

Mr. John E. Redmond In Edinburgh.

As announced in our last issue, we now present our readers with the principal portions of the characteristic and able address delivered recently by Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., at the Nationalist demonstration in Edinburgh. It must have been noticed by our readers that we rarely, if ever, make use of the brief and unsatisfactory despatches that give incomplete information on important subjects. Be they matters concerning the Church or in connection with the Irish cause we prefer to await the authentic reports. Then we know what we are giving and we can vouch for its accuracy. In the present instance we have before us a complete and detailed report of that demonstration, held in connection with the East of Scotland branches of the United Irish League. Mr. Redmond was the recipient of a beautiful address, in which entire confidence in his leadership was expressed, and complete satisfaction with all his movements and achievements was conveyed to him. The report of Mr. Redmond's reply is certainly very complete and we will reproduce as much as is possible for us, considering our limited space, and our wealth of important material, to do. After some complimentary remarks concerning the Irishmen in Scotland, and especially in that district Mr. Redmond said:—

"The Irish vote was an instrument of enormous power, and if wisely used it could exercise untold influence upon the vote of British parties, and he knew no part of Great Britain where the Irish vote had as great a power as in the very district represented by the men who had signed the address. The Irish vote was powerful only when it acted as one man, when it was prepared to cast its influence on one side or upon the other at the word of command from the Irish leaders. No man could foretell how that vote would be advised to go at the election. The decision must be moulded by the circumstances of the moment, but he felt confident that when the advice was given it would be acted upon as one man. His opinion was that the prospects in Ireland at the present moment were bright. Of course, it was never wise to be over sanguine about Irish affairs. One could never forecast with anything like certainty or safety.

"The whole history of English rule in Ireland was one long story of perverse misunderstanding of Irish problems and of wasted opportunities of conciliating the people by wise and timely measures of reform. But, making due allowance for all that, he still said that he could describe the prospects of Ireland as bright, and he thought he could safely say that in his opinion the chances were that there would be soon passed into law a great measure of reform which would heal the wounds of centuries and give the Irish people at long last the chance of living in peace and prosperity on their own soil. The conference which had taken place between the representatives of the landlords and of the tenants offered to the present Government a chance unparalleled since the union of settling the worst portion of the Irish question, and he said that the mere coming together of such a conference was the most serviceable event in the lifetime of any of them. The representatives of the two contending parties had come together, recognizing that some concessions should be made upon one side and upon the other for the sake of settlement, and they had arrived at a compromise which could be carried into effect without delay without risk of serious loss to the State, which if carried into effect would most certainly end for ever that chapter of history which was stained by the tears, by the blood, by the misery, and the crime of centuries of wrong-doing. That conference had declared that dual ownership of land in Ireland must cease and the land retained by an occupying proprietary. The leaders of the Liberal party voted recently in favor of the creation of an occupying proprietary by compulsion. So far as he knew, on the broad principle of the creation of an occupying proprietary, there was absolute unanimity. The problem was how was it to be brought about."

After dealing with the subject of the Dublin conference, and the aim of those who met to offer the landlords inducements to sell and the tenants' inducements to buy. Mr. Redmond referred to two classes of

critics—despite whom he admitted that both in England and Ireland the comments had been reasonable and favorable. He then continued:—

"Firstly, there were those who said that they had offered too much to the landlords and too little to the tenants, and secondly, there were those who said that they made an unreasonable demand on what was called, he was sure he did not know why, the British Exchequer. The conference unanimously declared that on the purchase transaction the tenants should receive a reduction in their annual payments equal to from 15 to 25 per cent. on their second term rents. They proposed that a tenant should be allowed to purchase his farm, and that, he should repay the purchase money by instalments covering principal and interest spread over a long number of years. They said that these yearly instalments must be from 15 to 25 per cent. less than his reduced rent, so that a tenant who paid £100 in 1881, and who now was bound to pay £60, would only be called on to pay from £45 to £41, and the annual instalment would be subject to another reduction in 10 years, and a reduction in 20 years, and these instalments after a certain number of years would cease and the land would be the tenant's or his children's. In making that proposal they were careful that no class of tenants should be exempted. The tenants' representatives at the conference would have been beneath contempt if they had agreed to any report which did not provide that the evicted tenants should be restored to their homes. Further, in the West of Ireland, where the circumstances were so different, and peculiar special treatment was proposed, the landlords at the conference realized the risks and dangers of agriculture—they did not forget the liabilities and the burdens—and in view of these the reduction sought was moderate and must be taken as the low water mark. With regard to the landlords, the real obstacle to the working of voluntary purchase in Ireland had been simply that the landlords could not afford to sell, and it would have been childish to propose any voluntary scheme of purchase which the landlords could not avail themselves of without ruin, beggary, and bankruptcy. Therefore it was their business to offer inducements that would assure the landlords that the transaction would not mean absolute ruin for them and their families. The terms offered were generous, and had astonished their opponents. They said they had fought against landlordism, but not against landlords. They wanted to banish the system, but not the men, whom they wished to remain and take part in the governing of the country, and become good Irishmen—and joining with the rest of their countrymen in the noble task of lifting up and dignifying and enriching and emancipating their country. He did not, however, believe that these terms were too generous or too big for peace. The crux of the whole business was the assertion that they were making an unreasonable demand upon the British treasury."

Dealing with this portion of his subject, and coming down to details, Mr. Redmond said that:—

"He read with some surprise a speech made the other day by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, who seemed to have formed a most exaggerated idea as to the probable amount that would be required, and the effect of that speech seemed to him to be to throw cold water on the whole proposal. He scarcely thought that was intended, for Sir Henry himself voted in favor of a compulsory land settlement, which, of course, would have necessitated a more lavish expenditure than under a voluntary scheme. The O'Connor Don had suggested that the amount would be £165,000 a year. Other financiers had gone to the extreme length of saying that the deficit would amount to a million a year. He believed the O'Connor Don was very much nearer the truth. A sum not half a single week's expenditure on the war would be sufficient. Almost the whole of the deficit would disappear immediately by the reduction in the cost of governing Ireland. In ten years not only would the deficit be made up, but the Treasury would have a considerable balance over and above. The Treasury was bound to provide the money, for England was responsible for the land system in Ireland. It was

the work of England's hands. Mr. Gladstone once said, "Those landlords are our garrison in Ireland; we planted them there in 1641, in 1688, and again in 1798; we conquered the country for them. Their deeds are our deeds." (cheers). That creation of England had been her shame and her torture; and if in order to put an end to that system a moderate use of Imperial credit is necessary, it did not lie in the mouths of English statesmen to say that there was no reason in asking for help from the British Treasury. A second reason was that England owed an obligation to the Irish landlords, who, century after century, had held Ireland for England. They had done England's work, most of it very cheerless and dirty work at the best—(cheers)—and England could not in any decency refuse now to come to the aid of these Irish landlords, and help them to get out of the quagmire into which they had sunk. A third reason was that England owed a vast sum of money to Ireland arising out of the financial relations which had existed between Great Britain and Ireland for many years. (Cheers). Surely then it was a small thing to ask England to afford the temporary aid requested to carry out this great policy of appeasement; but were there no overwhelming considerations of self-interest and of sound policy to take this step?"

Having dwelt upon the fact that it would be a wise, safe and profitable investment for England, and having pointed out how the neglect to settle the Irish question has long been one of the most potent factors in the congestion of business in the House of Commons, and of paralysis of the English Parliament, Mr. Redmond closed with a few words about the position of the Irish people. He said that "they know perfectly well how the present position had been brought about. If this chance be lost, if once again English statesmen acted with perverse stupidity, not only to Irish interests, but to British interests, all he had got to say was the men who would suffer would be the Irish landlords on the one side and those who desired to maintain the connection between England and Ireland on the other. If this great scheme which they had agreed to as a compromise be rejected, then, he said, never in the whole history of the Irish landlord movement was there so overwhelming a justification as there would then be for such a strong, menacing, dangerous, public movement in Ireland, as he for one would be sorry to see come into existence again. He hoped that no such future of turmoil, misery and suffering was before the people, and it was well to be forewarned and forearmed; it was well not to run away. He hoped that at length real wisdom might inspire English statesmen on this Irish question, and that the spirit of conciliation which was shown at the conference in Dublin might be reproduced on the floor of the House of Commons, and then all political parties in this country might set themselves to the blessed work of righting the wrongs and healing the wounds of centuries by a great and good piece of appeasement and justice for Ireland."

HEROISM REWARDED

A terrible fight was going on a mile or two from the village of Hooties. The air resounded with the noise of the rifles; cannon awakened the echoes, and in the distance could be seen dark, heavy columns of smoke and powder.

The cure knelt before the altar praying for his people. Around him, pale with fright, the villagers were begging God to protect them.

Two young lads stealing from bush to bush, and softly approaching the ranks, fired on the Prussians. "Fire two loads in pursuit!" said the officer.

Then a detachment of German soldiers galloped toward the village. There they arrested six of the inhabitants, the first they met, and took them before the mayor. "You are the highest in authority," said the commanding officer to this official. "I come, then, to tell you that some one has fired on his Majesty's troops near your village. Being nearest to the scene of the crime you are held responsible. You must hand over the guilty ones or else all of the inhabitants of the village will be shot as an example. I will wait until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The execution must take place at noon. In the meantime your village is under martial law and I will guard the prisoners."

It would be impossible to describe the feelings of the poor village people. The women uttered the most lamentable cries. The people met

together and it was resolved, with sighs and tears, to let fate decide who should be the victims, by drawing lots. Those who had fired on the Germans did not belong to the community; they came from a distance, following the Prussian column.

The day was spent in discussion, lamentation, and sorrow. The mayor, the cure, and two old men bent with the weight of more than eighty years, vainly begged the Prussian officer for mercy. The women came weeping. All was in vain.

The six unhappy men designated were delivered to him at five o'clock that evening and confined in the hall of the school-room, on the ground floor of the mayor's house. The Prussian officer authorized the cure to carry to the men the consolations of religion. Their hands were tied behind their backs and the same rope tied their legs together. They were so prostrated that they could scarcely understand what the cure said. Two of them had fainted. At one end of the line, with his head raised and his brow apparently unruined, stood a man of about forty years of age, the father of five motherless children, whose only support he was. He wept over his children whom he was to leave to poverty, perhaps to starvation.

All the efforts of the cure were unable to bring peace to this crushed spirit. Finally he went out and walked slowly to the guard-house where the officer was quartered. The latter was smoking a large porcelain pipe. He continued to smoke and listened to the cure without interrupting him.

"Captain," said the cure, "six hostages are in your hands who within a few hours are to be shot down. Not one of them has fired upon your troops. The guilty ones have escaped, and your intention is to give an example that will serve as a warning to the inhabitants of other localities. It makes little difference to you whether you shoot one or another. I would say, though, the better known the victim the stronger would be the warning. So I come to ask you as a favor to let me take the place of a father whose death would leave five little children in misery. He and I are both innocent, but my death will be less regretted than his."

"Just as you please," said the officer.

Four soldiers led the cure to prison; he was tied hand and foot with the other victims. The peasant whose place he took, the father of the five children, embraced his benefactor.

We will not try to paint the anguish of that night. When daybreak came the cure had revived the courage of his companions in misery.

The poor fellows, at first stupefied with fear, had now become, at the voice of the priest, glorious martyrs who were supported by Christian faith and the hope of a better life. At 11 o'clock a military escort halted at the door and the prisoners were marched out. The cure at their head recited aloud the Office of the Dead. Along the road knelt the villagers waiting to get a last look of execution when a major in the Prussian army, who happened to be passing with an order, stopped.

The sight of the priest attracted his attention. The captain explained. The major ordered the execution delayed and reported to the general-in-chief. The general ordered the cure brought before him. The explanation was short.

Like this simple priest, we would not man. He said to the cure: "Sir, I do not wish your death. Go, and tell your parishioners that for your sake I show mercy to them all."

When the cure was gone the Prussian general said to the officers who had witnessed the scene:

"If every Frenchman had a heart like this simple priest, we would not stay long on this side of the Rhine."—Virginia McSherry in St. Anthony.

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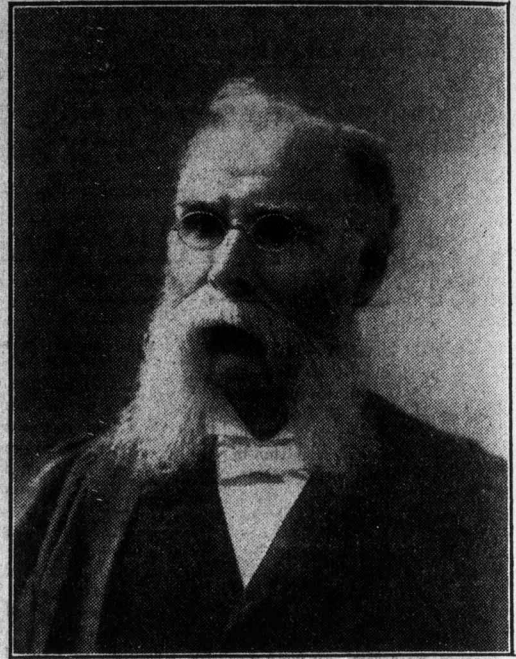
This is a splendid opportunity to obtain a most interesting chronicle of the work of Irish Catholics Priests and laymen in Montreal during the past Fifty years.

Judge Doyle's Promotion.

The "Huron Signal," the local organ of Huron County, published at Goderich, contains the following comment upon the recent elevation of Judge Doyle, of that district, from the junior to the senior judgeship:—

"Owing to the retirement of Judge Masson, on account of ill-health, which every friend of the Judge deplores, a new appointment has been made, and we are pleased to see

ship of the Surrogate Court of Huron. We have every reason to unite in the hearty congratulations that pour in, from every side, on the recipient of these two appointments. We have not the advantage of a personal acquaintanceship with Judge Doyle, nor are we in a position to follow as closely the careers of our eminent fellow-countrymen in Ontario as we do those in our own province; but we feel a legitimate pride and a thorough satisfaction in



MR. JUSTICE DOYLE.

that Junior Judge Doyle has been raised to the senior judgeship. The Government is to be congratulated upon their action in this instance, as Judge Doyle has always been a scrupulously upright and painstaking judge, and his elevation meets with an entire endorsement from the people of Huron County."

At the moment that this act of deserved recognition was being performed the Ontario Government appointed Judge Doyle to the judge-

ment that such an eminent member of the legal profession, and such a distinguished occupant of the Bench, should have been the object of high recognition—especially is so when we consider that an Irish-Catholic is the one who finds his ability and his merits so justly rewarded. We trust that Judge Doyle may enjoy many long years in health and happiness, to perform the important duties of his exalted position.

Random Notes And Gleanings.

SECRETARY TO DELEGATE.—The Rev. Louis Stickney, of Beaufort, Md., connected with the American College at Rome, and ordained in Rome, has been appointed secretary to Monsignor Sbarretti, apostolic delegate in Canada.

A MODICUM OF JUSTICE.—His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan is one of the contributors to the New Britannica. "The Roman Catholic Church" is the title of the article he has written.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—The Catholic parochial schools of New York contain 145,702 children. The cost of maintenance is \$8 a pupil.

BOLD BURGLARS.—The residence of Archbishop Elder was entered by burglars a few days ago, and a quantity of clothing and about \$300 worth of silverware stolen. The thieves failed to reach a safe containing considerable money.

TOO MUCH FREEDOM.—An illustration of the danger of free libraries comes from Connecticut. A freethinker has offered a large sum of money towards the establishment of a free library to a town in that state on condition that the works of Voltaire and Paine should be placed on its shelves. His offer has been accepted.

CATHOLIC AMBASSADORS.—King Edward of England has just appointed Sir Francis Bertie to be British Ambassador to the Holy See. Sir Francis is a Catholic. The British Ambassadors at Vienna,

Lisbon, The Hague and Constantinople, are also Catholics.

A PRELATE'S POVERTY.—The poverty in which the late Bishop of Plymouth, Dr. Vaughan, lived and died, is shown by the smallness of the amount left by him at death; his goods and chattels, for which "probate" was proved amounted to the small figure of £145—and this he left entirely to his reverend successor, De. Graham, the present venerable occupant of the See of St. Boniface.

A CATHOLIC APPOINTED.—President Roosevelt has appointed Mr. John T. McDonough, ex-secretary of state for New York as a justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Mr. McDonough is a Catholic.

FOR THE NEEDY.—The work of the Council of St. Vincent de Paul Society of New York, in which sixty-five parish conferences are united, has been gratifying. During the past year 46,587 visits were made; 5,497 families, consisting of 23,936 persons were assisted, at an expenditure of \$67,804, besides giving much fuel, food and clothing. All of this work was performed by volunteers.

Millionaires in Search of Health

Standard Oil Rockefeller has, it is alleged, offered his physician one million to put his stomach in a condition as good as new. Worn out inwards, like frayed consciences, are not readily replaceable at any price.

Steel President Schwab is said to be incurably ill. His salary of a million a year is of little use to him. It might be to some consolation to those not of their class to reflect that physical unfitness appears to be the usual state of multi-millionaires.—San Francisco Monitor.

Christ Th

"Christ, the Only One in History and the One former of Society," was of Cardinal Gibbons' High Mass in the Cathedral. The Cardinal said:

Jesus Christ is the name in history. He is a vital influence on the social as well as on the religious world, such a world by any earthly trasted with the founders of systems of religion, framers of laws, we must Him, in the language of "They shall perish, but remain, and all of them old as a garment. And ure Thou shalt change they shall be changed; Christ, are always the same. Thy years shall not fail Kings and Emperors have in various ways to perpetuate name and fame. But their very name has way in the lapse of ages have left after them the a once mighty name evokes no enthusiasm and no lofty sentiments.

The Kings of Egypt themselves "those mighty which were to serve to preserve their mortal remains as monuments to immortal glorious deeds. The Pyramids unto this day amid the Egypt after a lapse of 5 and they seem destined to during as the mountains. are the Kings that built have they done in their diligent researches of historians antiquarians leave us to less conjecture as to the the monarchs who erected Christ our Lord built for no tomb, and He left no monuments to His disciples to for Him. When living He of Himself: "The foxes have and the birds of the air the Son of man hath not lay His head." and monument when dead which called His own. He was the tomb of a stranger, Arimathea. There was a tion on His tomb, but He emblazoned on the pages and is indelibly stamped heart of humanity.

And even His tomb is h day as no resting place honored before or since. The Prophet Isaiah had said that "His tomb shall be filled; it is now the rendezvous of the nations of the earth. and Mohammedans, Greeks and ins are contending among selves as to which of them have the honor of guarding the church where He was interred.

Other men have sought to realize themselves by military exploits and conquests. Alexander Great extended his dominion the continent of Asia. Kingster Kingdom yielded to him. He longed for new worlds to might subdue them. But he was laid to rest in his great vast empire was divided and parceled out among his ants. Who cares now for Alexander? What enthusiasm does he evoke? Where is the monument erected to him? His history known to a few scholars, a great mass of humanity know care as little for Alexander Great as they know or care Alexander the copper-smith ed by St. Paul.

Nearly 2,000 years ago Christ founded a spiritual Kingdom. He established it not by the sword, but by the word of Spirit, which is the word of God. He established it not by brute force, but by an appeal to the intellect of humanity. He did not conquer by enslaving the men, but by rescuing them from the bondage of sin. He did not conquer by shedding the blood of others, but by the shedding of his own blood. And the spiritual Kingdom which He founded exists to this day, and is continually extending; and it is maintained and defended not by frowning terrors and standing armies, but by the invincible influence of His moral sanctions.

Jesus Christ hanging from the cross has drawn to Himself mightier host than ever followed standard of Caesar and Alexander. "When I am lifted up from the earth," He declared, "I will draw all things to Myself. I will