

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

Devoted to the Moral and Social Advancement of all Irish Americans.

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LOUISVILLE, KY. SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

## PEOPLE OF GENTLE BLOOD.

We begin next week an interesting series of articles on historic Irish families. Our readers will find the series helpful and instructive as well as interesting. As the Mr. Joyce, observes, in our there are many assuming the trappings of aristocracy because of the accidental gathering of a little wealth; there are thousands now toiling in humbler paths whose ancestors were famous men and great aristocrats in the centuries gone. A knowledge of this fact unquestionably will urge those now struggling to strive the harder and, by noble deeds, elevate themselves and their descendants to that position in the world to which the gentility of their birth entitles them. If the series shall have this result our efforts will not be in vain. Many of those now at the bottom of the social ladder do not even know what the great men of their blood accomplished in days gone by. It is time that they came into possession of this knowledge.

The writer, we may remark in passing, is one who has devoted considerable study to Irish history, and has access to the lines of descent of a number of historic Irish families. While these, in some cases, may appear to contradict our ordinary histories, they have been relied upon as more accurate because they represent the latest researches of the most distinguished Keltic scholars of the age. It will be a series worthy of being pasted in many scrap-books as something for the young people to read.

## PURE FAKE.

The animus against the Irish was plain in dispatch from London, published in papers in this country last week, to the effect that Irish members of Parliament were arranging to send two of their number to the United States to beg funds to support them while in Parliament or many of them would have to abandon their seats. This was promptly denied by all the leading Irish members. Everyone knows that members of Parliament receive no salary, and the Irish people certainly know it, and when they elect a man without personal means to support himself in London the means are always provided, if not by his constituents by the Irish people at large. No Irish member of Parliament has yet been compelled to resign or desert his post for lack of support, and to suggest the probability of such a thing is a gratuitous insult to the Irish people as well as to their representatives. It has been many years since Ireland "passed round the hat" in this country, and unless British misrule again produces contention, coercion, famine and poverty in Ireland, it will not be again. England and the Irish, with half a loaf, will take care of themselves.

## ENGLAND'S DECISION.

Simultaneously with the adjournment of Congress comes England's decision on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended by the United States, refusing to accept it. Whether this reply was purposely delayed does not matter, further than if such be the case, due courtesy of the United States in not pressing for an answer was abused, to the discredit of the English Ministry. The reply is even

couched in insolent language, as was the reply on the Venezuela boundary matter, but we all know the final result of the Venezuela case. It will be the same in this. The American Government acts with proper respect for the rights of nations, but will not be bullied, least of all by England, as will be manifested in the next session of Congress. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is antiquated and hampering to the United States, and if England will not agree to a new treaty it will be repudiated. Uncle Sam can get along without a treaty if England can; but treaty or no treaty, the Nicaraguan canal is needed by the United States, and will be built and managed by the United States, regardless of what England may think about it. Diplomacy having failed to conciliate Johnny Bull, Uncle Sam will stand pat on his rights, which Johnny never did approve, anyhow.

## SHOW THEIR HAND.

England's rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty just got in in time to be counted, as the proposed treaty expired by limitation at midnight of March 3. Thus the English Ministry again put their foot into it by discourteously refusing to accept the treaty, when by waiting a few hours the same result would have been attained by default without their showing their hand as well as rude manners and ill temper. This clears the way for future action toward the building of the Nicaraguan canal, and Senator Morgan, in the extra session of the Senate, has introduced a resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the preliminary to independent action by this Government. As the extra session is necessarily brief, this resolution may not be adopted at this time, especially as nothing could be done in the canal matter till Congress meets in regular or called session, the House not now being in session. The suggestion, however, meets with such general approval, even among those not enthusiastic for the canal heretofore, that it will likely be adopted in ample time, too early to please England, who, it seems, will never learn that the way to insure the American people doing anything is to attempt to bully them not to do it. They will do it then, if they have to fight for it. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be abrogated and the canal built without England's consent or aid, and managed by Americans without discrimination or favor to any—which seems to suit all but England.

## OUR PATENTS WIN.

After months of consideration and discussion the management of the London railways have decided to adopt the Sprague (American) system in applying electric power and improving their road. This awards the contracts for the work to Americans, involving millions of pounds, as the entire system will be rebuilt as well as changing the motive power from steam—and this is only the forerunner, as electricity is proving so much cheaper, easier managed, cleaner and the transit faster, that it will soon displace the steam locomotive in all European cities.

The American patents are one and all superior, while England has nothing to offer but steam, which will have to go, and she will lose out elsewhere to the American as she has in her own

capital city—London—which is unquestionably the hardest blow that could have been given English genius and builders. But the world do move, and the Yankee seems to be in the front row of the procession.

The British Ministry and their whilom talkative attaches maintain a stolid silence as to the proposed abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Nicaraguan canal project. The British press affect the facetious in their comments on Senator Morgan's resolution, and intimate that the Senator is an agitator without following, whose talking kills anything he has the presumption to meddle with. But Senator Morgan is not that kind of individual; he is one of the old school, who neither approve nor practice such senseless and ineffective tactics; he is regarded as one of the ablest and most sincere men in public life, who talks only when he has something to say, and says it in a way to attract attention and merit approval. The Westminster Gazette is consoled by the fact that "the route of the canal is not yet definitely determined," utterly oblivious of the fact so frequently demonstrated that the right of way has already been granted, surveyed and estimates as to cost figured out, but withheld until the international problems have been cleared away. The way once cleared, as Senator Morgan proposes, and the canal decided on, the work of construction will begin, be pushed and finished far too quickly to suit England.

The report published by the London papers that Gen. Botha, the Boer commander, had surrendered was purely a scheme, so often played by the speculators in the London Exchange. Coming through the newspapers, it was accepted for a time, and the decline in Kaffir and other South African stocks was stopped, but the price did not advance. The speculators seem to be wary of these reported "British successes in South Africa," and don't bite readily, and inquiry was made at the War Office for official confirmation of the report, which was not given, and the fact that the Bank of England's abnormally high rate of discount—4½ and 5 per cent.—was maintained, gave the snap away, and the holders of South African stocks still hold the bag.

The general trade depression in England, causing the closing of shops and factories, due to American competition, has set all England agog. In the controversy the same old problem is the puzzle: How the American manufacturer can work his employes about two-thirds the hours and pay them double the wages of the English workmen, and yet supply the finished product cheaper and make larger profits than the English manufacturer and workmen do not follow the methods of their grandfathers, but develop new methods of saving time, labor and expense, at the same time increasing the product—another problem the Englishman can't solve. You're too slow, old man!

The Boer war dispatches are mixed, as usual. On the one hand, Boers are starving, discouraged, surrendering and leaders anxious to give up the struggle; on the other, the Boers continue as active and annoying as ever, Botha and De Wet moving about without effective resistance, and London is stunned by the news that 500 British are besieged and bombarded in Lichtenberg by Delarey, have lost heavily, and unless promptly reinforced will be annihilated or captured.

With the bubonic plague invading Cape Town from the sea and the Boers chasing things around back of town, the situation of the British at their port of ingress and egress from the seat of war is not at all pleasant for His Majesty's troops nor their friends at home to ponder over. Reinforcements might

annihilate the Boers, provided those reinforcements can pass unscathed through the plague at the only port of landing.

The sad news was this week received at the Trappist Abbey of Gethsemani of the death in France of Rev. Father Edward, formerly Abbot of that famous monastery, who was compelled to relinquish his charge and return to France because of failing health. His uprightness of life, love of justice and care for the poor made him a great number of friends in the United States.

An important joint meeting of Kentucky coal miners and operators has been in progress here for several days. Both sides should earnestly strive for an agreement just to all, thereby avoiding loss of money, time and labor. The demands of the miners are moderate and could well be conceded by the operators.

## LIFE'S WORK ENDED.

Deputy Sheriff John Greany, Respected and Popular Citizen.

After a long period of illness that confined him to his bed for the greater part of the preceding year John J. Greany, the well-known and popular Deputy Sheriff and prominent Hibernian, passed peacefully away at an early hour last Saturday morning, surrounded by his brothers and sisters and other close friends at his home, 1709 High street. Fortified and strengthened by the sacraments of the church, he patiently awaited the summons that was to release him from his sufferings, recognizing those at his bedside and conscious to the end. Kind hands and medical skill did all that was possible to mitigate the suffering, but his long illness so weakened him that all was without avail.

Mr. Greany had lived a useful and busy life and was honored and respected by all who knew him. Educated in the parochial and city schools, his life was spent on High street, where he was born. While still a youth he learned the moldering trade, which he followed until he entered public life about fifteen years ago, his first position being Deputy County Assessor, which he held during two terms. For three years he was a deputy under Sheriff John Pfanz, and had served in the same capacity with Sheriff Bell, and no man about the Courthouse had more friends. Always a staunch Democrat and untiring worker for his party, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his political opponents and all with whom he came in contact during these many years.

His death will be sincerely mourned by our Irish-American citizens, with whom he was actively associated, being long a member of Division 1 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who visited the residence Sunday evening, headed by President Thomas Dolan and Secretary Mike Tynan, for the purpose of paying the last tribute and offering prayers for the repose of his soul.

About nine months ago the deceased was stricken with a complicated disease and since had been an invalid. Three brothers and two sisters survive him. They are Thomas Greany, of Chicago, and Edward and Joseph, of this city, and Mrs. William Delaney, Seventh street, and Miss Katie Greany, with whom and his two brothers he resided.

The funeral took place Monday morning, St. Patrick's church being thronged with mourning relatives and friends, among them many city officials and people from a distance. The services were very impressive, Monsignor Gambon being the celebrant of the high mass of requiem. The pall-bearers were selected from the Hibernians, and were Messrs. Martin Cusick, John Mulloy, James Barry, James Burns, Dennis Coleman, Michael McGillicuddy, James Twohig and Joseph Taylor. His late associates in the Sheriff's office, Messrs. Henry Bell, Dick Schmitt, Wallace Renfro, Dennis Heffernan, William Drescher, John Moore, Joe Ludwig, Frank Carroll and John Tarlton, acted as honorary pall-bearers. A long line of carriages followed the remains to St. Louis cemetery. The funeral discourse of Monsignor Gambon deeply impressed his hearers, more so than any they ever before heard. The city of Louisville has sustained the loss of another good citizen, the young men of the West End a true and devoted friend, and to the brothers and sisters we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of grief. May his soul have eternal rest and light.

## EUCRE AND DANCE.

The gentlemen composing the committee having in charge the eucree and dance to be given by Division 4 of the Hibernians on Wednesday evening, April 24, have almost completed the arrangements for a grand social affair and have procured several handsome prizes. Hibernians and their friends will do well to keep the date in mind, as every effort will be made by the men of Limerick to make this the event of the season.

## SULLIVAN'S MEN RECOGNIZED.

That the Louisville detective department under Chief William Sullivan ranks with the best is evidenced by the action of the Washington authorities. Major Sylvester, Police Commissioner at the nation's capital, desiring the services of eighteen of the best men in the country during the inauguration, called upon the local force, and in response Detective Martin Donahue left for Washington Saturday.

## SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Monarch, of Owensboro, arrived here Wednesday.

Miss Julia McManaman left Wednesday for a two weeks' visit to New York.

Tom Mattingly and T. J. Kelly, of Springfield, were here for a few days this week.

Miss Celia Laven spent the past week in New York, where she selected an ele-



MISS BESSIE MULLARKY, A charming soloist who will appear at Macaulay's on St. Patrick's night.

gant line of spring and summer fashions for her friends.

Miss Gertrude Spalding returned last Thursday from a short visit with friends in Lebanon.

Miss Nannie Kennedy has gone to New York, where she will remain till after Easter.

Mrs. Thomas Boden, East Oak street, entertained her eucree club most delightfully last week.

Miss Mary Munger, of Dayton, O., spent the past week here as the guest of Mrs. James Holly.

Miss Sallie Donigan left Thursday for New York and the East, to be gone about three weeks.

Miss Anita Fleming this week visited her sister, who is at the Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati.

Miss Anna Voigt is again at her home in Jeffersonville after a pleasant visit with friends at Chattanooga.

Mrs. John Hughes arrived here yesterday from Martinsville, Ind., where she has been for two weeks.

Mrs. R. E. Fleming left Friday for Mt. Sterling, to visit her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Clancy.

Miss Edna Worthington left Monday for Washington, to spend several weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Jackson.

Frank Bonnie, who was here for the wedding of his sister, Miss Ada, will leave for St. Louis tomorrow.

Miss Emma Sweeney returned Wednesday from New Orleans, where she has been for the past three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mulligan are home again, after a short but pleasant visit with friends in Cincinnati.

It was reported Thursday that Thomas Gill, who is ill of pneumonia at Port Fulton, is in a critical condition.

Dr. Cuthbert Thompson, a prominent resident of Anchorage, will leave in April to spend three months in Ireland.

Miss Mildred Kelly left Monday for her home in Pittsburg, after a delightful visit with her grandmother, Mrs. William Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Musselman are the proud parents of a pretty little daughter, who arrived at their home on First street last week.

Miss Dora M. Kuhn, 1027 Eighth, expects to be able to mingle with her friends tomorrow, after a two weeks' illness with the grip.

Miss Annie McGill is expected home today from New York City, where she spent the past ten days in quest of spring and summer styles.

Among those from the city visiting West Baden during the past ten days were Fred Bruens, B. Cullen, T. J. Gill and Rhea Armstrong.

Mrs. John Slack and Mrs. Frank Parsons are home from Washington, where for the past six weeks they were the guests of Mrs. Manning.

The numerous friends of Mrs. Thomas Tobin will be pained to learn that there has been no improvement in her condition during the past week.

Miss Mary Welsh has returned to her home in Pittsburg, after an enjoyable visit with her cousin, Mrs. Thomas Shively, South Louisville.

The many friends and admirers of Miss Josephine Larkins, Twenty eighth and Cleveland avenue, were rejoicing this week over her recovery from the grip.

Dr. Frank Eisenman is very happy over the arrival of a fine baby boy at his home on East Jacob avenue. Mother and child are doing nicely and receiving many congratulations.

The many friends of Miss Callie Miller, of 1522 West Madison street, will be pleased to know that she is now convalescent and hopes soon to be out again, after an illness of several weeks.

Julew Bierach and Miss Leota Bierach entertained in a charming manner last night a large number of little friends at

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Subject to the Action of the Democratic Party.

1901. NOVEMBER ELECTION. 1901.

## JAMES W. NAPIER

FOR

## COUNTY ASSESSOR,

Subject to the Action of the Democratic Party.

## Benson O. Herr

CANDIDATE FOR

## County Assessor

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Subject to the Action of the Democratic Party.



NOVEMBER ELECTION.

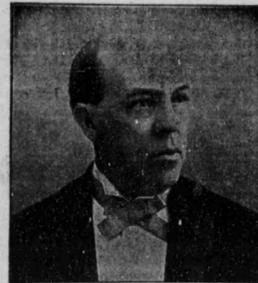
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FOR

## JUDGE

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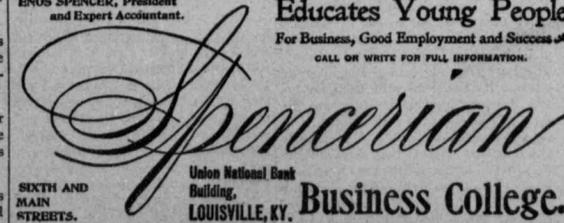
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the Allegro Club house, Nineteenth street, in honor of their birthday anniversary.

Mrs. John Bradley, 1217 Rogers street, whose condition was this week considered very critical, has been pronounced out of danger by her physician. This will be welcome news to her friends and relatives.

James M. Hourigan, who has been ill with typhoid fever for the past four weeks at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, is now convalescent, and his many friends will be glad to know that he will be able to be removed to his home early next week.

Martin J. Sullivan, who recently married Miss Blanche Meehan, of First street, has returned to Portland, Maine. His wife will spend the winter with her mother here. She will leave for Portland some time early in the spring.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.