

Northwestern Standard.

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THE NORTHWESTERN STANDARD,
42 Third Street South, Room 23.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

After this week the name of THE
NORTHWESTERN STANDARD will be
changed to THE IRISH STANDARD. We
make this change simply because the
name NORTHWESTERN STANDARD has
no significance so far as the object of
this paper is concerned—giving to the
Irish people of the Northwest a paper
which will keep them thoroughly posted
on Irish affairs and to advance the in-
terests of Irishmen everywhere. Hav-
ing become sole proprietor of the paper,
we have but to announce to the public
that Mr. Jno. O'Brien, Jr., will from
this time forward have full and entire
control of its business management.
THE IRISH STANDARD will be from
time to time improved just as much as
the exigencies of the case may require,
and the support of the people whom it
caters for warrants.

EDWARD O'BRIEN.

GLADSTONE'S IRISH POLICY.

At last Gladstone has unfolded his
policy toward Ireland. His courage
is simply marvellous. The sacrifices he
has made in order to give Ireland an im-
proved and more satisfactory form of
government would be appalling to any
one but "the grand old man." Two of
the ablest and most popular Whigs,
Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, and
on the other hand the two most power-
ful Radicals left to public life, Messrs.
Chamberlain and Trevelyan, deserted
him long ere the ship of Irish rights
had been launched. But in the face of
all this he has not wavered, and his
speech yesterday proved conclusively
that he fears no foe. To say that the
policy promulgated will meet with the
full approbation of the Irish National-
ists and their sympathizers would be
just as unwise at the present time as to
authoritatively assert that the bill would
pass the House; but this much can be
said, that Parnell and his Home Rule
followers have succeeded in bringing
before the British House of Commons a
bill, which although in its entirety may
meet with slight objection, must
eventually, possibly in another form, be
confirmed. It is hard to foretell what
the result of this effort of Mr. Glad-
stone's may be. His speeches, every-
body admits, are of the exceptional
order that turn votes, and if the aged
statesman succeeds in carrying this
measure in the face of the combined op-
position of the powerful Tory party and
the Extreme Whigs and Radical Whigs
it will be an extraordinary triumph. It
is only by such a bill becoming law that
peace will be restored in Ireland, and it
does not require a prophet to glance
back over the past half century to be
able to foresee that if something is not
soon done to better the condition of
that unfortunate country the conse-
quences will be alarming.

Mr. Gladstone proposes the establish-
ment at Dublin of a statutory Irish
national parliament of a single chamber,
elected largely by the same franchise as
the existing representation in parlia-
ment. Special guarantees will be taken
to secure the presence of an adequate
proportion of Protestant members. Mr.
Parnell agrees to an arrangement by
which at least seventy-five out of a house
of 300 members will be allotted to the
Protestants. To this parliament will be
handed over the whole administration of
Ireland, together with the exclusive
right to legislate on Irish affairs. An
Irish ministry will control the magis-
trates and police, undertake the enforce-
ment of the law, and have supreme au-
thority over all Irish affairs except the
military forces of the crown, which will
remain under the exclusive control of
the viceroy. The viceroy will be ap-
pointed by the crown, and probably be
non-political, as is the viceroy of India.
He will not have a seat in the imperial
cabinet, nor go in and out of the office
with each change of party at Westmin-
ster. The existing constabulary, as an
armed and drilled military force, will be
under the direct orders of the viceroy,
as will be the other imperial troops gar-
risoned in Ireland. Provision will be
made for the gradual conversion of the
constabulary into a civilian or municipal
force.

The statutory parliament will impose,
remit, or collect all taxes levied in Ire-
land, and defray from the same the cost
of the local administration. The whole

of the customs excise will be in the
hands of the Irish parliament. The
only limitation imposed upon the fiscal
powers of the new body forbids the im-
position of a protective tariff which
would close the Irish markets to Eng-
lish goods.

In this respect Ireland will not
possess the same advantages as the colo-
nies of the British empire. The parlia-
ment of Canada, for instance, has the
right to impose whatever duty she may
deem on anything imported into the
Dominion.

Customs, excise, and other taxes
levied by the Irish parliament will be
collected by Irish officials, but an im-
perial receiver will be appointed, who
will be empowered to receive the pro-
ceeds of the customs excise to satisfy va-
rious preferential charges in the shape
of payment of the imperial tribute and
interest on guaranteed loans. The
tribute and interest will be a first
charge upon the Irish revenue. The
tribute will be fixed in advance, and be
collected by a receiver. It will be
fixed before the statutory parliament is
established, and will govern the num-
ber of representatives Ireland will be en-
titled to send to the imperial parlia-
ment. The number of Irish members
will not much exceed a score. They
will only sit in the House of Commons
when questions involving imperial con-
siderations are under discussion. When
the business before the house is exclu-
sively English or Scotch, no Irish mem-
bers will be admitted. The House of
Commons will not be allowed to pass
any laws for Ireland or to interfere in
any way with Irish affairs except when
the Irish delegation is present.

A veto upon all acts of the Irish
legislature is to be vested in the crown
and exercised by advice of the imperi-
al ministry. If the House of Commons
wishes to challenge the exercise of this
veto, or censure a minister for not ad-
vising its exercise, the Irish members
will be admitted before the debate takes
place. There is no truth in the report
that the statutory parliament will have
power to substitute dollars and cents
for pounds, shillings and pence, as the
currency for Ireland.

The arrangements for buying out the
landlords have receded into the back-
ground, but will be pressed, otherwise
Earl Spencer will resign. The capital
sum involved will not exceed £120,000,
000, its advance to be spread over a
term of years.

COERCION A FAILURE.

The following extract from Mr. Glad-
stone's speech goes a considerable way
to prove that it has at last dawned upon
the benighted senses of the English peo-
ple that coercion, in so far as Ireland is
concerned, does not meet with dazzling
success.

"Coercion, however, had," he said,
"proved no cure. Serious disaffection
continued to prevail in Ireland and if
England and Scotland had suffered sim-
ilar hardships, he believed the people of
these countries would resort to means
similar to those the Irish had used to
ventilate their grievances. Coercion
was admitted to have been a failure for
the past fifty-three years, only two of
which had been wholly free from re-
pressive legislation. No! Coercion, un-
less stern and unbending and under an
autocratic government, must always
fail. Such coercion England should
never resort to until every other means
had failed. The basis of the whole mis-
chief was the fact that the law was dis-
credited in Ireland. It came to the Irish
people with a foreign aspect, and their
alternative to coercion was to strip the
law of its foreign character and invest it
with a domestic character."

IS ULSTER PROSPEROUS?

Much has been said and written in late
years concerning the alleged prosperity
of the Province of Ulster, which con-
tains so many Protestants, as compared
with the mainly Catholic Provinces of
Leinster and Munster. Reliable statis-
tics prove most conclusively that this
much boasted of prosperity is purely
mythical, and that of the three prov-
inces named Ulster is really the least
progressive, in spite of the many advan-
tages it has enjoyed. At the present
time many of the inhabitants of the last
named province are in a semi-state of
starvation. From the Belfast News-
Letter, a pronounced "loyalist" organ,
we learn that there is a great many peo-
ple in and around Belfast suffering from
actual destitution. We read as follows:
"Yesterday 1,000 persons were relieved
at Mr. Joseph M. Kibbins, Shaughk-
read. It was reported that on Monday
3,866 persons were fed at 'The Cliff,'
'The Bridge,' etc., and that 4,588 were
on Tuesday supplied with food. Every
day is showing a greater depth of pov-
erty. The committee have reason to
believe that they are now supplying
food to six or seven thousand persons
per day." We regret that such a de-
plorable state of things should exist,
and this reference is only made to illu-
strate that Ulster is not such a paradise
as some people would have it under-
stood. As a matter of fact no such dis-
tress is reported from any other part
of Ireland, except along the west coast of
Galway.

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

The result of the civic elections is a
surprise to everybody in so far as the
majority contest was concerned. The
friends of Dr. Ames worked unceasingly,
and no doubt this more than anything
else secured for him the overwhelming
majority of 5,515. We have no desire
to draw attention to the other causes
which produced this extraordinary re-
action. The election of Mr. Bernard
Cloutier, as alderman for the Fourth
ward is eminently satisfactory. This
together with the other representatives
elected will form a very intelligent
civic board.

T. P. DWYER carried off the honors
in the Seventh ward—a Democratic
gain and an excellent one.

The new City Council will be com-
posed of 14 Republicans and 10 Demo-
crats, a Democratic gain of 3.

"AFTER MANY YEARS," an inter-
esting work by Archbishop O'Brien, of
Halifax, Canada, is soon to be trans-
lated into the German language.

MR. CONWAY, "the schoolmaster M. P.,"
is attempting to obtain from the
British House of Commons redress of
the intolerable grievances of "unneces-
sary schools."

At a recent Dublin Mansion House
meeting the Lord-Lieutenant made a
special request to be introduced to
Michael Davitt. This openly-expressed
desire on the part of the Lord-Lieuten-
ant is looked upon as presaging better
things for Ireland.

BERNARD CLOUTIER blods on in the
even tenor of his way just as though
nothing had happened. His triumph
in so large a Republican ward as the
Fourth is a matter of great satisfaction
to his many friends. He is well de-
serving of the success which has fallen
upon him.

Guiteau's sister and her husband are
both ruined by the division he brought
about between them. Mrs. Scoville is
living in poverty in Chicago upon the
frugal alimony paid her by her former
husband, while the latter is struggling
unsuccessfully in his profession, and
making barely enough to pay her this
alimony and live himself.

A ST. PAUL Republican daily paper
announces the fact that P. H. Kelly is
a possible candidate for Congressional
honors in the Fourth District. Why
shouldn't he be? Has any man been
more consistent in his support of the
Democratic party and the advance-
ments of its interests in this State than
P. H. Kelly? To place him in nomina-
tion would certainly be a fitting tes-
timonial for services well and faithfully
rendered.

A MEMBER of Parliament writing
from the British capital, says: "There
is a good deal of talk about the Speak-
er's levees. It is considered disrespect-
ful to the Speaker not to get a court
dress. It is indispensable. National-
ists will not attend on any terms. Rad-
icals also hold aloof; but some Conser-
vatives also object to masquerading in
the knee breeches, cocked hat and
sword. The dress costs £45, a heavy
tax on many members in these days,
when they are millionaires. Some of
the Radicals have made private repre-
sentations to the Speaker, pointing out
these inconveniences and requesting
permission to go in the ordinary even-
ing dress, an alarming proposal to the
old members who believe that if it be
accepted all is up with the British
constitution."

The speeches made at the recent
banquet to the Ulster members were
extreme in character. Several of the
worsippers of the "pious, glorious
and immortal William, whom it will
be remembered crossed an insignificant
stream called the Boyne, preceded all
sorts of dire calamities in case Ireland
secured Home Rule, and offered their
services to wage deadly war against the
Pope and his followers. Since the mur-
der of King Billy's disciples down to the
present time, the latter have always
proved themselves brave and courage-
ous—that is, in cases where they num-
ber 10 to 1. The Orangemen of Ire-
land have opposed every reform that
was calculated to place the Catholics of
that country on an equal footing with
their Protestant fellow-countrymen.

REV. DR. HUNTER, of Hamilton,
Ont., struck the keynote of the situa-
tion exactly, when he made use of the
following remarks before the Irish
Benevolent Association of that city at
a recent meeting: "If you look at Ir-
ishmen in the colonies, where the curse
of landlordism is unknown and where
the race for comfort, wealth and posi-
tion is open to all, you will not find
them as a rule restless agitators, but
peaceful, thrifty, intellectual citizens.
How do you explain it, than an Irish-
man in Canada is loyal in the extreme,
happy and contented, industrious and
frugal, but the same man in Ireland is
restless, impatient, almost ready for
revolution. There is only one answer
to the question: In Ireland he sees no
chance to achieve independence or be-
come the owner of the soil he tills; in
Canada if he fails of success the fault
is his own. The Irish people have
grievances and nothing but the extinc-
tion of landlordism can remove them."

THE LIFE OF FATHER BURKE.

(By W. J. Fitzpatrick, F. S. A.)
We have just received the American
edition of this work, published by the
Benziger Bros. It is in every respect
a remarkable book, and the author, who
has made a name for himself in his
"Life of Dr. Doyle," "Life and Times
of Dr. Lanigan," "The Sham Squire,"
and other kindred works requiring deep
research, has, in this biography, far
surpassed anything he has previously
written. To those who are acquainted
with Mr. Fitzpatrick's captivating style
this is saying a very great deal. He
had indeed a subject worthy all his giant
efforts, for never was there a life so full
of incidents deserving record as
that of the great Dominican. Posses-
sing from boyhood, I had almost writ-
ten inheriting from his pious parents,
that deep religious feeling which was
through life as a lamp to his feet; hav-
ing natural talents which would have
made him a master amongst men what-
ever career he might have chosen, and
withal filled with a spirit of humor more
brilliant than crystal, Father Burke, in
the mission to which he devoted him-
self, had perhaps no rival in our cen-
tury. As an orator he was unsurpassed.
The writings of the Angel of the
Schools, the great St. Thomas Aquinas,
were as familiar to him as the alphabet,
and the strength of his memory was a
wonder to all. The reading of Father
Burke's speeches or sermons can convey
but a very faint idea of what the man
was in the pulpit. To be appreciated he
should be heard and seen. Every ges-
ture, every move of his countenance
told, and while the sweet modulations
of his powerful voice charmed every
ear, his earnestness in his Master's ser-
vice appealed directly to the heart.
Many and various are the stories nar-
rated by "the old residents of sweet
Galway town" concerning young Nicho-
las Burke's boyish tricks, and as Mr.
Fitzpatrick narrates the jokes played by
the boy on all, even on his solemn
mother, the reader is convulsed with
laughter. And through his whole life it
was the same. The bright spirit of
youth never left him. As he writes to
one of his converts, the daughter of an
English Protestant rector, "People can
be Saucy-moosions without being
Moody." No people on earth can so
well appreciate a joke as the Irish, and
how well Father Burke knew this is
evident from the way in which he sent
the most solemn lessons home to the
hearts of his countrymen on the arrows
of wit. He was a great admirer of the
Irish street ballad and could imitate it
to perfection. These are a couple of
verses from his poem on "The Conversion
of Connaught":
Arrah, Mrs. Maguire, did you hear the news,
But my jewel I'm sure you knew it;
The Quality's gone to save our sowl,
And to pay us for letting 'em do it.
There was Mrs. McGrane when her man was
sick,
On the banks of the cold Crimea,
Gave her clergy up for the bit and sup,
And took on to Luther's idea.
It was no uncommon thing when
Father Burke was in highest favor,
before his trip to Arzerica, to see strolling
through the streets of Galway two men,
the elder of whom would frequently
stop, hold his sides, slap his thighs, and
cast his hands about in the most extra-
ordinary manner, all the time giving
vent to a torrent of laughter, while the
younger man, a quiet smile playing on
his face, would calmly await the conclu-
sion of the fit to whisper a few more
words, which had the effect of setting
the old man into another paroxysm.
And every passer-by would smile, say-
ing, "There goes Wat Burke, the baker,
and his son, the priest." His presence
was to the afflicted as bright sunlight
cheering and invigorating all who came
within its influence. Cardinal Oullen
was for years before his death subject
to the most excruciating pains. How
Father Burke would by wondrous tales,
jokes and mimics make the dim,
sunken eyes of the great ecclesiastic
flash again; how he dispelled the clouds
from the wrinkled, worn face, and even
caused the thin lips to open in laughter.
Mr. Fitzpatrick is at home in narrating,
Ministering to others he bore his own
pains in silence. Once, when a brother
priest congratulating him on the success
of a more than ordinarily humorous
speech, said, "Father Tom you must
have been quite at ease to-night," he
replied, "My dear fellow, I felt all the
time as if a hand of red hot iron were
crushing my side." The disease which
caused his death at the age of fifty-two
—internal ulceration—afflicted him for
years. Yet personal discomfort never
prevented him from giving aid to his
brethren. He was ready at every call,
often depriving himself of the sleep he
needed so much, or rising from sickness
to fulfil an engagement. It is remark-
able, too, that he never made a distinc-
tion between the interests of his own
order and those of other priests engaged
in the work of the Lord. For the as-
sistance of hospitals, orphan asylums,
and such like charitable institutions he
made his greatest efforts. Such a man
must have felt that his great talents
were given him by God for the benefit
of the whole Church.

More new buildings are going up or
are contracted for in Boston than dur-
ing any spring since the conflagra-
tion of 1873.

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moved to No. 40 Washing-
ton avenue south, and as
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find all kinds and grades of Coffee, roasted,
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cheapest prices of any house in the Northwest.
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ored Japan Tea are still selling at 55 cents each.
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Our Holy Father, the Pope.
It is a marvel to those around him
how Leo XIII. can withstand at his
age—seventy-six—the wear and tear of
the enormous amount of business to be
transacted daily; and, together with
that, to accomplish himself, personally,
the unceasing literary labors, some of
which only come to the public eye
under the form of encyclicals, and such
important and carefully weighed docu-
ments as the letters to Emperor Wil-
liam and Prince Bismarck. I have
been studying carefully the great ency-
clical Immortale Dei on the Christian
constitution of States, and the more I
study it the more am I struck with
amazement at the immense amount of
the weightiest matter condensed into
this dogmatic utterance, put in the most
perfect literary form, and expressed in
such Latin as Cicero would admire.

Now, following close on this, comes
the encyclical to the Archbishops and
Bishops of Prussia, another most ad-
mirable document, evidently foreshad-
owing a new concordat to be soon
concluded with that kingdom, and which
will put an end to that strife be-
tween Church and State in the German
empire. So does the great Pope, by his
superior prudence, his superior learn-
ing and statesmanship, and his saintly
virtues, win the homage, the respect,
the unbounded confidence of such men
as the German Chancellor.

It is no wonder, especially to one see-
ing him only for a moment, that he
should appear sickly and near his end.
But there is in a frame sustained by an
ardent desire to labor for the divinest in-
terests of humanity, a principle of vi-
tality and energy not found in the most
robust natures, when these are
not carried forward and upward by
zeal for the holiest of causes, and when
they are not purified and exalted by ab-
stemiousness and asceticism.

As I knelt on Sunday morning last,
before Leo XIII. in his throne room,
and looked up into those love-lit eyes
bent on me, and scanned every feature
in that countenance, which is of al-
baster-like whiteness and transparency,
I felt as if the sweet figure had walked
out of some glorious picture of Fra
Angelico's. He had not been able to
leave his room for ten days, but they
were ten days full of the most import-
ant and unceasing labor. He was go-
ing to take his first walk in the Vati-
can gardens. Noble guards, chamber-
lains, and attendants waiting round to
accompany him. But he would spare
time for the American pilgrim to pay
him the homage of love and gratitude.
No; he would not let me kiss his feet,
as the custom is, but he held out his
hand, the right hand, which has writ-
ten so many immortal pages. And
then he placed it on my shoulder, and
the left hand on my head, while he
spoke to me the words of affection, of
encouragement, and direction, that I
had come to seek. No portrait or pho-
tograph of Leo XIII. that I have seen
at all conveys to the beholder the spiri-
tual sweetness of that countenance,
the light in his eyes, the sunny smiles
around his mouth. Something in the
conversation made me mention the
name of his mother, and then his expres-
sion became as that of one transfixed.
There was a brief look upward, and
then he looked into my face with a
brighter and sweeter smile, answering
me with evident satisfaction. He wor-
ships the memory of his mother.

Then, having given me more of his
time than I could at all expect, and say-
ing that he would see me soon again,
the attenuated hand was removed from
my shoulder to my lips, and I rose to
depart.
Before leaving the antechamber Mon-
signor Macchi, the Pope's Maggior-
Dommo, said that my estimation of Leo
XIII. as one of the greatest Popes who
had governed the Church, was fully jus-
tified. Only, he said, the Holy Father
avoids carefully everything like publi-
city except when he cannot help him-
self.—Rev. Bernard O'Reilly.



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