MONTREAL IRISHMEN HONOR THE MEMORY OF

Association commemorated the centenary of the martyrdom of Ireland's great patriot and soldier—Robert Emmet—in the Monument National, the largest public hall in this city, on Monday evening last. The attendance was large, and included many members of the clergy and Irish citizens prominent in all walks of life.



ROBERT EMMET. ***********

The programme prepared for the occasion was a lengthy and varied one, including an address by the newly-appointed Irish Catholic Sen-Hon. Henry J. Cloran; a drama, "The Irish Captain or The Wearing of the Green," and Fancy

Drill by St. Patrick's Cadets.

Mr. John P. Cunningham, the popular and painstaking President of the Association, occupied the chair, and previous to introducing the lecturer of the evening, made a patriotic and manly speech, during which he dwelt upon the fact that one of the chief aims of the organization over which he presides, is to honor the memory of Ireland's great men and to instil the lessons of their lives into the minds of young Irish Canadians. He then introduced Hon. Henry J. Cloran, who on rising received a most enthusiastic reception.



HON. HENRY J. CLORAN. *********

Hon. Mr. Cloran's effort was eloquent and spirited one. In a style peculiarly his own and marked by evidences which entitle him to be ranked as close student of Irish history, he unfolded the story of the es immediately prior to the birth nmet. His deliverance was frequently punctuated by outpursts of

After expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the Association to take a prominent part with it in honoring the memory ator Cloran said in part:-

of Emmet and of his times, one must have a true insight into the aims of his life and the reason of his cruel execution, as well as a fair and ling peace for four score years

the country for which he lived and produce so many recorded instances lies on the civil list of the Irish Govdied. There is no doubt, that, to of the poverty and wretchedness, and entire surplus and died. There is no doubt, that, to those who have no knowledge; or which is worse, false knowledge both of these subjects, Emmet will appear as an ordinary revolutionist and a common traitor who deserved his fate.

But to those who look beyond the dark space and the shifting scenes of time, to those who seek for historical truth in the pages of fair and impartial history, in the statutes of England, in the legislative and judicial records of the Parliament and ourts of Ireland-to those, I say Robert Emmet will shine out as a true and loving son of his motherland, as one of her purest and most unselfish patriots, wearing for all time to come the crown of a hallowed martyrdom.

All nations and peoples have had their heroes and their martyrs in the eause, either of right, of justice or of liberty; but of all these, none ome down through the ages, with a brighter halo of glory around their name, none with a holier memory, one with a deeper affection or a purer inspiration, none with a more undying determination in the hearts of their fellow-countrymen to achieve and win the cause for which they struggled, suffered and died, than Robert Emmet, the hero and martyr of Irish right, of Irish justice, and of Irish freedom. And it is for this reason that his

name is honored and his death renembered throughout the greater part of the civilized world by the ountless millions of the exiles of Erin and their descendants.

Emmet's life was coincident with the most momentous and interesting events of modern Irish history. properly understand how his name is so indelibly stamped on the pages of that history and on the hearts of his countrymen, it will be necessary to discuss the conditions that existed in Ireland at that time.

For the purpose of brevity I will call your attention to the four principal ones that affect the nation as a whole.

An examination into the economic political, social and religious conditions of the people will demonstrate how their destinies were regulated by the Governments of that day.

When Emmet was born on the 4th of March, 1778, in the city of Dublin, he became one of the three million and a hatf of people who then inhabited Ireland.

From an economic point of view this population was divided into two classes; there were three millions on the poor and impoverished side the record, and a half million on the well-to-do and rich end of the court The three million owned no land, and according to law could not; the half million owned all the land and drew all the rents, giving them a rise according as the tenants improved the

The three millions were largely housed in huts, of very little finish, and often accommodating with their human inmates the beasts of the field, while the half million, who comprised the military, the officials, he clergy of the English Church, the gentry and the landed aristocracy, in comfortable houses, lived mansions and gorgeous castles. The contrast, as can be seen, was not very inviting-wealth, comfort and ease on the one hand for the few poverty, wretchedness and idleness on the other hand for the many. But that was not all. There were never ending aggressions by the English Parliament, on Irish trade, manufature, agriculture and even the fisher resulting in periodical famine Ireland's greatest and most profitable industry, the woolen trade was completely abolished by Act of Parliament. With her factories closed down, her ports dismantled, her agriculture and fisheries discouraged, Ireland was decidedly in a hopeless po sition from the standpoint of capitalist and workingman. But let historian and the statesman make the point for you:-

The Right Hon. John H. Hutchin-Secretary of State for Ireland and no friend of the popular cause wrote as follows in 1779 of the re sults produced upon the Irish people by the commercial fetters placed upon their industry by hostile English laws:—"Can the history of any other fruitful country on the globe, enjoy-

The Young Irishmen's L. and B. true knowledge of the conditions of | not visited by plague or pestilence his English ministers, as pensionarof the poverty and wretchedness, and of the reiterated want and misery of the lower orders of the people. There cormorants and profligates importis no such example in ancient or mohistory." In his history England, Mr. Lecky, an impartial author, relates that, "it had become abundantly evident that England possessed both the power and

more were thus eaten up by these ed from abroad.

So much for the economic side of Ireland's condition immediately before the birth of Emmet.

Here the speaker touched upon the possessed both the power and the will to crush every form of Irish in-



MR. J. P. CUNNINGHAM.

dustry. It appeared useless to per- sentation and the franchise. He out sist and a general commercial de-spondency followed." "Ireland was thus completely within the grasp of England, and that grasp was tightened till almost every element of her prosperity was destroyed."

Lord Dufferin, an ex-Governor-General of Canada, in a letter to the London "Times," described the operations of that sad and disastrous period. He wrote:-"The various commercial bodies of Great Britain never for a moment relaxed their relentless grip on the trades of Ireland. One by one, each of our national industries was either strangled in its birth or handed over gagged and bound to the jealous custody of the rival interest of England, until at last every fountain of wealth was hermetically sealed." The statements these authors reveal the true

lined the social condition of the peo-"Ireland was ple at that period and said they were deprived of all honorable and lucrative offices. He described the disabilities under which Catholics suffered in the practise of their religion. Thus, said he, were Ireland's economic interests weighted down and fettered by commercial and industrial shackles of all kinds; her freedom of legislative action checkmated and annulled by the oppressive and tyrannical enactments of a foreign and hostile Parliament. Her social life strangled and depraved by unnatural conditions; rights set at naught and destroyed by inhuman persecution.

Truly the four great limbs of the national body were nailed to a cross, hewed out of commercial greed,



PROF. P. J. SHEA. ****

economic position of Ireland, and they cannot be gainsaid. But impending financial ruin and bankruptcy of the Irish people cannot be attributed to the squandering of the national wealth of the Parliament and Government of Ireland, On the contrary, there was no national debt, the annual expenditure for the administration of public affairs was kept within bounds and strange say, if it is not a unique record in tory, at the end of every sess of the Irish Parliament during that period, there was a surplus revenue of fifty to sixty thousand pounds in its exchequer. England was jealous of this economy and deter mined to destroy or rather consume the national savings of the Irish peo-ple. She succeeded in doing so by tyranny. So Ireland was left alone placing the favorits of the King and in her misery and suffering, no one

of legislative oppression, of social ************

MR. M. J. POWER. ************

degradation and religious intolerance Ireland lay crucified thereon panting for breath, her people either grating from despair, or dying of inanition in a country renowned for the mildness of its climate, the fertility of its soil the abundance of its natural resources and the whole nestling, under the fairest of skies. on the bosom of the most prolifi waters of sea or ocean. And that green little Island which was so favorably known ten centuries before and was acknowledged by all Chrisendom to be the Home of Saints and Scholars, was practically unknown of the Old World when Robert Emmet was born. She had not a friend in the civilized world; France

no one to succor her in her distress. But Providence which rules over all nations and guides the destinies of all peoples has strange ways of asserting its power and of bringing the proud and haughty to their knees. Thus when all was sinking into

darkness and death in Ireland, bright light shot out of the firmament over the Island, a sudden thrill of new life and of new hope passed through the frame of the prostrate form. A loud voice was heard, and the nation awoke. She listened and the voice came from beyond the grave open and ready to receive her; the voice was from across the ocean, from the shores of America.. It was a call to freedom. The sound of the voice was familiar, it was that the Irish and English emigrant, who, a few years before, had left their native land to seek happier and freer homes in the wild lands of the new continent.

The organization of the "Irish Volunteers" and other great movements of the closing years of the 18th century were reviewed; the career of Emmet, his enthusiasm for the cause he had espoused, his effort for freedom of his native land, his arrest trial and execution, were all touched upon in a forceful and able manner. Hon. Mr. Cloran in closing said:-

O ye rulers of the British Empire, by wisdom grant unto that Green little Isle the same right as this Canada of ours enjoys, the right that the Australian Commonwealth enjoys the right that Africa are about to enjoy, grant her the right make her own laws for her own selfgovernment, so that after so many ages of struggling and suffering she may take her place among the nations of the earth who live in peace, happiness and prosperity under the God given standard of freedom. And then let Emmet's epitaph be

The second part of the programme was dedicated to the drama in which the cast was as follows:-

written by a grateful people.

Gerald Graham, known as "Captain Faugh-a-ballagh," Mr. M. Power. Squire Gilmore, Guardian of Alice,

Black Donald, an informer, Mr Jos. J. Rankin. Myles Griffin, always ready for

Mr. D. C. Sword.

lark, Mr. Robert J. Love. Mark Quinlan, a young clergyman, Mr. J. P. Cunningham.

Followers of Captain Faugh-a-Ballagh, Jackey Cahill, Mr. C. P. Col-

Barney Dugan, Mr. M. Callaghan. Mickey Cassidy, Mr. J. J. Friend. Terry Mirphy, Mr. Joseph Duffy. Pgadrig Doolan, Mr. D. Canniff. Shaun O'Toole, Mr. Geo. Morgan. Alice Quinlan, the Squire's Ward,

in love with Gerald Miss E. K. Pea-Kitty Callaghan, a young lady who

is proud of her Irish birth, Miss Tina Nora Boyle, Miss Margaret O'Con-

Tessie Moore Miss K E Monahan The following programme of "specialties" was introduced during the progress of the drama

Song, "Asthore," Miss E. K. Pea-Song, "The Minstrel Boy," Mr. T

Fancy marching by No. 1. pany of St. Patrick's Cadets, in command of Capt. J. J. Ryan.

Song, "You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May," Mr. George Mor-

Humorous selections, by Mr. R. Mc Glaughlin.

Song, "The Meeting of the Waters." Miss E. K. Peacock.

With Mr. M. J. Power, who ha earned for himself a reputation in lo-cal dramatic circles, in the title role and supported by many well known was not surprising, that with the exception of one scene, the drama was a great success.

When St. Patrick's Cadets, u he command of Captain J. J. Ryan, narched upon the stage, they receiv-

to hear or heed her cries for help, ed an ovation such as left no room for doubt as to their popularity. Their exhibition of physical drill bore



CAPTAIN JOHN J. RYAN, ***********

evidences of much skill and each novement of the boys was most enthusiastically applauded. The Cadets have certainly made great progress during the short period since their

Prof. P. J. Shea was musical di-



MR. ROBT. J. LOVE.

rector, and his selections for orchestra were appropriate, and ren-dered in an artistic manner by his dered in an artistic manner by h well trained assistants. Of the voc

numbers contributed by the various ************



MR. JOS. J. RANKIN.

lecceseceses mers we need only mention ly recalled. Mr. Henry E. Codd acked as "Stage Manager," and Mr. 2.
O. Flynn was "Master of Propertion." ct that each in turn were deser

OUR TORO LE

SATURDAY,

(From Our Own



MR. MARTIN

Toron

As the subject of t series of Toronto you sent to the readers Witness" Mr. Marti Quinn is of Irish and 1 descent, his father be Quinn of Gananoque sar at the Central P while his mother was sister of one of Onta statesmen, the late H Fraser. The memory Quinn in the minds Catholics, is teemed for his sterlin his early death at th sir was a blow to friends, to the C.M.B. was president, and mo widow and large fa Mr. Martin Quinn is t first of this family of two daughters was b noque twenty-nine yea score of which have be Toronto. At a very showed a disposition and he began life as as er in the Government he has remained durin eighteen years. Som completing his apprent appointed to the resp tion of sanitary inspec vince, which he held u when he was promoted

mechanical superintend Every opportunity fo along the special lines have been embraced Government mechanica ent, and as a result. now well known as ar invention for sanitation homes being now for s fore the public highly Dr. Bryce, Provincial 1 officer and other expert exhibit at the late e tracted large numbers ested.

In Catholic circles Mr ivity makes itself felt : sequence he holds a pr in their ranks. He is Branch 49 of the C.1 Grand Deputy Grand Pr Association. He is also Columbus, a council lately been formed in was candidate for office eral convention held Falls, and will likely b again at the next session haps not too much to

Quinn is the most pror ber of the C.M.B.A. in In addition to the wo of mechanical s imposes, its occupant fi contribute regularly art tation to the trade jour United States and Cana a contributor to the offi the C.M.B.A. too from have the benefit of hear ture on subjects in con his special line of work.

Mr. Quinn is married livan, of Toronto, and children. Among our yo emplary in all that con terest of the Church and esteem of their fellow-c their go-a-headeness and aliveness, Mr. Martin Qu doubt, holds a high plan

A CATHOLIC APPOIN The appointment of M. Dunn. B. A., as teacher Dunn. street Collegiate Institut of Miss O'Rourke, B.A., signed, was made a cert meeting of the High Sc