

IN THE CITY OF THE TRIBES.

Galway, the Capital of Connacht, as Early as the Thirteenth Century, was a Centre of Foreign Commerce with Spain—Some of the Peculiar Ornamental Carvings on the Older Buildings are Relics of Spanish Architecture—The City on the Beautiful Bay Suffered much During the Cromwellian War—The Historic Church of St. Nicholas Used as a Stable by Cromwell's Soldiers.

(John O'Callaghan, in the Boston Globe.)

Leaving Limerick "on the azure river" and turning northward either of two picturesque routes may be selected. One is on the Shannon stream, to Athlone by steamer, the other by rail to Ennis, Athlone and Tuam, or Galway. By the latter route, the traveller leaving Limerick passes over a long wooden bridge, spanning the Shannon, which at that point is considerably more than a mile wide. Between the railroad terminus and the bridge over the Shannon, the traveller by train sees the ruined structure of New Castle, where William of Orange had his quarters during the siege of Limerick. After crossing the bridge to the Clare side, before reaching the first station, Longpavement, he sees on the left Cratloe wood, close beside Cratloe wood, by which the railroad runs for several miles. History states that in this remote forest around the year 900, the Uster clans invaded Clare, and among other booty which they carried off they cut down and took away sufficient oak timber to roof the old palace, called the Griannan of Aileach, near Londonderry.

But the Munster men were not inclined to be submissive. Some years later they retaliated, and marching northward razed the Griannan to the ground, each soldier carrying off as a trophy or souvenir of the exploit a stone of the wall in his knapsack. Returning to Limerick the stones were collected and built into a parapet "in memoriam" around the royal residence of Limerick.

THIEF AND BANKER.
Cratloe Wood in the first part of the eighteenth century was the hiding place of a famous highwayman named Freney. He was finally captured and imprisoned, and while thus confined he was one day visited by an insolvent banker, who expressed his satisfaction at seeing such a notorious thief in custody. Freney was escorted to the occasion, however, and he returned to the banker. "You ought to be the best man in Ireland to say that, for when the whole world refused your notes I took them." The incident is referred to in Thackeray's "Irish Sketch Book."

A good view of the lower Shannon can be had from Cratloe station, close by which is Durratty Castle, the old residence of the former lords of Thomond. In the middle of the seventeenth century its park of several thousand acres held as many as three thousand deer. Passing Six Mile Cross on the way to Ballycar and Newmarket, one can see from the train Droimad Castle, the residence of Lord Inchiquin. It was there that William Smith O'Brien was born. There, too, in some recent times, Mme. Marconi, wife of the inventor of wireless telegraphy, was born.

THE RUINS OF OLD MONASTIC BUILDINGS.
Close by Ardallia may be seen the ruins of Quin Abbey, erected for the Franciscans several centuries ago. Authorities differ as to the date of its establishment, its foundation being variously stated as 1278, 1350, 1402 and 1433. A number of monastic buildings, including cloisters, dormitories and refectory, surround the abbey. There lies buried the famous "Fireball Macnamara," who in his day was a principal in some forty duels, as well as second in scores of others. His reputation in that respect was even more pronounced than that of the late O'Gorman Mahon, who, having taken a leading part in electing O'Connell for Clare more than half a century before, represented a division of Clare in Parliament for a long time prior to his death, a few years ago. Macnamara's memory is kept green by a song which, among other things, says:

There lies Shawn Buie, cold, low and lone,
The great, the glorious Macnamara,
The heart and nerve that never shook,
The hand that left no mark unstruck.

ENNIS, CAPITAL OF COUNTY CLARE.

A little more than a mile farther off is Ennis, the capital of the County of Clare. It is a pretty little town of some five thousand inhabitants, situated on the river Fergus. The town was quite prominent in olden days as a seat of learning, and had upwards of three hundred and fifty scholars and six hundred monks supported by one of the Princes of Thomond, even after the arrival of the British in Ireland. It was the burial place of the Princes of Thomond as well as the chiefs of the Macnamaras for centuries. Ennis is justly proud of the part it played in the famous Clare election, which resulted in the returning of Daniel O'Connell to the British Parliament. A magnificent monument to O'Connell now stands on the site of the old courthouse, in which O'Connell was declared elected.

Ennis has been in more recent times the scene of some stirring episodes in Irish National elections. Its election of the dashing Lysaght Finnegan as the first recruit sent to Ireland to sustain the obstructive policy of Parnell and Biggar in the late '70's was a striking incident in the political history of those days. Later still it was my fortune to be present in the courthouse at Ennis on the day in 1892 when the present representative of East Clare, William Redmond, brother of the Irish leader, was first elected to represent that division in the House of Commons.

A GROUP OF FAMOUS RUINS.
Killone Abbey, founded by Donald O'Brien, and Drumcliffe Abbey, founded by St. Columba, as well as the ruins of O'Brien Abbey, are all within a small radius of Ennis. One line of railroad branches off from Ennis to Corofin, Ennistymon, Lehmich and Milltown Malbay, passing on the way Lisdoonvarna, and the famous Cliffs of Moher, sung of by Gerald Griffin. These rise abruptly from the sea to a height of nearly seven hundred feet. Close by Lehmich is the tomb of Conan "of the nimble foot," one of Ossian's heroes. On the sepulchral stone are given Ogham characters of great antiquity. Conan was the man of whom the Irish bard sang:

Absent is Conan now,
Lost to the field,
Blunted his battle axe,
Broken his shield!
Fireless his eagle eyes—
Bravest of the brave,
Far from red war you lie,
Cold in your grave.

The direct line of railroad from Ennis to Tuam passes through Crusheen, and between that and the next station Tubber is the line which divides Clare County from Galway County, the railroad passes through Gort, Kilmacduagh, once an Episcopal See belonging to the Church of St. Colman, and dating from the seventh century. A few miles distant is Kinvara. There is laid the scene of one of Francis A. Fahy's most beautiful poems, "The Old Plaid Shawl":

Not far from old Kinvara, in the merry month of May,
When birds were singing cheerily,
There came across my way,
As if from out the sky above an angel
chanced to fall,
A little Irish colleen in an old
plaid shawl.

She tripped along right joyously, a basket on her arm,
And O, her face, and O, her grace,
The soul and spirit would charm,
Her brown hair rippled o'er her

brown, but greatest charm of all was the modest blue eyes beaming 'neath her old plaid shawl.

I courteously saluted her: "God save you, miss," says I;
"God save you kindly, sir," said she, and shyly passed me by.

Off went my heart along with her, a captive in her thrall;
Imprisoned in the corner of her old plaid shawl.

O, some men sigh for riches, and some men live for fame,
And some on history's pages hope to win a glorious name.
My aims are not ambitious and my wishes are but small—
You might wrap them all together in an old plaid shawl.

Ardrahan and Craughwell, the latter the seat of most exciting events in the Land League times, are passed through before the traveller enters Athenry, where two lines of railroad the Midland Great Western and the Waterford and Limerick lines, form a junction. Athenry is one of the most ancient towns in Ireland, and was an important place even back as far as the Norman conquest. A castle was built there, the town was surrounded with walls, and it became the principal stronghold of the De Burgoes and Berminghams, the leaders of the Anglo-Norman forces that invaded Connacht.

ATHENRY'S STORMY HISTORY.
The walls were erected in 1211, and for centuries afterwards the town was the centre of the fierce battles which raged in Connacht between the native Irish and the invaders. A Dominican Abbey was erected in 1261 and became famous for the learning and sanctity of its monks. The town was captured by Cromwell with fire and sword, Athenry took its full share in the fighting.

It was rebuilt, again destroyed by Red Hugh O'Donnell, and sacked and burned when he invaded Connacht in 1596. It never recovered from that blow. A considerable part of the old city walls still stands and one of the gates is in a good state of preservation. The thirteenth century castle of the De Berminghams, with its lofty gabled tower, the Franciscan monastery founded by the Earl of Kildare in 1464, and the ruins of the Dominican friary, dating as far back as 1241, containing the bones of some of the last monks and the curious coat-of-arms of Panian the Smith upon a floor slab, are still to be seen.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF ARCHBISHOP MACHALE.
From Athenry the traveler has a choice of either of three routes, north to Tuam, westward to Galway, the old "City of the Tribes," or eastward by way of Ballinasloe, to Athlone. Tuam, in which the Catholic Archbishop of the province resides, has an abbey founded in 487. It was later converted into a cathedral by St. Jarlath about 551 and was made an archiepiscopal see under Edan O'Hoisin in 1152. An ancient cross of red sandstone bears the inscriptions of "O'Hoisin, the abbot," and of Turlogh O'Connor, king of Connacht, who founded a priory there in 1140. St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, has educated some of the most learned of the Irish clergy, while the late Archbishop of Tuam, Most Rev. John MacHale, who was affectionately known among the Irish hierarchy as the "Lion of the Fold of Judah," was a Churchman whose name was one to conjure with among the Irish race while he lived.

The railroad journey from Athenry to the town of Galway is only thirteen miles, and for very nearly half the distance skirts the north shore of Galway Bay. Galway Bay is believed, according to the traditional annals of Ireland, to have been in prehistoric times a fresh water lake, known as Lough Lurgan, but was converted into a bay by the Atlantic breaking over the barriers. In fact, it is believed that the coast line of Clare and Galway once extended outside the location of the Aran islands. The bay is over thirty miles broad at the mouth, and covers a space of more than two hundred square miles.

GALWAY, THE CAPITAL OF CONNACHT.
Galway, the capital of Connacht, is situated on a gently rising ground bounded on one side by Lough Athlone, an arm of the bay, and on the other by the river which forms the outlet of Lough Corrib. Previous to the British invasion the town and the adjoining district were under the protection of the chieftains of the O'Flaherty clan. Its earliest historical record is its destruction in 835 by Turgesius, the Danish commander, when he overran Connacht. In 1132 its castle was besieged and taken by Cormac McCarthy and a body of troops sent thither by sea by O'Connell, King of Munster. It was destroyed again in 1149 by Furlough O'Brien, King of Munster. In the thirteenth century it was given to Richard de Burgo, who strengthened its fortifications and made it the residence of a number of whom, thirteen in number, were known as the "Tribes of Galway." Hence even to this day Galway is known as "The City of the Tribes."

A PECULIAR LAW OF THE FOREIGN SETTLERS.
It was related of these people that they were greatly averse to intercourse with the native Irish, and as an instance a by-law which they enforced in 1518 forbade any of them receiving into their houses, "at Christmas, Easter, nor on feast days any of the Durkes, McWilliams, the

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Kellies, nor no cepte elles, without license of the Mayor and council, on payne to forfeit five pounds, that neither O' nor Mac shall strutte ne swagger thro' the streets of Galway." Its walls were built in 1270 or sixty years later than those of Athenry. It speedily became a center of foreign commerce, trading with Spain from the port of Galway having taken place as early as the thirteenth century.

It is not difficult to trace even to-day in the features and complexion of a goodly proportion of the people of Galway traces of Castilian blood. Some of the peculiar ornamental carvings on the older buildings which face the streets entering into the town, are also relics of Spanish architecture. The same may be seen in Wexford and other ancient towns in Ireland. Galway fought and suffered much during the Cromwellian war, and in 1691 was compelled to surrender to the Williamite General Ginckle, who was then on his way to Limerick after the battle of Aughrim.

THE ORIGIN OF "LYNCH-LAW."
The celebrated James Lynch Fitz-Stephen, from whom the term "Lynch-law" has by some been derived, was mayor of Galway in 1493. There is a tragic story connected with his name. Lynch Fitz-Stephen was a large trader with Spain, and sent his son on a voyage to bring back a cargo of wine. The youth wasted the money entrusted to him, but obtained credit from a Spanish merchant, who sent a young relative back with him to obtain payment, and incidentally establish a larger business with Galway. As the ship was approaching her destination young Lynch Fitz-Stephen, in order to conceal his original wrongdoing, decided to commit a still greater crime, and prevailed upon the crew to help him throw the young Spaniard overboard.

The matter was kept secret for a considerable time until he was on the eve of marrying the daughter of a wealthy neighbor, when one of the seamen, being at the point of death, and stricken with remorse, told the story to the old mayor, or warden, father of the offender. The old stoic insisted that his son should have no favor under the law, and he was speedily brought to trial—found guilty and sentenced to execution, the father being his judge. The youth's mother and various other relatives were clamorous for his respite, but the old man was inexorable.

THE MAYOR AS HIS SON'S EXECUTIONER.
On the day of the execution he helped the executioner remove the fetters which bound the unfortunate son, placed the culprit between a priest and himself, and made his way by winding stairs to the place of execution. Securing the rope which had been placed about the criminal's neck, the father placed it through an iron staple in the wall over an archway, and after taking a last embrace of his son, himself launched him into eternity. Although expecting death from the fury of the populace, his rigid sense of justice appealed to the crowd and he remained unharmed, but ever afterward secluded himself from all society except that of his stricken family. The scene of the occurrence, in Shop Street, Galway, is still marked by a skull and cross-bones, in black marble, placed over a doorway, with the archway, "Remember the death of Vaniti of Vaniti, and all is but Vaniti, 1524." A tablet now marks the spot where young Lynch Fitz-Stephen was executed.

St. Nicholas Church, erected in 1320, and like the Old South Church of Boston, used as a stable by the British troops in Cromwell's time, the Franciscan Church, built in the eighteenth century, and portion of the town walls, as well as the Lyon Tower in Francis street, and the archway at the Quay, are among the most interesting sights of Galway. The Queen's College is a splendid modern building.

CUSTOMS OF THE CHADDAGH.
The Claddagh, meaning "sea shore or strand," is chiefly inhabited by fishermen who were formerly a distinct community, not intermarrying with the magistrate or mayor, who was known as the "king of the Claddagh." The community still has some singular customs, the bride receiving as her dowry a boat, or share of a boat, according to the means of her parents. The marriage ring is an heirloom, passing from mother to daughter. They are particularly jealous of their special rights of fishing in the bay, and will allow no strangers to interfere with them.

Beside Athenry, Ballinasloe is about the only town of importance on the railroad line going eastward from Galway to Athlone. The sheep fair of Ballinasloe is by far the most important in Ireland. The run between Ballinasloe and Athlone is only fourteen miles. Athlone is the central town of Ireland.

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(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 said land.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1906.

A Marriage
St. Lawrence, Longworth.

CHAPTER
"The sky is like Gray as the light"

Katharine's desire
Carey a new hat
make her feel that
to claim her
made many ripples
If Katharine had
forward or more
would probably be
considered the idea
was about to act.
She had good reason
if anybody had
tried in the presence
her whether she
keeper, she would
terribly pained.
good to her, and
for her but to pu-
plough. She im-
uncle, of whom she
would have approx-
she went home, it
tain pleasure to
Dillon would have
though that part
helping in the tra-
Winter Roses."

If Mrs. Carey had

More Than

More terrible than
filence is that awful
headed monster,
annually sweeps away
habitants than any
known to the human
race. It is only a cold,
the careless, as the
delicate mucous mem-
back away with an ir-
throat. When the ir-
mucous surface of the
result. To prevent
sumption of the Lin-
ough however slight
coughing throughout
the sensitive air pas-
fatal results. If on a
doz of cough or cold you

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