

## IRISH LEADERS IN MANY NATIONS.

Of the dispersed races, the Irish and the Jews have alike made homes and careers in alien lands. The marked divergence in those careers has been emphasized by the war between the United States and Spain. An accidental effect of the war was the abandonment of the project that one hundred thousand representative Irish-Americans revisit their native land in honor of the anniversary of '98. That would have vacated temporarily most of the executive offices in many American cities. But that would have been only an accident. The war, to the student of history, discloses the remarkable fact that never before in the history of the world have so many and so important posts of honor and influence been filled by men of Irish birth and descent, not only in Spain, but in Austria, her natural ally, in Russia, in France, in Great Britain and the United States.

During a period when an Anglo-American alliance has been discussed by the statesmen of Europe as at least a possibility, and has been cordially considered by leaders of opinion among English-speaking people, it was actually true, that were Queen Victoria's Irish-born Generals, admirals, colonial governors and diplomats disposed all at once to rebel they could, for the time being, come very near converting the British Empire into an Irish Empire.

Furthermore, it was true that a lineal descendant of one of the "martyrs of '98" was President of the United States, and that the municipal government of most large American cities was controlled in the main by Irish-born Americans or their sons.

One hundred years of what many Irishmen deem England's oppressive rule have just elapsed. To many Irish-Americans, to most of them indeed, the suggestion of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is abhorrent. Yet never since the days of the Duke of Wellington has the British military establishment been so conspicuously Milesian in its commanders as now. General Lord Wolseley and General Lord Roberts, the great British Generals of to-day, were born in the County of Dublin and the County of Wexford respectively. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.B., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L. and LL.D., who was made a viscount in 1883, about that time he had that terrible fall from a camel's back going up the Nile toward Khartoum, was born June 4, 1833, in Goldenbridge House, County of Dublin.

"Bohs" as Kipling's Tommy Atkins call Baron Roberts, of Candahar, in Afghanistan, and the County of Wexford in Ireland, is now commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and is one year older than his commander, Lord Wolseley. While yet Sir Frederick Sleight Roberts he had already become a G. C. B., G.C. S.I., V.C., D.C.L., LL.D., and the popular idol of the soldiers in India. But the list that didn't even start with Wellington, who was born in Dublin, April 17, 1769, but which already includes his most eminent successors, is only begun. Readers of the war news from the Indian frontier all through the late rebellion of the Afridis and the Mohmands have become familiar with the name of Col. Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., who seems to have had general charge of the British forces. This gallant officer is a son of William Bindon Blood, Esq., of the County of Clare. His laurels were won long ago, for he was chief staff officer on the Chitral relief force. He is now the head of the Royal Engineering Military Works Department in India.

No wonder there are Mulvaneys aplenty under the leadership of a Roberts and a Blood. The army roster will fill out the record almost at will. Gen. Sir John Doran, K.C.B., famous throughout two decades of Hindoostanee wars, comes from Ely House, in the County of Wexford. The gallant Sir Hugh Henry Gough, whose Indian career is a long series of wounds and decorations, is a son of George Gough, of Rathronan House, in Tipperary. Sir Hugh's services in the time of the Mutiny, his gallant conduct at the relief of Lucknow, and on many another bloody field, blaze a red trail of glory, into the British War Office. Scarcely less distinguished at Cawnpore and Lucknow was Gen. Sir Richard Dennis Kelly, K.C.B., who comes from Weston, in the County of Meath. To sum up for India and Ireland, the official commander-in-chief of the forces in India, since 1893, has been Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Stuart White, K.C.B., known all over the peninsula for long and gallant services. He appears on the record as "son of James Robert White, Esq., of Whitehall, County Antrim." Sir Herbert Kitchener, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the most popular soldier in Great Britain to-day, the man who has avenged

"Chinese" Gordon's atrocious death, and redeemed Hicks Pasha's bloody defeat, is a native of Ireland.

With these Irishmen in command of the British forces in India, in England, in Ireland and in Egypt, the satirical call for an "American army to free Ireland," made several years ago in an Irish weekly, seems ludicrous, even though it was intended to accentuate the fact that the roll-call in American police stations would send a thrill of joy through the bones of the Irish kings. There was, indeed, an "army" ready to hand, for at the moment the statement was made chiefs of police and a large share of the force in most of the principal American cities were Irish-born or of Irish descent.

Should such a rebellion as we are supposing spread through the British army, what of the navy? What name rises first to every tongue when the Union Jack is unfurled, even to the mind's eye? Whose indeed but that of Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford? And the Beresfords, too, are Irish. From the same County of Waterford, which gave Roberts to the army, "the fighting Beresfords" came to the navy. Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford, V.C., proudly enrolled as the son of Rev. John, fourth Marquis of Waterford, is an even more familiar name to the eyes of Americans, for he married, in 1895, Lily Warren, daughter of Commodore Cicerone Price, of the United States Navy, "and widow of George Charles, eighth Duke of Marlborough." From Admiral Beresford's familiar and commanding name, the list of naval heroes may be scanned with results entirely germane to the proposition.

The army and navy once infected with the spirit of revolt, once claiming another Holy War of the green banner, what would become of the British colonies? In the colony of Victoria the influence of the late prime minister, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, is yet paramount. In America he is best known as the author of "Young Ireland," and the originator of the "Nation." Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, after years of valued service on the Gold Coast, is Governor and Commander-in-chief of British Honduras. Lieut.-Col. Sir John Terence Nicholas O'Brien was rewarded for brilliant actions in the Mutiny and the Oudh campaigns in India, by being made Governor of Newfoundland (1895). Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, son of Thomas Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin, is Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Lionel Gallwey, Governor and Commander-in-chief of Bermuda (1882-8), was the son of Major John Gallwey of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The Right Hon. William G. E. Macartney, M.P., who has recently been inspecting the Bermuda and Canadian naval establishments, is Parliamentary and Financial Secretary of the British Admiralty. Sir Jacob Dirk Barry, of that well-known Irish family, is Judge-President of the Court of Eastern Districts and a member of the Court of Appeal of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir George-Maurice O'Rourke, a son of Rev. John O'Rourke, of the County of Galway, has been eminent in New Zealand since 1854, and was a member of the ministry in 1872. He would have great influence in Maori land. The Earl of Belmore, who has been Governor and Commander-in-chief in New South Wales, is Baron Belmore of Castle Coole in the County of Fermanagh.

Of course, instant recourse in such all extraordinary event would be to diplomacy. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, K.C.B., who is the son of Patrick O'Connor, of Dundermott, Roscommon, would be asked to make proper representations to the court of St. Petersburg, where he is accredited Ambassador to Great Britain. Sir Nicholas was once minister to China, and was not so many years ago Secretary of Legation at Washington (1885-7), but he would find some powerful pro-Irish influences at work in the Winter Palace itself.

Irishmen holding office in Russia? Beyond a doubt. Mother Church, whose influence has induced so many of them to flee from the old darts since Cromwell's persecutions began in 1629, made the Greek Catholic establishment in Russia seem preferable to the Reformation at home. The O'Bryans in St. Petersburg became the Obrutseffs; the O'Donnells, the Odontcheffs, and the Scallens, the Sklons. There is no more distinguished soldier in Russia to-day than Obrutseff, General of Infantry, Aide-de-Camp General, member of the military Household of the Czar and of the Council of the Empire. It is true he has become a Russian of the Russians, and has married a beautiful Frenchwoman, with whom it is his delight to pay yearly visits to Paris. But there he finds many of his former countrymen to congratulate him on having become a noted authority on the military statistics,

a savant as well. Nor is there anywhere in the world an Irish soldier who is not proud of Obrutseff's triumph over the Turks at Aladja, and Kars, after their defeat of the Russians at Zivine. "Go and vindicate the army," said the Czar, and Obrutseff went.

General Skalon is Maitre de la Cour at St. Petersburg, with the rank of privy councillor. The gallant Odontcheff is of the same O'Donnells whose names are part and parcel of the history of Spain for two hundred years.

Nor need this curious Russianizing of the names of Milesian heroes excite wonder in the minds of those who have read Vasilii Makroff's story of "A Morning With the Czar," and recognize in the writer Capt. William F. Mason McCarthy, late of Gen. Robert E. Lee's confidential staff and later still confidential aide to the Czar Alexander II. Many another Irishman, engineering, mining, surveying, would be found wearing the Czar's uniform and ready to fight his battles. What are they to do when the supreme conflict comes in the East between the Russian Bear and the British Lion? They have evidently made their choice.

Even so accomplished a diplomat as Sir Nicholas O'Connor might appeal for advice and assistance to "the greatest diplomatist of his time," as Gen. Patrick A. Collins, the American Consul-General to London (1892-6), declared the Marquis of Dufferin to be. And where would the Marquis be found if not at his own home in the County Down, seven miles from Belfast.

Let us suppose the scene of diplomatic representation transferred from St. Petersburg to Vienna. Who is a Privy Councillor to the Emperor of Austria, and most eminent among Austro-Hungarian statesmen? None other than the eleventh Viscount Taffae and Ballymore of Sligo, Edward Francis Joseph, Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Knight of Malta, Knight of St. John, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus of Italy. The "Peerage of Ireland" regularly enrolls the Taffaes, a family so well bestowed on the "ould sod" that plain John Taffae, of Swarnmore Castle, Ardee, in the County of Louth, has five thousand one hundred and forty-seven acres of his own. Baron Hoenning O'Carroll is to-day Secretary of the Austrian Legion in Sofia. The "Flight of the Wild Geese" spread Catholic Irishmen all over Europe after the defeat of King James. But in Spain and Austria they have especially thrived.

There is a wealth of suggestion in the line of the Austrian army register alluding to the promotion of Baron Johann O'Brien "for the affair of the Black Lake, May 13th." Victor O'Egan is an officer of the Forty-eighth; Hayes O'Connell, of the Fifty-ninth; and Johann O'Fannagan, of the Eighty-seventh Infantry. Baron Thos. Brady is an Austrian Major-general. Freiherr McNevin O'Kelly is a captain of militia; Graf O'Kelly von Gallagher was a major-general, and Baron John Macguire won honors a hundred years ago.

The Celt-Iberians, as the earliest of the present race in the Peninsula are called, were undoubtedly akin to the Celt-Iberians. For centuries there were cordial relations between Spain and Ireland, both Catholic countries to the core. The Spaniards settled the coast of Galway, where the colons to this day are endowed with eyes and tresses Andalusian in their jetty beauty; and when a cry of distress went out from beleaguered Kinsale toward the close of the seventeenth century, a Spanish fleet came promptly to the rescue. The defeat of the allies on that occasion drove Rev. Hugh O'Donnell among others to emigrate and the names of O'Donnell and O'Day became famous in the military annals of the Peninsula. Marshal Leopold O'Donnell helped expel Joseph Bonaparte. General O'Donnell led against the revolt of '48, and afterward became Queen Isabella's Prime Minister, and favorite in unofficial relations. The Leopold O'Donnell who subdued the Riffs, in 1861, was made Duke of Tetuan; and the Duke of Tetuan who, as Prime Minister received our own Minister Woodford at San Sebastian, is his son.

The O'Sullivans and O'Dricolls and Hugh O'Neills, who went to Valladolid and Lisbon soon after the arrival of the O'Donnells in Spain, are still in evidence among the most faithful devotees of those cities. The O'Reilly for whom O'Reilly street in Havana was named, and the O'Higgins and Lynches, for whom Chili named warships, came to America by way of Spain. And, speaking of distant quarters of the globe, there is Sir Robert Hart, an Irishman, at the head of the Imperial Custom Service in China.

In Rome there have been for ages Irish "Princes of the Church." Ferdinand Count O'Gorman, Knight of the Order of Gregory the Great, has been since 1878 Private Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII. He had fulfilled the same relation to Pope Pius IX., and he is not only a Roman Count, but also "Guardian of the Tombs of the Imperial House of Austria in the Ducal Chapel in Nancy," as well as "Guardian of the Chateaux of Pixerecourt, Choley and Longuyon in Lorraine."

Count Russell of Rome is Henry Patrick Marie Russell, male heir to the Russells, Barons of Killough, in the County Down. Edmund James de Poher de la Poer, Gurteen le Poer, in the County of Waterford, was formerly private Chamberlain to the Pope and is now a Count of the Papal States and a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem. Another Count of the Holy Roman Empire is Count Arthur John Moore, of Moorsfort, in the County of Tipperary, and yet another is Count Cecil-Kearney, of Ballinvilla, County Mayo.

The above sketch can do little more than give an idea of the position Irishmen hold at the very helm of many ships of state. And, truly, no one can deny that such a list is remarkable. There are many other important spheres of life in which the Irishmen are leaders, and these must not be neglected.

In London, and especially in the provincial English, press the Irishman is well to the fore. The venerable Justin McCarthy, who has recently finished the last volume of his "History of our Own Times," has for years written the imperial editorials in the London "Daily News," the great Liberal organ. As a journalistic historian he reminds one in his work of Thiers. T. P. O'Connor in the "Sun"; O'Connor Power in the "Speaker," the leading Liberal weekly; Frank Hugh O'Donnell, and many another free lance, wield trenchant pens.

What of science and the liberal professions? Lord Kelvin—Sir William Thomson—who won his title by practical achievements in electrical science was an Irishman.

Sir William MacCormac, who is described by Burke as "Surgeon-in-chief of Anglo-American Ambulance," and who has been decorated by nearly every government in Europe for his services to humanity, is a native of Belfast. He now holds the post of examiner in surgery at the University of London. Any Londoner can extend the list. The Lord Chief-Justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen, in the County of Down, was born in Seaford House, Killowen, November 10, 1832.

The chairman of the Midland and Great Western Railways, Sir Ralph Smith Cusack, is "Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper" in Ireland.

In Canada, where four-fifths of the population may be deemed Celts, there have been such eminent Irishmen as Blake, now in Parliament at Westminster; Costigan and Thomas Darcy McGeer. No man better than Blake can call the head-roll of Canadian Celts. None more than he would delight to recall that if Hume and Carlyle were Scotch Celts, the other famous historian Macaulay sprang from the Magawleys, a family of great antiquity in Ireland and descended from no less a personage than the mysterious "Xiiell of the Nine Hostages."

The growth of the Irish Celt side by side with the French Celt in Canada, is only to be expected from the history of the two countries fraternized with sword and scapular. The achievements of the Irish in France and under the fleur-de-lis wherever French troops set a foot, are as old as Froissart and are famous alike in history and in Romance. A solitary example may suffice in the Macmahons, who lived with distinction many centuries in Ireland, and, having "risked all for the last of the Stuart Kings," transferred their allegiance to the lilies of France and became generals, marshals and presidents in that colonial soil. Nor is any lover of roses in any clime, likely to forget that other gallant Franco-Irish name of Niel French of the French since, after the Treaty of Limerick, 1691, thirteen thousand Irish soldiers, with drums beating and colors flying, chose to serve a Catholic rather than a Protestant King. All fighting Frenchmen know of the laurels won under the banner of France by the McDonalds, O'Tboles, Williamsons, Careys and Dillons.

Now, when the tide of immigration

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the undeveloped republics far to the south of us are attracting some of Erin's most stalwart sons. This ebb of tide was, in the nature of things, bound to come. The official statistics of the Treasury Department show that three millions six hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and eighty-four Irish people arrived at United States ports between Oct. 1st, 1820, and June 30, 1894. Whereas there were seventy-three thousand five hundred and thirteen arrivals from Ireland in the year 1888, the corresponding number in 1894 was only thirty-three thousand nine hundred and four.

These immigrants and their sons began so speedily to take possession of the minor political, especially the municipal, offices of their new homes—they settled mainly in the towns—that an accurate resume made within past five years showed them then to be in control of the municipal machinery of the cities of New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Chicago, Buffalo, Troy, Albany, Pittsburg, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, New Orleans and San Francisco. The history of the Irish in the United States is indeed an important volume in the general history of the Celt abroad.

Gen. Patrick A. Collins, himself an American-Irishman, thus enumerates American-Irish whose names most readily recur to the student of American history:

McKinley, the President, and Bryan, his competitor; Andrew Jackson; James Buchanan, and Chester A. Arthur, the ancestors of all six belonging in the same county in Ireland. In the army and navy the roll includes Montgomery; Wayne; Stark; Knox; Lewis; Conway; Sullivan; Meade; Sheridan; Kearney; Shields; Barry, "the father of the American navy"; Stewart; McDonough; and Mahan. Other great names are:

Patrick Henry, the immortal champion of revolution in Virginia; Ulysses S. Grant, General and President; the fighting McCooks, McClellans, McChermans, McDonoughs and McDowells in the Union Army, and Stonewall Jackson in the Confederate ranks; John Barry of Wexford, the first ranking officer in the navy, and Capt. John O'Brien.

Under adverse circumstances, in most cases, they indeed have become leaders of men, and preserved a strong personal loyalty to the traditions of "the ould dirt." John Paul Boeck, in the Cosmopolitan.

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