

The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. II.—No. 49.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

SULLIVAN.

The Home Rule Bard in Toronto.

A Word for Ireland.

Appreciation for Gladstone and Blake.

A very large and enthusiastic audience greeted the distinguished ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin on his appearance at the Massey Music Hall here on Thursday evening last. The prediction made by T. P. O'Connor that Mr. Sullivan would make a model lecturer if he chose to try has been amply borne out by this experience. The great audience was interested in what he had to say from first to last, and the Hon. G. W. Ross fittingly described the lecture as one which was of such breath of statesmanship, toleration of thought and beauty of form as it has seldom been the privilege of a Canadian audience to hear.

From the time of his arrival in the city until the minute before taking his place on the platform Mr. Sullivan was kept busy in meeting the vast numbers of people eager to receive a personal introduction, and the privilege of even a momentary conversation with the popular Irish member of Parliament.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. L. V. McBrady, President of the St. Alphonsus Catholic Association, and chairman for the evening introduced Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, who read a poetical welcome of his own composition. On the platform was his Grace the Archbishop, Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. J. J. Curran, Hon. Sir Frank Smith, Mr. Justice McMahon, Hon. John O'Donoghue, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Rev. Fathers McCann, Bergin, Teefy, Brennan, Ryan, Walsh, Carberry, Grogan, Hayden, Lynch, Lamarche, of Toronto; O'Reilly, of Hamilton, Burke of Oakville, Crimmon of Dunnville, Kilkullen of Adjala, Egan of Barrie, and Jeffcott of Oshawa; Drs. Cassidy, Clark, McMahon, McKeown, Rev. Dr. Burns of Hamilton, Wm. Mulock, M.P., J. J. Foy, Q.C., R. Emsley, Hugh Ryan, Patrick Boyle, Thomas Loug, Eugene O'Keefe, Thomas Mulvey, John Woods, D. J. O'Donoghue, F. P. Lee, Peter Ryan, E. Hassard, Peter Small, Wm. Burns, J. E. Day, C. J. McCabe, J. C. Walsh; T. J. Day, T. C. Heffernan and T. P. Coffee of Guelph.

When Mr. Sullivan stepped to the front of the platform he was given an enthusiastic welcome, the audience rising and applauding. He began by saying that his heart must be harder than the hearts of Irishmen were generally supposed to be if it was not touched by the warm, the brilliant, reception which they had given him. He complimented Dr. O'Hagan on the poem just read, saying that its only fault consisted in being too good for the subject. He proposed to speak concerning parliaments in general and in particular of the British parliament whereof for the past fourteen years he had had an experience varied and exciting.

Mr. Sullivan dwelt at some length upon the advantages of representative parliaments. Such an organization to be of its greatest possible usefulness, must be in the country, and of the country for which it is to legislate. He pointed out that although England claimed, perhaps justly, that her parliament was the mother of parliaments

he was bound to say that if such were the case the mother had dealt very harshly with one of her progeny. In Ireland there had been a parliament for five hundred years, not a perfect one, not indeed a representative one, but one which was at least Irish. Parliaments, even at their worst are always capable of being reformed. During this long period of imperfection the Irish parliament was not less really representative than the English one, and just when it had attained its greatest usefulness, just when there was every prospect of becoming a truly representative organization, its end was brought about.

He wanted it to be borne in mind that at the time of the Union the Irish parliament was not one in which the voice of the nation was paramount. It was the parliament of a particular class drawn from a particular creed, and that creed formed a minority of the population. He repudiated the assertion that the Irish people had sold their liberties. From the unlucky day when Union was consummated until now, they had never ceased to demand its repeal, and a recognition of their right to self government.

"Now," said the speaker, "we only ask for the return of our Parliament upon terms that are perfectly and absolutely safe for the union of the three kingdoms—England, Ireland and Scotland—and safe for every class and creed. Only upon these conditions do we ask it, and we say to England, 'put all these safeguards and conditions in the bill and we will accept it.' When the day comes that the doors of the Irish Parliament are opened there will be the true union of love between the Irish and English peoples." (Applause.)

Mr Sullivan referred to the bond of sympathy which existed between any member of the Irish party and a Toronto audience. Toronto had given to the assistance of the Irish cause a man who had proven himself a great strength. Mr. Edward Blake had not made many speeches in the House of Commons, but those he had made were regarded as masterpieces of wisdom and logical reasoning such as few even in that House were capable of delivering. This tribute to Mr. Blake was received by the audience with tumultuous applause.

Referring to the progress of Home Rule sentiment, Mr. Sullivan said that it was from the working and middle classes of Great Britain that they had to hope for further successes. He as well as every other member of the Irish party had been from one end of the country to the other, wherever they could get a chance to address an audience on the question and he was prepared to say that on the whole the English people were a fair-minded people. There were still a great deal of distrust and a great deal of bigotry and prejudice to be overcome, and there were undoubtedly strong, active and selfish interests opposed to them and the fight would be a hard one. But the great victory had been won. A Home Rule Bill had been passed through all its stages by the present parliament, and sentiment was constantly forming in their favor, the only obstacle at present being the House of Lords.

Of that venerable body he gave an entertaining description. They had

come in force to veto the Home Rule Bill and again the Evicted Tenants' Bill. Many of them did not know their way to the legislature. He was willing to concede the advantage of a second chamber in legislation, but was not prepared to accept the hereditary principle as a qualification. It requires forty members of the House of Commons to be present before business can go on, but of the august peers it is enough in their own estimation that there be three. The usual attendance at the House of Lords is twenty. Mr. Sullivan quoted a number of instances of the obstinacy of the Lords in resisting popular measures. He told of how one prime minister had recommended the appointment of enough peers to carry a Government measure, and of Mr. Labouchere's suggestion that in the present case the same course should be taken and that the new peers should be drawn from the ranks of labor, an expedient which he thought would prevail with their lordships who were great sticklers about the rank of their company.

Then came the account of the great obstruction struggle which was meant to place the Irish question prominently and continually before the public. It succeeded, although the opinion formed of the Irish party men and the usage they received were not such as to be lightly courted by any but men in deepest earnest. At the same time there was a great agrarian agitation going on in Ireland. It was held that the first duty of the land of the country should be to provide sustenance for those who worked it, instead of pampering non-residents at the expense of a starving tenantry. "I was sent to jail," said the speaker, "for two months for publishing reports that contained not one line that could be construed as treasonable, libellous or seditious, but simply because they dealt with the proceedings of Irish Nationalist meetings. Mr. O'Brien had also been treated in a similar manner; but if he (Mr. O'Brien) had been punished every time he published one of these reports, it had been computed, he would have served 1,000 years behind the bars."

Not the least interesting feature of the lecture was the recitation by Mr. Sullivan of some of his own verses in ridicule of the anti-Irish practices of those days. Every verse had its point, and the large audience were in thorough sympathy with the genial wit. The lecturer went on to tell how the Irish cause had steadily gained friends in England, and when he referred in this connection to Mr. Gladstone, he was interrupted by loud applause. To instance in what detestation the grand old man was held by extreme Conservatives in England, he said that when attending the funeral of a high functionary he overheard an old lady to whom Gladstone had been pointed out, say: "Dear me; I hope he has not come to make a disturbance."

After reference to the ability of Messrs. Labouchere and Balfour and several of the members of the Irish party, Mr. Sullivan paid his compliments to Mr. Chamberlain, detailing the proceedings which led up to the unseemly row of last session for which he held Mr. Chamberlain's sardonic and vindictive language to be the direct cause. In conclusion he predicted that the Irish cause, ever pro-

gressing, was within short distance of final triumph, and that it would not be long before Ireland had her own parliament.

At the conclusion of the lecture Hon. J. J. Curran rose to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Sullivan, and in his remarks paid high tribute to the quality of the address and referred to the favorable impression such an exposition was sure to leave on the public mind. He had a message from the people of Canada, especially from the descendants of the Irish race, which he hoped Mr. Sullivan would carry to the present representatives of the Old Land in the Imperial parliament. They should remember that they were not mere representatives of the local conscriptions that sent them to Westminster. They were the guardians of Irish rights and the exponents of the views of the race throughout the world. They could send their names to posterity as the patriotic band who had done battle nobly for the grand old cause or sink into contempt for having sacrificed their country's opportunity. Their petty personal bickerings must cease, they must rise to the level of the sacred mission they had been sent to fulfill. They must realize that the eyes of the world were upon them. Ireland, her character, her fitness for Home Rule, everything that most nearly and dearly concerned her were all in their keeping. With a united Irish party the last dollars of Irish Canadian or Irish American money would be cheerfully shared to further the cause of fatherland.

Rev. Dr. Burns of Hamilton seconded the address, and short speeches were made by Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Frank Smith and Hon. G. W. Ross, all expressing satisfaction at the tone of Mr. Sullivan's remarks.

St. Winifrede's Well.

A most authentic cure of acute rheumatism is recorded from Spennymoor, of a Mrs. Simpson, of Merrington-lane. This person has for two years been laid up with severe rheumatism for which the local doctors were unable to give any relief, consequently she was sent to Newcastle Infirmary, where her ailment was pronounced incurable, and she was discharged. Having heard of the cure of Miss R. Duffy, of Howden-le-Wear, at St. Winifrede's Well on August 21st, Mrs. Simpson conceived the idea of going there also, and ultimately arrived there on crutches. After the third immersion in the water she could walk without crutches, and has now returned home having no need any more for crutches, and greatly improved in health and strength, both of mind and body. Her cure is attributed to a simple faith in the Divine power of the Well. The most remarkable incident about the cure is that Mrs. Simpson, is, and has been all her life, a Protestant. Nevertheless, she and her family candidly admit that a wonderful cure has been effected at St. Winifrede's Well. Mrs. Simpson is a daughter of Mr. Stabler, of Railway-street, Coondon, Bishop Auckland.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all other remedies. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and the dangerous pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable, being prompt to act, sure to cure.