

CENTENARY OF '98 CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.

Patriotic Speech of Mgr. Conaty, at the Demonstration Held Under the Auspices of the Charitable Irish Society.

"To the Irish mind '98 is a synonym of insurrection and rebellion, a talisman of patriotism, and a reminder of treachery and iniquity. Ireland has made many struggles for independence. From the days when the Normans took possession of her fairest lands until the moment when the United Irishmen determined to make a desperate stand against an alien government.

"The treaty of Limerick, which marked a most iniquitous epoch in the dealings of the English government with Ireland, opened the door of an exodus of Irish warriors whose names are intermingled with the history of France, Spain and Austria. The opening up of this continent to colonization gave to the suffering Irish a refuge from tyranny and a home for religious liberty. They planted their stakes in these New England colonies, Pennsylvania and the South. When the call to arms resounded throughout the land the Irish exile took his place under the banner of liberty to defend his new home against the oppressors of his native land. The Irish exiles and their enemies had met at Fontenoy, they met again at Boston and Yorktown.

"Toward the end of the eighteenth century the movement of the Grattan Volunteers and the echoes of the American Revolution brought some French grievances to Ireland, but the French Revolution scattered the seeds of revolt, and relying on their own strength, trusting in the friendship of France and the counsel of right, Protestant and Catholic united in the insurrection of '98 to plan a grand effort for freedom.

"Treachery and treachery united to thwart the efforts of those patriots. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone and Father Murphy were among the many victims sacrificed to the moloch of tyranny and the life of Robert Emmet was afterwards demanded as a fitting close to the drama of iniquity. The life of the patriot was taken, but the spirit of his patriotism grew in strength and intensity.

"Monsignor Conaty drew a picture of the effect of English law upon the Irish from the day of the Norman invasion until the iniquitous act of union after the insurrection of '08.

"He then passed to a discussion of the influences which the Irish had upon the countries into which they entered and particularly upon America. He said: "It was hard to judge of these influences, as we are too close to them to calculate their worth. The providence of God imposes missions upon nations as upon individuals. Ireland has been fashioned by God's providence through bright days of glory and through dark valleys of sorrow into a vocation and place in the history of mankind. Few nations have been called to a greater influence upon the peoples among whom it has come into contact.

"Poor, downtrodden, despised and calumniated, for seven centuries she has never failed to protest against her oppressors, never allowed her love of country to diminish, never lost hope in ultimate freedom. She has learned the language of her tyrants which was expected to be her destruction; but instead, though she has been driven forth by cruel legislation from her home, she has entered largely into the English-speaking world, to be a powerful influence for the very things which her enemies despised her religion, her language and her national ideas.

"Like Jew and Greek, the Irish have been the bearers to the world of an idea in religion and literature.

"They have been in their exile as in their native land, the standard bearers of Roman Catholicism, the unflinching assertors of the unity of the Church of Christ. In education they have borne the message of the spiritual and the imaginative, which act as the very soul of poetry, and give life to literature. The Irish merged into many nationalities, but never lost love for Erin. Their Ireland always remains; and while hold has been lost of its nationality, hope has never been lost of regaining it.

"What sacrifices the Irish have made for religion! Diocletian of old deceived himself with the idea that he had blotted out the Christian name. The Cromwellian settlements, the Draconian code in the penal enactments of Elizabeth and William, led the British Government to flatter themselves that the annihilation of the Irish would result from such legislation; but the Irish, despite such persecution, have risen into the power and glory of the western world.

"Though the church had contributed to the discovery and early colonization of this country, though the old France, with all the traditions of the old France, was planted near our doors, though Lord Baltimore laid the foundations of civil and religious liberty in the statutes of the Maryland colony, though Governor Dongan, the son of an Irish Catholic first proclaimed religious liberty in New York, yet the Catholic Church one hundred years ago was practically an alien, barely recognized, hardly tolerated. In fact, penal statutes existed against it.

"While credit must be given to the Catholics of other nationalities, notably French and German, who denied the influence of the Irish in the building up of the Church into its present strength and beauty, yet it is the fact that the English-speaking races, the Irish-

who have been driven by English misrule from their native land, will be found to bring salvation through the maintenance of their religious ideas."

Monsignor Conaty passed from the religious influence of the Irish to their educational influence, and spoke of the history of Ireland in education showing the beauty and the strength of the Celtic literature, which gave of its spirit of English letters. "This influence," he said, "came through the Celtic missionaries and schools, which was the source of the Christianity of the Anglo-Saxons. All the characteristics of the Celt—his imagination, wit, sentiment, spirituality, faith—were shared by those who came in contact with him.

"The third feature of the influence of the Irish is found in his love of liberty. Persecuted by kings and nobles he became an intense lover of democratic institutions. As a Celt he was a clan man, and the clan spirit developed a spirit of independence and freedom. With the English came the feudal system, and in the clash of systems the feudal prevailed. The English king to him personified tyranny, and hated him for what he personified. He loves equality, he has respect for law and order, when law and order mean justice and right. Oppress on sanctified his ideas of freedom, and rather than be a slave he abandoned the land of his love.

"He has an undying love for motherland, and yet motherland was to him but the soul of his ancestors, their hopes and sorrows, for he had no state in which it was exemplified. Hence it was in his heart and mind, and everywhere he went he carried it enthusiastically with him. He loved the new land in which he found a home, but he also loves the old land whence he came. His country to him was idealized. It was his Tir nan Og—a land of perpetual youth—in which are enshrined the highest ideals of holiness, beauty and justice. The Irish easy assimilate, but nowhere more than in America, because here the ideals of country are nearer to their hearts' ideals."

Monsignor Conaty quoted from Senator Hoar in his address at the 250th anniversary of Worcester: "But see what the Irishman brings also a dowry to this marriage which the centuries are to weld. The Irish race is conspicuous among great races for great traits. No people that possess them ever failed to achieve a high rank among nations on a fair field. These are: The capacity to produce great men under the most adverse conditions; the capacity for rapid elevation when conditions are favorable; courage, soldierly qualities, the gift of eloquence, the power of severe and patient labor, the passion for owning land, a strong domestic affection, thastily, deep religious feeling." "Noble words from the best type of American in public life," said Monsignor Conaty.

"The Irish have brought to the building of this nation their strength of character as a race, which seven centuries of persecution have not been able to weaken. There is a virility which is peculiarly its own, a reverence for home, a devotion to all that men hold dear, a bonhomie which is as the salt of life—and these characteristics the Irishman brings with him everywhere. Their deep seated love of country encourages and strengthens patriotism."

Monsignor Conaty then passed to a discussion of the question of numbers as to the Irish emigrants, and spoke at length upon their relation to the revolution and to their assimilation to American life. Speaking of their faults he said: "They could all be traced to the influence of anti-Irish legislation in Ireland, to the prohibitive laws hindering industrial developments, to the iniquitous tax system which promoted improvidence, and to the penal laws which developed illiteracy."

Mgr. Conaty referred to the proposed Anglo-American Alliance. He said: "It was not necessary to go far to find the reason why the Irish and their descendants in America rebel against an alliance with England. "Let us be true to the ideals upon which our country bases its political life, true to God.

"God and country are two loves that have always been inseparably united in the Celtic heart, and the children of the Celt should preserve these loves in the strength and beauty—faithful to religion, faithful to country, and loving literature, which, with his religion, form the precious inheritance which he received from his Celtic motherland.

"We are a democratic people and need no political association with any of the royalties of the old world. Our ideas, our inspirations, our methods of government, all cry out against any alliance with foreign powers, which would, in all probability, be made at the sacrifice of our ideals. Built upon a hatred of royalty, planting itself upon bedstones of the rights of conscience and the ability of the people to govern themselves, our American nation needs no appeal to tottering monarchies, and should seek no alliance with royal thrones.

"We are made enthusiastic from time to time with the cry of humanity. Greece passed to freedom through that cry; Hungary received its parliament and equal rights; Crete was sav-

ed from the heel of the Turk. Cuba cried for aid, and President McKinley in his message last April, said we were to enter upon a war for humanity's sake. If it be the hour for the righting of wrongs, if it be the day for humanity, then what about this grand old land which has suffered during these centuries? If humanity be evoked, where will its cries be found to be fiercer and longer continued? If gratitude for all that that people have done for religion, education, liberty, then, by all the titles that men value, Ireland should be free. No alliance that will endanger her national hopes, no alliance that will not consider her claim to justice can be considered by her children in America.

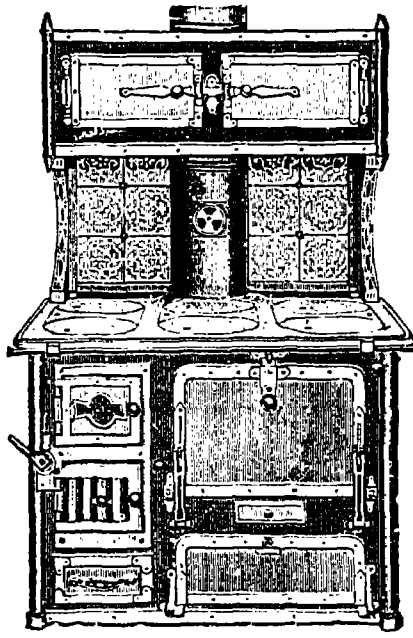
The workman often eats his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The office man turns his desk into a dining-table. Neither gets the out of door exercise he needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder that digestion of both gets out of order. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come to their assistance by aiding nature in taking care of the food.

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THE CITY ICE COMPANY

NOTICE. THE MONTREAL ICE EXCHANGE having dissolved, the undersigned do hereby notify the public that they continue their business as before and will resume their former name of THE CITY ICE COMPANY. The office continues at 26 Victoria Square, where all orders will receive prompt attention. R. A. BECKETT & CO., Tel. Main 70. 26 Victoria Square. Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1898.

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NOTICE. It is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate "THE LAURENTIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire and Marine Assurance, and having its chief office in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Montreal, December 20th, 1898.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN, 23-9 Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE. It is hereby given that L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal shall apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act amending its Charter 55 of Vict., Ch. 85, and granting new powers, and especially that of creating a savings and aid fund.

BEIQUÉ, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for the Petitioners. Montreal, 14th December, 1898.

NOTICE. It is hereby given that the Testamentary Executors of the late Joel Ledue, in his life-time trader of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act increasing their powers and authorizing them to compromise with the legatees and creditors of rents and to anticipate the payment of the debts and legacies and the partition of the succession.

BEIQUÉ, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for the Petitioners. Montreal, 14th December, 1898.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$2.00; Out Maps, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50; J. C. WEBB & SONS, Richardson Square, Phone 555.

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Flannelette Blankets, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, to 70c per pair. Gray and White all the same price. During this sale don't miss them. Every pair Blankets in stock marked down. Every Quilt and Comforter in stock marked down.

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Brussels Carpets, 39c, 45c, 49c, 54c, 59c, to \$1.00 per yard. Brussels Stair Carpet, 40c, 44c, 55c, 63c, to \$1.00 per yard.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Educational Publishers and Stationers, 1668 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que., 123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is hereby given that, at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for the incorporation of the "CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL."

The nature and the object of such application are to give a perpetual succession and a common seal to the applicants and their successors, for the purpose of establishing a school in the City of Montreal, to be known as the "Catholic High School of Montreal," as well as branches thereof in the City of Montreal and elsewhere, and to give therein a course of instruction of Religion, of English and French, Latin, Greek and other languages, of Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Literature and Arts, including Fine Arts, Sculpture, Drawing, Modeling in clay or otherwise, Architecture and Mechanical Arts and Trades generally, and all other branches of the Sciences and of education generally which may be deemed advisable to be introduced from time to time; with power of affiliation to any University, College or School, should it be deemed advisable; with power, under the name of the "Catholic High School of Montreal," for the applicants to purchase, acquire, receive, and possess and inherit for themselves and their successors for the purposes of the said corporation, every kind of movable or immovable property; with power to sell, alienate and dispose of the same, and to purchase, acquire, receive and possess any other property in their place for the purposes herein mentioned; with power to borrow money and to issue notes, negotiable on order and payable to order, on their own credit, and to contract and obligate itself for the purchase of real or immovable property for all matters concerning the successful prosecution of the objects for which this incorporation is sought; with power to build schools and other houses; with power under said name to sue and to be sued, in all courts of law or equity in the said Province, and with full and complete authority to make all rules, regulations, and ordinances which may not be contrary to the laws of this country for the government of the said corporation and of its affairs and property, as well as to the admission, dismissal or qualification of all members of said corporation as for all other purposes tending to promote the welfare and interest of the said corporation; and also with power to amend, change or abrogate from time to time the said rules, regulations and ordinances in such manner as the corporation may deem necessary and expedient, and generally to transact all business incidents to the objects of such corporation in its corporate name with all the rights incidental thereto, and without any personal responsibility devolving upon any member thereof for the debts, engagements or obligations of said corporation. Montreal, 6th December, 1898. MADORE, GUERIN & PERRON, Attorneys for Petitioners

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Holiday Rates.

TICKETS will be issued good going Dec 24th, 25th and 26th, valid returning from destination not later than Dec. 27th, 1898; also on Dec 31st, Jan. 1st and 2nd, valid returning from destination not later than Jan 3rd, 1899, at

SINGLE FARE. (Going Dec 23rd, 24th and 25th, valid returning from destination not later than Dec. 28th, 1898; also on Dec. 31st and 3rd, and Jan. 1st, valid returning from destination not later than Jan. 4th, 1899.)

FARE AND ONE-THIRD. School Vacations.—To Teachers and Pupils of Schools and Colleges, on regular standard terms of School Vacation Certificate signed by Principal, Round Trip Tickets will be issued at ONE-WAY FIRST CLASS FARE and ONE-THIRD, good going Dec 17th to 25th, inclusive, and valid for return leaving destination not later than Jan 15th, '99.

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