

The IRISH STANDARD.

New Richmond
St. Cloud

VOL. III: NO. 29.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1887.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

English Opinion of O'Connell 50 Years Ago Paralleled by the Same Opinion of Parnell To-day.

THE GREAT REPEAL AGITATION.

The Fatle Attempt of the London Times to Prevent an Alliance Between O'Connell and the Whigs.

People are astonished at the violence of the attacks made by the Times on Mr. Parnell, because they forget the attacks made by that journal on Daniel O'Connell. After the general election of 1835, O'Connell held the balance between the two great English parties. The Times was horror-stricken at such a condition of things. O'Connell, it declared, would be "real Prime Minister * * * an awful situation." But it implored English parties to stand firmly together, to unite against "the Repeal Rebel," "the unprincipled ruffian," "the demon of malignity and anarchy," in whose hands the people of Ireland had been forced to place the destinies of their wretched country. "We ask the people of Ireland," it urged, referring to the "terrorism" used by O'Connell at the election "will they submit to an inquisitorial and revengeful tyranny like this? If from the dreads of murder or famine they dare not raise a cry against such brutal degradation—if they will vote thus with the knife at their throats for the Parliamentary tools and lackeys of such a miscreant—we appeal from them to the people of England, and to the ministry, whether they will suffer their fellow subjects of the sister island to be tormented by the system of organized ruffianism avowed by an Irish Catholic lawyer, and furtively promoted by confederates in priestly garb.

"We hope there will be no trucking to O'Connell and his gang; there will be no bullying by O'Connell; there will be no stupid and puerile attempt to govern Ireland through the co-operation and instrumentality of men who profess the first object of their lives to be the separation of the two countries and the breaking up of the Empire." Despite the exhortations and warnings of the Times, the Whigs showed every disposition to form an alliance with O'Connell. The Times wrote: "We have already pointed out the desperate condition of any English party who first leans for support on the Irish Repeal Rebel and his gang, and next has to pay them the wages of their services by taking them into partnership. But the embarrassments of the Whigs are thickening with every post. * * * They durst not refuse this unprincipled ruffian whatever office he chose to lay his hand on. They could not carry on the Government without the aid of O'Connell and his crew."

Again, as a prospect of a Whig O'Connell alliance became certain—"We ourselves can see nothing but clouds and darkness on the horizon: let the most prudent management be resorted to by the most virtuous counsellors. What, then, must be our forbodings with O'Connell and his associates lying in wait for the Monarchy on the very footstool of the throne?"

Once more—"O'Connell and his fifty votes will hold the fate of the British cabinet, whether its chief be Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ward, Sir S. Walley, or Lord John Russell, at his own precarious mercy; and too late it will be deplored that a miserable faction of place-hunters have been suffered by the people of the country to usurp the power of the State, that they may destroy the principles of our Protestant Monarchical Constitution, and sever the whole frame-work of the Empire.

Mark, all this was written to prevent that alliance between Lord Melbourne and O'Connell which was so productive of good to both countries while it lasted. Everyone possessing any information about Ireland admits that had the policy of the Melbourne Ministry been fully carried out there would now be peace between England and Ireland. It was the failure of the Melbourne Ministry to fulfill their part of the Licfield House Compact that led to the repeal agitation. That failure was due entirely to the Times and the House of Lords. The Times tried to prevent an alliance between O'Connell and the Whigs; and when, despite its efforts, that alliance was formed, it never ceased to denounce and libel the Irish leader. In 1837 it wrote "Never did an unprincipled demagogue act a more treacherous part towards his wretched dupes than O'Connell is acting towards the people of Ireland, whom he sells as he slavers them with the slime of fulsome panegyric (strong) enough to turn the stomach of a Chinese scyphopant. Never was a baser, a meaner wretch gibbeted in the annals of political profligacy."

A gain—"What an unredeemed and

unredeemable scoundrel is this O'Connell. Oh! how long shall such a wretch be tolerated among civilized men! But let him mark us well—as surely as he dare invade the privacy of the life of Lord Lyndhurst or any other man, woman, or child that may happen, by themselves or their relatives, to be opposed to him in politics, so surely will we carry the war into his own domicile at Derrynane and Dublin, and show up the whole brood of O'Connells, young and old." O'Connell's reply to this challenge is worth quoting. He said: "Of course it is not my purpose to bandy words with creatures so naturally contemptible as you—Bacon and Barnes—are. Your rascality is purely venal, and has no more of individual malignity in it than inevitably belongs to beings who sell their souls to literary assassinations; and who from their nature, would be actual assassins if they lived at the period of history when the wages of villains of that description here a reasonable proportion to the hire you receive for a different, only because a bloodless atrocity. * * * You have made literary villainess a byword. It is really discreditable to Britain that it should be known that so much atrocity, so depraved, so unprincipled, a villainess as the Times has exhibited, should have any countenance or supporters. As to me, the only sentiments I entertain are those of contempt and utter defiance."

With one more quotation from the Times we shall close this article. In November, 1835, these lines on O'Connell appeared in its columns:

Slime condensed of Irish bog;
Ruffian—coward—demagogue!
Boundless liar—base detractor!
Nurse of murder, treason's factor!
Spout thy filth—diffuse thy slime.
Slander is in thee no crime.
Safe from challenge, safe from law,
What can curb thy callous jaw?
Who would sue a convict liar?
On a pilferer who would fire?

O'Connell is now regarded as a model agitator. How will Mr. Parnell be regarded fifty years hence?—Freeman.

Curran and Lord Avonmore.

As a judge, Lord Avonmore (Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland) had one great fault—he was apt to take up a first impression of a cause, and it was difficult afterwards to obliterate it. This habit was at times to Curran a serious source of annoyance, and he took the following whimsical method of correcting it. The reader must remember that the object of the narrator was by a tedious and malicious prostration to irritate his hearer into the vice which he was anxious to eradicate. They were to dine together at the house of a common friend, and a large party was assembled, some of whom witnessed the occurrence of the morning. Curran, contrary to his usual custom, was late for dinner, and at length arrived in the most admirably affected agitation. "Why, Mr. Curran," grumbled Lord Avonmore, "you have kept us a full hour waiting dinner for you." "Oh, my dear lord, I regret it much; you must know it seldom happens, but—I've been witness to a most melancholy occurrence." "My God! you seem horribly moved by it—take a glass of wine. What was it? What was it?" "I will tell you, my lord, the moment I can collect myself. I had been detained at court—in the Court of Chancery—your lordship knows the Chancellor sits late." "I do, I do—but go on." "Well, my lord, I was hurrying home as fast as ever I could. I did not even change my dress. I hope I shall be excused for coming in my boots?" "Pooh, pooh! never mind your boots; the point, come at once to the point of the story." "Oh, I will, my good lord, in a moment. I walked here, I would not even wait to get the carriage ready; it would have taken time, you know. Now there is a market exactly in the road by which I had to pass—your lordship may perhaps recollect the market—do you?" "To be sure I do. Go on, Curran, go on with the story." "I am very glad your lordship remembers the market, for I totally forgot the name of it—the name, the name." "What the devil signifies the name of it, sir! It's the Castle Market." "Your lordship is perfectly right; it is called Castle Market. Well, I was passing through this identical Castle Market, when I observed a butcher preparing to kill a calf. He had a huge knife in his hand; it was as sharp as a razor. The calf was standing beside him; he drew the knife to plunge it into the animal. Just as he was in the act of doing so, a little boy, about four years old—ran suddenly across his path, and he killed—oh, my God! he killed—" "The child! the child!" vociferated Lord Avonmore. "No, my lord, the calf!" continued Curran, very coolly—"he killed the calf, but—your lordship is in the habit of anticipating."

Manitoba settlers have been losing heavily by prairie fires.

Swan Bros., leading cattle dealers of Wyoming, have failed for \$1,100,000.

THE CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Protestant Prejudices Rapidly Disappearing and Harmonious Relations Now Existing.

POWER OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

As an Antidote Against Communism, Intemperance, Divorce and

new and higher civilization is developing itself both in Church and State. A few words more about some of Bishop Cox's latest statements. It is positively painful to see how an educated man tries to torture the plain and pure teachings of the Catholic Church into a bundle of revolting ideas. The probabilism, as held by St. Liguori and sanctioned by the Church, means this: When two opinions are equally probable, either opinion may be followed as there is no doubt as to the existence of the law, or on one opinion is notably more probable than the other, the most probable must always be followed. A liar doctrine holds good in civil law, but this difference, that the civil law is strict in the Catholic theology, as when there is some doubt as to guilt of an accused person, the opinion of one jurymen is as good in law as that of the other eleven. It is no one thinks of accusing the civil law as producing "perjury, theft, iniquity, all the passions and all crime." A lawyer or judge would easily understand the meaning of Catholic teaching, as to probabilism; but some men possess no tact in picking the right meaning out of a chapter of Catholic theology.

The Parliament in Paris in 1762 was far from being "composed exclusively of Roman Catholics." It was composed of eminent members of the Jansenist sect, bitterly opposed to the Jesuits. When the Jesuit confessor of Louis XV. refused the Sacraments to the King because the latter would not dismiss Mme. de Pompadour, the then reigning members of the Bourbon family in Spain, Italy and France joined the Jansenists against the Jesuits, and with sword in hand compelled Clement XIV. to dissolve the Society of Jesus. In the brief reluctantly issued to that effect the Pope said:

The end we aim at is, in the first place, to secure the advantage of the Church and the tranquility of the nations; then to bring aid and consolation to each of the members of the Society of Jesus, whose person we love in the Lord, in order that henceforth being delivered from all the pains which have tormented them, and from many discords and contention, they may more faithfully cultivate the vineyard of the Lord, and more abundantly work for the salvation of souls."

Bound for America.

It is not difficult to find adequate reasons for the extraordinary rush of emigrants this year from all parts of Europe for the happy land of Canaan across the Atlantic. The Irish are coming in greater throngs than ever, because of the constant danger of eviction, and the prospect of worse times before the good time comes. On the Continent every nation is staggering under the burdens of taxation and requisitions on the male population for military service that constitute a state of things nearly as disastrous as war. In some countries cruel persecution is driving the Jews into exile in multitudes. Over the whole Continent hangs the black war cloud that may burst and devastate Europe at any moment. It is not strange that all persons who find life a terror under such conditions and can escape to America are doing so.

While the states of Europe are piling up debts in time of peace the United States is paying off its debt at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month. The decrease last month was \$13,000,000. When we have peace here it means peace and prosperity for the people. Since 1865 the public debt has decreased nearly two billion dollars. To the common people of Europe a country that is embarrassed by the rapidly with which its debt is diminishing; that has no compulsory military service; that has a free church in a free state, cheap land and plenty of work for all—such a country must seem like the Promised Land.—Buffalo Commercial.

Hastings.

Correspondence of The Irish Standard.

Michael Hackett, of Nininger, was adjudged insane and sent to Rochester. George Dillon died last Saturday morning at his home in Nininger. He was one of Hastings' oldest settlers, coming to our city about 32 years ago. He leaves a wife and five children, three daughters and two sons. They have the sympathy of all in this their great bereavement. He was buried on Monday, with Requiem Mass, from the church of the Guardian Angels. He was 68 years old. May his soul rest in peace.

Mrs. Charles Krantz came in from Hampton with her husband on Saturday to spend Sunday with friends. She went to Mass on Sunday morning and was in the best of health; was taken sick Sunday night and died the next morning at 6 o'clock of apoplexy. She was 47 years of age, and leaves a husband, three sons and two daughters, also three sisters, to mourn their loss. The funeral was from St. Boniface church, and her body was taken to New Trier.

IN DESERTED CONNEMARA.

Investigating the Poverized Condition of that District and the Horrible State of Things Revealed.

BEYOND THE ISLES OF ARRAN

Is a Bank Which is Stated by Reliable Authorities to Be One of the Finest Fishing Stations on the Coast.

A special emissary of the principal Dublin daily is the author of what follows: Anyone who has taken the trouble to investigate the condition of Connemara is aware the resources of that wild and picturesque region are only equalled by the poverty of the inhabitants. In the garden of a miserable cabin where the people starve from year's end to year's end, is the opening of a marble gully from which a few blocks have been carted away to grace the walls of a museum, and no more notice taken of it, except that the carman who is driving a tourist by points his whip towards the spot and announces the fact as a rather curious item of intelligence. But the resources of the land are as nothing to the wealth which is known to exist in the sea within a few miles of this strange region. So far as the inhabitants are concerned, if the fish swam in the Polar sea they could not be of less advantage to them. They have no fishing gear worth mentioning, while the boats are too small to allow the mariners to venture out on the deep sea. It is a fact scarcely to be credited that the cured herring sold in the shops of Galway are herrings which have been caught by Scotch fishermen, cured in Scotland, and then exported to Dublin, where they are sold to the small dealers in the Provinces. The evidence given by experts over and over again before the various royal commissions which have listened, deliberated and done nothing, proves that the sea along the Galway and Donegal coasts is literally teeming with fish. For a long time one of the things which prevented the development of the fisheries was the want of harbors at which to land the fish or where, in stormy weather, the boats might obtain shelter. At Carna, this difficulty will soon have disappeared. The Government authorities seem to have made up their minds to try the experiment of providing facilities for a great fishing station at this remote spot, so far as harbor accommodation is concerned. Within a very short period piers have been built at Kilkerrin, Ardmore, Mason Island, Carna and some other places in the vicinity. Through the exertions of Father Flannery, the indefatigable parish priest, these works have been carried out under such circumstances as to afford a vast amount of employment in a place where the people were, as time has proved, willing and industrious, but in a state of destitution for the want of some means to earn a subsistence. From the representations which Father Flannery made to the authorities, they were induced to allow the system of "day work" to be carried out; that is, they sent down one of their engineers, who employed the men in the district for the day's work and taught them what they were required to do. Of course, a good deal of skilled labor was requisite, and tradesmen had to be imported to perform this. The materials employed were found on the spot. Indeed there is enough granite about the place to build piers for the entire of Europe. The engineers bear testimony to the aptitude and industry of the people, and to the alacrity with which they performed whatever work was allotted to them. A personal inspection served to prove the accuracy of the statement, and as I watched these men at work I could not help thinking what a pity it was that the vast body of their kith and kin who have rendered such yeoman service in the building of the cities and harbors and railroads of the western world had not found scope for their exertions in their own land. To see these men at work under the shadows of their native hills, and with the sea already lapping against the granite barrier which they had protected, irresistibly brought some such thought to one's mind. What room for their labor exists is shown in deserted Connemara, for want of a convenient road, the people are forced to drive their carts twenty-five miles, while the actual distance across the hills between the two points is only four miles. As mentioned in my former letter, the journey between Kilkerrin and Galway has been, by the construction of five miles of new road, shortened by no less a distance than twenty miles. Scores of such instances abound, and practically leaves the locality in a state of nature. This is one of the difficulties which will beset the fishermen of the locality, even if they procure suitable boats to avail of the new harbors. The present method of conducting a jour-

IN DESERTED CONNEMARA.

Investigating the Poverized Condition of that District and the Horrible State of Things Revealed.

BEYOND THE ISLES OF ARRAN

Is a Bank Which is Stated by Reliable Authorities to Be One of the Finest Fishing Stations on the Coast.

A special emissary of the principal Dublin daily is the author of what follows: Anyone who has taken the trouble to investigate the condition of Connemara is aware the resources of that wild and picturesque region are only equalled by the poverty of the inhabitants. In the garden of a miserable cabin where the people starve from year's end to year's end, is the opening of a marble gully from which a few blocks have been carted away to grace the walls of a museum, and no more notice taken of it, except that the carman who is driving a tourist by points his whip towards the spot and announces the fact as a rather curious item of intelligence. But the resources of the land are as nothing to the wealth which is known to exist in the sea within a few miles of this strange region. So far as the inhabitants are concerned, if the fish swam in the Polar sea they could not be of less advantage to them. They have no fishing gear worth mentioning, while the boats are too small to allow the mariners to venture out on the deep sea. It is a fact scarcely to be credited that the cured herring sold in the shops of Galway are herrings which have been caught by Scotch fishermen, cured in Scotland, and then exported to Dublin, where they are sold to the small dealers in the Provinces. The evidence given by experts over and over again before the various royal commissions which have listened, deliberated and done nothing, proves that the sea along the Galway and Donegal coasts is literally teeming with fish. For a long time one of the things which prevented the development of the fisheries was the want of harbors at which to land the fish or where, in stormy weather, the boats might obtain shelter. At Carna, this difficulty will soon have disappeared. The Government authorities seem to have made up their minds to try the experiment of providing facilities for a great fishing station at this remote spot, so far as harbor accommodation is concerned. Within a very short period piers have been built at Kilkerrin, Ardmore, Mason Island, Carna and some other places in the vicinity. Through the exertions of Father Flannery, the indefatigable parish priest, these works have been carried out under such circumstances as to afford a vast amount of employment in a place where the people were, as time has proved, willing and industrious, but in a state of destitution for the want of some means to earn a subsistence. From the representations which Father Flannery made to the authorities, they were induced to allow the system of "day work" to be carried out; that is, they sent down one of their engineers, who employed the men in the district for the day's work and taught them what they were required to do. Of course, a good deal of skilled labor was requisite, and tradesmen had to be imported to perform this. The materials employed were found on the spot. Indeed there is enough granite about the place to build piers for the entire of Europe. The engineers bear testimony to the aptitude and industry of the people, and to the alacrity with which they performed whatever work was allotted to them. A personal inspection served to prove the accuracy of the statement, and as I watched these men at work I could not help thinking what a pity it was that the vast body of their kith and kin who have rendered such yeoman service in the building of the cities and harbors and railroads of the western world had not found scope for their exertions in their own land. To see these men at work under the shadows of their native hills, and with the sea already lapping against the granite barrier which they had protected, irresistibly brought some such thought to one's mind. What room for their labor exists is shown in deserted Connemara, for want of a convenient road, the people are forced to drive their carts twenty-five miles, while the actual distance across the hills between the two points is only four miles. As mentioned in my former letter, the journey between Kilkerrin and Galway has been, by the construction of five miles of new road, shortened by no less a distance than twenty miles. Scores of such instances abound, and practically leaves the locality in a state of nature. This is one of the difficulties which will beset the fishermen of the locality, even if they procure suitable boats to avail of the new harbors. The present method of conducting a jour-

ney from this part of the coast to Galway is one of the most primitive kind. Starting from Carna at 7:30 a.m., the voyager is exceptionally lucky to reach Galway in time for the 4 o'clock train, which lands you at the Broadstone terminus after 10 at night. It is certainly a grievance that the long car does not start from Clifden a little earlier and make the delays on the road shorter so as to allow the limited mail which leaves the City of the Tribes at 2:20 to be caught, but the primitive system of journeying has survived in Connemara with all its inconveniences. To this want of communication with the outer world is to be ascribed in a great degree the backward condition of the district and the inhabitants. For some time past various schemes have been proposed for providing a railway from Galway to Clifden—the latest scheme is a line which is being promoted to run from Galway to Headfoot, and via Cong to Clifden. The people are anxious for a railway coming by any route, but the preponderance of opinion would seem to be in favor of a line through Spiddal, but not keeping all the way to the sea coast, the idea being to top the heads of all the new harbors, so as to afford a ready and a rapid transit for fish to the markets. Great energy was a short time since displayed in the promotion of a line from Galway by Oughterard and Recess to Clifden. But in consequence of the members of the privy council being of opinion that the baronies guaranteeing a portion of the dividend under the "tramways act" were not able to bear the anticipated burden, the line in the promotion of which some thousands of pounds was expended was not sanctioned, although the then lord chancellor (Sir Edward Sullivan) declared it to be a work of national importance. Lord Carnarvon, who during the period of his viceroyalty visited the district, promised his exertions would be used to promote the line, but the only way in which the Conservative Government propose to legislate for Connemara is in common with the rest of Ireland by means of a jubilee coercion act. A great deal of the evidence adduced by the select committee on Irish industries had reference to the resources of Connemara and their development. Amongst nearly all the witnesses there appeared to be a consensus that the fisheries, as well as being the most neglected of the resources, promised the speediest and the most lasting occupation for the people. Beyond the Isles of Arran, which lie outside the coast line, bordering Kilkerrin and Biterbuy bays, is a bank which is stated by reliable authorities to be one of the best fishing stations for cod on the entire coast. To reach this place with safety it would be requisite to have boats of from twenty-five to thirty tons, as the waves along that part of the coast are nearly at all times high, and rough weather is nearly the normal state of matters atmospheric. Turbot is even with the rude appliances which the fishermen have frequently taken, while bream, haddock, ling, cod, hake, mackerel and pollock abound in the waters of the bays and in the sea outside. The creeks and inlets of the sea which run a surprising distance inland, are frequently filled with herrings, nearly all of which, however, make their way again to a safer distance from the tracks of men. In the winter seals visit the coast, and up the creek of Kilsyleagh, across which the new bridge has just been made, is a favorite basking place for this animal. Very large quantities of the finest lobsters are raised on the coast, and owing to this crustacea being the least perishable species of fish the people are enabled to keep them a long enough with safety to dispose of them. For lobsters the price the people receive averages from about 3s. to 5s. 6d. a dozen. Most of the fish are purchased by dealers who have agents close by, and by whom the lobsters are sent to London. Mr. Redmond, the present proprietor of the comfortable Recess Hotel, tried the experiment of sending live lobsters by parcel post, and was in receipt of orders from all parts of the kingdom at a remunerative price, when the postal authorities declined to permit the passage of the lobsters by her majesty's mails. The cost of transit is the real obstacle which prevents a gigantic trade being done in lobsters, as the bays provide the best possible breeding places for the fish, and the people understand the trade, but the heavy charges for conveyance prevent a profit being made. Oysters have been cultivated on the coast, but the custom is to remove them after a certain time to the oyster beds at Clare, where they are fattened. The Galway coast has, however, proved no exception to most other places, and of late years the oyster beds have not proved remunerative. Then, again, the fresh water fishing is one of the most marvelously productive in the kingdom. Between Galway and Clifden there are stated to be no less than 120 lakes, in nearly all of which

(Continued on Eighth Page.)