

were going to uphold us in what we were trying to give them, and if they did not think we should have the same power. Every vote we give and every step we take toward the establishment of local government among them is a step taken directly forward in the march toward Home Rule for ourselves

"HOME RULE" FOR SCOTLAND AND WALES.

"They wanted the disestablishment of the Welsh Church in Wales; the disestablishment of the Scottish Church in Scotland; and we supported them both. One is advancing, the other is advancing. What arguments did we address to the people? 'Why, gentlemen,' we said, 'you of the Liberal party are asking us to vote for the disestablishment of the Church of Wales. What is that but Home Rule for Wales? You are asking us to vote for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, because you say the Scottish people want it. What is that but Home Rule for Scotland?' And so on we use these object lessons of the justice and reason of our claims to convince them that they should assist us. Wherever these questions between the Church and State have come up I have always tried to impress it upon the people that religion is a thing between a man and his conscience, and that the Church and State should interfere with each other as little as possible. [Applause.]

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The contest went on and in the end we carried our people through the House of Commons by a majority equivalent to that on which were elected. It went to another chamber, a conception of which it is impossible for you and I, impossible for rational people anywhere, to understand. It is a chamber given the power of deciding whether the laws which the popular vote has passed in the House of Commons shall stand—that is, whether in their opinion the House, being of inferior judgment to them, have given the matter sufficient time. It is a small class of some 600 or 600 gentlemen, composed of nobles and the highest aristocracy, that are called the House of Lords. We hardly expected that we would get Home Rule from these gentlemen without an appeal to the people. Our expectations were confirmed, the House of Lords threw out the bill, because looking down from their sullen atmosphere they could not approve it, and therefore said that the House of Commons had not spent enough time on this measure, and also because they said the people had been misled, that they did not see the bill or they never would have agreed to it. What the Lords said was that we ought to dissolve and go to the polls immediately. We were quite decided that an appeal should be taken, not because the Lords said so, but that taken at that time and under these circumstances it would be most likely to procure a favorable verdict. While as to whether this particular time and these particular circumstances would be the best we hesitated about, because our adversaries wanted us to do it. I do not suppose any of you are exactly guided by the advice of your adversaries as to what you should or should not do. If you did I would be surprised if you won many political battles. I look with suspicion upon the voice of an adversary. Although I do not go ahead because he said no, yet I am not disposed to act because he said so.

HOME RULE WILL GROW IN FAVOR.

"We have been appealing every day to the people to support the Home Rule Bill and we have had every prospect of a still further increasing sentiment in its favor. I rejoice with you that no longer is this a struggle of over-rented and desolated Ireland against an increased burden. This is not the struggle any longer. We have the sentiment of nearly one-half of England herself in our favor. We

are going to continue the education and work of enlightenment. We do not think the time has yet come for action. Some people may think that because we are now inactive we have accepted defeat, but this is not so. We are as zealous in the cause of Home Rule and are as confident, aye, more so, than ever before. In a great national question of this kind where there is so much at stake, where the welfare and prosperity of a nation hang upon a single thread, we have to put a great deal of time and thought on every step. As I have shown you to night, we have made a wonderful progress during the past twenty years. We have brought the great question of Home Rule for Ireland to where we can see every prospect of its success, we can see ahead happy days for Ireland. Yet, as I said before, where so much depends on a single step we must take every precaution; for at this stage of our progress one false step would forever ruin our cause. We are studying our people while we educate them. We want to be sure of our ground before we take the all important step. In this way we know our ground. We understand just how the people look upon Home Rule and, please God, when the right time comes, we will fight. I believe that there is but one condition that imperils us. It may come sooner or later. I acknowledge the force it will have, and I recognize that we have a great battle to fight. I acknowledge there is a great organization against us composed of the Lords, the aristocracy and the Established Church, in which bigotry and prejudice are predominant, reinforced by ignorance and want of appreciation of the situation, and the great Conservative element which is a strong feature in English politics. It is a mighty host in itself, but with the people in our favor, although as they are, less mighty than they, yet when organized far mightier. There is but one thing under our own control which we ourselves are responsible for, which will give at any time reason for apprehension. Let the Irish people continue united; let them at home and abroad continue to manifest their confidence and their determination to support constitutional agitation for Home Rule. Let them be satisfied with nothing else and let them believe in the cause until they see occasion to doubt it; let them show themselves determined to sustain their brother Irishmen who are carrying on this constitutional agitation and we shall succeed. Let us continue to give the cause our support by marching shoulder to shoulder with our eyes directed on one object and then we need have no fear for the success of the cause. (Voice from the audience) "One party and one leader."

"ONE PARTY AND ONE LEADER."

That is so, and let us stick to that party and that leader with all the strength we have. And in the end Ireland will have what she has fought for so many years—Home Rule.

All this struggle requires an immense amount of money to carry it on. Our opponents are constantly sending out literature of all kinds explaining principles and containing statements to aid their cause, which statements in many cases are direct falsehoods on our party. We need money to answer these circulars. This country is under the impression that Ireland is not paying her share of these expenses, but that America is furnishing nearly all of the money with which to carry on the fight for Home Rule. To show that this is a mistake, I will quote a few items from our receipts for last year. We received a total of \$66,700, and of that amount Ireland contributed \$58,560. (Applause.) So you see that Ireland is paying her share and will continue to do so if her fellow-countrymen from over all the world will but give as she has given. When the time comes for

us to go to the polls next year we will have ample funds to pay our way. If Ireland can give such an amount out of her poverty, cannot the Irishmen in America give from their abundance and help the cause of Home Rule for their fellow countrymen in the old country?

If we do not have money enough when the time comes for us to go to the polls with and carry our election, the cause of Home Rule will have to wait another year, and thus the people of Ireland will suffer on, when, if their exiled countrymen will but give a little for her cause, we are bound to succeed.

A Remarkable Youth.

No sketch of the House of Representatives of those (Lincoln's) days would be complete without a note concerning Thaddeus Morris, the Speaker's special page. When Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, was Speaker, he discovered in this young man, then a mere boy, a remarkable knowledge of parliamentary rules combined with an extraordinary memory for names and dates. Orr at once attached Morris to the Speaker's chair, where he kept his place until his death in March, 1864. Probably few ever noticed the tall, slim young man who leaned negligently on a corner of the Speaker's marble desk, apparently but slightly interested in the proceedings of the House, but really regarding all that passed with the most watchful vigilance. The youngster kept track of the mazy confusion of business, and could disentangle for the sometimes bewildered Speaker the most labyrinthine complication. Whenever a knotty question of parliamentary law or precedence arose, Morris would solve the difficulty with amazing facility. When the Speaker was addressing the House in a perfunctory way, stating the question at issue in order to consume the time needed by Morris to gather his authorities, the young man would silently place before the speaker reference book after reference book, with chapter and verse duly marked, perhaps taken from the records of the earliest years of the government, and collated for use as precedents in just such a case as this under consideration. The mute prompter's hand was the compass that enabled the tempest-tossed Speaker to steer clear of rocks and shoals on which he might have wrecked his reputation as a presiding officer. Morris's death was a real loss to the House, but possibly some of the hair-splitting debaters, who had failed to trip the Speaker when they "rose to a question of order," did not regard with unmitigated grief the place left vacant at the corner of the Speaker's dais.

"REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY AND DYSPEPSIA."—Mr. Samuel T. Casey, Belleville, writes:—"In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies, and applied to my family physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now seventy-nine years of age I can enjoy my life as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well-known in this section of Canada, having lived here fifty-seven years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, which has done such wonders in my case."

For the last seventeen years J. Clancy has supplied the East End with coal and wood of the best that could be got. He is now in a position not only to supply the East End, but all parts of the city with the very best of coal and wood, at the lowest prices. Also the best Flour that McLaughlin and Co. make at 10 to 15 per cent less than any place in Toronto. Call up 2063, take a car, or drop a card to 421 Queen street East, and you will be attended to.

The Ways of the Lords.

On Oct. 28th T. D. Sullivan lectured to a large audience in the Boston Theatre. Hon. Joseph H. O'Neil was the presiding officer.

Mr. Sullivan delivered an exhaustive and interesting discourse on the House of Lords saying among other things:—

The House of Lords consists of aristocrats, large land owners and capitalists. It likes not progress neither does it like reforms. This upper legislative body has often angered the English people, but the Lords have always managed to smooth over the troubles, and the English people have allowed this branch of the Government to live on. The House of Lords has been indefensible for years, the butt of the ridicule of all the intelligent and educated men in England.

Imagine the absurdity of the theory that the sons of legislators are fit to be legislators. If that theory is correct, why not carry it into the House of Commons? If that theory is correct, the sons of painters ought to be painters, the sons of sculptors, ought to be sculptors, and the sons of grocers ought to be grocers. But nature does not run that way. Again and again have the Lords defeated Irish reforms and discouraged the liberal workers. If measures have passed the Commons they have killed them. The Lords originate hardly a thing; it seems to be their only task to sit in judgment upon the acts of the House of Commons and mar and mangle them, whether they be for the benefit of the English or the Irish people.

When the Home Rule Bill came up the Lords were drummed in from all parts of the world, from the mud baths of Germany, from the gaming tables of Monte Carlo, and it had been said that one was brought in to vote direct from an asylum for idiots. That Home Rule Bill was defeated by a vote of 10 to 1, but I verily believe that it was the worst night's work for the Lords themselves that they have ever done.

Referring to the chamber in which the Lords meet, Mr. Sullivan said:—

It has been called a gilded chamber, but for the Irish people it is a gilded abattoir, for there have been slaughtered the liberties and the just demands of that people. But, as I said, I believe the end is near. No farther back than yesterday, as I read in your newspapers, the Liberal Minister, Lord Rosebery, sounded the cry to arms.

The English people move slowly, but when they do move, look out for them. They need only such a call. There will be some fun within the next twenty months, now mark my words. Hear Lord Rosebery declaring that the House of Lords is a mockery, and an invitation to revolution. The government throws down the gauntlet; it remains for the people to back up the Government. We'll do it, too.

The extension of the franchise by the ballot secured by Gladstone put Ireland on her feet and gave her the first chance she ever had of sending a large body of representatives on to the floor of the House of Commons, men who understood the needs of and sympathized with that country. From that day to this the battle for freedom has been waged.

Ireland is freer and more prosperous today than she has been within in the memory of your fathers or your fathers' fathers. The Irish Parliamentary party has accepted all its chances, and is still on guard.

A concert of Irish airs was rendered during the afternoon by members of the "Rory of the Hill" Company, through the generosity of Mr. James Connor Roach, and Fred Moore, of Boston College, delivered a recitation.

The platform was occupied by a large number of prominent Irishmen, while a number of priests and well-known laymen sat in the body of the house.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.