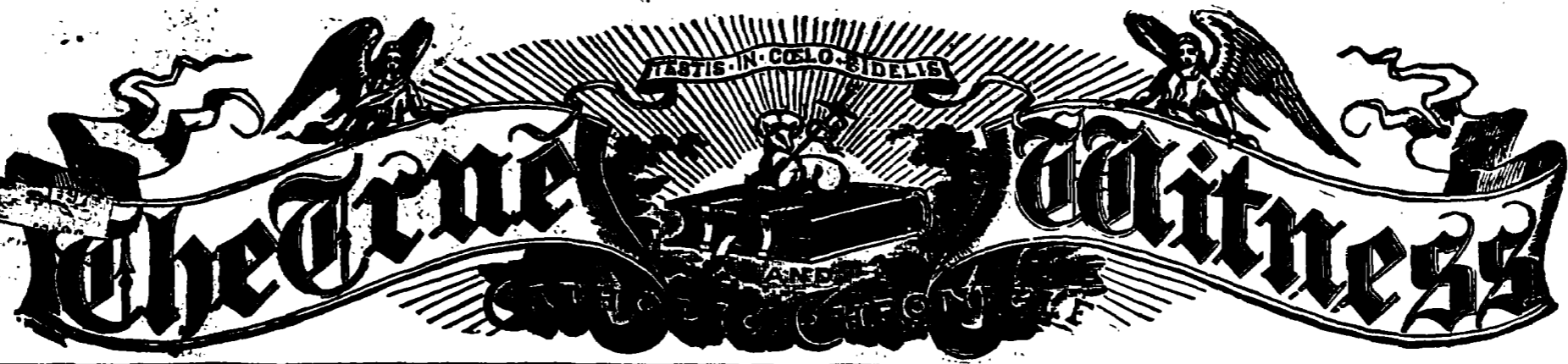


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## TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE REBELLION OF 1798.

Fifty Thousand Irish-Americans to  
Visit the Scenes in Ireland.

Extensive Arrangements Made by the  
Ninety-Eight Club of New York  
for the Undertaking.

There has been always a strong sentiment of love for the Old Land visible in the actions of Irish-Americans and particularly that large section located in New York. The Times, in its issue of a few days ago, publishes the following interesting details of a magnificent arrangement to commemorate the centenary of the rebellion of 1798:

"Who fears to speak of 'Ninety-eight'?"  
"Who blushes at the name?"  
"When cowardice maddeth the patriot's fate,  
Who hangs his head in shame?"  
"He's all a knave—or half a slave—  
Who slights his country thus!"  
"But true men, like you men,  
Will fill your glasses with us!"

He is a staid, conservative graybeard now the man who wrote those lines. A fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and an Episcopalian clergyman to boot, the Rev. Dr. Ingram almost forgets that he was once an Irish revolutionist, applauding in stirring strains the gallant, though unsuccessful, effort to throw off English rule in that year of blood and bravery, 1798.

But if Dr. Ingram forgets, there are millions of Irishmen and Irish-Americans who remember. The story of the rebellion is a vivid story to them, and hence comes it that, two years from now, they will celebrate the centenary of '98.

Some years ago a modest association was started in that ancient section of New York city known as Greenwich village. It was called the Ninety-eight Club, and its object was to devise some means of commemorating the rebellion. The central organization in New York enlisted hundreds of members, while through the country there was scarcely a city or town that did not start branches and affiliated bodies. A weekly tax was collected from every member, concerts and other entertainments swelled the receipts, until to-day the association of Ninety-eight clubs stands before the world with over \$1,000,000 to its credit. How large will be the resources when 1898 arrives it is hard to say, but the prophecy may be safely ventured that the centenary will "bate Banagher"—and as most Irishmen know, "Banagher bates the devil."

The celebration will take the form of an invasion of the "Old Dart" by Irish-Americans. Not an invasion by force of arms, with drums beating and bayonets fixed, but a peaceful and reverent revisiting of the Green Isle, and in particular of the scenes hallowed by rebel battles and rebel blood.

This means simply that in the spring and summer of 1898 a vast army of men, women and children—a conservative estimate places their number at 50,000 souls—is pledged to sail from this country and hold a grand gathering of the race among the glens and uplands of southeastern Ireland.

The preparations for this gathering of the Irish people are being made all over the country, under the auspices of the Ninety-eight Club of New York City. This club was established in 1831, and has always enjoyed a large membership of conspicuous Irishmen of the metropolis. Its present president is John B. Vrely, well known in the dry goods trade, and the treasurer is Edward O'Flaherty, a member of a large retail establishment of New York. John B. Goff, Recorder of New York, is one of the leading spirits of the organization, and others are ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning Thomas S. Brennan, Thomas F. Grady, Patrick J. Cody and James J. Stafford. The club has branches in every city in the East and middle West, where members of the Irish race exist in any numbers, as, for instance, in Fremont, O., where the Rev. Patrick O'Brien, of St. Patrick's Church, is taking a leading part in the movement.

An idea of the invasion's scope may be gathered from the fact that three ocean liners—the largest that can be obtained—have been already chartered to ferry the pilgrims to and fro. The steamers are to land their passengers at the ports of Kingstown and Waterford, according to where each family is to be billeted. This billeting system is one of the features of the trip—a feature, too, which will pour many thousands of good American dollars into the hands of the Irish peasantry. For some months agents of the Ninety-eight clubs have been at work selecting inns, farmers' houses, cottages, &c., in the counties of Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Kildare, and Wicklow (the areas covered by the rebellion). The visitors will be quartered at these places, according to their means. It is proposed that the sojourn in Ireland shall cover a period of six weeks. During this time the path

of the rebellion is to be traversed step by step. A committee of Irishmen learned in their country's history has been chosen to pilot the pilgrims from battlefield to battlefield.

What appeared to be a serious obstacle in the way of the centenary has been overcome. The British Government, it was feared, would not consent to a celebration glorifying a direct onslaught upon its authority. For the last month a discreet agent has been busy in London and Dublin interviewing the heads of Government departments and the leaders of the two Irish political parties with a view to straightening out this difficulty.

John Bull has shown more liberality than was expected, and last week the agent cabled to New York that her Majesty's Ministers would not interpose any objection to the '98 celebration.

An important feature of the pilgrimage will be, as heretofore stated, the erection of monuments on all the principal scenes of the rebellion. A handsome cross of black Kilkenny marble will stand on the site of the old gates of Ross, where the Irish won a decisive battle. Vinegar Hill, the eminence whose feet are encircled by the Slaney and whose stone-crowned summit overshadows the town of Ennischorry, where the insurgents were crushed and finally defeated, will be adorned with a broken granite shaft. Handsome monuments will be erected over the graves of Father John Murphy, Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, Dudley Colclough, Edmund Ryan and other leaders.

Father John will be honored with a tombstone cut in New York by one of his own kin. Tablets with suitable inscriptions will be placed at different points of interest, so that the youth of Ireland may read on every roadside some portion of history of the memorable struggle.

The theatre of the rebellion centres in the county Wexford, but extends over its borders into the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, and Wicklow, and even to the Irish mountains. In this section all the fighting of '98 was done. Hence it is to these counties that the great body of the visitors will turn.

## THE IRISH RACE CONVENTION AUSTRALIAN OPINION.

Mr. Redmond was very anxious to have it believed that the delegates from Australia to the Irish Race Convention were not representative of Irish-Australian opinion. Our latest Australian exchanges show that the statement, when telegraphed to Australia, provoked a just indignation. The Irish-Australian newspapers followed the proceedings of the Convention with intense interest, and reported them as fully as cable arrangements would permit. Evidently Irish-Australia has been highly gratified by the success of the Convention. Regarding the Convention in the light of an expression of the devotion of Irishmen all the world over to the National principle and the National cause, Irish-Australians welcomed it as one of the most significant Home Rule demonstrations ever organized. "The single fact that so many representative men of the race should have come together for the purpose animating that assembly," says the Sydney Freeman's Journal, "is itself a striking proof of the directness and unity of the nation's aspiration towards self government. Everything else is subordinate to this." It will scarcely console Mr. Redmond to know that the manifesto of "the nobodies who represented nobody" has produced a most admirable effect on Australian opinion. "That manifesto which has been issued by the colonial delegates, expressing their conviction of the earnest desire of the Convention for union under the rule of the majority, is perhaps the best credential for the good faith of the gathering that we at this distance could desire, and full of promise for the definite issue of its deliberations." As to the miserable attempt to defeat the aims of the Convention, the Sydney Freeman's Journal is at one with the declarations of the delegates from America and from Australia, who preached the only saving doctrine that the National cause is greater than any man, and that none should be allowed to block its course. "It is felt," says the writer, "that the time has come when the present and the future are no longer to be held in leash by the past. The men who did good service under Parnell and after him—those who stood by him and those who opposed him—have merited well of the cause they served, but they cannot be permitted to stand in its way now. Parnell himself was only an incident in the history of a great political movement, and it is not to be expected that the men who yielded him obedience in his day can be allowed to stand in the way of and control the cause of which Parnell was but the servant. The weight of unity, once it is brought to bear, must soon crush out all opposition on the part of factionists, and this Convention is a means to that end. Even Mr. Healy seems to begin to perceive this, and we may take it that his admission to an interview of unfitness for the leadership, so long the object of his ambition, is a result of the Convention's influence. Another may be found in the clean sweep the Irish National League of Great Britain has made of its Healyite officers. There are evidences of strength, not injudiciously used, in the attitude of the Convention so far."

Equally decisive is the comment of the Catholic Press of Sydney, a popular Catholic weekly, recently established. Discussing the probabilities as to the accuracy of the cable messages, the Press says:—"We may, no doubt, accept it as true that Mr. Healy and his section have abstained from taking part in the Convention. The attitude that had already been taken by them had led us to expect that such must be the case. True, it may also be that Mr. Healy has declared that, like himself, Mr. John Dillon is unfit for the place of leader because he has been at the head of a section created by his own defalcation; Mr. Dillon, in so much as he was a sectional leader, had become so because malcontents had broken off from the Party to which he belonged." These are the declarations of witnesses far removed from the dust of conflict, and interested in personalities only as they see the leaders at home helping or hindering the Irish cause. The Irish abroad are the best jury that could be found to decide the merits of the sectional issues raised from time to time, to the obscuring of what should be the end of all the nation's strivings. Their representatives gave their verdict after the Convention. It is endorsed now from the ends of the earth. The endorsement will be followed by practical measures to make the truth and the cause prevail. Meantime these evidences of approval will encourage the Irish Party to attack the heavy task before them unflinchingly and undismayed by the obstruction which they may meet from men who are now regarded by the best of their race as the worst enemies of their country's cause.

The Monitor of Launceston, Tasmania, the organ of Catholic and Irish opinion in the colony, meeting Mr. Redmond's taunts, says:—"Father O'Callaghan and the Hon. C. H. Bomby, once Attorney-General of Tasmania and member of the House of Assembly, are, we suppose, also unknown men? Were Mr. Redmond to visit Tasmania he would soon get a practical and convincing evidence of the extent to which both of these delegates represent the Irishmen of this colony. The same is true of Mr. Hunt, and Victoria and South Australia; and not merely for their own colonies could these delegates speak, but, as a matter of fact, for the Irishmen of all the colonies. Irish Australians are not factionists. We are simply Irish Nationalists, who accepted the proffered invitation to send delegates to a Council of our Nation, and who in doing so sought in no way to dictate to the Irish people at home beyond giving our opinion that as citizens of democratic colonies we believe the only way to secure the union of parties and to conserve it in the future was to adopt the rule of the majority. That is the extent of Australia's dictation to Ireland. Did we care to enter into the relative claims of Mr. Redmond and the Australian delegates to voice accurately the sentiments of the Irish Australians, we might truthfully say that whilst Mr. Redmond could perhaps count on some supporters in N.S.W.—due, indeed, more to family connections than to approval of his policy and his conduct—outside N.S.W. he could not muster two dozen genuine supporters in any one of the colonies. And this is the man who dares to say that the duly elected delegates of the Irish people here did not represent the opinions of those who elected them. Let Mr. Redmond invite delegates of the Irish race to a convention of his calling, and he will see how much he is leader of the Irish race in Australia. But his ravings have after all some good in them; they are an indication that the convention must have been a success—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

### Address and Presentation.

On Sunday last the Children of Mary Sodality of St. Mary's Church presented Rev. Father Shea with an address and purse of money, in recognition of the able and successful manner in which he administered the affairs of the parish during the absence of their beloved pastor. Miss Rosina Heffernan read the address, on behalf of the ladies. Father Shea has proved himself an able assistant to the zealous pastor of St. Mary's, and has endeavored himself to the parishioners, never tiring of attending to their spiritual wants.

### Priest Breaks Up a Bull.

Rev. J. A. O'Reilly, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton, Penn., broke up a masquerade ball that was in progress in a Penn avenue ball last week. Complaint was made to the priest that girls were not yet out of their teens were attending the ball, and he thereupon went to the ball and cleared the room of the merry-makers.—Standard and Times.

JOHN BURNS, the leader of English workmen, in an article published in the Nineteenth Century, refers to the Armenian question in the following vigorous and emphatic manner:—

"There is a time in the history of a nation like Great Britain whose general interests are best served by permanent peace, when it should face dauntlessly, and with a heart of steel accept, the alternative even of war for a just, inevitable and humanitarian act towards a suffering people. Such a time and crisis have arrived for our common country over the Armenian atrocities."

## AN APPEAL FOR AID

Addressed to the Irish Race

By MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P.

The First Step in the Direction of Ascertaining the Efficacy of the Recent Convention—Financial Support Required to Achieve Success in the Next Stage of the Battle for the National Cause.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, has issued the following appeal to the Irish race:—

The Irish Race Convention, which met in Dublin on the first three days of September last, was undoubtedly the largest and most representative gathering of the Irish race that has ever been assembled in Ireland. It was summoned at the suggestion of an illustrious Prelate as remarkable for the ardor and tenacity of his love for Ireland as for his virtues as an ecclesiastic. Its object was to afford all Irish Nationalists an opportunity of uniting in the national cause, and of putting an end to the condition of confusion and paralysis to which discussion was reducing the Irish movement. The Convention was summoned by a unanimous vote of the Irish Party. An invitation was extended cordially to every section of Irish Nationalists. Not only the Federation but every organized body of Nationalists in the country—political, literary, and athletic, was invited to send its delegates; and in parishes where there was no organization, the people were summoned to meet in free public meeting and elect a delegate. Every representative man elected by the people in any capacity, in the Corporations, Town Councils, or Poor Law Boards, was entitled to be present. So was every clergyman of every denomination. As a matter of fact there was present a body of clergyman more numerous than had ever before attended any National Convention. For the first time, too, in the long history of Irish Conventions, the assemblage was presided over by a Prelate of the Catholic Church. Nobody has been able to point out any representative element in the country which was excluded; and nobody has attempted to suggest a broader, more democratic, or more inclusive basis on which an Irish national assembly could have been summoned.

In addition to the representatives of the Irish people resident in Ireland the Convention contained a full representation of the Nationalist organization to which belong the faithful children of Ireland who fight for our cause in the strongholds of the stranger in England, Scotland, and Wales. And finally, the unity and power of the race and the authority and representative character of the Convention were symbolized and completed by the presence of representative men of Irish blood from every part of the world in which our kith and kin have found a home—from the United States, from Canada, from Australia and New Zealand, and from South Africa. Exceptional in the fulness of its representative character in every respect, the Convention was especially so in the attendance of such a gathering of Irish strength and Irish nationality from so many, such widely separated and such differently circumstanced regions of the world.

The decisions arrived at by the Convention, after full and frank discussion, were unanimous. These decisions affirmed the necessity for union, and laid down the basis on which this unity can be maintained. No Irish Nationalist can look for a judgment to a higher or more united court of appeal, and every Irishman therefore who desires unity among Irish Nationalists throughout the world will accept the decisions of the Convention in the letter and in the spirit.

The last act of the Convention was to pass unanimously, on the motion of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, the Bishop of Raphoe, the following resolution:—

That this Convention, representing the Irish people, pledge its financial support to the Irish Party, and call upon them to make an appeal for such support to the people in the course of the present autumn.

In accordance with that mandate, and on behalf of the Irish Party, I now appeal to Irish Nationalists, both in Ireland and out of Ireland, to carry into effect the pledge of the Convention. It is unnecessary for me to give reasons to the Irish race in favour of supplying the Irish Party with material resources. No party in the world has ever been able to carry on a political movement without adequate financial resources. In the case of the Irish National Party an honest effort has been made to return to the Imperial Parliament a body of men who would truly represent the people of the country, and not, as in the past, landlord and proprietary classes. By the action of a united Party—springing from the people, supported by the people, and directly and really responsible to the people—Parliamentary representation has been for the first time since the Union made a reality for the Irish people. And by the action of that Party in the House of Commons—in harmony with and truly reflecting the popular will of Ireland—the interests of the people have been persistently advocated, great concessions have been extorted from an unsympathetic Legislature, and the national cause has been substantially advanced. Much, however, remains to be done, and the work of the Irish Party—interrupted and obstructed as it has been by the unhappy events of the last few years—can only be carried forward successfully by an emphatic declaration from the country itself that it is resolved to maintain an Irish Parliamentary Party, absolutely independent of all English parties, united amongst themselves always ready to act loyally together, inside or outside the House of Commons, when the interests of Ireland are at stake, and to supply such a Party with the funds which are essential to enable it to do the work which the country has entrusted to it.

Without the support of the country an Irish Party can do little for Ireland in Parliament. Earnestly backed up by the support of a united country it would be difficult to put a limit to its power for good. It is in order to give the Party a fair chance of carrying on the work of Ireland in Parliament that I now appeal to every Irish Nationalist who believes in the necessity of maintaining a united Party, to aid in raising the funds without which it would be impossible for it to carry on its work.

All funds contributed in response to this appeal will be held at the disposal of the Irish Party, to be used for the expenses of the Party and of the movement during the coming year, in accordance with such regulations as may be laid down by the Party at its next Sessional Meeting.

Remittances for the fund and communications in connection therewith should be addressed to:

Messrs. J. F. X. O'BRIEN,  
SAMUEL YORSE,  
THOMAS CURRAN,  
Treasurers of the Irish Party, at 24 Rutland square, Dublin, and will be acknowledged by them and by the Freeman's Journal.

(Signed), JOHN DILLON.

### IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

It is announced in the Catholic Universe that Mr. Davitt has suggested the name of Mr. John H. Parnell, brother of the late leader, for the chairmanship of the Irish Party.

The oldest agriculturist in the district of Midleton, named Daniel M'ahony, died in the townland of Gloomraha, Ballymore recently, at the very advanced age of 102 years.

The death of Mr. Martin D'Arcy, president of the Borris-in-Osney Branch of the National League, is announced. Mr. D'Arcy was a most respected shopkeeper and farmer in Borris-in-Osney, Queen's County.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Redmond and his niece, Miss Essie Redmond, has left for Australia, where he will make only a short stay on private business. He expects to be back to his parliamentary duties at the beginning of the next session.

The boring operations which have been going on since the property of Mr. Hunt W. Cumber, J. P., Killybegs, Glenageary, have met with successful result. A seam of coal two feet four inches in thickness was discovered at a depth of sixty feet. The coal seems to be of good quality and will probably be easily worked, as it is within so short a distance of the surface.

About 300 processes have been issued for the quarter sessions at M'agherafelt this month, at the suit of the Land Commission against the tenants on what was formerly the Salters and Drapers Estates, or the half year's instalment due May past. The people proceeded against have in many instances decrees pending against them for previous half year instalments. The grain crop is practically lost and potatoes are failing fast with the constant rain.

A very serious disturbance took place in Hill street, Newry, in which fifteen or sixteen soldiers of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and as many civilians took part. Sticks, stones and belts were freely used, and each one of the crowd was more or less severely injured. A man received a very ugly wound on the head with a bottle. Six or eight constables who appeared on the scene were stoned, but managed to effect three arrests, and dispersed the crowd.

### How the Poor Live.

A case heard in Whitechapel County Court, says the Dublin Freeman, at the suit of a money-lender, exemplifies the statement that one-half the world is ignorant of how the other half lives. The defendant had a wife and seven children and earned 18s a week, and this fact was enough to induce the judge to raise to make the order sought for by the money-lender in whose coils the defendant was. Judge Bacon could scarcely believe that the defendant was able to make ends meet on such a scanty wage. The case is a bad one, but we fancy if the learned judge's experiences were extended to the poorer and heavily taxed country he would find that 18s a week is a luxury undreamt of by a large proportion of the laboring population.

Through the generosity of Miss Annie Leary, the Catholic patients of Bellevue Hospital, New York, will soon have a beautiful chapel for their exclusive use. It will be called the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament.

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

An Important Declaration Made  
by the Irish Hierarchy.

They Claim for Catholics the Same Equality  
as Protestants—The Efforts Made  
During the Past Forty Years to  
Redress the Grievance.

(Dublin Freeman's Journal.)  
The annual general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland was held in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th ult. The following prelates were present:—

- His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland (Chairman);
- His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland;
- His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam;
- Most Rev. Dr. Nally, Bishop of Meath;
- Most Rev. Dr. MacDonagh, Bishop of Galway and Kilmacduagh;
- Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork;
- Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert;
- Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns;
- Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick;
- Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe;
- Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry;
- Most Rev. Dr. Magennis, Bishop of Kilmorc;
- Most Rev. Dr. M'Givern, Bishop of Drogheda;
- Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of Kerry;
- Most Rev. Dr. M'R'daugh, Bishop of Kildare;
- Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Down;
- Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore;
- Most Rev. Dr. Conmy, Bishop of Kildare;
- Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Clonfert;
- Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Bishop of Clogher;
- Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin;
- Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor;
- Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin;
- Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea.

The following statements were unanimously adopted and directed to be published:—

### I.—THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

We, the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, regret that it is still our duty to renew the protests against the injustice with which Irish Catholics are treated in the matter of education. For us it would be much more grateful to our wellings, and more in keeping with our office, to promote, if we might, a spirit of contentment on the part of our people with the institutions under which they have to live. But while a grievous wrong is being perpetrated against the material as well as the spiritual interests of our people, we should be false to our duty if we did not work for its redress.

On previous occasions we have dealt with the various branches of that wrong as it affects education in its different grades—Primary, Intermediate and University—and we have to observe with pain and disappointment how unavailing have been our efforts. We now desire to dwell in particular on the question of higher or University education, and we do so as there is some reason to hope from the state of public business that at length the Government may be induced to deal with it.

We assume, as admitted on all hands, that in this matter the Catholics of Ireland have a grievance. This has been recognized by statesmen of all political parties, in the Houses of Parliament and in the country; but by no one has it been stated with greater force, nor the intellectual and material impoverishment resulting from it set forth with greater clearness, than by the present First Lord of the Treasury, now seven years ago, in his remarkable speech at Patrick.

No later than the closing days of the last session of Parliament, the Chief Secretary for Ireland made the memorable admission in reference to this same question, that through the want of University Education amongst the Catholics of Ireland he found it necessary from time to time to pass them over, and to give to Protestants public appointments which otherwise he would have thought it right to give to Catholics. We must say that, much as we feel humiliated by the statement, we are not surprised at it. To be crushed by law into a position of inferiority, and then made to suffer in consequence, has for a long time been the lot of Irish Catholics.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.