

## HON. JOHN MORLEY.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland Speaks at Newcastle.

Mr. John Morley, Secretary for Ireland in Lord Rosebery's Administration, speaking recently at Newcastle, discussed questions of the day at some length. In the course of his speech he said:

Your Chairmen has well said that we have suffered one enormous loss. Who will undertake to measure the loss which we and you and the country suffer from the retirement of that noble and heroic figure? (Hear, hear.) The time has not come to estimate all the services which his 62 years of unbroken devotion to public work have rendered to this kingdom and to the people of this kingdom; and, not only to us, but to Europe, where his name has for many years become understood as a symbol for the great and the holy causes of peace, of freedom, of nationality, of deliverance all over Europe for the bondmen and the oppressed. (Cheers.) If it is not to dissect and analyze those gifts and singular qualities both of brain and heart which have made him what he is. I hope there are none of us in the humor—I certainly am not in the humor—for this cool and critical operation. I do not care, now the first time upon which I address a Newcastle audience after his retirement, I do not care to tell of all his qualities and gifts. There were two public objects, two great human causes, which have made him the most illustrious Englishman of his time. (Cheers.) It was my good fortune, it has been my good fortune, to stand close by his side during every phase of that great controversy, and every fluctuation of that fierce political struggle which we have witnessed in the last eight years. We had many a heavy political march, we had more than one dark and dangerous place. His heart never quailed, his ardor was never damped, his strength and power of mind and zeal were unflagging and indomitable. The loss of that daily companionship will for some of us rob Parliamentary life of its most sovereign attraction. (Cheers.) Of his private qualities this is not the place for me to speak—of his consideration, of his kindness, of his patience, of all those fine, lofty and generous qualities which survive 60 years of the wear and tear of Parliamentary and public contention, this is not the place to speak; but the more all this is known, the more fully the story of that character is told, be sure that the more you will sympathize with those of us who follow him into his well-earned retirement with an affectionate and unalterable gratitude and reverence. (Cheers.) But the battle must still be fought; the torch which he kindled with us glows with light and must be handed on; and I hope and believe that that torch—this meeting convinces me of it—will not be extinguished because he has retired.

Now, I will pass on. Let us look at some other measures which you are interested in. The Chairman has referred to what is called the registration bill. (Cheers.) The attitude of Opposition upon the bill is rather remarkable. They declared during the discussion of the home rule bill that we had no mandate for home rule, but that we really got our majority upon the various articles of the Newcastle programme. Well, I thought they would at least accept the verdict of the constituencies upon the Newcastle programme. Not at all. (Laughter.) You know what the registration bill deals with. It is a very moderate bill. It says in the first place that the period of qualification for getting on to the register shall be reduced from twelve months to three months. (Cheers.) Is there any Tory in Newcastle who will venture to stand on this platform and tell you that it is not a scandal that it may take a man

more than two years after he comes into residence in a house to get on the register? No one can deny that is a scandal which we are bound to attempt to redress. Secondly, the bill proposes to abolish the necessity for having a house rated and the necessity for having the rates paid. The reason for that is perfectly sound and solid. Many in Newcastle have the rates paid by the landlord. (Hear.) Is it not, then, a monstrous thing that because my landlord has omitted to pay the rates of the house or tenement in which I live I am to lose my right as a citizen to vote? We attempted to deal with that. Thirdly, we have a provision that proposes that all the polling shall on one day. (Loud cheers.) Well, I see that you approve and value that provision. I would like now to give you a figure. It will be the only one that I will trouble you with. In the year 1880 the actual number of days between the first and last election was 26. ("Shamo.") In 1885 there were 21 days between the first and last election. In 1890, which, I think, you and I will remember—(laughter)—there were 20 days between the first election and last, and in 1892, which we remember still better—(laughter)—25 days. Now, surely, a practical, business-like people, like the people of this island, will not fail to see that the absurd inconvenience of suspending business, of throwing all the important centres into more or less of idleness and distraction for 20, or 25, or 21 days, is a monstrous abuse which the Legislature ought to put a stop to. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, we come on to the question of double revision. Well, upon that there is a great difference of opinion. As your Chairman has said very truly, a matter which everybody knows all about is not very easy for the Government or for Parliament to settle. If nobody knows anything about a question it is pretty easy, I fancy, but if everybody knows all about it it becomes extremely difficult. (Laughter.) Now, last year there was a question of the register being revised twice in the year. Last year we proposed that there should be an officer. (Cheers.) Well, I have advocated that 50 times on this very platform that there should be a public officer whose business it shall be to see that every man who is entitled to a place on the register shall find his name there when the time comes. (Cheers.) Well; but that happened last year? On examination it was found that this proposal was received with disfavor in many quarters of the House. There were difficulties as to the appointment of this registration officer, and after examination the Government felt that this proposal was not well received, and so we were driven to the proposal as to which your Chairman has spoken. We were quite alive to the force of all objections as to the cost. Some of these objections are stated in the report of your Liberal association. We are quite alive as to the force of these objections, but this is in no sense a party matter. This is a matter in which the Government would be right in deferring to the judgment and the experience of the House as a whole, and to that judgment, when it is maturely formed after discussion, in a matter of this sort the Government will, of course, offer no irreconcilable opposition. (Cheers.) Then there is a fifth proposal which I must say one word about. We have introduced some restrictions on plural voting. (Cheers.) You ought to take an interest in that, because on this platform the phrase of "one man one vote." I think, was first heard in modern political controversy. (Cheers.) What do we say? We say that though a man may be possessed of various qualifications he shall not use that electoral power to more than one place during the currency of one registry. (Cheers.) It is not doing all we would

like, but it is doing something. For what is said in answer to that? What are the criticisms? Lord Salisbury said the other day, "It is a scandalous thing to disfranchise 700,000 persons." That is to say, the 700,000 persons who have got plural qualifications. We say they shall vote in only one place during the currency of that register. They make their choice, and they must not vote in any other place. Now, what is the logic of saying that that deprives a man of his franchise? I have seen it very well put that you might just as well say that because the law forbids a man to marry more than one wife at once, therefore it prevents him from marrying at all. (Laughter.) We have gone—and I think the Chairman has fairly recognized it—we have gone as far as we can in the direction in which we all desire to go, because we have to consider time and what is possible, what is attainable. I do not profess to think that the bill settles the question. For my own part, years ago—I think in the year 1884—I gave notice of my intention to move—I had only been a year in the House of Commons—to move for the introduction of a second ballot. (Hear, hear.) I believe that is a most salutary proposal, and all that has happened since in the electoral fortunes of this country convinces me that some time or other, and the sooner the better, that proposal will find favor with Parliament. Well, then there is the lodger. It does not closely affect us in Newcastle, I believe, for I think that out of our enormous register of 32,000 voters there are only some 1,500 or 1,700 lodgers. But the more you look into that question of the lodgers the more does it become clear that you cannot effectively deal with it, so intricate is the matter unless you come to that which in old days before I was a member of the Cabinet, I used to discuss with you—until you come to this, that every audit man shall have a vote, that every audit person shall have a vote. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") I am for going step by step—(laughter)—and I am for taking the law as it is present is, and that every audit shall have a vote. Then there is another proposal which I have advocated on this platform hundreds of times—the payment of returning officers' expenses out of the public fund. But how can we obtain it in face of the persistent and resolute obstruction confronting us in the House of Commons, and a standing obstruction confronting us—if you can say that that is confronting you which is behind you—in the House of Lords? (Cheers.) We have done the best we could, and we believe that the proposals we have made will be of great service. How do they meet us? In the disingenuous and equivocal way that they meet us in all our proposals. They say:—"This is a very fine bill, no doubt, but the House of Commons ought not to accept this registration bill without a redistribution bill." (Hear, hear.) I hear somebody at the bottom of the hall approving that, and I approve it in a way, and I do not forget where I am speaking. Do not let my friend there suppose that I forget that Newcastle, with 32,000 to 33,000 chosen electors, returns only two members. I'll just point out to you, by the way, that Newcastle as at present represented might just as well return no members at all. (Laughter and cheers.) I am very sorry to touch upon delicate subjects—(laughter)—but do not forget that at this moment in nearly every division Newcastle is wiped out, because one member goes one way and the other goes the other. (Hear, hear.) Well, that is your fault, not mine. (Laughter.) You do not make the best use of the representative privileges that you have. But still there is no doubt that this city ought to have a third member—(A voice—A fourth)—and perhaps even better than either of your present two.

("No.") But how ridiculous a position the Opposition found themselves in in the course of their resistance to this bill. They did not face it in front and move the rejection of the bill. They said:—"This is a fine bill, may be, in most of its proposals, but you must have redistribution." They were thinking of Ireland, and Ireland only, and no doubt, if you are going to have a scheme of redistribution Ireland will have to lose a certain number of members. Yes, but they overlook something. They overlook this—that if they are going to meet our principle of "one man one vote," or an approach to it, with their principle of "one vote one value," what will become of the nine University seats which are safe Tory seats—(cheers)—and all of which will disappear? More than that, they found out before the debate had gone on for an hour that they would lose in the small boroughs, and, I repeat, before an hour had gone by, though the question of redistribution was their ground for opposing the registration bill, redistribution dropped entirely out of the debate.

## Loretto Academy, Guelfh.

The school year of Loretto Convent, Guelfh, closed on Thursday the 21st inst. The usual commencement exercises were dispensed with this year, it being considered better not to interrupt what has proved to be a year of earnest work and gratifying progress, for the preparations necessary to the holding of a public commencement. Therefore, when His Lordship, the Bishop of Hamilton, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Murphy, Hamilton; Klopfer, Berlin; Burko, Oakville; Kenny, Dumortier; Kavanagh and O'Loane, Guelfh; entered the study hall and took his seat, preparatory to conferring the prizes, he was greeted by the pupils of the academy only, and a very pretty picture they presented, this "rosebud garden of girls," seated in their study hall, which had been transformed into a bower by means of fragrant flowers and trailing foliage.

When the distinguished visitors had seated themselves, Miss Ethel Day stepped forward and read an address of welcome, while bouquets of beautiful flowers were presented His Lordship and the other Rev. gentlemen by a number of the pupils.

Following the reading of the address was a chorus by the school, which was rendered in an artistic manner. The conferring of the medals and prizes then took place. The following is the list of the young ladies who were the happy recipients of medals:

Gold crown and graduating medal—awarded to Miss Laura Dorsey.

Gold medal for Christian doctrine, presented by His Lordship, Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton—awarded to Miss Ida Coghlan.

Honorable mention—the Misses Doyle and Watkins.

Gold medal for mathematics, presented by the Very Reverend Monsignor McEvay—awarded to Miss O'Meara.

Gold medal for English prose composition, presented by Rev. F. Burke awarded to Miss Doyle.

Silver medal for instrumental music—awarded to Miss Lyon.

Silver medal for arithmetic and algebra, presented by Rev. J. P. Doherty—awarded to Miss Hewitt.

Silver medal in commercial course—awarded to Miss Watkins.

Silver medal for portrait painting in oil, presented by Mr. Christie—awarded to Miss Cummings.

Silver medal for figure painting in oil, presented by Mr. Christie—awarded to Miss F. Lee.

Silver medal for general proficiency in fancy work—awarded to Miss Black.

## E. H. A.

The Committee of the Toronto Branch have completed arrangements with the Hamilton Boat Co. for the annual excursion by the Palaco steamers Macassa and Modjeska, and with the Rev. Father Burke, P.P., for a Picnic at Oakville on August 6th, 1894. Brass and String Bands will accompany the excursionists, and a most enjoyable day may be relied upon.

THEY NEVER FAIL. Mr. S. M. Boughner Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Piles, but by using Parmelee's Pills, I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelee's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has contributed 100 guineas to the new school and monastery at Castlebar.