IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION IN DUBLIN.

utes later, accompanied by Mr. John enthusiasm prevailed.

in the Rotunda to-day.

Hon. Edward Bloke, P. A. McHugh. Michael McCartan, F. A. O'Keefe. Captain Donelan, Edward Barry.

Amongst those also on the platform to be able to enlist the services of all rish Nationalists, and to be able to utilize to the utmost all the varied to conway, ex-M.P.; Frank Hugh O'Dontal talents of our people. nell, ex-M.P.; Philip Callan, ex-M.P. There was a large attendance of clergy and delegates.

lowers were present.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY.

ferred upon him, he said :-

absentees whose absence I regret. I lic organizations, delegates sent here years ago there has been no assembly people. (Loud cheers.) so well entitled as this one is to style itself a Parliament of the peo- kee, rose to propose the following re-

ple of Ireland. Now, fellow-countrymen, let us bear

Commence of the second of the

가. ... 허희화하다면 나는 아이 아이 아이를 다 나는 아이를 가는 아이를 가는 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 가는데 아이를 하는데 아이를 하는데 아이를 하는데 아이를 하는데 아이를 하는데 아이를 하는데 아이들에 There have been many gatherings and the honor of our country. Let us of principle to prevent Nationalists the liberty of saving that there was within the Round Room of the Rotunda to which attached an importunce of the most vital nature conworld how capable a free Irish demworld how capable a free Irish dempledge ourselves to prevent kationalists to the top of all sections from reuniting their one class of the community which
forces in a renewed struggle for our
above all others must regard this
country's liberty and welfare, and we
pledge ourselves to extend and mainpremest importance. He referred to cerning the welfare and freedom of ocratic Parliament is of sober, steady, the country, says the correspondent business-like work, and also of Parliamentary and dignified proceedings.

This great assembly must be potent 1783 the Volunteers assembled to en- for good or for evil, and I claim deavor to wring from the English your aid in my endeavors to conduct Government of the day reforms which these proceedings as to reflect honor Ireland was in need of. Then, as later, and bring credit to our countrymen. the Government of England was cor- The purpose and the object of this rupt, intolerant, and bigoted to Irish Convention may be stated in a few interests, as they proved by their re- words. This great assembly has come fusal to entertain her just demands. together to promote unity and organ-Nine years afterwards the 'Catholic ization amongst our people. These Convention met here, as the result of differences of opinion, of principles. which the Catholic Relief Act was and of policy, which kept Irishmen in passed, enabling Catholics to enjoy different camps for the last ten years many privileges which were previously denied them. In 1881, after the
introduction of the Land Act, a conintroduction League was held in order that the countrymen, the contest is over, but the continued unity, discipline, and nerve to keep their people at home, in official successor of the f and League voice of the country might be known the marks of it remain, and the scars efficiency of the Parliamentary Party. The face of the dangers arising from emigration, he ried out.

In regard to that important matter, are still observable, and I say it we pledge to Mr. Redmond and his dangers arising from emigration, he ried out.

That, in the words of the content of would make hold to say that the first manufacture of the content of the conte resolution left to deal with the meas- people to get the idea into their an organized country in repressing ure as they saw fit. These assemblies heads that in one moment we can with a firm hand any attempt to rewere keenly watched by the people of bring the country back to the posi- open the fatal chapter of past dis-Ireland in their result, but, perhaps, since the Union, there has not been No: the process of reconciliation -- the people of whom this Convention they had composed, but by the efforts an occasion on which the eyes of the process of reunion must be just is the representative voice, we hereby Irishmen, not alone here, but in every like the healing of an open wound, it solemnly undertake that for a Party land where her scattered exiles have must be of gradual growth. For my so conducted, the country will cheerfound a home, have been more pier- part I am astonished how unexpect- fully provide the means of maintainengly cast than on the proceedings edly rapid has been the reunion of ine at Westminster a Party of Irish the people during the past few Nationalists whose purposes and en-The Rotunda was thrown open at months. Certainly in the ranks of the ergies will be devoted wholly to the eleven o'clock in the morning for the Irish Party there is at the present prosecution of the National struggle admission of delegates, and from that moment a complete and generous and the preservation of our people." hour the building gradually began to fill, so that by twelve o'clock, the hour announces for the opening of the proceedings, the Round Room was packed to overflowing. The balconies appearing. Indeed, fellow-countrymen deserving the confidence of our people and area were taxed to the utmost the danger which I foresee is some must be the recovery of the indecapacity in affording accommodation what in the other direction. It is pendence of the Irish nation, wrested for the delegates, while outside the lest in revulsion of feeling after the from us by the foulest corruption. building, in O'Connell street and miseries of the last ten years of civil periody, and brute force: that the Great Britain street, a large crowd war we may rush to the other ex-Istatesmen and newspapers of England of people assembled, and, as the more trame and endeavor to enforce a kind are either lending themselves to a conprominently connected with the Con- of unity which in its nature would be scious fraud or proving their incapavention arrived, they were accorded artificial, and which with a quick- city for understanding the rudiments hearty receptions. Inside the hall the witted people like our own could of Irish feeling when they pretend scene was of the most enthusiastic never be enduring. By unity I don't that our claim to nationhood, which kind. The assembly were silent until mean a dead level of uniformity of L founded on the most sacred titles about 12.15, when the entrance of thought and opinion upon everything, of history, race, and character, can Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P., was the I don't mean a surrendering of all be abouted by the concession of a sysfor a hearty ovation. Mr. personal initiative and personal inde-tem of local government insulting in John Dillon, M.P., entered ten min- pendence. By unity I mean unity in its restrictions and unjust in its finessentials, unity in principles which ancial basis, or by the interested Redmond, M.P., and Very Rev. Canon we advocate, unity in the objects compliments of an alien Court, and McCartan, P.P., Donaghmore, Again which we have in view, unity in the that we hereby declare that the policy which we pursue, and unity Irish race, with all their influence at The members of Parliament present and discipline in the ranks of the home and abroad, are, and must conwere :-T. P. O'Connor, T. M. Har-rington, John Dillon, J. J. O'Kelly men, a unity such as that is perfect-power, and will embrace every oply consistent with the most generous portunity of giving effect to their de-John O'Dowd, Dr. Ambrose, M. J. toleration of one another's differences testation of English rule until the at-Flavin, James Gibney, Daniel Crilly, upon minor points. And it is this tempt to govern Ireland by force spirit of unity that I ask you to ad- against the consent of the governed dress yourselves to the matters which is given over." John Pinkerty, J. F. X. O'Brien, M. Will come before you. Remember this. Austin, Jasper Tully, James Gilhooly, is a peace convention. But references land from Donegal to Cork and from William Abraham, T. J. Condon. J to the dissensions of the last ten Dublin to Galway, representing the P. Farrell, W. Redmond, T. P. Hay- years will not be tolerated. Any at- Ireland beyond the Irish Sea, from $\operatorname{tr}\operatorname{cks}$ upon brother Nationalists when Swift MacNeil, J. J. Clancy, William ther they are here or whether they Field, William O'Malley, John Roche, are absent will not be permitted, but Denis Kilbride, David Sheehy, Samuel the hand of fellowship must be held Young, P. McDermot, Richard J. out to every man who is willing to McGhee, Eugene Crean, P. J. Powerr, work on the lines which we lav James O'Connor, J. J. Shee, P. C. down. In the words of Parnell, Ire-Doogan, George Murnaghan. James land cannot afford to lose a single Daly James Hammond, M. J. Minch. son. and our object therefore ought son, and our object therefore ought Neither Mr. T. M. Healy nor his to be so to frame our organization, so more prominent Parliamentary fol- to settle our policy, so to devise our plan of campaign for the future, as

I trust sincerely that this spiritthe spirit of broad and all-embracing Irish Parliamentary Party and the patriotism-may inspire the deliber- Nationalist organization, which were ations of this Convention, and in conclusion I may be allowed to say that with all reverence I pray that the Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., hav- God of our fathers will in this cruing been called to the chair, arose to cial period in the history of our coundeliver the opening speech. His retry, guide the Convention to just and ception, according to all reports, was wise conclusions. The Chairman then a most enthusiastic one. After thank-ing the gathering for the honor coning the gathering for the honor con- be followed at the Convention. They would sit until five in the afternoon. It will be my duty first as chair- and at the rising they would determan of this Convention to see that mine at what hour they would meet the most perfect freedom of speech on the following day. As to the orprevails here, but at the same time der of debate, the committee having i will be my duty to insist that the charge of the arrangements of the rules of order are observed, and that Convention had put no official prothe rulings of the chairman are re- gramme before the delegates, but the spected and obeyed. After all you notices of motion which were in their are to remember that the responsibil- hands had been handed in by indiviity which rests upon my shoulders for dual members, and were for free and the good order of this assembly is a full amendment and discussion. He responsibility which ought to be stated this lest it should be imaginshared by the humblest man in this ed that any efforts had been made to room. That responsibility is a very force upon this Convention any pregrave one. This is the greatest representative which he intended to take the busi- committed to the members the sacred assembly of Irishmen held here since ness was as follows:-The first athe passing of the Act of Union. By tices of motion on the agenda paper that I don't mean to say that it is were three in the name of Father representative of everybody in the Clancy, of Kilkee. He would ask to the Parliamentary members a gensense of everyone being here whom we that these resolutions should be pro- erous, cordial, sympathetic, and conwould desire to see present. There are posed and seconded in globo. Then ne would put from the chair each of most sincerely hope that by the wis- them separately, so that it may be dom, the toleration, and the concili-atory nature of our proceedings we sary, amended, or, if the Convention will be able to show to these men decided, rejected. He would then ask cheers.) That was the spirit that that they had no just grounds for Canon Shinkwin to propose a long significantly underlay the second of the resolutions fearing this Convention, and that our ries of resolutions standing in his one purpose and desire is to unite all name, and in the same way they honest Irishmen in a final effort to free our country. I say that this is chair, so that there could be separated not dream for a moment of differing the court of the acceptance of the Convention. He need hardly say that he would not dream for a moment of differing the court of the convention. the greatest representative assembly of discussion on each particular point. Irishmen since the Union. For the Each speaker who desired to address first time we have here to-day, in ad- the Convention should send up his dition to the representatives of pub- name, and the name of the body be represented. Let them bear in mind from public bodies elected by the that this was a Parliament on which widest public franchise in every part the eyes of the whole world were of the country. And I say that since resting, a Parliament which must the portals of the old House in Col- give an example of the good order lege Green were closed one hundred and dignified demeanor of the Irish

> The Rev. James Clancy, C.C., Kilsolutions :--

"That we solemnly reaffirm the that fact in mind all through these proceedings, and let us be very mind-ful and very careful of the dignity that there is no longer any difference and evil which if they were not conproceedings, and let us be very mind-ful and very careful of the dignity that there is no longer any difference fore their eyes. But he would take

tain inviolate that National Unity which has been ordained by the universal judgment and patriotic instinct of the people."

"That we hail with relief and sa-Parliamentary forces under the leadership of Mr. John Redmond, which has happily been effected, and respectfully tender the grateful thanks of the memtheir fellow-countrymen to the memtheir fellow-countrymen to the members of the Irish Party who have con-tributed to this result by sacrificing were exposed to unspeakable dangers. National Convention bereby commend their personal prepossessions in order to virtue and religion, without the the principles and organization of the to secure for their country a blessed poor recompense of material prospersions of the most differences and religion. Without the principles and organization of the total prospersion of past differences and religion. Without the principles and organization of the total prospersion of past differences and religion.

They were there representing fre-Ireland beyond the Irish Sea, from wished to refer to, and he did so cottage allotments for the laborers, the Land's End to John o' Groat's, gladly—the resolution which affirmed and cheap sanitary dwellings for the assembled to put, so to speak. the that side by side with a united Party workmen in the towns, providing finishing touch to the blessed reunion in Parliament there should be a agricultural and technical education, that has sprung up among the Nathat has speak as the land league of the forces of Ireland, which Ireland. It was the Land League of 5. Complete educational equality were kept apart so long, unhappity, ganization, working hand in hand for the Catholics of Ireland, including an including the control of the catholics of Ireland, including the control of the catholics of Ireland, including the control of the catholics of Ireland, including the catholics of Ireland, which is a speak of the catholics of Ireland, including the catholics of Ireland, which is a speak of the catholics of Ireland, which is a speak of the catholics of Ireland, which is a speak of the catholics of Ireland, including the catholics of Ireland, which is a speak of the catholics of Ireland, including the catholic th in opposite camps; they were assembled to give strength and stability and effectiveness to that reunion, and to give the flat of National sanction to an organization whose spirit and whose mission were best expressed in the name it bears. "The United Irish League." And they were there to bring about by a determined people's will that frank, wide independence and cordial comradeship between the practically soldiers in the same cause. which was the provision for the Irish people of their rights. They were not there to stick their heads into the sand and ignore the pitfalls and dangers of the present situation, but to

could be more fatal to the success of their efforts than that Ireland should subscribe to the demoralizing doctrine that there could not be brought about a unity between an Irish Parliamentary Party and a thoroughly Nationalist organization. It was from the masses of the people in each constituency, ranged under the banner of the United Irish League and accepting no dictation from any outsider, that their Parliamentary representatives would receive their mandate and derive their authority. As they sent their Parliamentary representatives to fight their battles in the very camp of the enemy, as they and onerous duty of battling for their rights in the very midst of the enemy, they must be prepared to extend siderate support, both moral and material—(cheers)—only insisting that they should fight the people's battles like soldiers, and that they would stand no mutiny in the ranks. (Loud

underlay the second of the resolutions

from the definition of real unity which Mr. Redmond gave. They

sought no cast-iron unity. They only

wanted the unity which the chairman

described-unity of purpose, unity of

denationlization of their country was

came from a part of the country where the cry of the emigrant was

constantly in their ears. That was an evil which must be immediately

which he had the honor to propose

forces in a renewed struggle for our above all others must regard this lish Ministers, without the support of a body of which he had the honor to pared with every legitimate weapon land. (Applause.)

tisfaction the reunion of the Irish and the spiritual walfare of thou-model of an organization embracing ture would not judge the priesthood stitution of the arst clab of United of Ireland by the churches they had Irishmen in 1792, "this society is built, by the eloquent sermons they constituted for the purpose of forthey had composed, but by the efforts communion of rights, and a union of they had made by legitimate combin- power among Irishmen." and sets beation to force an unwilling Legislature so to adjust the industrial and commercial conditions of this coun- Ireland. try that their people might be m-1 abled to live at home in simple and Ireland by means of a universal and unostentations

> Ireland was again to the front, and the operation of the 7th section of that they were adopting the proud the Land Act of 1887. privilege of following once again in | 3. The parting an end to periodical an organization headed by the priests distress and famine in the West by and supported by the people.

> ure in saying, as one who had some polised by a small ring of graziers. experience of great and enthusiastic and restoring the people to the occur rank with the very foremost of those sufficient size and quality. that were just and pure in Ireland.

> generation had passed away since torted from Ireland for the benefit of on behalf of our suffering nation. The stipulated by the Act of Union, together

united organization of the people in etc. with Parnell's men in Parliament, ing the establishment and endowment that gave them the power, and he of a university, in whose benefits they (Mr. Redmond) was free to admit, as can conscientiously participate, a somewhat constant attender in his 6. The compulsory ext place in Parliament, that he believed throughout Ireland of the law for there would be no use in this Con-providing agricultural laborers with vention delegating members to go to cottages and one-acre allotments, and the British House of Commons unless the enlargement of the existing powthey put those members in a position or of municipalities for the building of being able to say that they spoke of decent dwellings for the artisans not for themselves, but for the band- and laborers of towns, with powers el might of the men of Ireland. What to all such tenants to become owners did they suppose the Government of of their homes on terms proportion-England would care for their voices ate to their means of livelihood, no matter how often raised in Parliament? What did they suppose they quitous system of ground rents and would care for their votes no matter terminable leases in towns leading to how frequently given if they thought the periodical confiscation of tenant-they had only to reckon with a few right in towns, and the exemption of members of Parliament? Mr. Louis Chandler, of New York, from local taxation.

vas then introduced, and made a

few remarks, after which the resolutions were put and carried.

The Very Rev. Canon Shinkwin, P. P., Bandon, who rose to propose the next resolution, said he might begin b; saying that the resolution entrusted to his hands was a very vital one. purpose for which the Convention had been called. The resolution was:---"That, having regard to the uni-

versally acknowledged fact that no Irish Parliamentary Party can be maintained in an effective condition, a people strongly organized and prebe a member—the priesthood of Ire- hattle to the enemies of our National rights and aspirations, and recogniz-To them were committed the spiriting that the United Irish League of tual interests of the Irish people, fera to the country the best available

> Warding a brotherhood of affection, a St Paul and Minneapo is same evening fore itself the following object a viz. 1 Full National Self-Government of

2 The abolition of landlordism in (Loud compulsory system of purchase of the landlord's interest; together with the reinstatement of tenants evicted in cept Sundays representative of the priesthood of ants, whose rights were sacrificed by

abolishing on terms of just compen-Mr. James A. Power, High Sheriff sation to all interests affected the un-City of Waterford, supported the re- natural system by which all the richsolutions. He had the greatest pleas- est areas of that province are monomeetings that that meeting would pation of these lands in holdings of City Tiettet Offices, 137 St. James Street

 To insist upon the appropriation Mr. John Ferguson, Glasgow, also to strictly Irish national uses of the supported the resolution, and said a \$3,000,000 at present annually exlast he lifted his voice in that hall England in excess of the contribution people were the nation builders, and ther with such sums as may be ecolet them realize the position they nomised by a reduction of the present extravagant expenditure upon Mr. J. K. Bracken. Templemore, the Royal Irish Constabulary and unsaid he had heard Mr. Parnell over on the judicial bureaucratic estaband over again state that the great lishments in Ireland, such uses as fa-Land League organization owed its cilitating the abolition of landlordism success to the support extended to it throughout Ireland, the redistribuby the Nationalists of Ireland -- he tion of non-resident grazing ranches meant the extreme Nationalists of of Connaught, and the reinstatement of the evicted tenants, endowing Mr. William Redmond, M.P., said Catholic University, relieving local there was one of these resolutions he ratepayers of the cost of providing

ground landlords and middle-men

8. The abolition of the right of the

Crown to challenge jurors in political cases, unless for cause shown. The repeal of the Treason Felony Act, which seeks to confound political offences with ordinary crime, and the treatment of all prisoners convicted of treason or misprison of treason on the same terms as the English Govand went to the very root of the ernment treated the raiders on the Transvaal.

(Continued on Page Six.)

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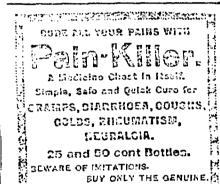
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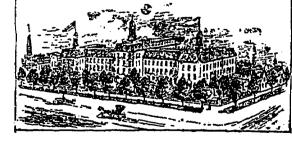
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aim, discipline in their ranks, with the most thorough toleration of the idiosyncracies of individuals. (Cheers.) But a more curious element in the the awful drain of emigration. He

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