A PATRIOTIC PILGRIMAGE.

Exiled Sons of Old Erin Going Back to Ireland to Celebrate the Centennial of the Revolution of 1798.

The Irish are going back to Irelan "Who fears to speak of '98?" is the mustering shibboleth of an army that will invade the Emerald Isle in July. Thousands are going back to the old home to celebrate the year that was at once the brightest and the darkest in Ireland's history and to revive memories of the men who made that year historic.

The movement is worldwide. All over these United States, in the Dominion of Canada and even in faraway Australia the men of Irish birth and Irish blood are singing the old song. They have been singing if here and there at odd times for almost half a century, but soday, on the eve of the centennial anmiversary of the events celebrated in werse, they sing it with a new vigor and a fuller swing, as if their hearts were in their words. And in the last stanza in celebration of the patriots who brant ring of purpose in their utterance of these words:

Ales, that might Should vanquish right! They fell and passed away, Like you men Are needed here today.

Object Lesson to the World. While peace will be written on the Il the world that the canes which was lost in 1798 was not buried and that the fires of patriotism, unquenched by the

their officers refused to land after the disaster that had overtaken the expedi tion as a whole. The judgment of mod ern history is that had not the ele ments favored Britain then as in the days of the Spanish armada that na tion would have been dealt a deadly

Tone succeeded so far later, French Napoleon himself contemplated a de scent on England by way of Ireland His plans were changed, and instead or Ireland he chose Egypt. On this noin again historians observe that had the original plan been followed the history

Napoleon might never have found Waterloo and Ireland might have been free. A Hartyr of Martyrs.

was never conquered. He saw a second gave that year its fame there is a vi- expedition fitted out on the coast of what is now Belgium scattered by storms. A third landed, but it was composed of a few rotten ships and carried only a force of 7,000 or 8,000 French troops under General Hoche. But the English were ready. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was expected to lead the rising at home, was jailed before a blow was struck. The French and the banners of this invading host, the Irish few Irish auxiliaries were met on the one Hill and more a

historians now say, that the Emperor of Europe might have been different.

But the indomitable pluck of Tone

men who will make the pilgrimage in landing at Killala and defeated. The tend it shall stand as an object lesson to men of Wicklow made a stand at Vine-



THEOBARD WOLFE TONE

sort of feeling the people of that race have for the events and the men this movement is intended to commemorate. That year of 1798 was the one year of all years since the days when the sol diers of England's Henry II first invaded the island that Ireland was clos est to independence.

In that year the ever old, ever new dream of an Irish republic became a half fulfilled promise. The movement failed, but it was so near success that Irishmen the world over have ever since treasured its history as a gospel of hope in the future. Theobald Wolfe Tone, who gave his life for the failure of the project his genius set on foot, has beer ever since the patron saint of Irish pa-

Tone's name is written even in the bistory penned by Englishmen as that of a great man. He was the first Irish man who ever transmuted every Irisk revolutionist's hope-foreign interven tion—into a hard fact. He did in 1796 enlist the aid of the French in Ireland's behalf. Napoleon placed a formidable fleet and a large land force at Tone's isposal. The wind and the sea wrecked many of the ships and scattered the met. A few reached Bantry bay, but

Irish say he was assassinated by his jailers. The English admit his genius: the Irish venerate his name as that of a martyr of martyrs.

By birth he was an aristograt of ancient lineage—an owner of vast estates. His patriotism swept aside personal considerations, and his genius brought national independence almost within reach of his country. He failed, but he failed like a patriot and paid the forfeit with his blood.

Only once since that time have Irishmen been stirred by a similar spirit. and then it was the spirit of 1798 re-

vived. Stimulated by the songs of Thomas Davis and the organizing efforts of Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher, the young Ireland party arose in the late forties. That movement in 1848 found a voice in the song "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" Professor Ingram of Trinity college wrote the words. He never wrote another song and never needed another to fix his name in Irish memory. Here it is:

Who fears to speak of ninety-cight? Who blushes at thy name? When cowards monk a pairiot's fate, Who beaut his hand for theme?

fire s dr. . a. . . Or half a slave
Who slights his country thus, But tree men Like you men Will fill the glass with us.

We'll drink the memory of the brave, The faithful and the few. Some lie far our beyond the wave; Some sleep in lichand too. But still lives on The fame of those who died,

And true men Like you men Remember them with pride.

Some on the shores of distant lands Their weary hearts have laid, And by the stranger's hegdless hands Their lonely graves are made, But, though their clay Lies far away Beyond the Atlantic's foam, In true men Like you men

Their memory's still at home. The dust of some is Irish earth. Among their own they rest,

And that same land that gave them birt! Has caught them to her breast, And we will pray That from their clay

A noble race will start Of true men Like you men To act as brave a part.

They rose in dark and evil days To right their native land.

They kindled here a living blame That nothing can withstand. Alas, that might Should vanquish right! They fell and passed away, But true men Like you men Are wanted here today.

This is the song Irishmen are singing again as they have not sung it since 1848, and it is setting in motion the magnetic waves which will waft them back to the holy ground which will revive patrictic recollection of the past and patriotic hope in the future.

EXCURSION TO ERIN.

ITINERARY ARRANGED BY THE IRISH CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION.

Is a Very Interesting One and Embraces the Principal Points of Interest In Ireland, Including the Battlefields

The plans for the great pilgrimage to Ireland next July to celebrate the rising The Ninety-eight Centennial association has arranged a preliminary daily itinerary, which is subject to slight change. It is as follows:

Saturday, July 2 .- The party will leave New York by the American line steamer Berlin, which has been specially chartered for the pilgrimage.

Sunday, July 10.-Arrive in Queens. town, where the party will be landed and a train taken for Cork.

Monday, July 11.—To be spent in Cork. Local excursions will be made. including one to the famous Blarney castle, of which little now remains except the donjon keep, in which is the celebrated Blarney stone. The Church

of St. Anne, with its "bells of Shandon," and other public buildings will be visited.

Tuesday, July 18.—An excursion will be made by special train to Limerick. returning the same day. Limerick is finely situated on the banks of the Shannon, and is an extremely ancient city, whose origin is lost in the mists of an. tiquity, and has a stormy history. It was last besieged in 1690, when it successfully withstood King William III. King John's castle, one of the most important specimens of the old Norman fortresses, is still in excellent preservation. St. John's cathedral is a handsome modern church, built in 1860.

Wednesday, July 18. - Leave Cork by special train for Dublin.

Thursday, July 14, to Saturday, July 16.-To be spent in Dublin and vicinity, visiting the many attractions of this beautiful city. On Friday or Saturday a special excursion by steamer and rail will be made to New Ross and Waterford at an additional cost of about \$4

Sunday, July 17.-An excursion by special train will leave Dublin for Enniscorthy, to attend the demonstration at Vinegar Hill#afterward proceeding to Wexford, situated on the river Slaney, celebrated for its harbor and many beautiful ruins of early castles and churches. Return in the evening by special train to Dublin.

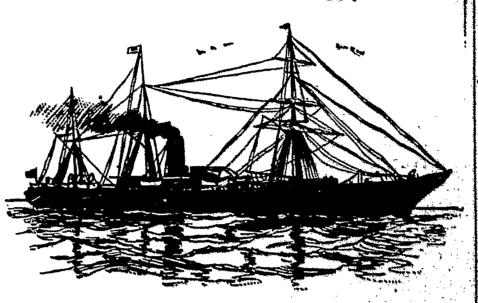
Monday, July 18.—The party will disband at Dublin, the hotel accommodation terminating with breakfast on Monday morning. Extension tours have been arranged affording opportunity of visiting the west and north of Ireland. also for Scotland, London, Paris and

other sections of the continent, etc. Official delegations from the Ninetysight Centernial Association of America will visit all the historic places in the various parts of Ireland, including Antrim, Down, Mayo, Meath, Kildare, Carlow, Wicklow, etc., and attend in a body or by delegation the national demonstra-

tion in Dublin. Fare, \$160 and upward (according to location of berth and number of stateroom), which includes first class passage from New York to Queenstown by specially chartered American line steamship Berlin, second class railway tickets from Queenstown to Dublin, in accordance with the itinerary, and hotel accommodation in Ireland from arrival at Queenstown until the disbanding of the party at Dublin on Meaday morning. July 18; transfers of passengers and baggage between relirond stations and



WHO FEARS TO SPEAK OF 198 1 4



AMERICAN LINE STEAMER BERLIN, CHARTERED FOR THE

hotels; sightseeing and excursions in sloquence and daring. The English artssecondance with the itinerary, and the tooracy in Ireland were apprehensive of services of conductors throughout. For the return ocean voyage first class tick- slarm in England. The first talk of dis-ets will be provided at the \$50 rate, solution of the Irish parliament and of available to return from Ireland by the the mot of union was beard. The volum-Anchor, Dominion, Allan-State or any teers were disarmed in hasts. Unfortuline having first class accommodation at that rate. Members will also have Protestants, and through them were the privilege of returning from London; many Protestants who had constituted Liverpool, Antwerp, Botterdam or any

The above itinerary will be extended to the west and north of Ireland, Sootland and England for those who desire land new the advantage of lookelling reit. Galway, Sligo, Westport, Enniskil- ligious discord, With the recall of Lord len, Londonderry and Portrush will be Finwillians and the installation of nong the places visited. There are also provisions for an extension of the ligious hostility was farmed into flames pilgrimage to London and Paris, including conching tours.

THE STORY OF '98.

Origin of the United Irishmen Organian tion—Causes of the Revolt.

The true history of 1798 will perhaps never be written. On the one side documents will never come to light; on the other there were none. The bitterest partisanabip colors the accounts. Ireland was fighting for freedom and avenging wrongs centuries old: England was in a state of abject terror of the French revolution and Napoleon. Great Britain had lost the American colonies; monarchy was overthrown in France: Poland was struggling; Napoleon was threatening to invade Ireland, counting with certainty on awaking in the Celt his old dream of freedom from English rule. Pitt said that the map of Eurone might as well be rolled up; is would not be needed for a generation.

With what frantio haste and crushing force England fell on the Irish revolutionists is well known; how the Irish fought is a subject for an epic. Back of and orator. The object of the society English atroolties was terror; back of was to combat English full sence in the the Irish, retaliation and desperation. In mative parliament, reform that body six weeks the struggle was over, and and to units Irishmen of all creeds. Erin, from Wexford harbor to Antrim and Swords, was a desolate waste. Whole counties were one great cemetery for the slain, camps for shelterless pecple. Fitzgerald and Tone had escaped banging by dying in prison; Thomas Addis Emmet, O'Connor, Corbet, Allen, Ware, McNevin and Sampson were in prison and destined to exile. Robert Emmet, a youth in Trinity, was already suspected and marked for martyrdom. The "informer" system was firmly established in British favor. The United Irishmen were disbanded and the Orangemen organized, to be allowed to flourish for years and give cause for the making of wounds that are not yet healed.

The United Irish healed. the Orangemen organized, to be allowed

But for mishaps to the two French fleets with which Wolfe Tone was coming to the resous Ireland might have been free and the history of the world changed. As it was, 1798 was a hard won victory for England, and she lay back exhausted, terrified for years at every foreign ship that entered the channel, compelled for her national life to resort to measures by which thousands died or languished in prison. This is as it appears in the perspective. Seen close at hand, England's desperate straits do not fill so large a place in the narrative. But Fitzgerald and Tone and the directory of the United Irish. men grasped the situation, and it is their instant perception of the advantage that marks them as statemen of the first rank.

Ireland's Opportunity. England's extremity was Ireland's opportunity. The idea of resort to arms was only four years old. In 1790-1 the Irish parliament suddenly woke up in obedience to a widespread sense of national life. The Irish volunteers had been armed to repel a possible invasion of the French, and there grew up under the subtle infinence of the possession of arms a feeling of pride that permeater all classes and sects. Harbors were improved, ships built, commerce encour-aged. Public spirit and amity and also prosperity were everywhere manifest. The parliament was filled with men of

their power and stirred up a feeling of nately the English aristocracy were all themselves the guardians of Irish liberport in Europe by any line having first ties, yet the bulk of the common people class accommodation at the \$50 rate. were Catholics. To political differences were added ranoor and religious mirits.

There is no doubt whentever that Eng-Treland's prosperity was obsoled, and the land was given over to factional fights. The amity and peoble spirit were anuffed out like candles, Grassan's voice was silenced; the parliament once more became the venal sool of English prime ministers. There was a growing fear that even this last yestige of Independ ence was to be taken away. Ireland dimnised, spending the flower of its manbood in a war of the meds, would be powerless to prevent the spollation.

United Irichmen Organised It was at this crisis that the United Irishmen came into existence. In the north the Presbyterian "Peep o' Day Boys's were contending with the Catholio "Defenders;" in the south the Right Boys' waged a midzight war on the lords of the soil and tithe prootors. To reconcile these warring isotions the United Irishmen was formed to secure a unanimous effort to regain the prestige of Ireland, Samuel Nellson, a Belfast merchant, was the originator; Theobald Wolfe Tone, a distinguished and brilliant lawyer, was the organiser

From the night in May, 1794, when the government broke up sh open meeting the United Irlahmen society took on a different aspect. It was compelled to meet in secret; the members were liable to fine, imprisonment and death. Forbidden to sgitate for reforms by constitutional means and openly, it resorted to secreey and advocated the sword. For reform in parliament

was now substituted the demand for representation of all the men of Ireland, for publication and petition, the surollment of men by baronies and counties and

everything but the possession of arms. Subsequent events proved that tises were government spice in every came. The first intimation the revolutionist had of this was when an agent of the Brench government to the Dublin executive directory was arrested on landing. Wolfe Tone fled to France and Lord Edtive directory. The personnel of the rev. Ross, but the soldiery, who had M olution was now complete, with the driven from the sown, receiving resistants exception of the men whom 1798 called forcements, receptured the place and the to action in the feld.

we source in the field.

Wolfe Tone was in France performing they could lay hands, recovering they could lay hands, recovering they could lay hands. the same services for Ireland that Ben- or sox amin Branklin performed earlier for The leaders of the the American colonies and with bril- largely it not malely Proces liant success. England heard of his in-cluding such you as Bastelli timacy, with General Hooks in Belgi, nal Harvey, Escapirand Chi um and of his conferences with Napo- 17. On the way to Vinegas 12 act were passed, by which private and it was only when two all houses could be searched for stone. The veginenis under Leaf. Designs habear corpus act was suspended so that people could be arrested and imprisoned royalists that the finance without amigning a cause. All these haves measures his the effect of driving men into the societies. By the end of 1797 half a million had saken the cath, but they had only the manive weapon, the pike, and a few Arelooks. Less Edward Pitagerald was obcome commander

in chief. In the same yes the Creage men were organised. It is believed name that this was done with the sametics of the government for the purpose of for menting intermedian same, bringing on the insurrection prematurely and asserts ing one Irish party against the other. Wallerd's Noble Books.

The main and by far the prost secscanful resistance to Exitial opposite during the rebellion of 1798 was made by the one county in Ireland which was most poorly organised so resist English oppression. In fact, in the sense of proparation it had not been "organised"

Wexford had not to any artest partieipated in the work of the United Irisk acciety before the arrest and dispersal of its leaders. An attempt had been made by the resolute northern man William Putnam McCabe to organise Wesford, but he mot with very indifferent mocess. When the delocates of the United Irishmen were arrested at Oliver Bond's on March 13, 1708, the county of Waxford was unrepresented atther by a delegate or by letter.

When the time for notion came, hew ever, the men of Wexford not an example to the rest of Ireland which, if it had been generally followed by other counties, would keys severed the connection with England as sertainly as the American colonies had done a few years before. Untrained in military tontion poorly armed and indifferently bed thoy met the British soldiery time after time and drove them from the Sold of tad moo

The insurrection really common with an attack on Name, County Mile dare, on the hight of May \$8, 1796. On the same day skirmishes teck place at Prosperous, Kiloulies and Providence, and in each the insurgents howely held their own against the better disciplines and farmore thoroughly equipped for to whom they were oppose

They fought with varying success a Hacketstown, Manadamavan, Carbon and alsewhere, but the first really inteportant battle was fought at O

County Wexford, on May 27. The heroic Father John Ma er having for months dissu ple from teking up aim of the propie's nearth. He had used the pr

oners, burning 30 houses . In the people no longer. He stok to at their head and begon them Onlart. There they took their state on the 17th of May, and, led by Fa ther Murphy, attached the



DOREST ENVEY. who had advanced to meet them. The result of the engagement is told by then Mr. Gordon, a Protestant department who lived in the county at the time a He mays "shout 800 of the faleter

rallied by their moundate determine made so furious, close and modificated onset with their piles these in the Paris of only three killed and at a second they alow the whole demokuomiyes the lieutenant colonel, a margan shree privates." Upward of 100 of the

diers fall in the fight On May 28 the Wexford men captus Empleoorthy, the militie flying be ward Fitzgerald stopped into the breach. the caset of the insurgence Processing Arthur O'Counce also joined Thomas later they carried the covered William Addis Emmet and Dr. McNevin and the royalist scope not daring to all three became members of the executive discountries. On June 5 they continued New tive discountries.

leon and the directory. The efforts to the insurgents pays battle as the ornan the Irish society were redoubled, nowned Sir John Moors, who will the indemnity bill and the insurrection ward killed at the battle of the control of the indemnity bill and the insurrection ward killed at the battle of the control of the cont