

Chief Secretary Brice on the Irish Revival.

It is not often that a Chief Secretary for Ireland attends and delivers a popular address at a popular meeting in that country. Chief Secretaries have usually if not invariably been altogether out of sympathy with such gatherings and not infrequently associated with the policy of suppressing instead of encouraging anything of the kind. The present Chief Secretary, Mr. Bryce, is, so far at least, an exception to the rule in this respect. He has not suppressed any Irish meetings, but he has attended one and made a very good speech at it. The purpose of the assemblage was the patriotic work of celebrating the formal opening of new woollen mills at Kilkenny, an enterprise recently undertaken with prospects of development into an important and profitable Irish industry. Mr. Bryce in his speech fully entered into the spirit befitting the occasion. He recognized with approval the National influences and agencies that have in recent years been in operation in the direction of industrial progress, and he noted with the opposite of approval one of the historic causes that helped to bring about Ireland's industrial decay. Allusion to the latter was peculiarly appropriate in Kilkenny, which suffered more, perhaps, than many other Irish towns through the cause referred to and other causes connected with alien and anti-Irish government. Kilkenny had a prominent share in the woollen manufacture, once a thriving industry in Ireland which perished through no fault of the Irish people, as Mr. Bryce thus observed:

"The woollen industry was formerly one of the most flourishing industries in Ireland. It was one of those industries which a foolish and shortsighted policy ruined, and which died not from any want of capacity in the people, but from the mistaken ideas of legislation which unfortunately prevailed in those days. Kilkenny had been one of its seats."

"A foolish and shortsighted policy" is a very mild way of characterizing the legislation which destroyed Ireland's woollen industry. Was it destroyed by legislation? Could such a thing be conceived or done? Some incredulous outsider might well ask. But it was actually done and done by legislation proposed and enacted expressly and avowedly for that purpose. There was no secrecy or disguise about it. Ireland had a flourishing woollen manufacturing industry. That industry was interfering with English prosperity in the same line. The English therefore protested and demanded relief and got it. The English House of Lords and Commons made an address to the King—King William III.—stating their grievance—the injury to England of Ireland's success in the woollen trade—and they petitioned His Majesty as follows:

"Wherefore, we most humbly beseech your most sacred majesty that your majesty would be pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long been, and will ever be, looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this Kingdom (England), and if not timely remedied may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same."

And his gracious Majesty made answer in favorable terms to this shameless appeal of Irish prosperity. "My Lords and Gentlemen," said he, "I shall do all that in me lies to discourage the woollen manufacture of Ireland," which he did with the result well known, as attested by all history of the period, and notably by a distinguished historian of our own time, the recently deceased Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, a Tory and anti-Home Ruler in politics, and by no means remarkable for any Irish sympathies. Here is how that English witness bears testimony in one of his books as to the deliberate English destruction of a great Irish industry:

"The main industry of Ireland had been deliberately destroyed because it had so prospered that English manufacturers had begun to regard it as a competitor with their own. It is true, indeed, that a promise was made that the linen and hempen manufacture should be encouraged as a compensation, but even if it had been a just principle that a nation should be restricted by force of law to one or two forms of industry, there was no proportion between that which was destroyed and that which was to be favored, and no real reciprocity established between the two countries. The English utterly suppressed the existing woollen manufacture in Ireland in order to reserve that industry entirely to themselves. But the English and Scotch continued, as usual, their manufac-

ture of linen. The Irish woollen trade was ruined in 1699, but no legislative encouragement was given to the Irish linen manufacture (till 1705, when, at the urgent request of the Irish Parliament, the Irish were allowed to export their white and brown linens, but those only to the British colonies, and they were not permitted to bring any colonial goods in return. The Irish linen manufacture was undoubtedly encouraged by bounties, but not until 1743, when the country had sunk into a condition of appalling wretchedness. In spite of the compact of 1698, the hempen manufacture was so discouraged that it positively ceased. Disabling duties were imposed on Irish sail cloth imported into England. Irish checked, striped and dyed linens were absolutely excluded from the colonies. They were virtually excluded from England by the imposition of a duty of 30 per cent., and Ireland was not allowed to participate in the bounties granted for the exportation of these descriptions of linen from Great Britain to foreign countries."

From this it will be seen that Chief Secretary Bryce was very moderate in his language at Kilkenny in describing as "a foolish and shortsighted policy" the deliberate English destruction of the Irish woollen industry. But there will be no disposition to complain of Mr. Bryce's moderation of language if he only give proof of his willingness to make the right sort of amends for the "shortsighted policy." By his deeds he will be judged rather than by his words, and, needless to say, to merit Irish approval, they will have to be very different from the record of his predecessors in office. His expectation is not unreasonable to entertain, judging from Mr. Bryce's own record. He stands proclaimed as a Home Ruler, of which, to use his own expression, he is "not afraid," and that his sympathies are in the true direction in regard to Irish National sentiment as well as Irish prosperity may also be reasonably judged from these utterances in his Kilkenny speech:

"There is a connection between the historic memories of Kilkenny and the woollen mill which we are opening to-day, because it is largely owing to the historic memories of Ireland that there has come that inspiration and patriotism in the Irish people, one symptom of which we see to-day in the effort to develop Ireland's industrial resources. I do not think there is anything which strikes us more in England, and which struck me more in coming from England to Ireland, than the extent to which Irish patriotism, nourished upon recollections of the ancient and glorious past of Ireland, is now bestirring itself to endeavor to restore prosperity to Ireland by developing her resources in every possible manner. And, therefore, I see a real and not a mere fancied connection between the pride which you take in all the National memories of Ireland in your endeavor to develop your National traditions and your National literature, to cultivate your ancient tongue. I see a very real connection between all these things and the form which National sentiment is taking in the endeavor to make the people prosperous and happy and the endeavor to make Ireland a place where people can live, and not from which they should emigrate."

This sort of talk certainly marks a new departure in the bent of Dublin Castle thought and style, but, of course, to be of any value it must really mean all that it seems to mean; it must mean "or the Irish movement referred to the proper Irish interpretation as expressed and emphasized by its great leader when he describes the object of the Gaelic revival as "a true Irish nationhood

—an Ireland self-centered, self-supporting, self-reliant—an Ireland speaking its own language, thinking its own thoughts, writing its own books, singing its own songs, playing its own games, wearing its own coats, wearing its own hats, and going for nothing outside of the four shores of Ireland that can possibly be procured inside them."

That would be genuine Irish prosperity, and so that England's Parliament cannot destroy it when it comes, Dr. Hyde's League, as he himself declared the other day in Chicago, looks to being a Home Rule movement as well as a movement for language and industrial revival. Without that, of course, without Irish rule in Ireland, no other revival could be of substantial or permanent benefit to the country. "Irish Ireland" is one of the mottoes of the League, but without Home Rule such a thing could not be. The Idea of Irish Ireland under rule by England is a paradox and an impossibility. Mr. Bryce understands this, and in giving his support to the Gaelic League, to the funds of which we are glad to notice he is a subscriber, he understands that he is committed to its platform, "going for nothing outside of the four shores of Ireland that can be procured inside them."

This fully covers the ground of the Irish National demand. Nothing from outside that can be had inside. Ireland to-day as at all times has material for the formation of a National Government as good as can be found in any country in the world. Is there a parliamentarian in England to equal John Redmond, or John Dillon or Tim Healy? Is there a financier in England to surpass Thomas Sexton? Is there a single department of executive government for which Irish Ireland cannot produce a man or men brilliantly capable—in intellect, character and acquirements—fit to rule and having the right as well as the fitness to rule in their own land?

What argument, then, worth being listened to can any man advance against Ireland's claim for Home Rule? None. What argument is advanced against it? None except that of the Protestant Ascendancy party whose position in the matter was thus once described by Mr. Gladstone:

"What is their claim? Their claim is very frankly expressed, and is very simple indeed. It is an appeal to the majority of the Irish people to convert themselves to the opinion of the minority. That is the beginning of it; that is the Alpha and the Omega. Is that a fair claim on the part of the minority—a large proportion of whom are what the Irish call heirs in title and are lineal successors to the Ascendancy party in Ireland—to that party which was the curse of Ireland, and to that party which had inscribed upon the page of history the blackest and deepest stain that anywhere, at any time, has attached to the name of England."

That is the only argument against Home Rule for Ireland—the claim of the minority to rule the majority. Was such a claim ever made or heard elsewhere? We are not aware of it. And judged by its results, how stands that minority rule in Ireland? Was there ever worse rule? The question is answered by the verdict of the world appealed to by Mr. Gladstone. "Ransack the literature of all countries and find, if you can, a single voice, a single book, in which the conduct of England toward Ireland is anywhere treated except with profound and bitter condemnation."

In that condemnation Chief Secretary Bryce has taken part as a literary man. He is now in a position to give practical effect to his words. There is no good reason why a practical beginning in the good and necessary work should not be very soon on record.

Cardinal Newman's Tribute.

"I look towards a land both old and young; old in its Christianity, young in the promise of the future; a nation which received grace before the Saxon came to Britain, and which has never quenched it; a Church which comprehends in its history the rise and fall of Canterbury and York, which Augustine and Paulinus found, and Pole and Fisher left behind them. I contemplate a people which has had a long night, and will have an inevitable day. I am turning my eyes towards a hundred years to come, and I dimly see the island I am gazing on become a road of passage and union between two hemispheres, and the centre of the world. I see its inhabitants rival Belgium in populousness, France in vigor, and Spain in enthusiasm; and I see England taught by advancing years to exercise in its behalf that good sense which is her characteristic towards every one else. "The capital of that prosperous and hopeful land is situated in a beautiful bay and near a romantic region;

and in it I see a flourishing university, which for a while had to struggle with fortune, but which, when its first founders and servants were dead and gone, had successes far exceeding their anxieties. Thither, as to a sacred soil, the home of their fathers, and the fountain head of her Christianity, students are flocking from East, West and South, from America, and Australia and India, from Egypt and Asia Minor, with the ease and rapidity of a locomotion not yet discovered, and last, though not least, from England—all speaking one tongue, all owning one faith, all eager for one large true wisdom, and thence, when their stay is over, going back again to carry peace to men of good will over all the earth."

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Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1322. Dame Margaret Morrow, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of David Parker, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff. Vs. David Parker, of the same place, hotel-keeper, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that an action of separation as to property has been entered in the Superior Court, Montreal, by the Plaintiff against defendant.

Montreal, 1st May, 1906.

M. J. MORRISON, Atty. for Plaintiff.

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Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land as each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

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W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1906

CHAPTER XXVI

"Indeed, I know said Peter gruffly, Frances. That Mr bold—" "O Mr. Carter!" "All right, if ye'll with a gesture. I know her." "You have but one Frances, 'and except the rule." "There's a tender males," Peter went matrimony the end another idea in the "This going into a Florian by way of do do not condemn, but like it. A woman! and self-completion in state, and so we lo an old maid." "I do not," said cannot see why it's less in a community is the crown of a w marriage is to be so the conditions of her be changed." "Just so," said F must be permitted to wooing in order to and unnecessary blun "I do not fancy tion," she answered, doubt there are tho it, but they are tho sires a woman for h come and sue. And will wait for the su "And will you?" sidelong look of lau had turned away, manner was entirel He became more ma dresses after that, Peter became corre and noisy. He told Paul. "I'll die before I to him," he groaned tic. "I'll kill someb "Kill yourself; you anybody," suggested lay upon the bed, p pale, "or write an s "If they'd only pul Peter, "what a blas I wouldn't leave ev him. But he is too be shot at except in The poet seemed fe less after the steady day, and an incident alluded as hideous without its effect upon returning from a tir with a manager the p and stopped for a in at a shop window came conscious of s at him rudely from ed up. The same d which had haunted Clayburg so unplea emed its intent, evi though he went on h ly afterwards, he what a power this producing itself in it had remorseless twenty-four hours every turn of thoug frightful. "I wonder what if Paul, depressed. speaking with an en quor, and had brou several times on the setting that someth cal, "What does it be. "It means that or ye wouldn't sit th walk off with Fran ces, you omdaun!" "Who?" said the eyed wonder. "That gizzard, of Peter. "On that track aga Peter! I don't care f she for me. We coul same floor without g "Before marriage, Peter, "but after—" A knock at the him, and he opene d servant bearing a ca siter. "Read it," said Pa Peter took up the c "Mr. Wallace's c Mr. Rossiter. Woul Wallace by coming d to meet the Count V ski, a noted litterat make Mr. Rossiter's What new trick is th "I'm going down," he went. The resemblance be Florian has been d during the course of though it was a not with their acquainta eight the more delic