Echoes of the Irish Race Convention.

proceedings of the recent Irish Con-

A CONVENTION has, within the present week, been held here which may have considerable influence upon the personnel of one-eighth of that members of Parliament after the next general election. It may, therefore, not be without interest shortly to consider the circumstances which brought it together and its probabie outcome.

consider the circumstances which brought it together and its probable outcome.

Mainly through the energy and enthusiasm of one man — William O'Brien—renewed agrarian agitation, under the banner of the United Irish League, has of late years been establishing and extending itself in the West of Ireland, and has been spreading eastwards and southwards. It has tended again to bring together men long sundered by the "Parnell split." Partly through the influence of this League, partly through common sympathy for the Boers, partly through a glowing realization of the certainty of disaster at the next general election if feuds were maintained — largely, let us hope, through shame at the maintenance of separation on historic grounds between men whose aims and interestwere identical — the Irish national parties came together again at the opening of the present session of Parliament. In proportion to the field of interest, greater magnanimity and practical good sense have seldom been shown than in the arrangements then made for union. John Dillon, long the Chairman of the majority rightly enjoying the confidence of the large majority of the Irish people, absolutely withdrew his candidature so as not to complicate matters. John E. Redmond, theretofore the Chairman of the minority, was unanimously elected Chairman of the reunited party. It was decided to call, at earliest possible date, a convenimously elected Chairman of the re-united party. It was decided to call, at earliest possible date, a conven-tion of the Irish people at large, to cement the union in the country that had been already made in the Par-liamentary Party, and to agree upon a common platform and common me-thods of action.

different lines. There is more good humor, yet, strange to say, less 'o-cularity, than in similar English gatherings.

It was interesting to compare this Convention with the great Home Rule Conference of 1873 held in the same room) and the Irish Race Convention of 1896. Regarding the first, time has made almost a clean sweep; of the sixty who then spoke, but four were now present. The sons of some who then held a prominent position were now in the forefront. At the Conference of 1873 but about 15 members of Parliament appeared; at that of 1896, 45; now, over 50. That of 1873 more nearly represented all classes in Ireland. There were large landed proprietors, Deputy-Lieutenants of counties, several Protestant clergymen. The Convention of 1896 was attended by over fifty delegates from the United States, Australasis, and the Cape. The number of Catholic clergy in 1873 was limited; they were 'in large numbers present in 1896, a bishop occupying the chair; here they were much fewer—perhaps sixty. There was now no Protestant clergy, and few prominent Protestants except Mr. Blake. As the years pass over, the Irish movement tends to become more Catholic. The Convention of 1896 was the most striking and hopeful; this more really representative of rural Catholic Ireland. A large number of the delegates were sent up from newly constituted local bodies. The resolutions were in favor of "full national self-government for Ireland, under the agreement made at the Union, of 23,000,000 per annum undue tranition: educational equality between Catholics and Protestants; cottages and allotments for laborers; reform in the system of town rents; abolition of jury packing; the use of Irish manufactures; the preservation where

************ A Dublin correspondent to the New York "Post" thus summarizes the proceedings of the recent frish Convention:

A CONVENTION has, within the present week, been held here which

lution, enthusiastically received and passed, of sympathy with the Boers.

This convention is not likely, as I have said, to be without considerable influence. Concerning Home Rule it is not easy to predicate. It is to be remarked that the acceptance of Home Rule is more and more being made to imply the acceptance of other popular desires. The Convention of 1873 dealt only with Home Rule. The movement then inaugurated was moribund when Davitt and Parnell yoked land reform thereto and carried it so near success. At the time of the Parnell split in 1890, a single Home Rule plank had been returned to. The moment that catastrophe occurred, both parties strove to attract followers on other grounds. The Convention of 1896 covered nearly, though not so definitely, so much ground as the present. It is difficult to judge to what degree Home Rule may be but a pious opinion, the other claims those which really come home to the hearts of the people in Ireland. The belief of Irish Nationalists sixty years ago was that every reform granted in Ireland would strengthen and increase her desire for Home Rule, and her means for advancing it. This does not appear to be so. Each great reform has been effected largely through the enthusiasm of its being yoked with a national demand. But, when accomplished, the special adherents, those who most directly benefited by the Catholic Church and in the upper grades of Catholic society. A cause cannot be said really to prosper, adherents to which can be attracted only by the putting forward of a number of questions, the settlement of which would all be included in the mair issue. If the desire for Home Rule is genuine, every other question should make way for it. Thousan's believe in Home Rule who cannot accept these additions to the programme. Others would be found willing to assist in advancing many of these desires if Home Rule were not joined to them.

MR. HEALY'S ATTITUDE.—Those most responsible for the advancement

selected Chib.
Selected Selected Chib.
Selected Selected Chib.
Selected Selected Chib.
Selected Sel

Despite the livid pen pictures of the details of the massacre of foreign ministers, their families and attendants, we have the following despatch from New York: Mr. Pritchard Morrison, M.P., London, received a note on Tuesday that the Pekin foreign legations were standing on July 9. The London correspondent of the "World" in giving this piece of news says: "My information is absolutely straight, but it would be fatal to my getting any further news if I divulged the source of my information. I am convinced that the legations were standing on July 9."

to expel foreigners from Amur. The Pekin army is divided into four corps, the first to operate against Moukden, and occupy the roads between Pekin and Shanhaikwan; the second to concentrate at Tien Tsin; and the third at Pekin, from whence a column numbering 40,000 will be sent to Weihaiwei and Tsinchau, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nan-king.

"There are now 23,000 Japanese troops in China.

"The Chinas Sea, and hostilities are expected."

If the news of a Chinese invasion of Siberia prove true it will, of course, immensely complicate the situation from an international point of view, says a London despatch. As stated in the Associated Press's St. Petersburg despatch, of July 13, the Chinese had already peremptorily ordered all Russians to quit Manchurria; but no one imagined they would be audacious enough to break out of their own country and attack Russian territory.

Such an attack, if it has been made, of course, constitutes in itself a declaration of war, rendering formal notification needless. A separate attack by the Chinese on Russia means giving Russia, according to the views expressed in Europe, additional excuse for an isolated descent on Pekin, and an additional claim to assert greater influence than the other powers and obtain greater compensation when the day of settlement arrives. Hence extreme uneasiness has been created in the chancellories by this latest development.

Li Hung Chang, who is on his way to Pekin in an interview with a correspondent, is reported as follows:

"To the American who enquired about the actual safety of the foreign ministers in Pekin, Li answered that he had received no news from Pekin within the past week, but that if they were alive, he was almost certain matters could be satisfactorily arranged with the allied powers.

"If they are dead—" here he shrugged his shoulders significantly, and added in lowered tone, "it is shrugged his shoulders significan and added in lowered tone, "it hard to tell what may happen.

and added in lowered tone, "it is hard to tell what may happen. I am going to Pekin practically unarmed, except for my bodyguard of 200 men; and that ought to be evidence to the whole world that I do not favor any fighting and of my pacific intentions. I am old and in very poor health; and it is a great personal sacrifice to undertake such a journey in this weather.'

'After a moment's thought he said: "If your ministers are killed do you think my life may be taken in retaliation while en route?"

'This question received a general strong negative reply. He then asked the consuls to wire to their respective admirals to respect his flag and to allow him safe conduct to Pekin. He was evidently exceedingly anxious about the ministers; for returning to the subject, he said: "My heart is sore about them, I know them all personally; and I am on the best of good terms with them."

on more than one occasion we have referred to "Innominato," the able and brilliant Roman correspondent of the New York "Sun." We have not stinted our praise of that writer, because he deserved it, under the corcumstances. We have also found it necessary to adversely criticize the same writer, because he left himself open to censure even more severe than any we could give. In his second last letter, under date June 2, and under the elaborate heading "Ante-Conclave Intrigues: Ingenious German Scheme for Capturing the Papacy," the "Sun's" correspondent has fallen again into his peculiar circus-advertising methods. The only conclusion possible for us in presence of "Innominato's" decided large range of information and frequent accuracy of expression, is that he is a regularly pain correspondent who is obliged to send a weekly letter from Rome. In Rome, like elsewhere, there are periods of the year when news is scarce; yet, the weekly letter must be written, and it must be interesting. The result is that the correspondent is forced to make use of his imagination. In this respect "Innominato" would have been a splendid dramatic author. He has a facility for concocting plots, fabricating elaborate schemes, building-up wonderful combinations, and any one of his eccentric letters could easily be made the basis of a political, or international play.

As far as this German conspiracy to grasp the Papacy is concerned, this letter of June 2 is merely a rehash of one written in January last on the same subject. This must be an alghimare of his, or a hobby. At all events, whether he believes, or does not believe, what he writes, his contributions are most ingenious, and bear on the surface every appearance of diplomatic erudition. Sifted, however, there is absolutely nothing but vagaries and imaginary situations to be found in them.

Without entering into all the mystifying details of the letter.

when once started upon the track of invention.

"Innominato" thus writes:—

"A political and intellectual phenomenon of striking and international importance is occurring at the present time: I speak of the effort made by some Gernan Catholics in favor of the preponderance of Germans within the Church and toward the Papacy. The "Sun" recently called attention to the German policy having in view the establishment of a new Holy Roman Empire under the sceptre of the Hohenzollerns."

the establishment of a new Holy nonan Empire under the sceptre of the Hohenzollerns."

This is the laying down, in a few words, of a very elaborate scheme: German Catholics to secure the preponderance of votes in electing a fope, and German Protestants to revive the history of Charlemagne in the person of the present Kaiser. Let us proceed:—

"For some time past the Berlin Cabinet has been at work to detach the province of Aix-la-Chapelle from the Cologne metropolitan in order to establish a new diocese. Clearly it is not the interests of "Romanism" and of "Papism" that influence the Lautheran Chancellor's office."

What this has to do with the scheme proposed, or rather imagined. Is more than we can yet say. Possibly the sequel will tell us:—

'What is occupying the minds of ecclesiastical circles, however, for a less fanciful reason, is the secret. steady, skilful and general work of Germany in trying to bring into the line of its new policy the best-known Catholics throughout the world."

We are still in the dark: so far we do not see any foundation for the initial proposition of the writer. But he says:—

'Innocent minds, and the tacticians of intrigue as well, seem unable to see behind these vulgar acrobatic tricks the true character of the German policy."

"Innominato" must be one of those "innocent minds," and we are surely another of them, for we certainly see the content with the proposition of the proposi

"Innominato" must be one of those "innocent minds," and we are surely another of them, for we certainly see nothing serious "behind these vulgar acrobatic tricks" any more than beneath the vagaries of the correspondent. He adds:—

"It would appear impossible that "the world appear impossible that "the world appear into the German should enter into the German sho

ent. He adds:—
"It would appear impossible that Frenchmen should enter into the German conspiracy, but there are loyalists and reactionaries who place their party theories before the general interest and the public good. That is the way of the world."
From this we can only conclude that the writer has discovered Frenchmen, united with Germans, in this imaginary attempt to seize the

that the writer has discovered Frenchmen, united with Germans, in this imaginary attempt to seize the conclave and place a German on the Papal throne. It would be wonderful if Frenchmen could so far forget Asace and Lorraine as to enter any such combination. But still more phenomenal would it be to find French "royalists" conspiring against the Papacy. But possibly we have the explanation here:

"To mix up all these interests, to caress all hopes, to flatter all susceptibilities, to speak to every one the words that suit him, that is the method. It is gross, but there are simpletons, ambitious men and perverted minds that follow the acrim-

simpletons, ambitious men and perverted minds that follow the acrimonious, sourced Germanist_counsellor of the Kaiser Americans. Italians, French, English form the wooden horses for the carrousel of the new Holy Empire."

"Innocents," "tacticians," "royalists" "simpletons." "perverted

"Innocents, tactically iss," 'simpletons," 'perverted minds' and 'soured Germanist' dance through this letter in 'all the mazes of metaphorical confusion; the melancholy madness of poetry with the melancholy madness of t

INJUSTICE TO IRISH CATHOLICS.

fanatics who control the division which he represents. The Protestan: minority have two subsidized universities, but they object to the Catholic majority having any. Like their American brethren, the Ulster Orangemen would regard a Catholic university as a sectarian institution. and, therefore, a menace to the state The relative strength of the Catholics and Protestants in the island is The relative strength of the Catholics and Protestants in the island is as follows: The Catholics number 3,550,000, and the Protestants 1,-150,000. In other words, the Catholics constitute seventy-six per cent, of the population and the Protestants twenty-four per cent. Three hundred thousand of the Protestants, or twenty-six per cent, of the whole, reside in the province of Ulster. The Protestant population of Leinster is about fifteen per cent, and of Connaught five per cent, and of Connaught five per cent, as we have said, the element in the whole population which aggegates only twentysaid, the element in the whole population which aggegates only twenty-four per cent. has more than amore university accommodation, but the remaining seventy-six per cent. can have none at all. This is how England governs Ireland.—Boston Republic.

SAMPLES OF NON-SECTARIANISM.

Everybody knows that the non-sectarianism" of our public school system is a humbig. It simply means non-Catholicism. Here is a sampie which the "Ave Maria" gives: "Despite the ruling of the Board of Education forbidding a sermon and religious services in connection with commencement in our public schools, the closing exercises of the high school at Austin, a suburb of Chicago, were held in a Methodist conventicle, the sermon being delivered by a congregational clergyman, Dr Cemorest, Neither the graduates nor the preacher nor the school people, nor anybody else took pains to conceal the fact that open defiance of the School Board was intended. The people ought to rule! declared Brother Demorest. That, by the way, is the first principle of Protestant philosophy, And the second is like unto this: "We are the people." Meanwhile, down in Washington, D.C., they are taking the bread out of the mouths of little children and turning homeless people into the streets, because this government can't have anything to do with sectarianism."

A STRANGE CASE.

A despatch published in the Catholic "Universe" last week says.—Thomas Telmon, Pittsburg, a deafmute upholsterer, sixty-five years old, fell from the roof of his house yesterday, alighting on his head. He was taken to the hospital, and in the ambulance surprised the surgeons who had been told Telmon was a deafmute, by asking them where h was being taken to. He talked incessantly all day, and although he has been in Pittsburg for fifty years he used the broad "a" of his birthplace, Boston, and the failing inflection, while every Pittsburger uses the flat "a" and the rising inflection. William D. Slack, superintendent of the Homeoepathic Hospital, says it some of those rare occasions concerning which one reads about now and then and seldom sees. This he believes to be an authentic case of the complete recovery of both the organs of speech and hearing. It is sufficiently unusual to interest the members of the profession, who have been making an investigation of the case to satisfy their curiosity. A despatch published in the Catho-

mazes of metaphorical confusion: the melancholy madness of poetry without its inspiration. However, we come at last to something explicit. He writes:—

"The immediate object is the election of the coming Pope, a captive of Germanism: it is the policy of the Papacy in opposition to the present views of Leo XIII. and the Holy Sec. The distant end is the establishment of the new Holy Roman Empire with the co-operation of the Church and ignorant minds perceive neither the purpose nor the extent of the intrigue."

Once more we have to confess that ours is one or these "indolent and ignorant minds," because we "perceive neither the purpose nor the extent of the intrigue." nor do we believe any such exists, except in the fevered brain of a subjectless and hurried correspondent. In conclusion "Innominato" tells us —

"This international romance amounts only on the one hand to an immense piece of mummery against Rome and on the other to a glorification of Pan-Germanism. It will be understood in time."

So it is not yet understood, except by "Innominato." Well, it matters little, for it will be a very long time before any one takes the serious trouble to study what is only "an immense piece of mummery against Rome" and a "glorification of Pan-Germanism." We hope soon to find the "Sun's" correspondent sending out some sensible news, such as he can so well contribute when not in a periodical fit of plot-inventing. A fortnight ago we announced, the "Tablet" says, the good news of the conversion to Catholicity of a third distinguished professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo. We are now enabled to state that the convert in question is Dr. Von Koeber, who, though of German extraction, as his name indicates, is Russian by nationality. Another recent convert of note in the Japanese capital is the Baroness d'Anethan, wife of the Bargian Minister and sister of Mr. Rider Haggard, h-rself an authoress of some repute. Yet another convert in the diplomatic body is the Hawaiian Minister, and these are only some out of sevepal remarkable conversions among the European body in Japan.

HISTORIC CHURCH DESTROYED.

Pierreville, Que., July 17. — The Catholic Church of the Indian village of Abenakis. P.Q., was struck by lightning at eight o'clock on Monday evening, and completely destroyed, in spite of the efforts made to save the historic building. It was a century old and had been recently restored, making it one of the pretiest churches in the county of Yamaska. The missionary, Rev. Mr. 16 Gonzague, was absent. The sacred vases were saved by Rev. Mr. Roy, cure of Pierreville, assisted by his vicar, Rev. Mr. Houle. Most of the Atenakis Indians are at present away in the United States, but the other residents did all that was possible to save the structure. There was no insurance.

A spark is but a little thing, but it can light a poor man's pipe or set the world burning.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

QUEEN'S STATUE .-- The Arch

bishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, having been informed that his name appears in a circular issued by the executive committee of the movement for erecting a statue to the Queen in Dublin, has written a letter of remonstrance to the Nationalist press. He explains the mistake as follows: "On receiving, in the course of last month, a circular from the hon, secretaries of the executive committee for the election of a commemorative statue notifying that I had been placed on the committee, I was pleased to see that this was done only subject to my willingness to act." The circular, moreover, fully satisfied me that the condition thus inserted was to be taken as a reality, for it went on to ask me to communicate with the hon, secretaries in case I consented to the placing of my name on the list. We shall be 'glad to know,' were the ishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr. taken as a reality, for it went on to ask me to communicate with the hon. secretaries in case I consented to the placing of my name on the list. We shall be 'glad to know,' were the words of the circular, 'if you will kindly allow your name to be placed on the committee.' Feeling unable to do what was required, and acting in the spirit in which I had acted throughout, I preferred in the circumstances simply to do nothing, merely withholding the expression of the consent thus formally asked for.' The Archbishop proceeds to explain his attitude towards the Queen's visit to Ireland in the following terms: 'From the beginning I regarded the visit of Her Majesty to Ireland—connected, as it was publicly proclaimed to be, with the present calamitous war—as in the circums.ances an act of sadly-mistaken policy on the part of those who advised it. But no one could have been more anxious than I was that Her Majesty should have been treated by every citizen of Dublin, and by every inhabitant of Ireland with all the respect due not more to her exalted rank, than to her many more estimable qualities. Consequently I studiously, abstained throughout from expressing dissent from anything in connection with Her Majesty's visit, in which I did not feel myself free personally to take part. I abstained, for instance, from public protest, contenting myself with a subsequent friendly remonstrance against the use made of my name when, during my absence in Rome, it was placed without any authorization from me upon the list of vice-presidents of the movement for the decoration of the city.''

The attention of the executive committee of the Queen Victoria Statae Fund has been called to the above complaint, and they desire to express their regret that they wrongly assumed from the fact that His Gracudid not reply to their circular that he did not object to being on the committee. Up to the present time

O'Donnell, Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., and Mr. Stephen O'Meara.

We address you in virtue of the following resolution, passed unanimously at the National Convention on Wednesday, June 20th:—

Proposed by the Right Rev. Monsignor McGlynn, P.P., V.G., Stranorlar, and seconded by Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Castlerea:

"That, having regard to the fact that the next few months will bring the country face to face with a general election, on whose results the fact of the constitutional movement and of all the reforms essential to our people's happiness and freedom must depend, it is the imperative duty of the country to supply without delay the means of securing the return of the candidates who may be selected by the free voice of the people in the various constituencies, and with that object a general election fund be, and is, hereby opened, the proceeds of which shall be administered irrespective of all past Parliamentary distinctions by a body of trustees consisting of—

"Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Lord Bishop of Raphee:

"John F. Redmond, M.P., Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party; and "Alderman Stephen O'Mara, Limer-

ty; and "Alderman Stephen O'Mara, Limer

Grants to be made only in support

"Grants to be made only in suppor of candidatea chosen by convention duly summoned by the Provisiona Directory, including the Chairman and officers of the Irish Parliament arv Party."

In accepting the responsibility imposed upon us by the above resolution, we do so by reason of the representative weight and harmonious character of the National Convention which did us the honor of naming u as trustees, and by reason of our be lief that the broad-minded and moderate programme thereat unanimous