

ing the work, which must prove suggestive and helpful. Price, 1 dollar net.

*The Delinquencies of Imp.* A Play for Schoolgirls, in One Act. By N. Callant Passera. London, R. and T. Washbourne, Ltd.

This is a really clever and taking little comedy. The dialogue is breezy but natural; the situations are simple yet entertaining; and the whole play—given a capable impersonator of the youthful Imp—affords unlimited scope for fun and by-play. Six characters (girls) are required; and the performance is timed to last one hour. Price 6d.

## RELIGION OF 'NINETY-EIGHT MEN

An article appears elsewhere (says the *Irish Weekly*) regarding a misleading circular, or 'Manifesto,' addressed to the electors of East Nottingham by a number of noblemen and clerics, including the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Shaftesbury, the Rev. Dr. Davidson, the Rev. Dr. Kean, the Earl of Ranfurly, and the Provost of Trinity College. These worthy politicians appealed for support for the Unionist candidate on several grounds; and, to strengthen this appeal, they inserted a cunning paragraph which conveyed to the minds of those who read their 'manifesto' the falsehood that the Act of Union was passed for the purpose of quelling 'religious disorders' that 'culminated in the rebellion of 1798.' The article mentioned showed that the people, Catholics and Protestants, were goaded into Insurrection in 1798 by the atrocities perpetrated in Down and Antrim just as in Wicklow and Kildare; and that these atrocities were committed by the Government's troops at the bidding of the Government. 'A rebellion was wanted,' writes Mr. Locker Lampson, the Unionist M.P. for Salisbury and a recent visitor to Belfast: 'and it mattered little by what means it was kindled, or how extinguished.' The erroneous idea that the 'Rising' in 1798 was a Catholic outburst directed against Protestants has been assiduously impressed upon the minds of Ulster people who know nothing of their country's history, and who are, therefore, at the mercy of every fanatical politician that storms from a platform or a pulpit. Nothing could be more outrageously delusive than this idea.

### The Society of United Irishmen

was founded by Protestants. Its membership was almost exclusively Protestant for some years. As many Presbyterians were in the field under McCracken and Munro as there were Catholics under Bagenal Harvey and Father John Murphy in Wexford. And an esteemed correspondent furnishes us with lists of the names of the prominent actors in the struggle, which should be preserved in the homes of people who wish to keep a record of the facts. Amongst the Protestants who played leading parts in the United Irish Society and the subsequent Insurrections were the following who lost their lives—

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Theobald Wolfe Tone, Thomas Russell, Henry Sheares, John Sheares, Anthony Perry, Bart. Tone, Bagenal Harvey, Matthew Keogh, Robert Emmet.

The list is quite incomplete, of course—and this remark applies to the following lists; but the names disprove the falsehood. Other Protestant leaders who suffered arrest or imprisonment, and who were undoubtedly United Irishmen, were—

Thomas Addis Emmet, Arthur O'Connor, Roger O'Connor, John Chambers, Matt. Dowling, Edward Hudson, William Dowdall, Robert Hunter, Hon. Simon Butler, A. H. Rowan, Napper Tandy, Oliver Bond, John Russell, Thomas Wright, Levington Webb, William Hamilton, Richard Kirwan, James Reynolds, Dean Swift, Thomas Corbett, William Weir, John Allen, Thomas Beacon, Joseph Holt.

All these were men of 'substance' and 'good standing'—eminent lawyers, physicians, merchants, landlords, and farmers. They belonged to the Episco-

palian Church. Did they 'rise in rebellion' to injure Protestants or Protestantism? Turning to the Presbyterians of 'ninety-eight, we find the following very prominent names amongst those who were hanged for their patriotism—

William Orr, Samuel Orr, James Dickey, Henry Munro, Henry Joy McCracken, and Henry Byers; while the Presbyterians who escaped the gallows, though they were leading United Irishmen, included—

Dr. William Drennan, Dr. William Tennent, Robert Sims, Samuel Neilson, George Cumming, Joseph Cuthbert, Rev. Steele Dickson, Putnam McCabe, Wm. Simpson, J. Sinclair, Wm. Sinclair, Dr. G. McIlvain, S. Kennedy, Robert Hunter, Robert Orr, H. Grimes, Wm. Kean, James Burnside, James Greer, Rowley Osborne, — Turner, W. Simms, John Robb, James Hope.

Truly, a goodly company. Many of these names still survive in the North of Ireland. We have also a list of Catholic leaders, not so numerous as either the Protestants or Presbyterians; and we give the names of some of the principal Catholics who perished for the same cause that inspired the patriots already enumerated:—

William Michael Byrne, John McCann, Dr. John Esmond, Billy Byrne (of Ballynanus), Walter Deveaux, Esmond Kyan, Bartholomew Teeling, Felix Rourke, Colonel O'Dowd, John Kelly, John Clinch.

Side by side we place the names of Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen who took active parts in the great struggle forced upon their people; and the reverend patriots who were executed are printed in italics:—

	Catholics.	Presbyterians.
Father	<i>M. Kearns.</i>	Rev. — <i>Warwick.</i>
"	<i>John Murphy</i>	" Steele Dickson.
"	— <i>Redmond.</i>	" <i>Wm. Porter.</i>
"	— <i>Stafford.</i>	" — Barber.
"	<i>Michl. Murphy.</i>	" — Mahon.
"	<i>P. Roche.</i>	" — Mirch.
"	— <i>Prendergast.</i>	" — Ward.
"	— <i>Harold.</i>	" — Smith.
"	<i>J. Quigley.</i>	" — Sinclair.
"	<i>Denis Taaffe.</i>	" — <i>Stevelly.</i>
		" — McNeill.
		" — Simpson.

It is to be hoped these facts will convince men who are open to conviction that the events of 1798 have been grossly misrepresented by the Tories for mean political ends. We have endeavoured to do justice to the dead who died for Ireland; and we honor the Protestants, Presbyterians, and Catholics without distinction of creed or cloth. They were all brave men and *tolerant* men; they suffered and died for *National freedom*: they were the enemies of sectarian Ascendancy; and so are all honest Irish Nationalists to-day.

## Without a Parallel

In 1841 Kilkenny County had a population of 202,420. The population in 1901 was 79,150; in 1911 it had fallen to 74,962—a decrease of 5.3 per cent. during the decade. The famous City of Kilkenny had 10,609 people in 1901; last year its population was 95 less—a very slight decrease. 95.4 per cent. of the people of the County are Catholics, and 92.5 per cent. of the city folk belong to the same religion. The number of emigrants from Kilkenny for the ten years ending March 31, 1911, was 3401; and within 60 years 76,964 persons—or 2000 more than the total of the present population, emigrated from the fair county. Westmeath had 141,300 people in 1841. Soon after the 'clearances' were undertaken by the landlords. The population in 1851 was 111,407; in 1861, 90,879; in 1871, 78,432; in 1901, 61,629; and in 1911, 59,986. All these figures are taken from the returns for the two counties just issued by the Census Commissioners (says the *Belfast Irish News*). Could any other country in the world supply a parallel for the tale they tell? But no other country is governed like Ireland.