



GLADSTONE

Opens the Campaign in Scotland

Edinburgh Speech—The Struggle for Home Rule—The People's Battle—Coercion or Conciliation—The Danger of Indecision and Delay—He Wants the People to Speak out Clearly, Manfully, and Decisively.

Edinburgh, June 18.—Mr. Gladstone spoke in the Music Hall here to-night. Tickets of admission had been issued, and the hall, which is capable of holding 2,000 persons, was filled to its utmost capacity.

Referring to the seceding Liberals, Mr. Gladstone said the question was whether the country would resolve, with a strong sense of justice and sympathy for Ireland, to compensate for these defections.

Justice is always strong. Join us in our effort to close this painful, terrible, awful chapter of the relations between England and Ireland, which for centuries and centuries has been the opprobrium of our country in the eyes and judgment of the world.

Regarding the Parnell-Carnarvon incident, I blame neither. It is extremely important to know what happened. Mr. Parnell said that Earl Carnarvon offered, if the Conservatives were successful in the elections, to grant a home rule measure and to protect Irish interests.

The question you are asked to decide in the proposition to establish a legislative body in Ireland to manage exclusively Irish affairs. It is a principle upon which you are called to vote and not details and particulars or even a bill.

Now, mark the coming words: "Safe self-government for Ireland is the one thing most desirable in Mr. Gladstone's bill, but there is another most undesirable feature."

I now make the *Scotsman*, and all agreeing with the *Scotsman*, a very handsome offer, I am sure. When they mention safe self-government they don't mean safe to emancipate the substantive. They mean that with reasonable precautions, the Irish ought to have a real, effective control of Irish affairs.

bodied in the bill. We would come to accept the change in this as no novelty. I make this declaration on behalf of the Government. The case is this: We had before us a principle to establish an Irish statutory legislative body or parliament to manage exclusively Irish affairs.

The bill is dead with Parliament. (Cheers.) The principle of the bill survives. (Loud cheers.) I will never be guilty of dishonesty in promising to you without reflection a new plan to give effect to the principle.

There are only two policies before the country, and it remains with you to decide between them. Retract each one of you, in the name of Almighty God, each one in the sanctuary of his chamber, in the sanctuary of his church, in his hall, what it is in this year of 1886—after nearly a century of continued coercion, becoming weaker and weaker, more and more odious and less and less effective as we go along.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH. REV. P. A. McKenna criticizes the stenographer on three points—it was Salisbury's remedy which was "impudent, insolent and brutal."

A jealous regard for the interest of the Irish cause, and a desire to see facts properly represented, lead me to congratulate Hon. Mr. Blaine's correction of the stenographer's report.

At the semi-annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge of the County of Huntingdon, Que., the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That this Loyal Orange Lodge of the County of Huntingdon, in County Lodge assembled, hereby express its deepest feeling of sympathy with their brethren and friends in Ireland, and that this County Lodge, on behalf of the Orangemen of the county, pledge themselves to the maintenance of a loyal and united Empire.

An Anstia paper alludes to a contemporary as "the old hag down by the gulf."

summit of my ambition would have been to support him and give effect to his well-intentions. If Lord Salisbury faltered and coquetted with that subject before the election was over and forty seats secured he has fully concealed his opinion, that satisfying the national aspirations of Ireland is disintegration and dismemberment.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH REPLIES. An Alleged "Protestant Reformer's" Statement Contradicted.

TO OUR PROTESTANT FRIENDS: The letter which we had the honor of addressing you some months ago, asking you to read both sides of a question before deciding, was taken in a perverse sense by many, and wandering from the subject as usual, most virulently our church, its head, and its discipline, quoting, as usual, from biased Protestant authorities.

As we have a great many Catholic children frequenting the public schools. As a prelate of the Catholic Church, it was not in our province to give our exequatur for Protestant Scriptures. We suggested, however, the propriety of adopting the words of the Protestant Revised Edition of the New Testament in the Lord's Prayer.

THREE RIVERS REFUSES. QUEBEC, June 17.—Little short of consternation was caused in religious and political circles here to-day by the news that the city council of Three Rivers had, by a majority on division, rejected a motion to send a congratulatory address to Cardinal Taschereau.

THE ZOUAVES' ADDRESS. To-day Lieut.-Col. Hughes, J. A. Drolet, C. A. Lebel, Alfred Larocque and C. A. Vales, of the Pontifical Zouaves, residing in Montreal, tendered an address to the Cardinal.

INDIAN FELICITATIONS. The Huron Indians on the Lorette reserve sent a deputation to the palace to-day, and Grand Chief Vincent read an admirable address to the "Grand Prince," to which His Eminence replied, expressing his desire for the welfare and progress of the Indians.

HOME RULE MISSIONARIES. LONDON, June 20.—The Parnellites appointed to take charge of the Irish vote in Great Britain will leave on Tuesday for the various districts to which they are assigned.

Our "Protestant Reformer," very unsparingly writing about public charities, suppresses a very large amount given to Protestant asylums and institutions. This suppression is equivalent to a false statement, and consequently misleads the public. We shall supply the omission of our masked accuser.

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He does not forget, we might remark, to record all our Catholic asylums and institutions.

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Now this gentleman makes no exception to the rule. He has asserted that to be true which we know to be false in every particular. We should not take notice of an anonymous writer, but the public require to be set right, and not to be misinformed on public questions.

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Table listing various Protestant institutions and their locations, including Orphan Homes, Hospitals for Sick Children, and Industrial Refuges.

Catholics are computed as one six of the population of Ontario, and they pay the taxes and burdens as other people. But our poor are more numerous than the Protestant poor. This is quite natural, as it is also true, and the present debates in the Imperial Parliament prove how the Irish Catholics were made poor. They suffered most dire oppression, unheard of in the annals of any other civilized country.

They were forced to emigrate in all their poverty, induced by free passages and false representations. No wonder that they and their children should become a burden on the country. We have thus to bear with the chastisement visited on us by the sins of our English and Irish compatriots, and we are too humane to see even an enemy suffer for the necessities of life or the little comforts during sickness.

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SIXTON SPEAKS.

Another Great Speech by the Member for Sligo, Who Holds it to be the Duty of Orange Ministers and Pays a Noble Tribute to the Grand Old Man.

From the eloquent speech which Mr. Sexton delivered in Parliament in reply to Mr. Chamberlain during the debate on the Gladstone bill, we make room for the following extract. After denying the practicability of Chamberlain's plan, and ridiculing Salisbury's coercive policy, the member for South Sligo said: "Sir, the passion of nationality, the sentiment of race, the determination one day to control the internal affairs of Ireland, maintained through seven hundred years of suffering and struggling, unparalleled in the history of the world, has become the Irishman's second nature. Law may satisfy it, but law can never expel it."

Having reviewed in an able and exhaustive manner the arguments for and against the retention of an Irish representative at Westminster, the hon. member proceeded: "We ask to have a Legislature, not a committee. We ask to have a law-making body subject to the prerogatives of the crown and the interpretation of the constitution—subject, under certain conditions, to the authority of this Parliament. But we are not willing and will never accept any assembly in Ireland which will be liable by system and as a matter of rule to have its proceedings reviewed and its will annulled by any other Legislature. The right honorable gentleman the member for West Birmingham has not been afraid again to refer to the case of Ulster. He has spoken of it as prosperous, Protestant and loyal. In regard to the property I suppose he was misled by the right honorable gentleman, the member for East Edinburgh (Mr. Goschen), in whose opposition to this bill I may say we rejoice. I rejoice for two reasons: that he has been found opposing this bill in the first place, because everything he opposes is bound to win; and, in the second place, if he were unfortunately found in the attitude of supporting the bill I should find myself under the painful necessity of considering whether I ought not to oppose it. The right honorable gentleman took four counties, including the great town of Belfast, and other towns, and referred to schedule D, dealing with trades, professions and urban parishes, and compared that with the half of Ulster which has none. He made out that "loyal" Ulster

WAS SEVERAL TIMES MORE WEALTHY than Nationalist Ulster. But Ulster upon the income tax assessment per head is but little more than half of Leinster upon the rateable property per head, and is far under Munster. In each of these respects it is only superior to Connaught, the poorest and most neglected province. It has the largest number of poor cabins; and Munster largely exceeds it in houses of the better class. Judged by the test of emigration, too, it is incredible that any claim should be put forward on behalf of Ulster. We hear of Protestant Ulster. Ulster is no more Protestant than the rest of Ireland. Leave out Belfast and at the date of the last census the Catholics had a majority of 100,000 over the whole province. Even including the city of Belfast the Protestants have only a majority of 70,000. Well, sir, since the date of the last census the emigration of Catholics from Ulster has fallen off because of the security afforded by the land act, whilst the emigration of the Protestants has greatly increased, especially to British North America; and if the census could be taken to-morrow I venture to say it would be found that the Catholics are in an absolute majority. Then, what is the meaning of this talk about Protestant Ulster? We are told that it is loyal Ulster. I say that, if loyal means opposed to the national classes of Ireland, Ulster is not loyal. The majority of the members from the province of Ulster sit below and not above the gangway, and in proportion as you increase the members for Ulster so in proportion you increase the national majority. What comfort would it be to the honorable and loyal member for North Antrim, Major Sanderson, to find himself a member of an Ulster assembly in which the place and power of the prime minister were held by my honorable friend the member for Cavan? There is no safe standing ground except to treat Ireland as a unit, and to treat the demand of Ireland as the demand of the people of Ireland. I cannot too solemnly protest against the language of the right honorable gentleman with regard to the Catholic Church. The spirit of aggression is as foreign to the genius of the Catholic Church as it is to the principles of modern enlightenment. I cast, therefore, upon the right honorable gentleman the imputation he has made, and I say what I know to be true of myself and believe to be true of my countrymen—what I know to be true of myself is this—that so far from having felt the feeling of religious bigotry, I have never been able even to understand it. I would invite the right honorable gentleman to look to

OUR PROTESTANT LEADER. When he was attacked in high ecclesiastical quarters, and when an effort was made by base and disreputable intrigues to level against him the supreme authority of the Church, and when it appeared for a moment that the supreme authority was about to be exercised in his case, history records that the Catholic people of Ireland, devoted to their Church and devoted to their country, and the Catholic priests of Ireland, devoted to their church and to their country, but having in their mind a clear and fixed distinction between the spheres of religious duty and that of political liberty, never in one moment wavered in their devotion to their Protestant leader. Before I sit down I must protest with all my force against the insinuation which has been made that we have

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