a record in provincial journalism.

**COERCION IN LIMERICK.**—At

**Rathkeale Quarter Sessions on 21st Oct.** the appeal case of Mr. Samuel Harris, hon. secretary East Limerick Executive United Irish League, against the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed on him by the Coercion Court at Newcastle West, was heard before Judge Adams. A large force of police was drafted into the town to preserve order, but notwithstanding that contingents of people poured into the place in sympathy with Mr. Harris, there was not the slightest disorder. Mr. Harris was prosecuted some time ago under the Crimes Act for an alleged intimidatory speech at Knockaderry, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the same, and a further three months in default of giving bail for future behavior.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said considering the character of Harris and the peace of the county, His Honor would amend the sentence by making Harris a first-class misdemeanant to serve the term imposed by the magistrates.

In the appeal of David Sheehan, sentenced to two months' hard labor and four months in default of bail, His Honor confirmed, but removed the hard labor. Both defendants were allowed out to give themselves up. Harris was chaired by the people in the Square after the sentence. The Rathkeale band played him to the station. There was great excitement, but the interference of the police was not required.

**TIPPERARY SENTENCES.**—Delivering judgment on 22nd October against Mr. Denis Kilbride, ex-M.P., and Mr. J. A. O'Sullivan, Judge Moore said that as regards Mr. O'Sullivan's case he did not concur with the local magistrates in their decision. He found him guilty only on the second count. He could not find anything on perusing Mr. O'Sullivan's speech that could be attributed to boycotting, but he was undoubtedly guilty of intimidation. Mr. Kilbride, he considered, was guilty on both counts. After a long lecture he ended by saying:—Having regard to the mild tone of Mr. O'Sullivan's speech he would commute the sentence to three months, but would confirm the sentence as against Mr. Kilbride.

**SOME MEETINGS, Cork, 19th October.**—A largely attended meeting was held to-day at Ballinacree for the purpose of furthering the objects of the United Irish League. Amongst the speakers was Mr. Eugene Crean, the Parliamentary representative of the division. A large force of police attended.

**Midleton, 19th October.**—To-day a very large and influential meeting of the merchants, shopkeepers, and workmen of the town, as well as of the farmers of East Cork, was held at Midleton, under the auspices of the Cork Young Ireland Society, to enlist the public sympathy and support for the National monument to be shortly erected in Cork. The local bands, brass and fife and drum, paraded the town before and after the meeting, and a large number of police from outlying stations, with some Cork detectives, including a Government notetaker, watched the proceedings.

On Sunday, 19th October, a highly successful public meeting was held at Killanny for the purpose of establishing a branch of the United Irish League. Representatives were present from Dundalk, Louth, Rochestown, and Carrigrohilly. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed. The Carrigrohilly fife and drum band attended and discoursed a selection of National airs.

**CRIMELESS LIMERICK.**—Limerick, 20th October, His Honor Judge Adams opened the Quarter Sessions at Rathkeale to-day, and was presented with white gloves in the absence of criminal business.

**ARMAGH NATIONALISTS.**—That the Armagh Nationalists are determined to keep the old flag flying was fully demonstrated by the meeting held last Sunday by the Armagh executive U.I.L. at Derrymore, Derrymore, Portadown, Lyllo, Derrymore, Kilmore, and Cornliskillar. A series of very important resolutions were unanimously passed expressing deep regret for the death of Mr. Michael

M'Cartan, whose name had always been the synonym of fidelity to the Nationalist principles; that arrangements be made with the Central Council in Dublin for the holding of a public Nationalist demonstration as soon as possible; that an immediate and energetic effort be made to send a generous subscription from North Armagh; condemning the policy of Mr. Wyndham in making the Irish executive servile to the interests of the landlords, who had publicly flouted his advice for the settlement of the land purchase question; congratulating the members of Parliament, newspaper editors, and others who have been sent to gaol by Removable magistrates, and pledging the United Irish League of North Armagh to an immediate response to the appeal for a National Defence Fund. It was further resolved to send delegates to the Emmet celebration to be held in Belfast in May next.

**SCENES IN BELFAST.**—Bel-fast, 19th October. —There were exciting scenes at the Belfast Custom House steps this afternoon during the progress of the usual services held under the auspices of the Belfast Protestant Association. The different sections of the Association, headed by Arthur Trew on the one hand, and by Gailbraith and the principal supporters of Mr. Sloan, the member for South Belfast, on the other hand, assembled in large numbers at three o'clock. Trew and his followers took up a position on the north side, and the Sloanites on the east, and both parties opened with prayers and hymns. At the conclusion of the Loxoioy Trew gave his benediction, and then proceeded to deliver a political address, denouncing the Sloanites as traitors to the cause of Protestantism. The opposition crowd then rushed towards his platform and set up a vigorous boohing. Trew endeavored to make his voice heard above the din, but was unsuccessful for several minutes. At length, during a brief lull, he shouted out that he had got a telegram from Sloan, M.P., asking to meet him at Dee street Hall on Sunday night, but he (Trew) would not do so, because he knew he would be murdered by the mob. Colonel Sanderson had said that Sloan got into Parliament on his (Trew's) back, and he (Trew) assured them that Sloan would come out on his back as he went in. Trew then called on his friends to take up the collection, at the same time challenging the Sloanites to interfere at their peril. The challenge was promptly accepted, and while the collection was proceeding a free fight took place, collecting boxes and sticks and other weapons being used freely. Several of the Sloanites endeavored to lay hands on Trew, but were prevented by a little crowd of sympathizers, who made a circle round the dethroned founder of the Association. A number of people on each side were injured, one man being knocked down and brutally kicked. He was subsequently treated at the Royal Hospital. The intervention of the police ultimately caused a cessation of hostilities, and Trew continued his harangue, indulging in vile epithets, both as regards Sloan and his followers and Catholics. He said if the latter attempted to hold a demonstration next year in the city in honor of the Rebel Emmet he (Trew) would do all he could to prevent it, and was prepared to go to jail for so doing.

At a later stage, when the rival meetings were dispersing, there was a renewal of the riotous scenes. It will be remembered that Trew was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment about a year and a half ago for inciting an Orange mob to attack a Corpus Christi procession in Belfast.

**THE LANDLORDS.**—The Landowners' Convention, which was held lately in Dublin, having by a sweeping majority rejected the proposal for a conference between chosen representatives of landlords and tenants, the agrarian war in Ireland, must necessarily go on under conditions embodying another element of bitterness. It was all the work of the big political Anglo-Irish landlords, the Abercrombies, who really do not want a settlement of the Irish land question—men who draw princely incomes from other sources than their Irish estates, and who, as Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has said, are not Irishmen at all, but Englishmen. The bulk of the smaller resident landlords, who feel the pinch of the situation, would be only too glad to embrace the opportunity of bringing the disastrous conflict to a close if they were only left to themselves.

The large number of them who have already expressed their unqualified approval of a conference furnishes abundant proof of this, but they have been overborne by the bosses, and will probably have to submit to the

consequences. In some quarters the hope is still entertained that a conference may come off; but it should be remembered that the leaders of the tenants have from the first declared that they will enter into no conference with unauthorized and unrepresentative landlords. The finding of the Landowners' Convention—in itself something in the nature of an organized conspiracy directed against the rights and interests of the people—is in strict conformity with the best traditions of the English garrison in Ireland, whose uncompromising selfishness and unreasonableness has wrecked and ruined the unfortunate country cursed with their existence.

**THE LAND PROBLEM.**—In a pamphlet just published Mr. Michael Davitt recommends that a national conference should be summoned to consider the land question, not as a rival, but as a necessary supplement to the practical proposal made by Captain Shawe-Taylor, and he suggests as a representative and competent commission to carry a scheme of final land settlement into effect Mr. Thomas Sexton, The O'Connor Don, Mr. Land Commissioner Murrigh O'Brien, Lord Castletown, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., and Mr. James M'Cann, M.P.; embracing, as he says, the most eminent financial experts, the ablest landlords, staunchest Nationalists, and trusted loyalists of the country. Pending consent to an amicable conference on the part of the landlords, however, he thinks there must be no pause in the vigorous agitation. "An armistice," he declares, "is not needed for this purpose, more especially when the Dublin Castle allies of the landlords' party are filling the prisons with the leaders and lieutenants of the popular movement. Peace in this, as in other righteous conflicts, will come the sooner by a vigorous prosecution of a just and necessary war."

## Hints to the Laity.

Painfully irritating at times is the conduct of some Catholics in the discharge of their religious duties. Nor is it a matter of surprise that pastors feel called upon to scold concerning them. The wonder is that they manage to contain themselves so admirably under the circumstances. For in many cases these individuals show less respect in the House of God than do visiting non-Catholics.

As an example of the class to which we refer might be cited those who sweep past the holy water font without deigning even to notice it. The one-legged prayer crowd in the rear who cling around the confessional boxes during Mass, but are rarely ever seen there at any other time throughout the year. The stiff-knee and weak-back class who never genuflect and never kneel erect. The self-opinionated people, who when seated, assume positions between a stage pose and a bar-room lounge. Presumably they know the Mass by heart, for rosary or prayer book is never seen in their hands. It would not do, however, to question them.

Such persons, it is hoped, are never taken as devotional types of the real Catholic. To say the least of them in charity, they are a strange set. But, bad as they are, they are better than those who constitute the irreverent rush. These are the people who in approaching the rail to receive Holy Communion make one imagine they are pursued by fire. With swinging arms they push and crowd and shuffle until the whole aisle is in commotion. There is nothing about them to indicate devotion or reverence. Their action is that of persons in public gatherings seeking advantage of ingress or exit.

Now, all this is most reprehensible. There is no act the Catholic laity can perform weighted with more solemnity than the reception of the Blessed Eucharist. They are receiving the Body and Blood of Our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ Himself. The same as was crucified on Calvary. This they believe, this they profess. But how out of keeping with both are their actions. On the contrary, do not the latter indicate indifference, irreverence and insult? This should not be. It would not if the guilty parties had a proper appreciation of the solemnity of the act they were about to perform. And until that is done there is little hope of having the offensive evil corrected.—Church Progress.

## ROAD TO SUCCESS.

There is no road to success but through a clear, strong purpose. A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of whatever sort.

## Cancer Cured at Lourdes

Mrs. Notterman, who for fifteen years has been well known to the surgeons of the Cancer Hospital, in London, where she has had two operations performed, has just returned from a pilgrimage to Lourdes, France, with a wonderful story of the cures effected at that shrine.

Father Eskridge of St. Francis' Church, London, testifies to the woman's apparently hopeless condition when she started for the celebrated French city. "The doctors had completely given her up," said he, "and I had anointed and prepared her for death. I regard her cure as miraculous." This is the woman's own story:—

"I arrived at Lourdes on Friday and bathed that day, but it had no effect. On Saturday I got up at 5 o'clock and went to Holy Communion. At 7 I arrived at the baths. I was very reluctant to enter, but prayed to heaven and plunged in."

"A terrible sensation overcame me. I thought death was at hand. I accepted my fate. Although suffering dreadfully, I prayed to God to let me die at once rather than go back not cured. Immediately I made this act of resignation all the pain left me."

"When I left the bath the belt I had been wearing over the growth was no longer needed. It fell off me. I came home, knowing that I was cured of my terrible malady."

The woman has presented herself at the Cancer Hospital, and the astonished surgeons have certified that she is no longer suffering from cancer.

## THE SQUIRE'S RECOMMENDATION.

A kind-hearted squire dismissed a gardener who used to steal his fruit and vegetables. For the sake of the man's wife and family, however, he gave him a testimonial worded thus: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years and that during that time he has got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."

## The New Apostolic Delegate To United States.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, 1902.—Mgr. Frederick Z. Rooker, secretary of the Apostolic Delegation, received a telegram recently from Mgr. Falconio, announcing that he had been appointed Apostolic Delegate to the United States to succeed Cardinal Martinelli, who was recalled to Rome last May. Mgr. Falconio is now in Ottawa, and will remain until Nov. 15. He will arrive Nov. 20, and will be installed the following Sunday with a solemn High Mass at St. Aloysius' Church.

Mgr. Falconio is a member of the Franciscan Order. He will be the third representative of the Pope accredited to the American hierarchy.

The new delegate is a native of Italy, and was born in 1842. He came to this country in 1860, and joined the Franciscans at Alleghany city. In 1864 he became naturalized, and in the presidential election of 1872 he voted for General Grant. He afterward came to Washington and met the famous President, who gave him his photograph with his autograph thereon. Mgr. Falconio still retains this treasure.—Boston Pilot.

## The Pope and Irish People.

The correspondent of the New York "Freeman's Journal," writing from Rome, under date of October 25, says:—Pope Leo last week received Sir Thomas Esmonde, the bearer of an address of congratulation on the Pontiff's jubilee signed by both Catholic and Protestant members of the Irish Parliamentary party.

The Holy Father received Sir Thomas with the utmost graciousness and kindness, and asked him a number of questions about Ireland and Irishmen that showed the interest which he takes in the affairs of the country. He looked well, and expressed his gratification at the tribute of reverence and devotion from the Irish people which Sir Thomas presented to him, and spoke of the fidelity of the Irish race throughout the world to the Faith. He gave his blessing to Ireland to the Irish people at home and abroad. He went on in an impressive way to speak of the unity of the Irish people. The Irish race in Ireland and scattered

throughout the world were a model to Catholic nations. He then inquired about the condition of the Irish people at home, and expressed his fervent hope for the cessation of their troubles. He promised to transmit an official reply to the address, at the earliest moment, to the Chairman and members of the Irish Party.

Sir Thomas Esmonde was impressed by the alertness of the aged Pontiff, and his great foresight, keenness, and knowledge of affairs when speaking of Irish matters. He was gratified to find the Holy Father possessed of much vigor for his years. He expressed his deep gratitude for the Sovereign Pontiff's expression of sympathy with the Irish people in their affliction, and his appreciation of the work of their representatives.

The address presented to His Holiness the Pope by the Irish Parliamentary Party was handsomely illuminated and engrossed and was enclosed in a silver casket. It is in the Irish language with an accompanying translation in Latin, the former being illustrated in Celtic, and the latter after the 12th century style; both are remarkably handsome specimens of the art and in contrast, the Celtic is far and away the superior style of the two, the ancient symbolism of a religious nature being faithfully adhered to, not only on the objects introduced, but in the design and form of the work.

The title is on a panel in the shape of a cinque foil, a plant that in nature protects its flowers during storm, like a mother sheltering her child. Ireland, a beloved daughter, having found refuge in the Church during many storms, is symbolized by a circle surrounding the cinque foil. The intervening space is filled in with shields containing the arms of the provinces and the Capital, with the Pontifical Arms at the head, and pictures of two of the earliest Christian Churches in Ireland, St. Flannan's at Killaloe, and St. Columba's in Donegal, held on either side by interwoven animal forms typical of life eternal. The coloring is in beautiful harmony, the prevailing tones being those of the Pontificate. The address is on the second page in three panels, with border work of the interlaced form containing many beautiful interlaced crosses and animal forms, of the earth, air and sea, representing Faith and the Universe. The title page of the Latin translation is in the form of a trefoil, within a circle signifying the Godhead—three in one, the niches containing the emblems of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, "the Hand of God in the clouds," "the Lamb of God," and the Dove descending. A shield containing the arms of Ireland occupies a prominent position on this page. The address on the last page is inscribed on three panels also conveying the thought of the Trinity. The ornament consists of vine leaves and trefoils, emblematic of strength and joy. Each column being supported by the symbols of the Evangelists—Matthew the winged man; Luke the winged lion, and John the eagle. The four leaves are united by cords and tassels of silver and gold and are bound by a covering of Irish poplin, also in the Pontifical colors, the whole forming a very handsome scroll. It has been designed and illuminated by James M'Connell, who has closely followed the traditions of ancient Celtic art, both in conception and beautiful finish, fully sustaining his already well known reputation.

## The Parnell Monument

Before sailing for home last Friday, Mr. John E. Redmond said: "Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens has been engaged upon the model of the monument for nearly two years, and it is now complete. In a letter, Mr. St. Gaudens says: 'After a great deal of time and study devoted to which form the monument should take, I have concluded that it should be a pyramid of forty or fifty feet in height, composed of gray Connemara marble, with a colossal statue of Parnell at the base in front, in the act of speaking by a table, over which is thrown a large Irish flag.'"

"The pyramid is to represent Ireland. The four sides will contain symbols cut into the marble in gold, expressive of the four provinces of Ireland. Around the base of the pyramid the names of the fifty-two counties will be inscribed. 'My idea in designing this monument has been that it should be simple, impressive and austere, in keeping with character of the Irish cause, as well as of Parnell. The cost of the monument will be \$50,000.'"

Mr. Redmond is highly satisfied with the model of the monument, which he is taking with him back to Ireland. It will be the greatest monument in the Irish capital.