

THE CENTENARY PILGRIMAGE.

An Interesting Outline of the Arrangements.

Some Features of the Celebration in Ireland—The Names of the Executive Officers and Orators.

The Sunday Democrat, in a recent issue, refers at some length to many features of the struggle of '98, as well as giving the following general outline of the workings of the '98 Clubs in the neighboring Republic and the preparations for the celebration of the Centennial. It says, in reference to the local organizations:—

One of the by laws of the club called for the payment of a certain sum of money monthly by each of the members to defray the expenses of a proper celebration of the centennial, and to erect fitting monuments to all those who had fallen in the strife. From that time since the subscriptions have been flowing in for the purpose, until today thousands of dollars are in the hands of the committee for the purpose of providing proper memorials for the heroic dead.

The men of Wexford in America, especially, have long been preparing for a proper recognition of the gallant stand made by the men of their native country in 1798. As long as 15 years ago, on his way home to Ireland from Australia, where he and his brother William had been making a tour in aid of the Irish cause, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in addressing a gathering of the '98 Club of the Wexford Men's Association, in New York, encouraged his hearers to take steps to properly celebrate the struggle of '98. Mr. Redmond, while in Australia, had lectured on "The Heroes of '98," and was enthusiastically in favor of a magnificent recognition of the centennial.

More than a year before Mr. Redmond's first visit to New York, in 1892 however, the nucleus of the '98 Centennial Association of America had been formed in New York. The membership was wholly composed of natives of Wexford, who desired to make arrangements to celebrate, when the proper time arrived, the gallant struggle made by the men of their native county in 1798. They established in New York City, in November, 1891, the '98 Club, whose mission is sufficiently explained by its title.

LARGE COLLECTIONS MADE.
No special design has yet been approved for the central monument which it is intended to make commemorative of all the men who lost or risked their lives in Ireland in 1798. The views of the committee in Ireland will have great weight with the executive of the '98 Centennial Association of America in deciding what form the monuments to the dead heroes shall take.

In Boston large sums are being collected by men and organizations working in sympathy with the '98 Centennial Association for this purpose. After the '98 Club of New York had been working 13 years for a proper celebration of '98, the desire was generally expressed that the centenary observance should be broadened out, so as to partake of something more than a local or even a provincial character. The club quickly acquiesced in the proposal and allowed itself to be merged in the national body, which has since been known as "The '98 Centennial Association of America."

The executive committee is composed of Edward O'Flaherty, John B. Kelly, Patrick Lacey, Edward J. Rowe and Peter J. Connors. The success which has attended the labors of the committee is apparent to-day from the scope and nature of the work already performed by the '98 Centennial Association of America, the establishment of which was the outcome. Not until the pilgrimage to Ireland takes place next year can the effect of their work be thoroughly appreciated.

THE AIMS OF THE ORGANIZERS

The '98 Centennial Association of America for nearly four years, therefore, has been a national organization, having officers and branches in every State and territory in the Union and in Canada. Pres. O'Flaherty, during a visit to Ireland in 1893, interested the Catholic Bishop of Ferns, Most Rev. Dr. Browne, in whose diocese most of the scenes of the war is situated, in the project, and he and Mr. John Redmond then promised their most cordial support. The '98 Centennial Association of America is wholly non-sectarian, and men of every denomination are welcomed within its ranks, the only qualification demanded being a proper appreciation of the spirit of the men of '98. Although the vast majority of its members, naturally, are of the Catholic religion, they do not forget that men who were not of their faith were among the brightest stars in that brilliant galaxy who made the memory of '98 an imperishable one for Ireland. When they go to Ireland, therefore, next year, they will have as chaplains, not alone the Catholic clergymen, but those of every other denomination as well, while the membership will likewise embrace people of various religious beliefs. Massachusetts has been honored by the association in its selection of officers. Two of its chaplains will hail from the old bay state. They are Rev. Arthur J. Teeling, of Lynn, and Rev. John F. Cummins, of Roslindale.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. John J. Teevans, of South Boston, is first national vice-president. Dr. Thomas J. Dillon, of Roxbury, who is likewise deservedly popular, is one of three physicians officially selected to accompany the excursion. The State vice-president of Massachusetts is Judge Col. Robert Scannell; Hon. Henry P. Hopkins, of Lowell, is national vice-president; Mr. Terence

Cavanagh and Mr. John P. Brawley, all of Boston, Mr. Thomas Fitzgibbon, of Springfield, and John G. Gilrain, of Worcester. Hon. James E. Hayes, of Charlestown, has been chosen as one of the orators of the excursion. The president of the association, Mr. Edward O'Flaherty, stands in the front rank of New York's business men.

Mr. Roderick J. Kennedy, treasurer, and Mr. John B. Kelly, secretary, are likewise well known in the business circles of New York. Recorder John W. Goff, who is chairman of the executive committee, is of course a national figure. He, too, is a Wexford man, and from the very foundation of the '98 Club has been an enthusiastic worker for the centennial. Judge Wanhoe Lynn, another member of the executive committee, was appointed Judge of the First Judicial District of New York City by Governor Flower. He was born in Ireland, but came to New York when 11 years of age.

OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

The other members of the executive committee are Judge Martin J. Keogh, Judge Edward Browne, Judge James Fitzgerald, Judge James A. O'Gorman, Mr. R. Drick J. Kennedy, Thomas J. Reville, Hon. John M. Digney, White Plains, N.Y.; Hon. James C. Vaughan, Scranton, Penn.; Mr. Terence Cavanagh, Boston; John Devoy, John Reynolds, Providence, R.I.; William Crossin, Philadelphia; John G. Gilrain, Worcester; Stephen McFarland, Patrick Lacey, John Brennan and Michael Ibbelton, New York, and James F. Gallagher, Brooklyn. Rev. Patrick O'Brien, Fremont, O., another of the chaplains, is president of the united temperance societies of that State, and a Wexford man by birth, and was born in 1844, coming to America when 13 years old. He is pastor of St. Patrick's parish, Fremont, and has long been known as one of the most ardent temperance workers in the United States. A grandfather of Father O'Brien was killed in the rebellion of 1798.

The other Roman Catholic chaplains will be Rev. Dr. Charles McCready, rector of Holy Cross Church, New York City; Rev. Bernard A. Brady, chaplain of the sixty-ninth Regiment, New York National Guard; Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D., New York; Rev. Murgan M. Sherry, Altoona, Penn.; and Rev. Thos. H. Malone, Denver, Col. Rev. Dr. McCready is a true Irish patriot, a profound theologian, and the representative in America of the interests of Maynooth College, Ireland. He is a native of Donegal. General James K. O'Beirne, of New York, has been assigned to act as grand marshal of the excursion. He served through the war in the famous Seventh New York Regiment, and was promoted through the various grades for bravery on the field. He was shot through the right lung and head at Chancellorsville, and was mentioned in orders on more than one occasion. He was provost marshal general of the defenses north of Washington, and took part in the pursuit of Booth for the assassination of Lincoln.

GRAND MARSHAL'S AID.

Among the aids to General O'Beirne will be Captain Augustine E. Costello, Colonel Swords and Mr. P. J. Byrne, president of the Limerick Men's Association. Captain Costello has served his time before now in the British convict prison for love of Ireland. He was one of the party who took part in the Erin's Hope expedition to Ireland in 1867, and with the late Colonel John Warren, of Boston, and General William Halpin, was sentenced to a long period of penal servitude for his connection with the expedition. Among others officially connected with the excursion will be Robert Temple Emmet, New Rochelle, a kinsman of Robert Emmet; Constantine J. McGuire, New York; Edward Brennan, Thomas W. Hill, James J. Haggerty, Michael Kennedy, James Kelly, Thomas Burke, Jas. F. O'Grady, John Stafford, M. T. Sharkey, New York City.

The orators will be Hon. James Fitzgerald, Hon. B. Burke Cockran, Hon. Jas. E. Hayes, Boston; Judge Wanhoe Lynn; Hon. W. F. Reddy, Richmond, Va., and Hon. Martin J. Keogh, New York.

In addition to Dr. Thomas J. Dillon, of Boston, the other two physicians will be Dr. James K. Hogan and Dr. J. T. C. O'Donohue, of New York; the surgeon, Dr. John M. Sheedy, Altoona, Penn., and historian John O'Callaghan, Boston, Mass. The chief of commissariat is Mr. Patrick J. Merrigan, New York, and first aid Frank J. Donnelly, of New York.

Among the national vice-presidents, in addition to those already named, are Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, William J. O'Sullivan, M.D., LL.D.; James W. O'Brien, LL.D.; Michael Walsh, LL.D.; Hugh A. Curtin—all of New York City; Peter McGowan, Albany; Hon. Joseph E. Gavin, Hon. Roland B. Mahany and John A. Murphy, Buffalo, N.Y.; J. W. Casey, M.D., Rochester, N.Y.; William O'Reilly, Troy; J. J. O'Connor, Elmira, N. Y.; P. W. Dunne, Patrick McGarry and John O. D. Ryan, Chicago; P. O'Mara, Jersey City; John P. Farrell, New Haven; Eugene Buckley, Allegheny, Penn.; Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson, Philadelphia; Hon. J. A. Doyle, Altoona, Penn.; M. J. Redding, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Martin A. Forsan, Cleveland, O.; J. P. McLoughlin, St. Paul, Minn.; Mich. Fitzgibbon, Montreal, Can.; S. J. Donlevy, Denver, Col.; J. J. O'Connor, Savannah, Ga., national president of the A.O.H.; John Kennealy, Los Angeles; Patrick Lennon, Florida; Thom. A. McFennell, Elmira; T. J. Dundon, Columbus, O.; John Rush and C. V. Gallagher, Omaha, and ex-Mayor Burke, of New Orleans.

THE OLD LAND ORGANIZATIONS.

The committee in Ireland numbers several hundred of the best known Nationalists of the country, party distinctions being completely obliterated in its make-up. The chairman is the old Fenian leader, John O'Leary. The vice-presidents are Mayor Patrick B. Meade, of Cork, and Henry Dixon, of Dublin. The treasurers are Fred J. Allan, Dublin; Miss Maud Goone, William Murphy, M.P., Count Plunket, and P. Grogan, T. C. Dublin.

THE WAYS OF WOMAN.

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Woman, "new" and otherwise, is being more discussed, written up, and "organized," in this last hour of the nineteenth century than she ever has been before since the world began. And if one were compelled to listen to the loudest prophets among them, he would come to believe that in some strange way the dear creature had never "realized herself," nor developed, nor done anything until quite recently, and that the great majority of women even yet (in spite of the tremendous efforts made in their behalf) continue in the miserable bondage of old-fashioned womanhood.

All culture, all effectiveness in life, all altruism and chivalry and usefulness to humanity, one would now be asked to believe, are the exclusive result of the emancipating and elevating labors of a lot of women who have screamed themselves into notoriety in the last twenty years. The women who can address meetings, quell parliamentary riots, elect school boards (schools for which they never bear children); strong women, with a horrible but undoubted amount of fact to back up their theories with; women who are up in their political economy, and their sanitary plumbing, and their general information on men and things—these, we are asked to believe, are alone responsible for the advance of the world in general and woman in particular.

The rest—the quiet, retiring, modest women; the women with the old-time shrinking from publicity; the mothers of children, the housewives, the nurses and care-takers—these, it would seem, are to be pitied and encouraged and helped as those from whom no very great or effectual work is to be expected. But, unfortunately for the whole genus "new woman," an "old" woman is found here and there with amazing qualifications for stupendous doing and attaining, and with it all a supreme contempt for the brazen conceit which would organize the sex into insufferably disagreeable female reformers and unsexed mischief makers.

Thousands of young women (thanks to the "Women's Page" of Sunday papers, and the "Heart to Heart Talks on Pillow-Shams" of the B.K. variety) are coming to feel that, if they would realize their best and all, then they must follow in the wake of some local W. H. U. T. Society of otherwise not very attractive females. Shame!

I will wager at this moment to one loud-talking, masculine busy-body, who is really accomplishing anything of real value for the world, there are scores, thousands, of modest, quiet women who are doing better and truer work—and I mean in the literary, scientific, and sociological fields too!

For example, here is an American woman who has done something. She has made \$50,000 by her writings. She has published thirty works; she has founded fifteen educational institutions. She has travelled, and speaks four or five languages, from which she translates for great publishing houses. She has raised and judiciously expended hundreds of thousands of dollars for her many civilizing projects. She is now sixty years old, but still vigorous and untiring and enthusiastic.

Who is she? Surely she must be president or secretary of something? She must be a public leader? A radical? A terror to timid, hen-pecked men? Not a bit of it. She is a humble Sister of Mercy who with her silent unknown community has done more to turn the American wilderness into a garden, to elevate and educate, than the whole pack of log-rolling, stump-orating, careering Amazons in creation.

"Leaves from the Annals of the Sisters of Mercy," this noble woman's chief literary work, is a great book. A critic says of it: "There is nothing in fiction to equal these volumes in interest. If they were known, they would be read by tens of thousands with profit and delight. They keep before the reader the noblest examples of living out in all their details the sublimest precepts of Christ. Strength, ease, variety, pathos, and humor are conspicuous features of the style."

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It would be delicious to overhear a chat between this modest noble woman and the Madame President of the Society for the Advancement of the Idea that MAN must be downed and WOMAN emancipated!

THE DELEGATION FROM FRANCE will be headed by a great-grandson of Arthur O'Connor, one of the chiefs of the United Irishmen—who was exiled to France, and whose descendant is now a colonel in the French army—and by a nephew of the late Marshal McMahon, formerly president of France.

A grandson of Marshal O'Donnell, of Spain and the descendants of the Nugents of Austria, are each expected to head delegations from their respective countries to the '98 centenary celebration.

When the children of the Gael from every land are gathered in Ireland next year to honor the memory of the heroic dead, it will add new force to the inspiring words of Dr. John Kells Ingraham, when he sang of the men of '98.

Toothache stopped in two minutes, with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum, 10 cts.

RECIPROCITY.

UNITED STATES SAID TO BE FAVORABLE TO IT. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3.—The United States Government is now favorably considering the question of recurring to the system of reciprocity for encouraging commercial relations with Canada. It is known that Mr. Kasson, who has been specially charged with the arrangement of reciprocity plans under the new tariff act is friendly to such a course of action. The last reciprocity treaty, which governed the relations of the two countries, was terminated by act of Congress on the assumption that the benefits were not equally divided between them and that Canada had the advantage.

An hotel-keeper in the South of Ireland who kept poultry, and was fond of reading Shakespeare, was asked by an English tourist why he called his old hen "Maodhu." "Because," he replied, "I want her to lay on."

PHYSICIANS YOUNG AND OLD.

In the current number of Current Literature, the editor indulges in the following expression of opinion in regard to Physicians young and old:—

There was a time when the first step toward becoming a doctor of medicine was the cultivation of a beard. The young Imberbis foreswore the razor as soon as he decided upon the scalpel. By persevering through the taunts of years his patience saw the down change to ineffectual, but lingering, tendrils, and these at last into something that passed for a beard, though in reality it only accentuated the youth of its wearer. But it took more than whiskers and a hardly dried parchment diploma to procure patients. It took years of famine, then more years of parsimony, before the years of plenty could be hoped for. People whose members, organs or lives are endangered, may believe firmly in vivisection and experimental medicine, but they show a strange reluctance to furnishing the material themselves. They prefer to let someone else be the subject. And in the case of a new physician, that stately word "practice" has always had an ominous sound. As young and auburn whiskers were always a danger signal to those in desire of doctoring, so, conversely, a beard whitened with the snows of many years was taken to be a guaranty of accumulated wisdom. It was a better advertisement than a European degree, and more convincing than many testimonials. About the only advice that could be given a promising young Esculapiad, then, was "Grow old as soon as possible." He sought no fountain of youth, but rather a plunge into "the flood of years."

But we have changed all that now. The gray beard is no longer the badge of access to the sick room. On the contrary, the complaint goes up that King Lear is being thrust quite out of doors by a younger generation. Now, the last two or three decades of medicine or surgery have borne results that deserve the abused word "epoch-making." They have revolutionized the groping-in-the-dark methods of whole centuries, for they have developed the germ theory of disease with its corollaries of antiseptic treatment, inoculation, isolation, municipal sanitation and any number of other "ations." The great increase in the percentage of patients saved from infectious diseases, the glorious victories over plagues that used to ravage whole continents, overpowering all human resistance and yielding only to some chance of season, and even the complete repulsion of pestilences, such as that accomplished by the cholera quarantine of some years ago in New York; the enormous benefits of scientific sewerage, of tement inspection and street-cleaning; the marvels of antiseptic surgery—all these and many other daily miracles of the new school of physicians could not fail to captivate the public interest.

They have indeed excited the whole populace. Everything new is hailed with extravagant prophecies, and the dire failure of this much heralded panacea or that specific does not seem to abate the public confidence in anything new. In consequence, the new physician has the glamour of fresh methods about him. The elder doctor suffers from the prejudice attaching to all things "old." There is much talk now of a so-called "dead-line" in the ministry—an age beyond which the congregation begins to cry, "Retire and rest!" which is almost to say, "Retire and starve!" Many physicians are beginning to feel the punishment of the same idea. They must adopt new methods, or pretend to; else they are laid on the shelf. The young man is to have his vogue, it seems. In choosing, however, a physician, as in choosing a wife, it is better not to judge by general rules, but to choose for individual reasons and after some familiarity with the character of the one chosen. The public has learned that the fact of a physician's being young does not prove

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Mary Austin Carroll has done literary, scientific, educational, administrative, financing, and sociological work which would have furnished a whole society of agitators with something to talk about for forty consecutive years. But, alas for her chance of notoriety! Mary Austin Carroll is a nun. She does, and talks not. She is a woman, and neither ashamed, rebellious, nor beligerent because of that fact.

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