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Vol. LV., No. 12

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BOSTON GREETED REDMOND.

Enthusiastic Throng Voice Their Sentiments in the Most Striking Way for Ireland's Cause.

It was a novel yet conspicuously successful expedient that was adopted by the United Irish League to solidify the influence of the Irish-Americans of Boston in behalf of freedom for Ireland, and which took the dual form of a grand reception to William H. Redmond and an athletic tournament of about six hours' duration.

The big crowd that attended, the unfeigned enthusiasm that marked all the proceedings and the unmistakable sentiment voiced by the resolutions unanimously adopted at the close of the half-day of jubilee, attest continually and in the most striking way not only the warmth of the patriotic spirit that actuates every man of Irish birth and affiliations in Boston, but also the unanimity with which by far the greater part of that great class, at least, proposes to support the policy of constitutional agitation for Irish freedom, started by Parnell a quarter of a century ago and continued with promising vigor at the present time by the Irish Party in the British Parliament, of which Mr. Redmond, at present visiting Boston, is such a brilliant member.

When the enthusiasm of the crowd had in a measure exhausted its energy, Mr. Redmond began his address. He said: "I thank you for the magnificent reception you have given me, and I thank you for it all the more because I know that your cheers are not intended for me personally, but that you wish to show me, as a member of the Irish Party, that that Party has the confidence and esteem of the masses of the Irish people of this great city. (Applause and cries: 'That is true.')"

I desire to utter a special word of thanks to Mr. Welch for the address of welcome that he read to me from the Clare men of the city of Boston. It is naturally a gratifying thing to me to find that men from my own constituency are here to welcome me. I thank them for their words and I tell them what is well known in Ireland—that the proudest honor of my life is to-day that I represent the stalwart, the sterling nationalists of that county which emancipated Ireland by returning Daniel O'Connell to fight for her.

I think these brave men of Clare. I have represented during the last twenty-two years many parts of Ireland. My own County of Wexford; the gallant men who hold the North of Ireland for the National cause; for Inishkeen and Fermanagh I have stood. For fourteen years I have represented the County of Clare, and

while my public services are of use, proudly and gratefully I tell the Boston Clare men I will give it to the service of the people of the banner county of Ireland.

WHY IRELAND SENDS REPRESENTATIVES TO PARLIAMENT.

I am here representing the Irish National Party in Parliament. I am here representing the Party which was established by Parnell twenty-five years ago. And I am here to say to friend and foe alike that the Irish Party, so established, is still in the independent position in which Parnell placed it. We belong to no British political party; we are not concerned for the welfare or advancement of Britain or her empire. We are in the Parliament of England for one purpose alone—the purpose of bringing speedily about the day when the Irish Parliament will be opened once more and when we shall rule ourselves as freely as we did through the influence of Grattan and the Volunteers.

I desire to speak a few candid words here. In the first place let me say I know—nobody in the world knows better than I do—that there are hundreds if not thousands of good Irishmen in Boston and in America who do not believe that the freedom of Ireland can be won by any action in the British Parliament at all. I know that there are men, and I have met them and respect them, who believe that liberty is only to be won by people who take their lives in their hands, who draw the sword and appeal to the God of battles to right their wrongs. I know there are Irishmen here who refrain from supporting our Party because they believe that the only methods efficacious for Ireland are the methods attempted by the brave Fenian men, or by the men of my own county in the glorious rebellion of 1798.

I stand here not as an exile of Ireland; I stand here representing men who have not left Ireland, but who are living in Ireland and battling for her as best they can. And I say that the enthusiastic Irishmen who talk to me of rebellion and force of arms, that were there a legitimate and justifiable chance for an appeal to force of arms, there would be no necessity for Irishmen in the United States of America to urge us at home to do our duty.

God forbid that I should call in question the patriotism and the sincerity of the Irishmen who refuse to support Parliamentary action here. I grant the purity of their motives, I grant the sincerity of their opinions, but I ask them, and I ask all reasonable men, is not the opinion of the Irish people at home in Ireland to be valued and respected?

I spoke awhile ago to the men of the County Clare, men like those men whose muscles we saw swelling as they took part in the games. I spoke of the young men that I represented in the County Clare. They are representatives of all Ireland.

IRELAND'S PATRIOTISM NEVER CHANGES.
Does any man here believe that these people do not love the old country as deeply as those under the Stars and Stripes? Does anyone believe that we, who are not free like you, who are living under the shadow of the English flag with English armed men at our shoulders every day, does anyone believe that we do not feel the weight of the hand of England on our shoulders, that we do not hate her rule as much as any Irishman in the United States of America? We do. I say that the Irish people to-day are as strong in their belief, in their instincts, in their patriotism as the men of '67 or '48 or the men of '88, who died under the leadership of Father John Murphy around Vinegar Hill.

do not require—and I say so with all respect—to be taught our duty by any section of our race abroad. We know the history of Ireland. We have read of the days when the streets of Dublin were red with the blood of Emmet. We have read and know in our hearts the death of Wolfe Tone. We have read and we know in our hearts the heroism of all the martyrs for Irish freedom.

THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND THE BEST JUDGES OF THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS.

We yield to no Irish American in desire to be free, and I tell the men who refuse to support representatives of the people like myself, that it is not I and men like me that they are opposing—they are opposing the settled convictions and opinions of the masses of the Irish people who freely elect us.

There is no appeal to arms in Ireland to-day, because the people are disarmed. There is no call for rebellion to-day, because our people know that England, many of the people in England at any rate, would welcome the opportunity of once more crushing the national spirit out of Ireland.

In the rebellion of 1798 the people were driven into it deliberately by England because she wanted to drench our country in blood. If, with the Irish people unarmed, unprepared, to-morrow we could follow the councils of those who tell them to fight, the English people, or those of them who hate us, would be delighted, because it would be a short way to settle the Irish question in blood.

ARMED RESISTANCE WOULD BE WELCOMED BY ENGLAND.

In Boston, in Chicago, in New York, or where you like, there is nothing easier than for the Irishman who has got a free flag over him, who is out of all connection and touch with England—nothing is easier than for him to say, "The only way to fight for Irish Home Rule is to fight as the Boers did. Why don't the people take up arms?"

That is out of the question. I say what sort of a representative would I be if when I went back to Clare I told the people who were unarmed, who are struggling for an opportunity of rearing the children God gave them, if I said to them, "Come ye out. You have no arms, the arms of England are before you; come ye out and let ye be slaughtered and your women made widows and your children made orphans." No, I say that the man who would cause an unprepared and unarmed people to march to slaughter would be an unfaithful representative of the people.

In conclusion be felt sure that the sympathy of all Europe was with Ireland and that progress would be made still further by peaceful means. The powers of Europe generally hate and suspect England to-day, and there was no chance for an alliance other than that with the Japanese. He hoped the day would never come when the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes would float side by side.

The Irish members in Parliament not only represented Ireland, but the greater Ireland in America to whose voice England and the whole world must give heed.

DEATH OF REV. DAVID BOWLER, O.F.M.

English exchanges bring news of the death of Father David Bowler, O.S.F.C., who passed away peacefully after an illness of three weeks. The deceased Father was the oldest member of the English Province, having been received into the Order in 1855. During a period of twenty years he was well known as a missionary in the North of England, where he was universally esteemed. After some years' labor in the Franciscan Capuchin missions of South Wales he was made Superior of the Community of Dulwich, in which place he erected the commodious schools of that flourishing district. He subsequently went to Italy and made strenuous efforts to obtain greater spiritual facilities in favor of the Catholic sailors of the Mediterranean Fleet. His statistics were of much value to Cardinal Vaughan and Mr. John Dillon, M.P., when this subject was discussed in Parliament. He was also of deeply appreciated service to the English visitors on the Riviera. The body was removed to Crawley for interment.

WHY WAS DUBLIN UNIVERSITY FOUNDED?

The following article from the London Statist presents an independent view of the Irish educational grievance, which cannot fail to be read with interest:

There is one portion of the Prime Minister's otherwise excellent speech upon the Irish education question recently in which he did not preserve the candor which characterized all other parts of it. We refer to the passage in which he says "it is natural for Englishmen and Scotchmen to resent the tone in which Irishmen make the demand for funds to establish university education, because Parliament has never founded universities either in England or Scotland any more than in Ireland."

As Chief Secretary, he appealed to the House of Commons to divest themselves of their bigotry and wipe out the Irish Catholic higher education grievances. Now, we venture to say that this is a most unfortunate line of argument, quite unworthy of Balfour.

ENGLAND DELIBERATELY DESTROYED IRISH EDUCATION.

In the first place the question is not one respecting the proper distribution of the funds of the United Kingdom between the three kingdoms constituting it; neither is it whether Ireland is asking as a right and in an objectionable tone what England and Scotland do not ask and never have obtained: it is whether Ireland is so circumstanced that she urgently needs a good university system and is herself unable to provide it. In the second place, the circumstances of Ireland are altogether different from those of either England or Scotland. During the long wars of conquest in Ireland we deliberately destroyed the educational provisions which Irish Catholics had made for themselves. We also confiscated practically all the property of the Catholics. And, finally, we imposed a system of Penal Laws which prevented the Catholics from acquiring the wealth that would enable them to build up a new educational system.

Nothing of the kind has been done by any part of the United Kingdom to either England or Scotland, England and Scotland have old universities and schools which have come down with great prestige from the past. Ireland has nothing of the kind except the Protestant University and Protestant schools, which have been steadfastly rejected by the Catholics. No doubt English and Scotch education needs much improvement. No doubt, also, much more money is required to make the universities, the colleges and the schools thoroughly efficient. But, when all that is admitted, it still is true that there is a very large fund devoted to education in Great Britain, while there is practically no provision made for the education of Irish Catholics, except the grants to Queen's College and the Royal University. We venture to think, then, that the Prime Minister would have done much better if he had extended his rebuke to English and Scotch members, as well as to Irish, and reminded all that the question before the House was not one for the display of national passions, but rather one of calm and careful consideration.

However, the result of Ireland's unfortunate history is that the Catholic population is without any proper system of education in any grade. It is, moreover, exceedingly poor, far poorer than the Protestant population of Ireland, and still poorer than the populations of England and Scotland. Therefore, it is clearly not in a position to supply itself with the educational machinery it so sorely needs. There are, moreover, no great Irish Catholic capitalists who could out of their own superfluity found a university. The final result is that, if Ireland is to be raised out of the slough of despondency in which she is sunk, it must be done by Parliamentary action.

In these days of keen competition in education, as well as in armaments and commerce, the nation

which does not take pains to develop all its faculties is sure to go down. Even in Great Britain the system is extremely bad. It is antiquated, and it needs much larger funds than are now devoted to it. Even without funds, however, much could be done by enlightened reform. But if Ireland the whole system of education needs to be remodelled from the very bottom, and, as we have been pointing out above, it needs to be done, moreover, by means of State funds. What is called the National system, as if by irony, is controlled by a number of commissioners, individually distinguished, no doubt, but actually without experience in education. They are totally independent of the Irish people. And, strange to say, they are largely independent even of the Government. Whereas elected bodies control elementary education in Great Britain, there is no elective element in the Irish elementary system.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY FOUNDED TO ANGLICIZE AND PROTESTANTIZE IRELAND.

The secondary system is just as bad. And the university system is equally faulty. The University of Dublin was founded in the reign of Elizabeth to Anglicize and Protestantize the country. Practically it has been shunned ever since by Catholics. A few Catholics during the past century have been educated in it. But to all intents and purposes it is as useless to the Catholic majority of Ireland as if it existed in another planet. The Royal University is a more examining body, not a university in any true sense of the word. And the Queen's Colleges suffer, firstly, from the non-existence throughout Ireland of adequate preparatory schools; and, secondly, from the distrust of Catholic parents, who fear for the religion of their children because the colleges are non-sectarian.

The upshot of all this is that there is not in all Ireland a good school or a university to which the Catholic laity will go in any numbers. Is it necessary to say that, as a consequence, Ireland is far behind England and Scotland; that every class in the country is less well educated than the corresponding class in other advanced countries, and as a result is less efficient in every department of life?

Look at the countries which are really making progress—such, for example, as the United States and Germany. See the immense number of educational institutions of every kind that are springing up day by day at the other side of the Atlantic. Note the immense sums that are being given for the furtherance of education in the United States by the Federal Government, by the State Governments, by the municipalities, and by private munificence. And for a whole century Germany has not been less active in the same field. Can any one doubt that it is to this spread of enlightened and scientific education that the progress of the United States and Germany is mainly due. On the other hand, can there be a question in the mind of any unprejudiced man that that want of a sound system of education in Ireland is one of the main reasons of its continued wretchedness?

We all profess to be most anxious to do everything for the benefit of Ireland which she would do for herself if she had control of her own affairs. Yet this university question has been before us for fully a century, and it is apparently no nearer a solution now than it was at the beginning. The younger Pitt intended to deal with it, just as he intended to deal with the Penal Laws. But he failed to do so. Gladstone actually brought in a bill a generation ago, but was unable to make it law. Balfour tells us that he has long been persuaded of the justice of the Irish case, and yet he has been unable to convert either the country or Parliament, or the Cabinet of which he is the chief. Doggedly the majority of both great parties refuse to yield an inch. And then they complain because Irishmen clamor for Home Rule. As Balfour pointed out recently, the reason is that English-

men and Scotchmen look on the question as one of religion, not as one of education.

They fear, if they were to found a Catholic University, that they would be strengthening the priests; and, rather than risk doing that, they condemn the whole Catholic population of Ireland to remain in ignorance and poverty. If they would only rid themselves of bigotry and approach the question from the purely educational point of view, they would see at once the reasonableness of the Catholic demand that they should be given a place for the education of their children the spirit of which should not be hostile to their religion. And they would recognize, further, that Ireland, being as poor as she is, has not the means of founding a university for herself, and, consequently, there is a good case for doing for her what has never needed to be done either for England or for Scotland.

In these days, when we are all Imperialists, we profess to be very eager to strengthen the Empire in every way possible. Is it not clear that one of the surest ways of strengthening the Empire is to increase the well-being of the United Kingdom—not of this part or of that part only of the United Kingdom but of every part? If, for example, we had a larger population in Ireland, and a population as devoted to the Empire as, let us say, that of Scotland, is it not manifest that the Empire would be materially strengthened, especially as Ireland is, and long will be, an agricultural country; and her young men, therefore, would be calculated to make better soldiers than the youths drawn from the slums of our great towns?

GOLD IN IRELAND.

Mine "as Rich as Any in South Africa" Said to Have Been Opened.

A great deal of interest has been aroused recently by rumors and reports of the discovery of a gold mine in Ireland, which its owners state is every bit as rich as any in South Africa. They claim that it will yield about two ounces of gold to the ton.

Great secrecy is being thrown around the locality in which the alleged Irish gold mine is said to have been discovered. The announcement of its existence was first made by Seaton F. Milligan at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries at Belfast. He stated that a friend of his had discovered the mine in the north of Ireland, and that the machinery for working it was ready. Mr. Milligan refused to be interviewed regarding the locality of the mine, but the announcement naturally aroused a vast amount of interest.

One report has it that mining operations are being carried on near Ballydoney, a small town in the west mountains. According to the story, while boring operations for a well were being carried on an extraordinary class of clay was met with. A sample of this clay was submitted to an American expert. He made an analysis and announced that the clay contained both gold and silver in paying quantities.

So far, it is said, only surface mining has been done, twenty feet being the greatest depth reached. It is not known how deep the lead extends. According to the expert, some of the South African mines are worked profitably with an output of three-quarters of an ounce per ton, while some of the Alaskan mines average only three pennyweights to the ton.

SEVENTEEN VACANT FRENCH DIOCESES.

The death of Mgr. Delannoy, Bishop of Aire, brings up to seventeen the number of French dioceses which are without Bishops.

MARRIED.

PEREGO-McILHON—On September 19th, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father Brady, P.P., Mary Alice, daughter of John McIlhone, to William Lewis Perogo, both of this city.