

Northwestern Standard.

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The new building erected by the sisters at Winona was dedicated by Bishop Ireland.

Herr Geyer and his son, owners of the largest hotel in Prague, have been bitten by a mad dog and have gone to Paris to be treated by Pasteur.

Baron De Wormay, speaking at a Conservative banquet in London Tuesday, said that the government would dissolve if a Liberal and Parnellite coalition should be formed.

Rev. Dr. Sample, of this city ventures to predict that the Mormons may force upon this country a rebellion that will cause as much trouble as that of the South. The struggle in itself would be a brief one. The only fear is that the Mormons will be very shy about precipitating a fight.

The Montreal branch of the Irish National League has received a letter from Charles O'Keilly of Detroit, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, thanking the Montreal branch for its donation of \$1,000 toward the Irish parliamentary fund, and stating that it will form part of the £1,000, which will make the thirteenth transmission of a like sum since October 2.

Patrick O'Rourke, who for forty-four years has been connected with the New York Tribune, died on Sunday last aged 71. He became associated with Horace Greeley in the Log Cabin in 1840, and he assisted in issuing the first number of the Tribune in 1841. His death leaves Thomas M. Rooker the sole survivor of the original proprietors now engaged on the Tribune.

The London Daily News of Monday says: Instead of coveting the presence of the Parnellites in London, the one thing desired is that they will take themselves about their business in Dublin. The News believes that Lord Salisbury is opposed to a conference of the leaders. Perhaps the best beginning would be to leave the imperial Parliament untouched and establish a purely Irish Parliament to deal with purely Irish affairs.

Charles Gavan Duffy has no ambition to sit again in a Parliament by the Thames. It is no honor, he considers, for a man of his race and to a man of antecedents it would be no distinction. The ex-head of the Administration in Victoria spends the winter months by the Mediterranean, a delicacy of throat forbidding a sojourn in the foggy Babylon. He cherishes the hope that he will take a seat in an Irish Parliament before he dies. So note it.

On Sunday last one of our city clergymen took for the subject of his sermon, "Hell Closed for Repairs." The subject in itself can easily pass muster as a sensational one, but beyond that the clergyman's wish must have been father to the thought. Even in the face of so broad an assertion we must insist that the gentleman may have been mistaken in judgment. Such a thing is still possible. It is only a matter of time, however, when he will find out to his entire satisfaction.

Mr. Healy being interviewed in Dublin last Wednesday, said the Parnellites would win three additional seats in Ulster at the next election. Tory chicanery, he said, had ousted the Whigs in Ulster. There was no loyalty anywhere in Ireland, except toward self and place. A coalition to crush the Parnellites would be impossible. If the Tories should propose home-rule for Ireland, Mr. Gladstone would certainly support such a measure. Ireland would progress well without English money if relieved of English taxation.

The new House of Commons will contain 332 more members than were ever before elected to Parliament. The elections have finally come to a close and the correct, or at least the most reliable figures of the protracted contest are: Conservatives, 230; Liberals, 334; Parnellites, 80. Compared with the last Parliament the Liberals will be weaker by 18 votes and the Conservatives will be stronger by 12 votes. In the counties the Liberals have gained an even 50 votes, and lost at least 91 in the towns.

Harrison Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last Monday evening. A mass-meeting had been called under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly to discuss the contract system in particular and the labor question in general, and the large attendance gave certain proof that the laboring people and the friends of labor are finally realizing here as elsewhere that there are wrongs that demand redress, and propose hereafter to earnestly agitate in behalf of their needs until their grievances have been honorably met and dealt with.

Lord Salisbury has been urged to resign as a split is inevitable if he remains premier. A strong minority regard the election as a defeat for the party in power although it has a majority of four if combined with the Nationalists. Salisbury, Churchill, Hicks, Beach and several other ministers are in favor of remaining in office. The queen will preserve a strict neutrality between the parties.

Sir John Leslie, of Glasslough, county Monaghan, to whom Tim Healy gave such a drubbing in the Parliamentary contest last week, is the father of the John Leslie to whom Miss Leoni, third daughter of Leonard Jerome, the famous New York tycoon, is married. Of Mr. Jerome's other daughters, the elder, Clara is married to Mr. Morton Frewen, a member of an English family which long represented their share in the British Parliament. The second, Jennie, is the wife of Lord Baudolph Churchill.

A memorial has been issued to Congress asking that this Federal constitution of ours be so amended as to abolish the office of President, and to vest the machinery of government in a certain council to be chosen by Congress. All this was done in a session of the "North American Union of Radicals," held in Milwaukee a short time since. Having glided along pretty smoothly for over a century under the present system it isn't likely that Congress will lose any sleep, or that the people of this United States will worry much over the project of this gathering of crocodiles in the Cream City.

The Democrat who succeeds Roswell G. Horr is a young Irishman with the unphonous and illiterate name of Timothy Tarsney. Mr. Tarsney is said to inherit all the wit of his Irish ancestors, and his Michigan friends say he can tell a story better than any other man in America. They expect him to take Horr's place on the floor of the House as a natural humorist, but Mr. Tarsney never uses his humor in making speeches. He believes there is a time to laugh and does not think this is a time to do so. His speeches will be sober and sensible, and J.J. O'Neill, of Missouri, with his laugh-inciting grin will be the funny man of the next congressional circus.

The following cable dispatch on the result of the general elections in England and Ireland has been received by the President of the Irish National League of America:

"The elections, as concluded, result beyond our most sanguine calculation; we return 86, united as one man. Of 84 'nominal' Home Rulers not a man survives. Of 27 Irish Whigs not a solitary survivor remains. Leinster, Munster, and Connaught are ours as a man. In Ulster we have a clear majority of two to one of the counties. The Irish vote in England has changed the Whig coercion majority of 130 to a minority of 4. The Irish party are absolute masters of the situation."

"TIMOTHY HARRINGTON, Secretary Irish National League."

In an interview in London Wednesday with Mr. Cowan, M. P., that gentleman said that the Liberals would resume office in March. This was a pity in view of Lord Salisbury's foreign success. County boards would not satisfy Ireland. If the Orangemen did not fetter the Tories, the latter would speedily devise a satisfactory system of Home Rule. It was not likely that the Orangemen would allow the Whigs to prevent the Liberals carrying a Home Rule measure in the new Parliament. There would be a deadlock, and certain dissolution in eighteen months. The Parliament would be uncertain and unsatisfactory. Mr. Cowan himself was in favor of any scheme of Home Rule, allowing the Irish to manage their own affairs, while upholding the integrity of the empire. The first act of an Irish Parliament would be to establish protection, which England would not allow.

The Coming of Parnell. Preparations for the reception of Mr. Parnell, says a New York dispatch of Thursday, although up to the present conducted in private, are represented to be on a grander scale than any former Irish movement in that city. The co-operation of such Irish-Americans as Eugene Kelly, John D. Crimmons, Mayor Grace, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Morgan O'Brien, James T. Coleman, Myrman J. O'Brien, John Devoy and others well known in banking, business and professional circles has been secured in the formation of a citizens' committee, together with delegates from the National League and various other Irish societies, and everything but the minor details of the reception has been arranged. Nearly all the city officials of Irish birth or descent and many prominent Americans have promised their support to the movement. It is also expected that Governor Hill will preside at the reception. Suitable arrangements will be made to give a place of honor to the visiting delegates from other states and cities. The committee will make it a point of honor to keep it clear even of a suspicion of American party politics.

Exposition Gossip. The committee on building have been in consultation with a number of architects and have several preliminary sketches on hand and more coming. Their work is a little uncertain as yet because the exact dimensions of the ground are not known. The committee on site have had a quantity of propositions from the division of the city, but have not even attempted a decision as yet. It is settled that the grounds must include at least one block, and more land will be secured if possible.

A FRIEND OF IRELAND.

Bravo Words From an Englishman—Joseph Cowen, M. P., at New Castle-on-Tyne.

Protestant Minority Under an Irish Parliament—Whisperings of Politicians Repudiated.

The following is the synopsis of a speech lately delivered to his constituents by Joseph Cowen, M.P., for New Castle, England: "When the herd degenerates the herdman is to blame." Is a maxim, said Mr. Cowen, as old as Socrates. Ireland has degenerated under English rule, and England is to blame; and those who cite Scotland as an instance of what England has done for a country in a similar situation to Ireland, forget, or do not know that as regards Scotland, it is a Union, while as regards Ireland it is a Conquest. Before England planted her foot in that country, Mr. Cowen told his hearers, Ireland, after the six centuries which followed the introduction of Christianity, was the seat of the industrial arts and the School of the West. "Residence was considered essential to establish a literary reputation, and they were Irish missionaries who first presented to the illiterate Saxon the rudiments of literature, science, architecture, music, and even the means of shaping the letters used in writing the English language. Old St. Paul's," he added, "in London, and the magnificent group that stands at Westminster Hall, were of Irish design. At that time Ireland was the Christian Greece—the centre of scholastic enlightenment and enterprise." Mr. Cowen then traced in his own picturesque language the result of the various British enterprises in the country from the Anglo-Normans down to the present day, and he told his English listeners that when they declaimed against Irish ignorance they should remember the penal laws that left over four millions of people unable to read; when they reproached the Irish with want of manufactures, they should recall the Williamite Statutes; and when they rail against "Irish ingratitude," they should not forget that every English concession has been shorn of grace and merit by long delay, and by being yielded to pressure rather than conviction and sympathy. Without claiming any confidence in his own powers of advocacy Mr. Cowen asked for any twelve of his countrymen, of any class, or creed, or party, in jury box, and if allowed, like Dean Swift, to plead the case under another name, he felt satisfied they would pronounce the Irish grievances proven, and decide that the Irish scheme for self-government was in principle sound, and would, in practice, be workable. Ireland had nearly twenty years of that scheme, and Lord Clare, in 1795, said, "There is not a nation on the globe that has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufactures, with the same rapidity in the same period." [This was the recent Irishman who helped Castlereagh in destroying the constitution and parliamentary independence of Ireland, and who boasted he would make the Irish "as lame as cats."] When he died of a broken heart a few years after the passage of the Union act the Irish populace threw heaps of dead cats upon his coffin. We regret that space does not permit our quoting at length what Mr. Cowen had to say on the religious question. We can only observe that he repudiated the whisperings of nervous politicians who predicted danger for the Protestant minority under an Irish parliament. Belgium, he added, is a Catholic country, and the religious liberty of Protestants is as secure there as it is in England. There are keener clerical controversies in Switzerland than in Ireland, yet the freedom of all is recognized and respected. And it is a fact to be cited to the honor of Irish Catholics that on two occasions during the reigns of Queen Mary and James they had the opportunity of retaliating upon the persecuting practices of previous epochs, and refrained from doing it. They inflicted no penalties for religious opinions. They ordered the tithes paid by Protestant farmers to be paid to Protestants; and they did not deprive the Protestants of arms, or the franchise, or impose upon them the penal laws which had been relentlessly levied against them, their religion, their property, their family peace, their political and civil rights as subjects. All this and much more Mr. Cowen dwelt upon with forcible and convincing eloquence, proving up to the hilt the reality of the Irish complaints, and the irresistible justice of the Irish demand.

Home Rule to be Demanded.

Already it is recognized that the issue first and foremost in the new Parliament—the issue which will command attention for a settlement of some sort in priority of all others—is Home Rule, and it is precisely on this question that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain are as far apart as the poles. On this fact Mr. Parnell counts almost as much as on holding the balance between the two parties. Everything that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dike have uttered since the election shows that they, too, count on this. Moreover, on this subject Mr. Gladstone is with the Radicals rather than the Whigs, and reliance may be placed on his ability to hold all but a score or so of his party for almost any Irish policy. Thus it will be in Mr. Parnell's power to make Mr. Gladstone premier any time he chooses and let the G. O. M. close his career as he said in a recent letter he had done.

against the Irish and preaching the duty of all Englishmen to combine to suppress them. But there will be no such combination. The Liberals in office were ready to make it. They accepted Tory votes for coercion and for the refusal of the Maantrasna inquiry for all of Earl Spencer's measures, but out of office they will be more glad to accept Irish votes to climb back in again.

Naturalization.

One of the most important suggestions made in President Cleveland's message is on the subject of Naturalization. He says: "The inadequacy of existing legislation, touching citizenship, and naturalization demand your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship of an American citizen, native-borne or naturalized, nor for terminating and creating an improper acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be cancelled. The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care, and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the intent of escaping the duties of their original allegiance, without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship, for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original governments. These evils have many flagrant illustrations. I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors, that provision be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power. The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of declaration of statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the welfare, by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status, which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State, and yet not of the United States, within the purview of Federal and international law. It is important, within this scope of National legislation, to define this right of alien domicile, as distinguished from Federal naturalization."

Outside of the League's Programme. In an interview Wednesday, in Dublin, Mr. Harrington said that 1,600 National League branches, averaging 300 members, had doated £12,000 sterling to the executive committee during the present year. He said that some of the Nationalist members of Parliament would receive salaries from the league. The extinction of the Liberals, he thought, would immensely benefit the Irish cause. He considered that this defeat was due to the appeals to the religious bigotry made by Lord Harrington in his speeches made at Belfast. Mr. Harrington also said that boycotting was outside the League's program, and that the practice was confined to a few branches. The executive committee, he said, would not meddle with local affairs generally, but would stop boycotting, whenever such power was misused. The 110th session of the New Jersey legislature will begin January 12. In the lower house there are 31 Republicans and 29 Democrats, and in the senate 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats. Duluth is to have the free delivery system.

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A telegram from Washington states that the Secretary of War has sent to W. De La Barre, engineer and agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, a reply in reply to one forwarded to him, reciting the action of the company at the recent meeting, when it was decided to take action to prevent, if possible, the building of the stone arch bridge. Secretary Endicott's letter is as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ult., enclosing a petition of the mill owners and others representing, that efforts are being made by the municipal authorities of Minneapolis, Minn., to erect a stone arch bridge across the west channel of the Mississippi river, at the side of the present suspension bridge, and expressing the opinion that the construction of said bridge will prove detrimental to the West Side water power. In response to your request for an investigation by the engineer officers of the army, and for proper action in the matter by the department, I beg to advise you of the following report in this case from the Chief of Engineers: The executive branch of the government, under the opinion of the Attorney General, dated May 1, 1885, in the matter of the rail road bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Paul, has no authority to interfere with the construction of the bridge under consideration, and if it had, there does not seem to be a necessity for any action on his part. It will therefore be seen that the department has no right to interfere in the matter. In this connection attention is invited to the views expressed on the subject of bridges over navigable rivers in my annual report for 1885."

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STONE ARCH BRIDGE.

No Reason Why Objection Should be Raised to Its Being Built.

A telegram from Washington states that the Secretary of War has sent to W. De La Barre, engineer and agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, a reply in reply to one forwarded to him, reciting the action of the company at the recent meeting, when it was decided to take action to prevent, if possible, the building of the stone arch bridge. Secretary Endicott's letter is as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ult., enclosing a petition of the mill owners and others representing, that efforts are being made by the municipal authorities of Minneapolis, Minn., to erect a stone arch bridge across the west channel of the Mississippi river, at the side of the present suspension bridge, and expressing the opinion that the construction of said bridge will prove detrimental to the West Side water power. In response to your request for an investigation by the engineer officers of the army, and for proper action in the matter by the department, I beg to advise you of the following report in this case from the Chief of Engineers: The executive branch of the government, under the opinion of the Attorney General, dated May 1, 1885, in the matter of the rail road bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Paul, has no authority to interfere with the construction of the bridge under consideration, and if it had, there does not seem to be a necessity for any action on his part. It will therefore be seen that the department has no right to interfere in the matter. In this connection attention is invited to the views expressed on the subject of bridges over navigable rivers in my annual report for 1885."

may be conveniently canvassed. Only an Irish parliament will meet the case. Local councils, etc., would be useless. The right to veto the acts of an Irish ministry would be an illusion. I propose instead the exercise of sovereign power on the advice of ministers responsible to the Imperial parliament. The suggestion of an Irish privy council is unworthy of attention. The privy council survives only as a relic. The questions of commerce and police are difficult ones, but, with limitations, I believe that home rule may be safely granted and that it would tend to raise the character of the Irish members."

The Press association says that Mr. Gladstone, foreseeing the increase in strength of the Parnell party, drafted a scheme four months ago for the government of Ireland; according to which the power of veto by the crown could be exercised only on the advice of a privy council convened especially to discuss the subject in question. The other points in the scheme are the same as already published. The project was submitted to a few political friends of Mr. Gladstone. Since the elections there has been no formal consultations on the subject and it is not known whether or not the details of the project have since been modified. It is supposed Mr. Goschen, who is almost certain to be chancellor of the exchequer in the next Gladstone cabinet, will support the scheme. Mr. Parnell was at Chester on Wednesday, but had no interview with Mr. Gladstone or any one connected with the ex-premier. Sir Charles Dilke in a speech at Chelsea Thursday, expressed anger at the Conservatives in rejecting proffered support. He said it was impossible for the Liberals to give him a vote of confidence in addition to permitting him to remain in power. Sir Charles adhered to the views previously expressed by him on the Irish question.

The Times says: The real danger is that amid endless protests against secession and illusory safeguards of imperial unity, the control of the commons will be gone, and will never be recovered except by civil war. We trust England will perceive before it is too late. It would be better to cut off connection absolutely and to provide for dealing with Ireland as an open foe than to arm traitors by the farce of pretending to maintain unity without the power to enforce a single law disapproved at Dublin.

The Standard yesterday morning declares Mr. Gladstone's political profligacy. The morning Post predicts civil war. A letter from Mr. Herbert Gladstone was read at the National Liberal club last night in which he says that Mr. Parnell has not informed the Liberal leaders in detail what measures would satisfy him, and that much depends thereon.

THE "IRISH" IN AMERICA.

An American Vindication of Ireland And Her People.

An American, who states that he has not a drop of Irish blood in his veins, contributes a spirited article on England and the dynamites to the Pall Mall Gazette. He says: "Americans have more reasons and far stronger ones, too, for being interested in Ireland and the Irish than you had for interest in Italy and the Italians or any other of your historic fads. Forty years the Irish have been in great numbers among us. They are among our brightest lawyers, our shrewdest and boldest publicists, our best scholars and teachers, the newspaper press, and boldest and busiest merchants. I know that Americans—and we all err in this respect—speak jeeringly or angrily of 'the Irish' in America, when we refer to a small—very small—portion of that race. Do not be deceived by that phrase. It covers the widest one-twentieth of the Irish people of America, and it is quite freely used in the presence of and quite often by the remaining nineteen-twentieths with a very fair understanding all round who and what is meant by it. As for these nineteen Irishmen out of twenty they are good citizens, good neighbors, friends; they are such Americans as we, whose ancestors were English Puritans or Dutch traders, or French Huguenots, and we like them and sympathize with them. Make no mistake about this other point, too, that as between England and Ireland, case against case, we are almost to a man against you and with Ireland. Now, then, to get a step nearer the point, why do not all these Englishmen who concede privately or socially that Home Rule is a question of time say so publicly? Why do not your papers say what their editors and proprietors really think about Ireland and the Irish question, instead of doing dumb fetish worship before some intangible relic of bygone race and religious superstition, which nobody dare define, and which you are ashamed to try and illuminate? If it must be done, why not do it graciously now instead of doing it sourly and grudgingly, when you have to, and when the recipients feel like kicking you instead of thanking? The answer is 'that is not the English way of doing things.' It is an answer I have heard many times, generally with a smile formidably, amused introspection, with frank confessions of respect almost as common here now as it is among Americans. But so long as you make this answer to the American inquiry just so long you cannot expect Americans to get excited because your detectives are not as smart as your dynamites. For they are your dynamites, the fruit of your laws, your prejudices, your injustice, your obstinacy."

South Carolina negroes are emigrating to Arkansas because of poor crops and high rents.