

Directory.

MISSION NO. 8. meets on third Wednesday of month, at 1863 Notre Dame St. Officers: Al. McGill, M.P., President; J. F. Quinn, Vice-President; J. F. Quinn, Sec.-Secretary; J. F. Quinn, Treasurer; J. F. Quinn, Chaplain.

T. A. & B. SOCIETY. 1863. Rev. Director, J. F. Quinn, President, D. J. Quinn, Sec.-Secretary, J. F. Quinn, Treasurer, J. F. Quinn, Chaplain.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, Diocese of Montreal, organized Oct. 10th, 1902. Meetings on 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month, at 4 p.m. Officers: J. F. Quinn, President, D. J. Quinn, Sec.-Secretary, J. F. Quinn, Treasurer, J. F. Quinn, Chaplain.

K'S SOCIETY.—Established 1863, incorporated 1864. Meetings on 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month, at 4 p.m. Officers: J. F. Quinn, President, D. J. Quinn, Sec.-Secretary, J. F. Quinn, Treasurer, J. F. Quinn, Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—Established 1863, incorporated 1864. Meetings on 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month, at 4 p.m. Officers: J. F. Quinn, President, D. J. Quinn, Sec.-Secretary, J. F. Quinn, Treasurer, J. F. Quinn, Chaplain.

WOMEN'S COURT, C. O. F., organized 1863, incorporated 1864. Meetings on 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month, at 4 p.m. Officers: J. F. Quinn, President, D. J. Quinn, Sec.-Secretary, J. F. Quinn, Treasurer, J. F. Quinn, Chaplain.

K'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—Established 1863, incorporated 1864. Meetings on 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month, at 4 p.m. Officers: J. F. Quinn, President, D. J. Quinn, Sec.-Secretary, J. F. Quinn, Treasurer, J. F. Quinn, Chaplain.

OF CANADA, BRANCH organized, 13th November, 1902. Meetings on 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month, at 4 p.m. Officers: J. F. Quinn, President, D. J. Quinn, Sec.-Secretary, J. F. Quinn, Treasurer, J. F. Quinn, Chaplain.

J. CURRAN, A.B.C.L., 180 St. James St., Montreal.

VOCATE... Chambers, 180 St. James St., Montreal.

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# OUR LOCAL BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE

## On the Situation in Ireland.

At a meeting of the United Irish League here at St. Patrick's Hall, Thursday evening, the following resolution was adopted:—

Be it resolved: That in the opinion of members of the Montreal Central Branch of the League, the people of Ireland are deserving of the sympathy and support of their kindred in this and other countries in the effort they are making to secure the freehold ownership of their holdings and to bring about a radical change in the existing conditions, under which the fertile lands are reserved for cattle grazing and the people forced to live in ever increasing ratio, in the least fertile sections;

"That in our belief the agitation conducted by the United Irish League with these objects in view has done much to direct public attention to the critical need of the reform, and to enlist the sympathies of fair-minded people in its support.

"That in our opinion the action of the Government in buying large estates and rearranging them with the tenants as owners of enlarged holdings; the suggestion of a conference recently made by influential representatives of the land-owning interest, and the promise made by Mr. Wyndham that the Government of which he is a member would endeavor to give legal effect to an arrangement arrived at between landlords and tenants, are all to be viewed as an admission of the reasonableness of the position taken up by the Irish tenantry and people;

"That in these circumstances the application of the Crimes Act to those counties where the agitation progresses, and to the city of Dublin, the abrogation of trial by jury, the resort to changes of venue and the imprisonment of Irish members of Parliament and others by special constituted courts, are to be condemned because they do not, in the opinion of the members of this branch, encourage the hopes of an early and equitable adjustment of the difficulty."

In speaking to the resolutions Mr. J. C. Walsh made the following reference to that feature of the land question which at present is receiving attention from the Irish people, of North and South, Protestant and Catholic:—

"It ought not perhaps, to be necessary for this association to now proclaim its sympathy with the desire of the Irish tenants to become owners of the freehold of the plots of ground in which they and their ancestors have lived, but there can be no harm in reminding ourselves afresh what are the actual conditions and what are the actual difficulties. The condition might very well be summed up in the incident narrated to me by a member of this branch, of how a certain landlord had compelled his tenants to construct a stone wall across their holdings, along the face of a mountain side, and betake themselves to the further side of it, because he wanted the fertile valley for a pasture for his cattle. It is not necessary, however, to depend upon those accounts, for, since the League has attracted the attention of England to this problem, English investigators have been going to see for themselves what are the conditions, and I shall ask leave to read a comprehensive description recently contributed by one of them to a leading London newspaper:

"Passing to the West one traverses the rich lands of the centre

of Ireland, which are almost deserted—vast tracts of grazing country, with a few shepherds, where was once a busy population. As one enters the barren lands the cottages multiply till at the extreme West they lie thickly packed together in 'congested' districts. In the wilds of Donegal, scraping together soil from the seashore and plastering it on the bare hillside to cultivate a scanty crop of potatoes, dwell under the most astonishing conditions in Western Europe a people whose ancestors have been driven from the rich regions behind them. Half the race are thus clinging precariously to the borders of the land; half have been driven beyond the sea, in a new world to brood over memories which form the chief obstacle to that Anglo-American alliance which would ensure the future peace of the world. Mr. William O'Brien's campaign against the graziers, for the breaking up of the grassland into tillage holdings, is not so much a case won against the landlords as a last desperate attempt to save the remnant of the nation. And the so-called intimidation, and the threatening and boycotting, and all the machinery of the League, is merely a necessary weapon of warfare in a struggle for national existence."

If these, Mr. Chairman, are the conclusions of an impartial Englishman who studies the matter at first hand, we may agree that there ought to be little difficulty in persuading Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen in Canada to take a sympathetic interest in the determined effort of their kindred in Ireland to better their economic condition. Even without such testimony as has been quoted it would be possible to arrive at the conclusions to which the writer gives expression. I have here a copy of the very interesting hand-book prepared by Mr. Horace Plunkett's department for use at the Glasgow exposition, included in which are articles and drawings which indicate very clearly how steady and irresistible, during the past fifty years, has been the tendency to take men from the fertile lands and remove them to the mountains, and to put cattle in their place upon the fertile lands. If you will permit me to glance at these reports I may mention that the land under pasture in Ireland, which was 11,077,152 acres in 1860, is now or was in 1900, 12,729,087 acres, so that the part of the country from which cattle alone draw their sustenance has increased by 1,651,935 acres, nearly always, of course, of the best land on the island. On the other hand, there were in 1860 under tillage crops, as distinguished from pasturage, 4,375,621 acres. In 1900 this man-sustaining area had shrunk to 2,493,017 acres. The shrinkage is seen to have been 1,882,604 acres. In the meantime, and this is perhaps the most instructive part of the story, the area of barren land has decreased, because human beings, driven from the rich plains, and not willing or able to come to this continent, have had to cultivate barren land, to reclaim peat bogs, or spread this soil over hill-sides, or starve. But it is rather curious to observe that while this tendency to turn the land into pasture has been universal it has not been operative to the same degree in all parts of the island. In Ulster, as is well known, the tenants have always been more vigorous in the assertion of their rights; and, until 1881, more successful in securing acquiescence in their demands than the tenants in the other provinces. In recent years the landlords have pursued the same policy in Ulster as elsewhere, with the result that they and their tenants are far apart to-day, and the Ulster tenants are apparently determined to become owners of the freehold of their properties. We may get an idea of the danger they seek to avert if we compare the proportions of pasturage in the countries of the north and in the equally fertile countries of the midlands. First, five Ulster counties:

Compare these ratios with what are found in Leinster, thus:

	Arable Lands	Grass Lands
Meath.....	50,142 acres	479,507 acres
Kildare.....	64,552 "	297,266 "
Westmeath.....	37,486 "	327,545 "
Kings.....	72,051 "	276,446 "
Total.....	224,831 "	1,380,764 "

An acre of tillage to an acre and a half of grass in prosperous Ulster. An acre of tillage to six acres of grass in Leinster. This latter is the shepherd's country of which our English writer speaks. The Government report says it contains innumerable evidences of having been the home of a large population. A still more striking evidence of the change that has gone on may be found in the same Government publication, which shows that to every 1,000 acres of Ireland in 1851, there were 315 persons, 143 cattle, 102 sheep and 52 pigs; and in 1900 there are 219 persons, 217 cattle and 61 pigs. If we adopt the simple calculations of five sheep or hogs requiring as much food as a cow, we have the curious result that on every 1,000 acres of land in Ireland 96 human beings have during that period made way for 97 cattle. So that the net result of half a century's progress in Ireland has been to get quit of a man and put a cow in his place. It may be argued, indeed, that this is inevitable, but the Irish people may be pardoned for doubting it. And this Government report in some measure confirms their scepticism, for it says: "While the area under meadow is over eleven times the similar area in Belgium, our herds of cattle number only slightly over three times as many as those of that country. It is generally recognized that with a system of small farming, such as carried on in Belgium, more cattle can be raised to the acre by means of tillage and house feeding than on the grazing system."

	Arable Lands	Grass Lands
Antrim.....	175,683 acres	309,772 acres
Armagh.....	111,519 "	161,874 "
Down.....	245,354 "	272,728 "
Tyrone.....	197,043 "	371,103 "
Derry.....	189,725 "	236,207 "
Total.....	889,304 "	1,441,684 "

Speeches in support of the resolutions were also made by Hon. Dr. Guerin, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Messrs. B. Connaughton, P. McMorris, F. Langan, Jas. Rogers, President Fitzgibbon, and others, and the resolutions were carried unanimously. A considerable sum was subscribed for the fund opened at the first meeting in support of the tenants of the De Freyne estate.

## In the Days of The Duke of Ormond

"BY CRUX."

WHILE prosecuting my researches in connection with the story of Cashel of the Kings I came upon a number of exceedingly interesting historical documents, and amongst them one which is called an extract from Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond. This piece of authentic information, coming from a Protestant source, and establishing most clearly the spirit of charity and Christian devotion of the Catholic clergy, during the darkest period of Irish history, is too good to be ignored. Moreover, if I do not reproduce it there is but slight likelihood that any one else ever will. Before giving the document, which I beg the readers to peruse carefully, I must make a few remarks by way of explanation. Mr. Kingsmill, mentioned therein, lived at Newpark; his daughter, Lavinia, was married to Mathew Pennefather, of Gortneellis, Esq., and from them the Pennefather family descended. I find by the old parish registry, that "Kingsmill, son of Mathew and Lavinia Pennefather, was christened in Gortneellis, in the parish of St. Patrick's Rock, on 10th day January, 1670." Bally Murrin is now Ballymurren; Ballygalburt is now Galtymore; Goellin Bridge (Goulen, the little fork; for here the river is divided like the branches of a tree or a fork), is now the village of Golden, about three miles from Cashel. With these explanations to aid any readers who may be acquainted with the locality, I will proceed to transcribe the document—and to the closing paragraphs I call particular attention.

"It was the middle of December before any one gentleman in the province of Munster appeared to favor the rebellion; many of them had shown themselves zealous to oppose it. Lord Muskerry, who married the sister of the Earl of Ormond, offered to raise a thousand men and to arm them to put down the rebellion. Nor did any signs of uneasiness, or disaffection appear among the gentry, till Sir W. St. Leger came to Clonmel, which was on the first of the month in which the great tragedies took place. There had been, a few days before, some robberies committed in the County of Tipperary by a parcel of young fellows of the baronies of Elisgarty, Killemanina, Clanwilliam and Middlethide, who as soon as they had got their prey, divided it and retired to their several parishes. Among other English who suffered, a great number of cows and sheep were taken away from Mr. W. Kingsmill of Ballyowen, brother-in-law of the Lord President. Sir W. St. Leger, upon notice thereof came in two or three days after with two troops of horse in great fury to Ballyowen, and being informed the cattle were driven into Elisgarty, he marched that way. As he set forth he killed three persons at Ballyowen, and not far off, at Grange, he killed or hanged four innocent laborers, at Ballymurrin six, and at Ballygalburt eight, and burnt several houses. Nor was it without great importunity and intercession, that he spared the life of Mr. Morris Magrath, a civil, well-bred gentleman, it being plainly proved that he had no hand in the prey, notwithstanding which proof he still kept that gentleman in prison. From thence Captain Peisley, marching to Armalee, killed there seven or eight poor men and women, whom he found standing in the streets near their own doors innocently; and passing over the river Ewyer early in the morning, marched to Clonoulta, where meeting Philip Ryan, the chief farmer of the place, a very honest and able man, not at all concerned in any of the robberies, going with his plough-iron in a peaceable manner to the forge, where he used to have it mended, he, without any inquiry, gave orders for his being killed as appeared by his cherishing the murderer. From thence he went to Goellin bridge, where he killed or hanged seven or eight of Dr. Gerald Fennel's tenants, honest inhabitants of the place, and burnt several houses in the town; the cattle of the country people, which he met on his way, being all taken by him and sent into the County of Cork.

"Several of the nobility and gentry of the country, surprised at the rash and cruel proceedings waited upon the Lord President with complaints. Among these were James Butler, Lord Baron of Dunboyne, Thomas Butler of Killconel, James Butler of Killvelagher, Theobald Butler of Ardmaile, Richard Butler of Ballynekill, Philip O'Dwyer, and divers others of good quality. The

President did not receive them in the manner they expected; but in a hasty furious manner answered them 'that they were all rebels, and he could not trust one soul of them, but thought it more prudent to hang the best of them.' This made them withdraw to their homes resenting his rudeness and severity, as well as very uncertain about their own safety. From Clonmel, Sir W. St. Leger marched into the County of Waterford, and his soldiers in the way, killed several harmless poor people, not at all concerned in any rebellion; which also incensed the gentlemen of that country, and made them prepare for standing on their defence.

"After the President's return into the County of Cork, the gentry of Tipperary, considering the violence of his proceedings, and the aptness of some to plunder their English neighbors, labored all they could in their respective districts for a while to correct their insolence. But the people about the 6th of December, assembled about 500 strong, and marched in a body to Cashel, in order to take the city and pillage the English; but several gentlemen of quality in the county, and some of the Roman Catholic clergy of Cashel hearing of their resolutions, met them in their march, and by fair words and sermons, diverted them from that attempt and prevailed with them to return, without offering violence to anybody. The country people were, however, still in great ferment, and claimed that they could not sleep safely in their own houses whilst Cashel was a receptacle for the President's troops to come thither, and from thence to rush among them and destroy them. Yet this broke out into a new attempt till after the defection of the Pale, till Philip O'Dwyer of Dundrom (one of the gentlemen so ill-treated by the President at Clonmel), taking advantage of the general resentment, gathered a body of them together on the last day of December, and marched to Cashel. He took the place. He tried, however, to save the goods of the English, but whatever he and some others could do to prevent bloodshed, some of their followers, that were kinsmen and friends of Philip Ryan, and of others that had been murdered, killed thirteen of the English. But all the rest of the English were saved by the inhabitants of the place. Dr. Samuel Pullen, Protestant Chancellor of Cashel, and Dean of Clonfert, with his wife and children, were preserved by Father James Saul, a Jesuit. Several other Romish priests distinguished themselves on this occasion by their endeavors to save the English; particularly Fathers Joseph Everard, and Redmond English, both Franciscan Friars, who hid some of them in their chapel, and even under the altar; which was proved by some of those so preserved, at the trial of the latter at Clonmel Assizes in 1652, upon which he was acquitted, and had a privilege granted him of living in the country, the like offer being made to Father J. Everard."

Remember that the foregoing is a Protestant document; a significant tribute to the Catholic clergy.

## Death of Master George Jos Daly

All who have the pleasure of knowing Professor Daly, must feel deeply for him on the loss of his beloved son, George, and his mother during the past week.

Master George was a clerk in the employment of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Outremont, where he contracted the illness which ended in his death.

A bright and intelligent young lad, far beyond his years in wisdom, and a perfect gentleman, he endeared himself to all who knew him.

We sincerely condole with Mr. Daly and family in their severe visitations and hope that God will assuage their grief.

## A Prominent Protestant Denounces Orangeism

Mr. Thomas W. Russell, M.P., for Tyrone, has the following in his recently published book, "Ireland and the Empire":—

"And who are these people who fight these squalid battles on the streets of Belfast in the name of Protestantism? Protestants forsooth! If the truth must be told, they rarely enter a church door; they never subscribe a sixpence for the furtherance of any form of religion; they bellow on the streets about the Pope and about the Protestant religion. The public house (liquor saloon) is their temple; the publican is their great high-priest. They preach a gospel of hate and of hatred that would disgrace a race of savages, a gospel of which the Christian religion knows absolutely nothing."

to the "True Witness."