



The True



Witness

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HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

THURLES '98 MEMORIAL.—The monument erected by the people of Tipperary, in the old Market Square, to the memory of the Thurlies, to the memory of the gallant men who fell in 1798, was unveiled, a couple of weeks ago, by the Rev. Father Kavanagh, O.S.F., in the presence of an immense crowd of enthusiastic spectators. The monument is a magnificent piece of sculptural work. It stands 18 feet in height, and is erected on the most prominent site in the town, so that it can be viewed from a considerable distance all round. On the top of the memorial is a pikeman—a typical representation of an Irish peasant—while on three of its panels are carved busts of Wolfe Tone, Emmet, and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, while on all of the panels are inscribed patriotic lines.

Father Kavanagh's brilliant and patriotic oration was worthy of the occasion and of the men whose memory was honored. However, it is too lengthy for reproduction in this column, so we confine ourselves to the pertinent remarks of Rev. Father Dwan, administrator of Thurlies, who said that in opening the proceedings he would first express thanks for the honor which they had conferred on him that day in placing him in the chair. He appreciated and felt proud of the honor. On last St. Patrick's Day the foundation stone of the memorial was laid in the presence of an immense gathering of ardent and enthusiastic Tipperary men. Today, in the presence of even a greater and more ardent gathering, the monument stood complete. Their best and warmest thanks were due to the members of the committee having charge of the memorial for the grand work which they had so successfully achieved in a short time. Quietly, yet actively and energetically, they had during the past twelve months applied themselves to this good work (hear, hear). To them it was a labor of love, and they all had the satisfaction that day of seeing their labors crowned with conspicuous success, mainly through the activity and zeal of patriotic Tipperary. They now had a monument designed to perpetuate one of the most glorious episodes in the history of the Irish race. One hundred years ago their forefathers ground down by penal laws, and oppressed by the hands of a tyrannical Government, rose up against the Government, whose authority they never recognized. They took to the hills, and with pike and musket in hand, smote their enemies and their oppressors. They refused to lie down under the heel of their oppressors, and made a noble effort to break their chain of slavery and free their native land. They fell and perished, some on the scaffold, some on the battlefield, and some on the altar in the glorious fight for liberty. Since that time in their country they had various movements, some imitating the methods of 1798, and others appealing to constitutional means. But, looking away from the present time, their hearts should go back to the men of 1798. They honored their names, and revered their memories. The men of today believed that the methods resorted to by their forefathers were justified. They believed they fought in a good cause, and to-day in that old market place of Thurlies they unveiled this monument in their honor, and they hoped it might perpetuate to generations of Irishmen their name and fame, and keep their memory as fresh and green in the hearts of their fellow-countrymen in centuries to come as it was to-day.

APPEAL TO AMERICA.—Mr. Redmond furnished an American correspondent with the following manifesto for publication in the United States; it is addressed to the friends of Ireland in America:—
"It can be said with emphasis that the new union of the Irish members of Parliament has come to stay, and that the talk of veiled disagreements which eventually will disrupt the Party again can be set down as a vicious nonsense. We have sunk all past feuds in the determination to get Home Rule for Ireland, and we are going to get it—sooner, perhaps, than may be generally supposed. The alliance with the Liberal Party is ended, and we are now free to work solely for the cause that binds us together. During the remainder of this Parliament, probably at most about twelve months, our efforts must be directed to re-organizing Ireland and preparing for the coming elections, so that the Irish Party can return to Westminster in increased numbers, with its personnel improved, and with a sufficient war chest at its back. People must not expect as great results as Parnell produced immediately. We have no Parnell. All we can do is to humbly but faithfully act on his principles and follow his policy."

IRISH INDUSTRIES.—In connection with the great movement for the revival of Irish industries, we find a very sane and encouraging comment by one of the leading Irish organs. Amongst other things it says:—"The marvellous development of the co-operative movement in Ireland during recent years is one of the most encouraging events of our time, and has given fresh hope to all who have the real interest of the country at heart and who believe in the ability of Irishmen to assert on their own soil that industrial superiority which it is indisputable they are capable of asserting when the theatre of their labors is anywhere but at home. The practical and business-like meeting held at Dunleer on Monday for the purpose of founding a co-operative society was a thorough success and marks, we are sure, the beginning of a new era, so far as local industries are concerned. The chief function of the co-operative society or school which the meeting resolved should be forthwith started will be to afford instruction in the art of butter-making, the management of fowl, knitting, and other industries of that kind. That there is great scope for the operations of such societies in other parts of Co. Louth besides Dunleer, and Clogher Head—where a society was also founded on Monday—is proved by the striking success which has already attended the exertions of the nuns in promoting various cottage industries in important centres like Dundalk and Ardee. Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart, who presided at the meeting in Dunleer, spoke in enthusiastic terms of the results which had been achieved by the nuns resident in these two towns. So beneficial had the instruction given in the Ardee school been that the workers there could make an imitation of the best Italian lace which could hardly be distinguished from the original."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—At a meeting of the College Historical Society, of Dublin, the subject of debate was, "That Local Government in Ireland has so far justified its existence." On a vote seven were for the affirmative, and five for the negative. In acknowledging a vote of thanks to him for presiding, the Lord Mayor made some significant remarks. Amongst other things he said:—"Local Government in Ireland was getting its legs, it had stumbled, but as it gathered strength, so it has produced benefits all round; and he thought as Irishmen they could well be proud of how Local Government in Ireland had been carried out, and of the manner in which our fellow-countrymen sat down to carry it out in this country."

"He hoped all classes would join together to make the Local Government Act what he believed it was—the precursor of a greater and a better one for this country. He hoped it would mean the joining of all classes to work harmoniously to make Ireland what he believed the people were capable of making it—a country equal to any country in the world as regards the management of its local affairs."

RUMORS OF HOME RULE.—Two very significant editorials appeared last week, both of which have bearings on the future of the Home Rule cause. The "Morning Herald" (London), says:—
"The impression is certainly growing that a modified form of Home Rule is contemplated by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain for electioneering purposes. I have indeed heard from a well-informed person a suggestion, declared to be not without official patronage, in favor of reviving Butt's scheme, which admitted the restoration of the old Irish House of Lords for the purpose of the veto."

On the same day we find the "Daily Mail" saying, in reference to St. Patrick's Day events:—
"Saturday's demonstrations should lead to some tangible results. The great Irish problem (which is a simpler matter than the rhetoricians will have us believe) still demands solution, but never had statesmen fairer chance of solving it than now. The present temper of both Celt and Saxon provides an opportunity which should not be allowed to slip. Experiments can be successfully made at such a time which in former years would have been fruitless."

"The problem before us concerns not so much the individual Irishman as Ireland. The Irishman by himself has shown that under favorable conditions he develops all those qualities we most desire in him. It has long been matter of common knowledge that Irishmen in the colonies are among the most loyal subjects of the Queen."

When asked about their plan as regards the keeping of the Home Rule issue before Parliament, he said:—
"We are not going to talk Home Rule all the time, but every question in Parliament in which we as a body take part will have some bearing upon it, directly or indirectly. Every bit of legislation of which the great body of the Irish people disapprove will be fought, and if it is defeated, it will add to our strength. Every advantage that we can gain for Ireland will increase our power and strengthen the organization of the people in Ireland, which has been weakened in the past nine years by the division in the ranks of the Nationalist representatives in Parliament."

Referring to the other issues of importance in which they were interested, Mr. Redmond said:—
"Some of the immediate questions to be considered are the compulsory purchase of land in Ireland and the establishment of university education, which Catholics can conscientiously avail themselves of. Why should the Catholics be condemned to ignorance, because they will not sacrifice their faith? But these and the many other reforms that Ireland needs will not be permitted to exclude Home Rule from first consideration."

On the stability of this new union of the parties, he emphatically expressed himself thus:—
"Yes, you may say unqualifiedly that the re-union of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary Party is permanent, and that the old feuds are completely buried. Capital has been made out of the fact that since the union some of the Dublin papers representing different shades of Nationalist opinion, and long opposed to each other, have gone in disagreeing to some extent. But you can't expect newspapers that have been so long opposed to each other to settle down in perfect concord all at once. You will understand that their so-called quarrelling since the re-union does not signify much when I tell you that the owners of these papers have come to a perfect understanding, and are in absolute accord on all points of vital importance."

Mr. Healy was also interviewed in regard to similar matters and three distinct questions were asked him. The questions were:—
"1. If they believed the Nationalist union would be permanent? (2) What funds were needed? and (3) What support was believed to be due from America?"

Mr. Healy's replies were made in writing as follows:—
"1. Yes.
"2. I was never acquainted with the financial concerns of the party, but from published statements, I should think it would take at least \$25,000 a year to maintain at Westminster an effective attendance. Elections and registration of voters are also very costly, and if we are to fight the Ulster seats in the Revision Courts, and at the polls as in '85 and '90, nearly as much more would be annually expended. A general election, if the Tories contest our eighty-two seats, would cost \$100,000 for sheriff's fees and like expenses. Twice the Tories put to this outlay to drain our resources, and doubtless will do so again."

"3. The previous answer covers this, I think, but of course, if people at home will contribute also, and it is not a matter of assessment between them and our countrymen abroad, as all are equally interested, and will be generous according to their means."

Government majority of 150 at present signifies but little, for there is no telling what effect the war will have on the political situation. Personally I am of the opinion that it will soon bring about a reaction—that the country will soon realize what a blunder it was to plunge into this war, and what a tremendous price we are paying for it.

"With a more even division of the two great parties our opportunity will come, and we are ready now to take advantage of it. One break with the Liberal party is complete, and we are free to act solely for the best interests of Ireland. The result will be that we shall gain Home Rule. Am I certain of it? Absolutely. I am just as certain that a Home Rule measure will come up in some form or other and be passed as I am that the sun will rise to-morrow. Home Rule is quite as likely to come from the Conservatives as from the Liberals. It would be easier for a Conservative Government to carry it, as they command the House of Lords. It would not be any more difficult a step for them than they took when they passed the Local Government Bill two years ago, and thereby went half-way towards Home Rule. That measure astonished the landowners greatly, but no harm has come of it, and its results have proved the falsity of the old charge that the Irish people were not steady enough to be entrusted with self-government. A Parliament in Dublin, where it could be watched by all the world; would surely be a body worthy of Home Rule if, as events have proved, the little local assemblies, out of the range of National criticism and fairly free to mismanage themselves, if they were so disposed, have conducted themselves well. Local Government has worked better in its first year in Ireland than it did in its first year in England."

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"We are not going to talk Home Rule all the time, but every question in Parliament in which we as a body take part will have some bearing upon it, directly or indirectly. Every bit of legislation of which the great body of the Irish people disapprove will be fought, and if it is defeated, it will add to our strength. Every advantage that we can gain for Ireland will increase our power and strengthen the organization of the people in Ireland, which has been weakened in the past nine years by the division in the ranks of the Nationalist representatives in Parliament."

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WHO AND WHAT ARE BOERS?

Most people in the civilized world to-day know that a war has been going on, for some time, between Great Britain and the Boers, or the Transvaal Republic; but few know either who the Boers are, or what was the origin of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free States. In the course of a notice of Mr. A. H. Keane's book on "The Boer States, Land and People," the "Standard" gives the following information:—

"But who are the Boers, and what races did those who made the Trek find already occupying the territory which has become the Transvaal and the Free State? Most people take it for granted that the former are Dutch. So they are, in part, as their language shows. But Taal, as Cape Dutch is called, has widely departed from that spoken in Holland. It has discarded inflections and grammatical endings, replacing them by particles, so that its relation to standard Dutch is something like that of the Early English of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries to the Anglo-Saxon of pre-Norman times. But the Boers, notwithstanding a language which exhibits little trace of foreign elements, are a new race—the outcome of a blend of three distinct European elements, putting aside any later infusion of English blood. The first and oldest element is undoubtedly Dutch. Representatives of that nation began to arrive at the Cape (though not till long after its discovery by the Portuguese) about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the Dutch East India Company established a re-victualling station in Table Bay, and built a fort to protect it. So the Cape Colony began as a military stronghold, without any intention of forming a settlement beyond the range of the fort's guns. Other Europeans were 'warned off the premises,' and intercourse with the surrounding Hotentot tribes was strongly discouraged. Thus for some time the station was occupied chiefly by soldiers and sailors, together with a few craftsmen and gardeners. From the first the former class oppressed

the latter, and thus, according to Mr. Keane, were sown the seeds of the chronic discontent and friction between the Administration and the settlers. Next the station was transformed into a Colony, not, however, by the arrival of new emigrants, but by grants of land and other aid to those already in the country. These men, soldiers and sailors, generally not of the better type, with civilians of humble grade, were the nucleus of the Boer race. For them wives had to be imported, who were respectable young women, selected from the inmates of an Amsterdam orphanage. Their arrival lessened the temptations to irregular alliance with native women, and thus kept the white blood practically free from a colored strain. Other Dutch, of a better social status, then emigrated to South Africa. Settlers, of course, owned slaves. These, at first, were kindly treated and even educated. That policy, however, was afterwards changed, and among the indirect results have been not only the "Great Trek," but also some of the worst faults of the Boer character. Next Huguenots went to South Africa. They began to arrive soon after 1685, when the Edict of Nantes was revoked, and with them came Waldenses from Piedmont. Though the latter were not numerous, they leavened the dull or Dutch nature; for some were men formerly of good standing, and others experienced craftsmen. Thus they initiated such branches of industry as vine culture and weaving, and even now, though their racial characteristics seem to have disappeared, the frequency of French names among the Boers shows the Huguenot element in the population to have been one of real weight. Last, alike in chronological order, numbers, and general importance, is the German element, composed partly of Teutons who had taken service with the Netherlands Company, partly of settlers who arrived from Europe early in the eighteenth century. Not till near its end did the English appear at the Cape in any force, and the Cape Colony was not finally ceded to us till 1815."

important, that, in conflict, not to raise the voice is to expel anger and restore the control. The nuns know and practice this, and whatever may be the defects of convent school education, it seldom fails to make an impression upon the speech." In conclusion, the editor observes:—"It would be well if every public and private school in the country would address itself systematically to similar results, as, no doubt, many do."

—Sunday Democrat.

CONVENT EDUCATION.

Parents who have the means should send their daughters to convent schools. A writer in the "Century Magazine" pays a generous tribute to convent education. Speaking of the culture of the human voice, the writer observes that "those who teach its use tell us that the reaction of the voice upon the character is most

important, that, in conflict, not to raise the voice is to expel anger and restore the control. The nuns know and practice this, and whatever may be the defects of convent school education, it seldom fails to make an impression upon the speech." In conclusion, the editor observes:—"It would be well if every public and private school in the country would address itself systematically to similar results, as, no doubt, many do."

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NOTES OF NEWS FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

AN INSULT TO A PRIEST.—It is evident, with all their vaunted liberty, that the Catholic priest, even when on that most pressing of all missions—the visiting of the dying—is not accorded as much consideration from certain authorities as would be entertained for a link.

Father Tierney of the Sacred Heart Church, Bayside, L.I., received a hurried call last Thursday to attend a sick soldier at Fort Totten, Whites Point. Father Tierney was allowed to pass the lines by the sentry, but when nearing the hospital the carriage was overtaken by Major Knight's orderly and ordered to stop. The priest protested, but was informed that the major wanted him to turn back. Father Tierney asked the orderly to summon the major.

Major Knight came up and told the priest that he could not pass the lines, and gave the orderly orders to stop him even if he had to use the bayonet.

Father Tierney asked if such conditions were not contrary to the constitution of the United States, and the guaranteed rights of a clergyman. He has written to the secretary of war and hopes to be upheld. Major Knight refused to discuss the matter.

A NEW BISHOP.—Papal briefs have been received from Rome through the apostolic delegation at Washington naming the Very Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, of St. Patrick's Church, Indianapolis, Indiana, Bishop of Pennsylvania, North Africa, and Bishop auxiliary of the diocese of Indianapolis.

The new Bishop will be the assistant of Bishop Chatard, and will have the right of succession. Father O'Donoghue has been in Indianapolis 27 years. He is the first native of Indiana to be made a Bishop. Bishop Chatard, who was a Baltimorean, has recently returned from a visit to Rome.

A GENEROUS IRISHMAN.—Patrick Callaghan, formerly a New York lawyer, whose death occurred in Poughkeepsie, recently left a will in which he bequeaths the greater part of his estate, valued at \$200,000, to the following institutions: Society for the protection of destitute Roman Catholic children, convent at Morrisania, founding asylum of the Sisters of Charity of New York City, home of the Good Shepherd, New York City, and St. Mary's Church, Poughkeepsie. The will does not state how much each institution is to have, but after dividing about \$25,000 among relatives the remainder is left to the institutions named, presumably to be equally divided among them.

DELEGATES TO MUNICH.—On the 24th September next, an International Catholic Scientific Congress, will open at Munich.

The congress will embrace ten sections, as follows: 1, religious sciences; 2, philosophy and psychology; 3, juridic, economical and social sciences; 4, history, ecclesiastical and profane; 5, history of art and civilization; 6, language and Oriental antiquities; 7, philology, archaeology and epigraphy; 8, mathematics, physics and chemistry; 9, astronomy, geography, geology, etc.; 10, biological, anthropological and medical science. It is expected that the United States will be well represented at the congress, and an effort will be made to secure a number of papers from American scholars. The officers of the congress in this country are: President, Very Rev. Dr. Zahn, Notre Dame, Ind.; vice-president, Rev. Dr. Shanahan, and secretary, Dr. Edward Green, both of the Catholic university.

THE MARQUETTE STATUE.—In the House of Representatives at Washington, a week ago, the question of the Marquette statue became the subject of considerable debate. The matter came up in connection with the acceptance of the statue of Hon. Oliver P. Morton, presented by the State of Indiana. The following extract from the debate is instructive in more ways than one:—

Mr. Steele: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to renew my request made last evening, that on Saturday after one o'clock, the 14th day of April, be devoted to resolutions accepting the statue of the Hon. P. Morton."

The Speaker: "The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that Saturday, April 14, commencing at one o'clock, be set apart for addresses on the receipt of the statue from the State of Indiana of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton. Is there objection?"

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts: "Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I objected to the resolution yesterday, not to show any discourtesy to the gentleman from Indiana, or to the great man whose memory is sought to be praised by the resolution presented by the gentleman from Indiana. But there is a statue now in statutory hall of Father Marquette to which, through the narrowness of the members of a committee on library in the fifty-third congress, proper respect has never been shown. Yesterday was the first occasion that I was present in the House of Representatives when unanimous consent was asked on a question of this kind, and I thought I would take advantage of the opportunity to call the attention of the House and the people of the country to the narrow feeling of bigotry which existed at that time in regard to that statue."

MR. FITZGERALD'S REMARKS.—The resolutions unanimously adopted by the senate calling the attention of congress to the virtues of this great explorer were presented to the House, referred under the rules to the committee on Library, and shrouded there. I endeavored at various times to call them up, but owing to the rigid rules of this House, which prevented consideration without a report from this committee, no action was ever taken upon this matter.

Father Marquette is the recognized discoverer of the great Mississippi, and his memory has been denied proper recognition by this House, because of the narrow spirit of bigotry and prejudice against the Catholic Church prevailing among some of its members. I intend, at some later date, that a special time be set apart in which the members of this House may have the chance to pay proper respect to the great work accomplished by this explorer."

FATHER TIGHE DEAD.—The news comes from Chicago that Rev. Dennis A. Tighe, known also as the "builder of churches," pastor of Holy Angels' Church, is dead of pneumonia, after he had been operated upon for appendicitis. Father Tighe was born in 1851 in Tighe's Town, County Sligo, Ireland.

CENSUS FIGURES.—A religious census has been taken of the city of Philadelphia, says an exchange. The work was done thoroughly, and 4,500 enumerators were employed. Giving five to every Catholic family and four to every Protestant, the result is as follows: Catholics, 316,466; Methodists, 137,804; Episcopalians, 161,812; Presbyterians, 102,360; Baptists, 140,748; Lutherans, 71,308. This shows that Abp. Ryan presides over one of the greatest Catholic centres in the world.

THE SALOON AND ITS ALLUREMENTS.

The curse of the United States to-day is the saloon. Other evils, monstrous and perplexing, like the vampire, suck the life-blood of society, but they are all eclipsed in the widespread disaster they bring, by the liquor saloon. It dots the hill sides and the plains of nearly every state in the union. There is hardly a hamlet where it is not entrenched. Our great cities marshal their saloons by the thousands. To what extent is "the saloon as such" responsible for the incalculable disaster—crime, poverty, disgrace, disease and death—that intemperance, like a mighty flood, night and day, year after year, leaves in its path? Is the appetite for alcoholic stimulants, hereditary or acquired, the cause of all the intemperance that prevails? Suppose that liquor drinking could be shorn of all the artificial and attractive trappings that now attend it; suppose that the business of supplying those who desire alcoholic stimulants should be rid of all the glitter that gilds it, and should suffer the elimination of the factor of avarice—what would be the result? "It would lessen intemperance one half." Stand as I did the other day in the bar-room of a great hotel a half hour, and yet it is the doorway of death to thousands. Its allurements entice the young man who has no desire for liquor; he drinks for sociability's sake; he acquires the appetite for alcohol,

Does each pay for his own liquor? Never. One treats the other. See that man walking straight past the bar evidently with no thought of drinking. A man standing at the counter who has ordered drinks for himself and two friends, espies him, stops him, introduces him to the two others, asks him what he will take, and then the four drink together.

A friend meets another on the street; from a mistaken notion of politeness he invites him to take a drink in a near-by saloon. The invitation is accepted from the same mistaken idea of good breeding. Neither are thirsty; neither would have drunk had he been alone, but both drink in accordance with the abominable treating custom. Abolish treating, and you will do away with one quarter of the drinking done in bar-rooms. Abolish saloons and you abolish treating.

Again, the saloon is called the poor man's club-room, and indeed it is, and many a rich man's too. How attracting its brilliant lights—its warmth—its sociability—its comradeship. Little wonder that many a man prefers it to his unhappy home maybe, or his cheerless room, and yet it is the doorway of death to thousands. Its allurements entice the young man who has no desire for liquor; he drinks for sociability's sake; he acquires the appetite for alcohol, Continued on Page Eight.

INTERVIEWS WITH IRISH LEADERS.

When the different sections of the Irish Parliamentary Party were at first re-united many expected that the bond would soon be broken; but now that they have apparently weathered the first dangers, and seem to be destined to go on in harmony, it has become time to learn something of their plans for the future. Mr. Red-

mond was recently interviewed on the subject, and in answer to some questions, amongst other things, he said:—"Home Rule, certainly, has been brought much nearer by this union. It is only a question of time when the 80 or 85 Irish members will hold the balance of power between the Liberal and Conservative parties. The