

The Week in Ireland.

Directory United Irish League. Dublin, September 6th, 1902.

DUBLIN'S ANSWER.—On the 5th September a great public meeting of the citizens was held in the Supper Room, Mansion House, to protest against the recent proclamation of the city of Dublin under the Coercion Act. The meeting was convened by the Lord Mayor for the twofold purpose of protesting and to make arrangements for the mass meeting of the citizens which is being called for Sunday week. A considerable time before the hour fixed for commencing the spacious hall was well filled, and as time went on the gathering so largely increased that numbers were unable to obtain sitting accommodation. In Dawson street people collected to watch the entry of the members of Parliament and the delegates. A remarkable feature of the gathering was the presence of a number of clergymen and ladies. No less than 15 aldermen and 40 councillors, members of the Corporation; both North and South Dublin Unions were fully represented. The entry of Mr. John Redmond and the other members of the Irish Party was the signal for prolonged cheering by those in the hall. The Lord Mayor took the chair exactly at twenty minutes past four o'clock, and on the platform with him were Messrs. John E. Redmond, M. P.; John Dillon, M. P.; James M'Connell, M. P.; Wm. Field, M. P.; J. J. Clancy, M. P.; J. G. Swift MacNeill, M. P.; P. White, M. P.; J. P. Nannetti, M. P.; and Andrew Kettle. When the meeting was opened there was scarce standing room in any part of the hall, and the proceedings throughout were not marred by a single discordant note.

The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

THE LORD MAYOR, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said:—Fellow-citizens, I have thought it my duty, in face of the extraordinary circumstance that has arisen during the past few days, to call you here to-day to consult as to the attack which has been made upon the character of our city. We are not unaccustomed in Ireland to proclamations and Coercion Acts. But I doubt if the memory of even the oldest amongst us goes back to a time at which there was so unjustifiable and so inexplicable an attack upon the character and the liberty of the city in which we live. I think it is incumbent upon every class of the citizens, upon those who are in agreement with the political views of the Government, as well as those who are opposed to the Government, to demand some explanation for the extraordinary attack upon our city and upon our citizens. We would be worse than the slaves the English Government try to make us if we did not stand up in indignant protest against that insult, and it is to consider the situation and to devise the best means by which you will give effect to that protest that I have invited you here to-day. I will now ask Mr. Field, the member of Parliament for St. Patrick's Division, to propose the first resolution.

THE RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Field, M. P., who was received with cheers, then proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of citizens of Dublin desires to place on record its most emphatic protest against the action of the Executive Government in proclaiming the city of Dublin under the Coercion Act, and thereby depriving all citizens politically opposed to the Government, of the most essential constitutional safeguards of their personal liberty."

It was his duty as one of the members of the city to propose this resolution. They all remembered the history of this Coercion Act. Well, it was an unconstitutional Act, passed in a panic—an Act that would not be tolerated by any people in a country governed on constitutional principles. The three safeguards of liberty under a Constitutional Government were the right of public meeting, the right of association, and the exercise of a free press. He held it was the duty of every man who loved liberty not only in Dublin, but in Ireland, to resist this Coercion Act by every means in their power, so that they might obtain that right of speech and action which belonged

to every free man in every free nation.

Mr. James M'Connell, M. P., who was loudly cheered, seconded the resolution.

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH.—Mr. John Redmond, on coming forward to support the resolution, was received with a long-continued outburst of cheers. He said:—My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen—The outrage against which we have met here to-day to lift our voices must be met by protests of various kinds, but I think that the proper official protest of the city of Dublin is rightly being made here in this place, rightly presided over by the Chief Magistrate of the city. Ladies and gentlemen, in no other country in the civilized world could an outrage of this character be perpetrated upon the people. Why, I heard Mr. Wyndham himself, in the House of Commons, declaring that Ireland was freer from crime at this period than at any period of which there were any records. If this is true of Ireland as a whole, in a special manner it is true of the city of Dublin. I venture to say that in the whole civilized world there is not a city of the same population as free from crime as Dublin; and yet in face of these facts the public are solemnly told in a proclamation issued from Dublin Castle that the ordinary rights of freemen must be suspended in the city in order to prevent, detect, and punish crime. Fellow-citizens, that proclamation is a lie. It is known to be a lie by every citizen, whatever his religion or his political party may be. It is pertinent to ask upon whose advice has the proclamation been issued?

I want to know whether outside the narrow ring of paid officials in Dublin Castle whether any single citizen of the metropolis has been consulted. I want to know whether the Catholic or Protestant Archbishops of Dublin has been consulted? Have the ministers of religion of any creed been consulted? Have even the police magistrates who administer the law from day to day been consulted? I venture to assert without the slightest fear of contradiction that outside the narrow circle of paid officials in Dublin Castle, not one single citizen of Dublin has been consulted as to the issue of this proclamation which suspends the rights of the Constitution from the population of this city. It has been issued simply in obedience to the whim of a despotic ruler who, as far as we can judge, is animated in his Irish policy by the views of a little gang of anti-Irish absentee landlords who are able as they choose to move the machinery of Dublin Castle. In some respects the political situation in Ireland at this moment is absolutely laughable. Now, I seriously ask, outside the pages of "Gulliver's Travels," was there ever such an absurd travesty of government seen? But I recognize that laughable as the situation is from that point of view, we who are the sufferers in this matter cannot afford to laugh at the absurdity of it. This was a gross and wicked outrage. It abolishes all the rights of freemen in the city of Dublin, and therefore I say that it is right that the citizens of Dublin should instantly assemble to make a protest against what has happened; and, as I have said, I am glad the protest has commenced here in the official headquarters of the citizens of Dublin, with their Chief Magistrate in the chair. But, fellow-citizens, if this protest is to be effective the proceedings of this room to-day must be but the commencement of the protest. The protest must go on outside this room, and an opportunity must be given to the great mass of the citizens of Dublin to express their opinions upon what has happened. But I desire to say that the protest, to be effective, must not end even there. The real way to protest against this act is to make the political situation all through Ireland, and here in Dublin, too hot for those men, who are guilty of putting this outrage and insult upon the people. Fellow-citizens, the effect of this act of the Government, in my opinion should instantly be discernible. I therefore say that from that point of view the proclamation ought to be of considerable value to us. It ought to be an incentive to the men of Dublin to take up the challenge and to answer back the insult. I hope that the effect of it will be to make the U. I. L. in this city as strong, as powerful, and as menacing

to English misrule as the Land League of 20 years ago. If you want really to protest against this proclamation that is the way to do it. Let this proclamation be a signal to the Nationalists of Dublin to rise up as one man to join the United Irish League, and to create here a fierce agitation in this city, and if it acts as a signal in that way then it will be indeed of great service to us; and for my part I mistake the spirit of the citizens of this grand old city of Dublin if they do not instantly take up the challenge and fling back in the face of this English hireling the insult he has put upon their city.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH.—Mr. John Dillon, M. P., who was received with loud cheers, said:—Mr. Lord Mayor and fellow-citizens, I most heartily support this resolution, and I will commence the few observations which I desire to address to this meeting of the citizens of Dublin to-day by putting a question which every man is asking himself:—"Why has the city of Dublin been proclaimed?" It is a very difficult question to answer. The city, as Mr. Redmond has pointed out, is distinguished for its freedom from crime, and if one compares the city of Dublin with certain other great cities within the borders of the so-called United Kingdom we shall be more than struck by the audacity of this act. Let us cross the water. Take Birmingham, where on a recent occasion the Town Hall was sacked by a mob, where 110 policemen were carried off the streets of Birmingham as the result of that riot. But the city of Birmingham is not proclaimed; and I say that the city of Dublin in this matter of peace, freedom from crime in the true acceptance of the word, and order can bear comparison with any city of its size in any part of the world, and I assert that in the whole history of civilized nations there never has been a spectacle similar to that which is witnessed in the city of Dublin to-day, namely, the suspension of the Constitution and the proclamation under the Coercion Act of a great city against the protest of its first magistrate, against the protest of the Parliamentary representatives of that city. Then, why is Dublin proclaimed? Now, I cannot answer the question out of my own intelligence. Our intelligence in Ireland is, I suppose, too dull for questions of that character. We have to look across the water to find it, to look to the Press of England, and here I will give you an extract from one of the great London daily organs, which are the supporters of the Government, and which professes to give the reason why Ireland is proclaimed. I will give you an extract from the "Daily Telegraph." It says:—"The County Borough of Dublin is included within the scope of the order, with the object it is surmised, of enabling the representatives of the Crown to deal sharply with a certain newspaper which has distinguished itself lately by the virulence of its language and the outspokenness of its exhortations to its readers to break the law of the land. Fully half of Ireland, therefore, is now proclaimed as disturbed and disaffected. The patriots have got their wish. They have driven the Government in self-defence to grasp more firmly the weapon of Coercion—if Coercion it can be called—to enforce respect for the law. Having taken it up, we hope the Irish executive will take vigorous use of it, and not hesitate to fill the jails, but, if possible with the leaders of the agitation rather than with their dupes."

Now, that is their view in London of the best way to govern the Irish people. But I tell them all there that is my conviction, based upon my experience of Irish public life, that if they desired to make Ireland impossible of rule, they could not do so at it in a more effectual way. We, constitutional agitators, have often been criticised, and I, for my part, have never found fault with those who criticised us (some of the best and warmest friends that I have had in public life are men who have no faith in constitutional agitation). I am not surprised at that. We have been subjected to criticism from all sections of our countrymen here at home in Ireland, and still more across the Atlantic Ocean in America, for still adhering to the hope that some constitutional agitation may do something for Ireland. But I say this, that if there was one thing wanting to persuade those who are inclined to criticise us, to give us some help and give us at least a fair chance, it is this blow that is aimed at us by the Government, because the instinct of the Irish people here and in America will tell them that we—whatever the merits of the policy may be—who are for the moment struck at by the Castle, deserve the unanimous praise of all honest Irishmen. Well; we are told by this in-

telligent English newspaper that Dublin is proclaimed—and it is the only reason I have seen stated—for the purpose of dealing with one newspaper. A greater compliment was never paid to a newspaper. To deprive the capital of Ireland itself of its liberties, and the British Government by this act have proclaimed to the whole world their incapacity to govern the Irish people, because in the public opinion of the civilized world the nation which can only maintain its government by the suspension of the liberties of the people, and the denial of constitutional rights—that Government was condemned, and it was only a question of time until it was hastened unto its fall. He (Mr. Dillon) said he rejoiced, for his part that, gross and monstrous as was the insult which had been levelled by this proclamation against the city of Dublin, he rejoiced at this proclamation, because it had put down forever the miserable spirit of flunkeyism which they had in this city, the capital of Ireland; ay, and in the capital of the South. After that proclamation every man in Ireland would be compelled to take sides for or against it. That proclamation, he confidently hoped, had opened a new chapter in the history of their struggle, when the great tug-of-war would be fought out on a final and conclusive issue, and it would be settled for this generation and for their time whether in Ireland—in old, and holy Ireland—the stranger was to rule, or the ancient Celtic people of the land.

MASS MEETING.—Mr. J. P. Nannetti, M. P., moved:—"That, with a view of giving to the general body of the citizens of Dublin an opportunity of expressing their views of the outrage, which has been committed on the city of Dublin by Mr. Wyndham and the Castle Executive, we hereby invite the citizens to assemble in public meeting in the Phoenix Park on Sunday, 14th September; and that a committee be hereby appointed to make arrangements for the holding of the proposed meeting. In proposing the resolution, Mr. Nannetti said its terms formed a fitting corollary to the speeches to which they had just listened. He, as one of the members for the city, welcomed the proclamation, and hoped that they would have more of it, if only it would effect a stirring up of the manhood of Dublin and of Ireland generally.

The Lord Mayor, in putting the resolution, said he was aware that they had Conservative gentlemen at that meeting, and he was glad to say that he believed that everything that was politically good and worthy in the Conservative feeling of the commercial life of Dublin utterly repudiated the action of the Government in this proclamation. Adopted. A vote of thanks being passed to the Lord Mayor, the meeting concluded.

THE DE FREYNE ESTATE.—Last week several influential and representative men visited the De Freyne and other of the Associated Estates. Among those were:—Mr. D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, who visited the estates on Tuesday; Mr. Marshall, Councillor of Halifax, and the late private secretary to Sir George Trevelyan. Both gentlemen met Messrs. John Fitzgibbon, Webb, and Johnston. The latter accompanied Mr. Scott in his tour of the estates on Tuesday.

On Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Law, M. P., accompanied by Mr. Masterman, of Christ Church, Canbridge, and Mr. Toland, of the "Boston Pilot," visited the estates. They also saw Messrs. Fitzgibbon and Webb, and were shown over the district by Mr. Denis Johnston, to whom they handed large subscriptions for the trustees of the tenants' fund, to aid in the struggle. All the visitors were great impressed with the misery of the people, and the quality of the lands.

THE COURTHOUSES.—An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Swinford Rural District Council was held at the boardroom, Swinford, on 30th August, for the consideration of tenders for repair of roads, etc., Mr. M. C. Henry, J. P., Chairman, presiding. Other members present:—Messrs. J. Jennings, T. Costello, J. Devitt, P. Conlon, J. A. Mellett, M. Dunleavy, P. Keane, M. Murphy, M. F. Campbell, and P. Kelly.

The Council held this meeting in the boardroom for the consideration of business in connection with roads, etc., for the first time, instead of at the Courthouse, as a protest against the action of Dublin Castle and the High Sheriff, Lord Bingham, in refusing the use of the Council Chamber in Castlebar court-house to the Mayo County and Dis-

trict Councillors for the purpose of presenting addresses to Mr. William O'Brien, M. P.

At the quarterly meeting of the Ballina Rural District Council, on Sept. 1st, the chairman, Mr. M. J. Melvin, J. P., Co. C., presiding, Rural District Council, the chairman, Mr. M. J. Melvin, J. P., County Councillor, presiding, the members first met at the courthouse. A large crowd of the general public assembled. Mr. Millen, P. L. G., said that he had a resolution to propose, and he felt sure that he would be ventilating the sentiments of the councillors:—

Resolved:—"That we highly approve and endorse the action of the Co. Council in refusing to maintain these buildings, and trust they will be successful in testing this very important point. As the Council have to maintain these buildings out of the ratepayers' pockets, we cannot see why we should not use them to give expression to the wishes and desires of the people, and not be tortured by a non-descript of the Bingham class." (Cheers).

The resolution was carried amidst loud applause, and the Council, accompanied by the general public, proceeded to the boardroom, where they proceeded with the business.

The Law In Ireland.

(By an Occasional Correspondent.)

Commenting upon the recent and renewed application of coercive measures in Ireland, by the English Government, the "Gazette" makes the following remark:—"It is an unfortunate state of affairs, but it is also an unavoidable result of conditions as they are. Home Rule has been rejected, and the Government has to protect people who are loyal to it, at any cost to those who are not."

Here are two sentences that it is most difficult to characterize, and keep within the limits of calm journalistic expression. In fact, we feel so incapable of properly qualifying them in ordinary English that we prefer not to make use of any adjectives at all. In the first place the "unfortunate state of affairs" is not only "the unavoidable result of conditions as they are," but of the spirit and the maladministration that have combined to make them as they are. "Home Rule has been rejected," but not by Ireland, nor by the Irish people, nor by a majority of them, but by the bitter old irreconcilable enemies of the land, the people, and their cause.

"The Government has to protect people who are loyal to it," that is to say the small minority, "at any cost"—to those who are not—that is to the vast majority of the people.

Be it remarked that the "Gazette" does not say "people who are loyal to the Crown," or "to the constitution," or "to the law," but "to the Government." Would such a principle be tolerated one hour in Canada? We venture to say that were a Canadian Government so unpatriotic, so impractical, so short-sighted as to proclaim its intention of protecting its adherents, its supporters, those who are loyal to its cause, against the rest of the population, no matter at what cost to its opponents, the "Gazette" would be the first to raise an outcry that would ring as far as its circulation—be that great or small—extends.

Coercion has been tried, and tried over and over again, as a method of governing Ireland, and, in every instance, it has failed in a most emphatic manner. We know that the present Premier has expressed himself as opposed to a coercive administration of the law in Ireland. But the new Premier must make some concession to Mr. Chamberlain, by way of compensation for having succeeded in winning from him the Premiership. And it is the hand of the Colonial Secretary that is most visible in this new and uncalculated departure. It was his deadly opposition to Ireland and to the principle of Home Rule that drove him out of the Liberal Party, that created that Unionist section of which he was the parent, that kept him in the councils of the Conservative party. It was that same detestation of the Irish cause that made him stultify himself, with contradictory policies, in the eyes of civilization. While loudly proclaiming the glories of self-government for the colonies, he was, at the same moment, condemning the idea of self-government in Ireland. And the mask has fallen.

The blank results of the long-anticipated conference of the Colonial Premiers has been the severest blow ever dealt to the scheming statesman of Birmingham. Like the spider that weaves his web to entangle his victims, Mr. Chamberlain simply pretended to favor colonial freedom in order to drag the colonies into the Imperialistic vortex, and to bind them faster to the Central Power, with shackles of their own forging. He failed in his project, and equally will he fail in the second part of his tyrannical programme—the reduction, by coercion, of the Irish people to a slavery still more abject than that which his fertile but perverted political sense had designed for the colonies.

The proclaiming unnecessarily of section of the country, the coercive methods resorted to by the Government, the doctrine of the crushing out, at any cost of the opponents of the powers that be, and the broad and false principle laid down by the "Gazette," all are so many elements that spell "brute force," or "might is right." The other day when a prelate of France ventured to remonstrate with Premier Combes and asked him why he enforced with so much harshness the law against the religious orders, the Premier made reply, "because I have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies at my back." This answer, if given by a Canadian Premier would evoke expressions of unbounded indignation from the "Gazette," yet, in the case of Ireland that organ lays down and advocates the exact same spirit and principle.

The only lesson to be drawn from the whole matter is that no English Government is capable of governing Ireland without having a cowardly recourse to coercion. Consequently, the only remedy lies in the principle of Home Rule. Coercion has been tried, times out of mind; it has proved a big mistake, a fearful failure. Home Rule, even on a most limited plan, has never yet been tried. Would not wise statesmanship suggest to any person, unblinded by passion and prejudice, that the only possible, or probable, chance of securing peace in Ireland and gaining over the country to the British Empire, is that of Home Rule? We repeat that Canada would not tolerate for twenty-four hours the maladministration of which Ireland is the victim. And Canada is loyal; Canada's loyalty is the boast of peer and peasant. But Canada is loyal, because she has Home Rule; and she has Home Rule because she had a period of '37 and '38—not because the Chamberlains of the past loved liberty or wished to leave the colony free. There are more lessons than one to be drawn from Canadian history; and it might serve the British Government, if the Chief Secretary for the Colonies were to read a little more closely and reflect a little more seriously upon that history.

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OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

The reader was inclined to jump subject to another transition—ing as my observer press me. The school opened their classes and led me to visit a couple of prominent houses of education first of the month. I noticed the large attendance, and to see so many commencing to acquire ledge which is so absolute in this age. It is a courageous sight to behold and to know that such the city's youth are being in a proper manner for of after-life. But I was struck with the grave do as far as numbers go, boys and pupils. So much pressed with the object fore me, that I could not temptation of occupying space this week with my reflections.

THE DISPROPORTION have it understood that finding fault with neither the teachers, or the or those whose duty it is tend our schools; but I dissatisfied with status. To be plain, there are teachers for the number. If any person will take to find out the number tending the different Cat of this city, and then the teachers engaged in the structing those boys, it ly shown that we need dred more teachers to d the rising generation. ers are not to be blame not multiply themselves, can fault be found with institutions; they can teachers. Yet somebod authority is in the wrong opinion—if that is wort is that there is not suffi agement by way of sala inducements extended to profession. Our Board Commissioners, the Coule Instruction, the Proverment—with its edu partment—may all have do with the matter; I upon what shoulders the rests, but decidedly a poor future for the t few of our competent mduced to follow the cal the small number of compared with the large creasing number of pupi instance, I am unfortun position of one who can the evil, but cannot remedy. I am not suffi versant with the syste tains to state exactly w be done, or how, or t should be done. All I nothing could be mor than the actual situatio

AN EXPLANATION.—possibly nine people outen who have the opp visiting the classes of will imagine it to be grand success and of gr if the class-room is full, ing of the elementary c cording as you go upw pils become less numer classes; some have left, ers have gone to other so on; but of a class o in the first year, you w find more than 5 who g graduating class. Ther room in the upper clas when a pupil has reach stage of advancement, h ed how to study, how himself, and he needs le and minute personal at teacher. But in the classes, the pupil requi stand guiding hand of t and this he cannot get.

A LOSS OF TIME.—I

Lemon Juice For Rheum. The idea of treating with lemon juice appe has its rise in Germany, consists in swallowing t one lemon on the first on progressive up to tw