

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1886.

NO. 426.

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY IN THE FOREST CITY.

Cordial and Enthusiastic Greetings.

A MAGNIFICENT DISCOURSE.

The first of December had been an eagerly looked for day by the people of London, for that day was to bring them Justin McCarthy, the celebrated journalist, novelist and Parliamentarian. On the morning of that day the Rev. Father Coffey and Mr. Thomas Coffey, of the CATHOLIC RECORD, proceeded to St. Thomas to meet the illustrious statesman and conduct him to the Forest City.

A north west blizzard, says the *Advertiser*, howled fierce welcome to Mr. Justin McCarthy as he stepped from the 210 (Port Stanley) train to the Richmond street depot, where he was met by a large number of prominent citizens. After the usual greetings and exchanges, Mr. McCarthy and his receivers took cars and started for the Sacred Heart Convent. Those who accompanied him were: Messrs. Ben J. Cronyn, London; Father Flannery, St. Thomas; Father Tierman, London; Dr. Bucke, Father Molphy, Ingersoll; Father Coffey, London; Thomas Coffey, London; P. Mulken, London; D. Regan, London; J. B. McKillop, London; Geo. Reid, London; Father West, St. Augustin; Sir John Gibbons, London; P. Boyle, London; B. C. McCann, London; W. Focock, London; M. Masurel, London; Geo. Daly, London; Geo. Harper, London, and others.

Arriving at the Sacred Heart Convent they were warmly received and welcomed by Madam White, Lady Superior, and ushered to the reception hall on the second floor. The walls of the hall were decorated with drapings of cream crepe, lace, and holly. At one end of the room stood a miniature throne that was accorded to the distinguished guest.

Upon the entry of Mr. McCarthy and the guests, the ladies of the convent, who occupied seats around the hall, arose and gracefully courtesied, while an enthusiastic applause was rendered on four pianos by Miss O'Connell, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Grigg, London; Miss Brotherton, of Florida, and Miss Leach, of Detroit.

A Welcome Chorus by Weber was then sung by the following young ladies: Misses Coffey, Grigg, Bucke, Hutchinson, McCaffrey, DeJuan, Brown and Regan, of London; Misses Lauer and Regan, of New York; the Misses Cross, of Washington; Miss O'Connell, of Washington; Miss Mills, Duluth, Minn.; Miss Cahill, Vicksburg; Miss Higgins, Detroit; Misses McNulty and Anyot, St. Thomas; Miss McDonnell, Watford; Miss Routledge, Stratford; Miss Duggan, Wyoming, and Miss Noble, Collingwood. The rendering of the chorus was in full harmony with the excellent quality of the notes that followed.

The last notes of the chorus died away, eight bright little girls stepped forward and gave an interesting dialogue on "Home Rule." The little girls were Misses Grigg, Regan, McNiff, Wilson, Murphy, Pettie, Biglin, and Jenkins.

Upon the conclusion of the dialogue, Miss Mary Coffey rendered a selection of Irish airs on the harp, while Miss McDonnell, of Watford, stepped forward and presented the following address:

The history of our own times is written not only in golden words that are destined to become classic in our language, but still more eloquently in the noble deeds of the great and good men whose generous self-sacrifice and patriotic ardor are opening way by day that history in character that time can never dim. 'Tis said that history repeats itself, but did the world ever read so glorious a page as this. Never was there a more striking fulfillment of the prophecy of the inspired writer: "Going they went and wept, casting their seeds, but coming they shall come with joyful faces, carrying the sheaves of life." Through long centuries of darkness and persecution, Ireland, the mother of sorrows among nations, has sent forth her children sowing the seed of Christian faith and charity in every land, making Christ known to the uttermost ends of the earth. No flocks so distant or so exposed to peril, but loving, faithful shepherds from Erin's green fields were found ready to go and lay down their lives to save them from the wolves of infidelity. What wonder, then, that to-day Ireland reaps with joy her harvest of brotherly love and support from the nations among whom her sons have sown the heaven-born spirit of Christianity. It is impossible for her to day to suffer or to rejoice alone. In Australia as in Canada, in New Zealand as in our sister republic, anxious hearts are beating in unison with Ireland's sacred cause. Loving eyes are watching the dawn of her deliverance even now glowing in the skies, and noble souls in every land thrill with a pulse of hope and joy to the heart-throb of her awakened life in Erin. The prophetic words of one of her noblest sons are being fulfilled:

The fervid genius of Ireland is about to assert itself again throughout the whole world, and the crown of her ancient glory and splendor is about once more to be set on her head as in the days when she was declared to be the light of the world. Yes, Ireland's ancient honor and glory are coming back, and she is about to reap the well-earned reward of her well-tried faith and love. This great crusade of the nineteenth century may well bear aloft the grand old watchword of the medieval days, for manifestly "God wills it." In the words of the poet who bore a name that the century has twice crowned:

"There is glory in the present,
And the future, like a crescent,
Lights the deepening sky of time.
And that sky yet glows brighter,
If we workers and the writer,
And the scribe and the mitre
Join in sacred bonds sublime,
With two glories shining o'er them,
Up the coming years they'll climb,
Earth's great evening as its prime."

Mr. McCarthy replied: "One would be a son of a noble heart and nature if he were not touched by the reception that has been tendered me by the ladies of the Sacred Heart Convent this afternoon. The music (especially the harp, which was once our national instrument, but that now is somewhat neglected in the tuition of music to the children of Ireland), that admirable piece of dramatic recitation, its composition, humor and varied recitation, show the important part an institution such as this bears in cherishing and keeping alive the sentiments, principles and religion of our mother country in the hearts of the young. We all know her cause has become the cause of honor, progress, civilization and peace, as was truthfully said in the recitation by our young friends. Ireland has kept true to the faith of her fathers; no trial could make her give up her old faith or love for the old land. For this she is not destined to remain forever without a reward. In her present struggle for liberty the public actors in the great drama in her interests have the sympathy of her sons and friends all over the world in their purpose, motives and achievements closed by saying that the efforts he had made on Ireland's behalf in that great struggle were amply repaid by the reception accorded him, which had touched him more than he would venture to express.

The party then bade Madam White goodbye, and after all had expressed their gratification at the reception accorded them by her and her young pupils, and extended many congratulations upon the talent and ability shown by the young ladies, proceeded to the Young Liberal Club rooms.

IN THE YOUNG LIBERAL ROOMS.
The announcement which appeared exclusively in the *Advertiser*, that a reception would be given to Mr. McCarthy in the Young Liberal Club Rooms, at 3 o'clock, filled the hall with an enthusiastic gathering of the friends of Ireland, without respect to nationality or creed. His appearance in the building and upon the platform, accompanied by Mr. Geo. M. Reid, president of the Young Liberal Club, and James Armstrong, Liberal M. P. for South Middlesex, was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering and applause. Immediately upon taking his seat Mr. Reid rose, amid enthusiastic applause, and read to Mr. McCarthy the following address, which was repeatedly interrupted with great cheering:

THE ADDRESS.
Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Sir,—We, the members of the Young Liberal Club of London, desire upon this occasion to express the deep sense of honor and pleasure experienced at being permitted to welcome to our city one who has been so long and so eminently distinguished as a journalist, novelist, historian and Parliamentarian. (Applause.) From the time of your arrival in this country we have watched with increasing interest the favorable impressions you have made, and have read with pleasure the eulogiums everywhere bestowed upon you by the press of Canada. While we feel that the unbounded interest and enthusiasm you have awakened are in a large measure due to your distinguished literary abilities and reputation, we cannot but know that among the Liberals of Canada your first claim to esteem and admiration is due to the noble and determined manner in which you have espoused a great cause on behalf of your fellow countrymen—a cause in every respect worthy the undying devotion of heart and intellect which you have given it. (Applause.) We welcome you as the ambassador of Ireland, as the representative and the exponent of a great principle, as a patriot in the highest sense of that word, and as a leader in the great struggle which we hope and believe can have an ending other than that which will secure to Ireland the boon which we in Canada enjoy—legislative freedom. (Great cheering.) You can assure you that the constitutional struggles of yourself and those associated with you in the cause of Home Rule have excited the cordial sympathy and approbation of the Liberals of Canada. We know that for many years the condition and aspirations of the people of Ireland have been developed in the mists of ignorance and prejudice, and we feel assured that no Irishman has done so much to remove these hindrances to a fair view of the position of the Irish people. Your conduct in this respect has won the sympathy and good will of the Liberals of Dominion of Canada, irrespective of creed or race, and all join in according to you and your colleagues a full measure of praise for your devotion in endeavoring to secure for Ireland a measure of Home Rule. (Cheers.) We, as your fellow subjects, resident in Canada, are fully aware of the advantages and blessings of legislative freedom, and we can, therefore the more heartily endorse the cause in which you are engaged, and with which you are so sincerely identified, and express the sincere hope that ere many years have passed the same blessings and advantages may be enjoyed by your native land. (Renewed cheering.) On behalf of the Young Liberal Club of London,

W. M. BROWN, GEO. M. REID,
Secretary. President.

THE REPLY.
Mr. McCarthy rose amid applause and began by saying: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for this kind and generous welcome, and for the address which you, through you, President, have presented me, and which I receive with pride and pleasure. I have no desire," he went on to say, "nor is it my purpose to enter into or identify myself with any of the political struggles now going on in this country. I cannot see any reason why those on either side of the line that divides the political organizations of this country should not be in full sympathy with a movement aiming at the regeneration and reorganization of Ireland. I do not expect the Young Liberals to pledge themselves to any particular measure of legislation, and while all

are perfectly free to hold their own opinions I understand your expressions as a pledge of broad and fair good-will to Ireland—(applause)—and to those working for her good. So far, I take it that you are in hearty sympathy with me. I am glad to find general sympathy for the cause culminated to restore national self-government to Ireland, and to bring about progress, prosperity, civilization, order and peace. We believe that the exercise of this right makes nations as well as men prosperous, united and strong, as it has here in Canada. (Applause.) I thank you again for the kind welcome you have given me, and I shall not forget the way you have received me into your prosperous and promising city. (Applause.) Mr. Reid called for three cheers for Mr. McCarthy, which were lustily given with a tiger, after which the gathering separated. Many citizens came forward to shake hands with the Irish leader before leaving the Liberal rooms.

When the curtain rose in the Grand Opera House Wednesday night, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., and the gentlemen who surrounded him upon the stage gazed upon a perfect sea of faces. It was indeed a sight to cheer the heart of the great Home Ruler, and never before was that important national problem discussed in this city before an audience of any such proportions and enthusiasm. Large numbers of those present were ladies. Mr. McCarthy, who began his brilliant career as a reporter on an Irish paper at the age of 17 years, is a calm, persuasive, logical and lucid speaker of refined, literary culture.

There were seated upon the stage Messrs. Ben Cronyn (in the chair), Col. Lewis, John Campbell, Rev. Dr. Kychkan, Rev. Father Coffey, C. S. Hymn, Dr. Sippi, John Marshall, J. B. Leung, Patrick Kelly, Rev. J. A. Murray, F. McNeil, Thos. Coffey, John M. Keary, M. Masurel, Father Tierman, B. C. McCann, D. Deily, M. D. Fraser, D. Regan, Dr. Bourke, V. Cronyn, J. P. O'Byrne, Rev. Father Molphy, Ingersoll; Father Ronan, Wallaceburg; Father Flannery, St. Thomas; Mr. M. Cronin, Mr. A. F. O'Mara, Dr. E. J. Keough, Father McKee, prominent Father Conolly, Biddulph; Father Danphy, London; Father Cronyn, Stratford; P. Boyle, J. J. Gibbons, P. Cook, E. J. Parke, T. Coughlin, M. P., Ald. O'Meara, E. Meredith, George Reid, Martin O'Meara, and others.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.
Mr. Benjamin Cronyn said: At the request of the Committee of Management for this evening's lecture, I have consented to preside. Were the duties of chairman on an occasion of this kind other than formal, I can assure you that I should have hesitated to assume the position in the presence of the learned lecturer and enlightened audience we have here tonight. A formal introduction of the talented and renowned historian and lecturer whom we are to have the privilege of listening to is hardly necessary. He is well known to you all by his prominent public career and his writings, from which we have derived so much instruction and pleasure. The subject chosen for the lecture is one that most interest all, for I am safe in saying that there has been no public question or subject which has and is agitating the old as well as this new world as that of "The Cause of Ireland" or as it is better known "Home Rule for Ireland." Some short time since we had the opportunity of listening to what might be called one side of this question, and tonight we are to have the privilege of listening to what may be called another side of the question. As an Irish-Canadian enjoying all the privileges of our free local government system, I have never understood why Ireland should not have a somewhat similar system of local government and that England and Scotland should have the same privilege if they so desired. There are but few that would deny to Ireland the principle of Home Rule, but the difference arises in the details of such a measure. Amongst the reasons given for Home Rule by a friend of mine (who is now in the audience) when asked whether he considered that Ireland should have Home Rule, he replied: "Sure you shouldn't? Doesn't Ireland rule the whole world?" It is there not a good deal in my friend's reason when we find over the British Dominions from India to Canada Irish men governing? In India Earl Dufferin, whom we all remember and admire, administered our own Dominion the Marquis of Lansdowne, our present Governor-General, whom all respect.

I am sure that we all hope and trust that ere long all parties may unite upon some satisfactory basis for settling this much agitated question, and through which peace and happiness may reign in Ireland, and the world's attention and election no longer be heard in the land. When this takes place, and full justice is done to Ireland, we will find Irishmen still truly loyal to the British Empire, and if possible more ready than in the past to fight its battles both on the platform and on the field. I have now the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Justin McCarthy.

THE LECTURE.
Mr. McCarthy, on rising, was greeted with a tumult of applause from every part of the house. After a few words of introduction, he said: "I come to you to talk to-night for a while about the cause of Home Rule—the demand of Ireland. Now, what is Home Rule, and what is the demand? It is simply that right which every Province in this Dominion and every State in the American Union possesses almost as a birthright, and which would not be sacrificed for any sum that could be named. That is the sum and substance of our national demand—that the Irish people within the circle of the laws that surround the British Isles shall regulate their national affairs. That is all we ask, and with nothing less than that can we, or could we, ever be contented. (Cheers.) It is impossible that a Canadian audience should feel anything but sympathy with the feeling that prompts

our demand. You are a nation of Home Rulers, and when we want to strengthen our claims we point to you, growing great and strong by the making of your own laws. Look at the change in this country within the memory of living men, and those by no means advanced in life. From being disunited you have become united; from being weak you have become strong; from being backward you have come to be in the front rank of national development; from discontent, and justifiable discontent you have come to be loyal and contented subjects of the English Crown. Simply because you have had self-government and have not been kept back, marred and blighted by the centralizing influence of a despotic ruler. The same results that Home Rule has wrought with you it would work with us if we only had it. Therefore are we hostile to a system of government which checks and blights our national development. We want your sympathy in seeking that which will make us united, developing, prosperous and strong. (Applause.) I want to tell you how we stand at the advantages of self-government. For generations and centuries up to the beginning of this century we had

A NATIONAL PARLIAMENT in Dublin. It was taken from us by force and fraud, and we were compelled to enter a union with evil consequences to our country as to another. An Irish Parliament is not the gigantic and monstrous innovation that some Englishmen have been led to believe. I have met many Englishmen, otherwise well informed, who seemed to think that the union between England and Ireland existed from the days of the flood. Yet from a historical point of view it is only a thing of the day before yesterday. It is not innovation we want, but restoration. Up to the beginning of the present century there was an English Parliament at Westminster and an Irish Parliament in Dublin. Would it mean the dismemberment of the Empire to bring about that same state again? In England we are amazingly governed by phrases, and we do not often stop to ask what they mean. To men who have talked of the "dismemberment of the Empire" I have said, "Was, then, the Empire in a state of dismemberment during all the years of its mighty existence up to this century? During the days of the great Chatham? During the struggle with the American colonies? Are not these counted among the most glorious times of her history? And was not all that time an Irish Parliament sitting in Dublin, making laws for the Irish people? Was not England tried by the greatest strain and had she to detach a single regiment from service abroad to keep peace and order in Ireland? No, but she could take regiments from Ireland to send abroad. In considering how we lost that Parliament, we must remember that Parliament was not then absolutely independent as we regard the world now, but was dependent on the arbitrary will of the sovereign. So, too, was the English Parliament. At the time of the second Pitt the King used to overawe Parliament by the power of his will, and a Prime Minister voted by two thirds of the House if he was upheld by the King. The Irish Parliament

was not representative in the true sense of the word. Though it administered the affairs of a people, five out of six of whom were Catholics, yet it was composed exclusively of Protestant members, who were voted for exclusively by Protestant voters. But so national in spirit were those Protestant gentlemen that they set themselves to bring about the emancipation of their Catholic fellow subjects. (Cheers.) They obtained part of their object, the right of Catholics to vote for members on an equality with Protestants. They resolved to do more, to gain for them the right to sit in Parliament. From the moment of this resolve the English King and Parliament resolved to do the same for the Irish. (Cheers.) At this time there sprang up a society which since became famous as the Society of United Irishmen. In some minds this name is associated only with bloodshed. What was it in the beginning and up to a certain event of which I shall shortly speak? It was formed with the one purpose of aiding in the Catholic emancipation almost exclusively of Protestant gentlemen; it was organized in Protestant Ulster, and led and officered by such Protestants as the ill-fated Tone. (Cheers.) Its addresses, its resolutions, long since published, were worded in the most temperate language, and were full of loyalty to the King—and he was a very different throne. (Cheers.) At this time there was sent over to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant a man whose name still lives in the grateful memory of Irishmen, Lord Fitzwilliam. (Applause.) He was recalled under circumstances of humiliation and disgrace, because he tried to second the efforts for Catholic emancipation. That was

THE TURNING POINT.
All had gone well before, but the Irish people felt there was no hope for them by constitutional means under the King and Ministers who degraded Lord Fitzwilliam because he understood the wishes of the people. Then the United Irishmen, young, brave and reckless, broke out into rebellion, and the Irish flag followed the light applied to the powder, so surely was the rebellion of '98 caused by the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam. The rebellion was put down with much bloodshed, and then came feasible the extinction of the Irish Parliament. A new Viceroy came over, a man of very different stamp, Lord Cornwallis. So surely as he is best remembered a certain famous capitulation. (Laughter.) He was sent with unlimited powers of bribery and corruption, and his duties were to get a sufficient number of the commoners to vote away Ireland's rights. The Irish House of Lords was—like other Houses of Lords—(laughter and applause)

—of no great political account. With that character he had no difficulty, but with the other he had to use force, fraud, and corruption. If a man who held any public office was honest enough to refuse to vote away his country's freedom he was deprived of his office. If a man wanted money he could get all he wanted, and a percentage too. To this day the name of Union is a term of reproach and obloquy among the Irish people, because it signifies the descendant of a man who sold his country's birthright for a coronet and a seat in the House of Lords. Some men who had not the courage of their opinions gave up their seats. The franchise was narrow, and many of the constituencies were pocket boroughs. In many instances Lord Cornwallis simply sent for the commandant of the nearest English garrison and gave him a seat in the Irish Parliament. For all these things we have Lord Cornwallis' own authority in his letters, and though he was a soldier of the old school, willing to carry out any order from headquarters, however evil, he had yet sufficient manliness to detect the work he was engaged in and the men he made use of.

THE ACT OF UNION.
We resisted to the last by the illustrious Irish patriot Henry Grattan—(cheers)—a name that has become so associated with the latter and independent Parliament that we are accustomed to call it Grattan's Parliament. His right hand man and supporter, who was deprived of his public position and privileges for his fidelity to his country, was Sir John Parnell. The great Lord Parnell warned the English Ministers that they could not destroy Irish sentiment as they had destroyed the Irish Parliament. And it is as strong to-day as when Parnell uttered his eloquent warning to a bigot king and a subservient Ministry. (Cheers.) Extinguished from life every man, woman, child of Irish birth or parentage, every one who knows the songs of Ireland or who has read her history. Clear the world of these and the Irish national sentiment will disappear. We are a thriving race, flourishing even under adversity. The Irish people never consented to the union, nor have they endorsed by silence. The whole course of the policy of English statesmen has ever been to wear away Irish membership gifts of place and power. There arose about 30 years ago a band of

SO CALLED PATRIOTS who expounded the new creed that the more the Irish members were placed in position of influence under the English Government the more they would be able to do for Ireland. But all that was best in the Irish people and press raised its voice against them. Four of them were taken into office. They were banded together in financial as well as political schemes. What becomes of them? The first turned out to be a forger and swindler, and committed suicide on Hampstead Heath. The second was a forger and swindler, and he fled no man knew whither. The third had been Commissioner of Income Tax. He gathered up the receipts and fled likewise. (Laughter.) The fourth had been mixed up in the schemes of the other, but there was not sufficient evidence to put him in the criminal's dock. Therefore, not knowing what else to do with him, they made him an edge on the Irish bench. (Laughter.) There are historical facts, and yet the English press could not see why the Irish people were not satisfied with the administration of justice. (Laughter.) Later on there was a languid Home Rule party with an annual resolution in the House and another Home Rule party arose, whose policy it was to keep aloof from the other political parties, to attend to the cause of Ireland and that alone. I had the great honor of being one of the very first who from the outside of Parliament saw the justice of

THE NEW PARTY.
and was willing, if necessary, to sacrifice position and literary career to go into Parliament under the new leader, whose qualities and not his own will had placed him in that position. He was just fresh from the English University of Cambridge and unknown to the general public. But those who remembered Grattan's fidelity might have seen hope for the new party in the fact that its leader was made him an edge on the Irish bench. (Laughter.) There are historical facts, and yet the English press could not see why the Irish people were not satisfied with the administration of justice. (Laughter.) Later on there was a languid Home Rule party with an annual resolution in the House and another Home Rule party arose, whose policy it was to keep aloof from the other political parties, to attend to the cause of Ireland and that alone. I had the great honor of being one of the very first who from the outside of Parliament saw the justice of

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE.
Mr. D. Regan, in moving a certain vote of thanks to the orator for his magnificent speech, said if there was any country in the world that should sympathize with Ireland it was Canada. The loyalty, largeness and good will prevailing here was due to the fact that even such British as Home Rule—the right to manage our own local affairs. Those who voted most of loyalty would quickly resist the tyranny of Downing street. The President of St. Andrew's Society had said last night that the cause of Home Rule was the cause of freedom throughout the world. (Applause.)

Mr. E. Meredith, indeed, every sentiment that surrounded the British Isles shall regulate their national affairs. That is all we ask, and with nothing less than that can we, or could we, ever be contented. (Cheers.) It is impossible that a Canadian audience should feel anything but sympathy with the feeling that prompts

we always took upon ourselves the duty of forcing Irish business to the front. We insist that if Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen wish the old system in Parliament they must recognize the fact that the Irishmen are not content with it; that the people of Ireland are determined, so long as they have a voice in Parliament at all, to make the English listen to the Irish demand. We called our policy at first

A POLICY OF ACTIVITY.
We took the liveliest interest in every subject, took part in every debate, and into every one we brought the claims of Ireland. (Laughter and applause.) Our critics did not like our policy, and denounced it as a policy of obstruction. We didn't mind what they called it. They might call it obstruction and we might have been pleased for them to call it obstruction. (Laughter.) We didn't mind if they called it obstruction. We only said, "That's the policy we intend to pursue," and we kept our word. (Laughter and cheers.) There were many divisions in the House. The members rise and go out into a lobby on this side or that, according as they intend to vote. In the early days seven or eight of us went out into one lobby and the whole House of Commons into the other. I have seen the day when it was my honor and pride to pass through the same lobby in the same case no longer with six or seven companions, but a body of

THREE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN HOME RULERS, (cheers) led by the greatest English orator and statesman of to-day, led by William Ewart Gladstone. (Prolonged cheers.) I want to know where in history you will find such a victory achieved in so short a space of time, and with such apparently inadequate means. (Renewed cheering.) We had done our work; we had converted the English democracy in town and country; we had converted all that was best in the great English Liberal party to Home Rule. We had made our cause that of the English, Scotch, and Welsh Liberal party and we had made Gladstone the leader of the Home Rule cause. There were still some constituencies in the North of Ireland where the national feeling was too strong for us, and the two representatives of the University of Dublin elected by vote of the graduates and in no way representing the Irish people. But, excepting these, every city, town, borough and county in Ireland sent its national members to Parliament. Protestant and Catholic, you have been told by those who must have thought you were strangely ignorant of Home Rule, was a unit against Home Rule. (Laughter.) Why, we have in Ulster the majority of representation as we have the majority of population. If there was a vote of all

THE GROWN MEN IN ULSTER to-morrow, the great majority would proclaim Home Rule for Ireland. Some of Parnell's strongest supporters have risen to say, "Mr. Speaker, as an Ulster Episcopalian, or an Ulster Presbyterian, I am sent here by my people to vote for this measure of Home Rule." I know something of Ulster myself. There are only two men in my family and each of us represent an Ulster city. (Cheers and laughter.) I have the honor to represent what has been called the etched of anti-Home Rule, the City of Londonderry, and it was the vote of enlightened Protestants that elected me. (Cheers.) To the South of Ireland where the Catholics are six to one, we have brought Protestants from Ulster and elected them to the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Ours is not, it never has been, a sectarian cause. (Cheers.) It is the cause of a nation. Since Home Rule was first agitated for, its leaders have been Protestants—the Episcopalian, Isaac Butt; the Ulster Presbyterian, William Shaw; and the staunch Episcopalian, Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause.) Victory is almost assured. We did not expect to carry Gladstone's Bill at the first attempt. No great measure of reform has ever been admitted to the British House of Commons at the first knocking, but the passing of Home Rule is as

CERTAIN AS THE RISING OF TOMORROW'S SUN.
(Cheers.) I will venture to predict that within two or three years we shall have the principle of Home Rule affirmed by the Imperial Parliament; we will be turning your attention to our Legislature in College Green. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule were defeated by English votes, but not by a majority of English votes. The struggle was between the unprotected democratic men on one side and the protected aristocracy on the other. Such struggles all resulted in the past in favor of the struggling class. The principle of Home Rule will be affirmed within two, or at most three, years in the British Parliament. It will be a great day for Ireland and for England, as well as a day of justice to Ireland and of mercy to England, the day when within the gates there will be no enemy, but only a friend, a friend, a comrade and a brother. (Long and continued applause.)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE.
Mr. D. Regan, in moving a certain vote of thanks to the orator for his magnificent speech, said if there was any country in the world that should sympathize with Ireland it was Canada. The loyalty, largeness and good will prevailing here was due to the fact that even such British as Home Rule—the right to manage our own local affairs. Those who voted most of loyalty would quickly resist the tyranny of Downing street. The President of St. Andrew's Society had said last night that the cause of Home Rule was the cause of freedom throughout the world. (Applause.)

Mr. E. Meredith, indeed, every sentiment that surrounded the British Isles shall regulate their national affairs. That is all we ask, and with nothing less than that can we, or could we, ever be contented. (Cheers.) It is impossible that a Canadian audience should feel anything but sympathy with the feeling that prompts

we always took upon ourselves the duty of forcing Irish business to the front. We insist that if Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen wish the old system in Parliament they must recognize the fact that the Irishmen are not content with it; that the people of Ireland are determined, so long as they have a voice in Parliament at all, to make the English listen to the Irish demand. We called our policy at first

A POLICY OF ACTIVITY.
We took the liveliest interest in every subject, took part in every debate, and into every one we brought the claims of Ireland. (Laughter and applause.) Our critics did not like our policy, and denounced it as a policy of obstruction. We didn't mind what they called it. They might call it obstruction and we might have been pleased for them to call it obstruction. (Laughter.) We didn't mind if they called it obstruction. We only said, "That's the policy we intend to pursue," and we kept our word. (Laughter and cheers.) There were many divisions in the House. The members rise and go out into a lobby on this side or that, according as they intend to vote. In the early days seven or eight of us went out into one lobby and the whole House of Commons into the other. I have seen the day when it was my honor and pride to pass through the same lobby in the same case no longer with six or seven companions, but a body of

THREE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN HOME RULERS, (cheers) led by the greatest English orator and statesman of to-day, led by William Ewart Gladstone. (Prolonged cheers.) I want to know where in history you will find such a victory achieved in so short a space of time, and with such apparently inadequate means. (Renewed cheering.) We had done our work; we had converted the English democracy in town and country; we had converted all that was best in the great English Liberal party to Home Rule. We had made our cause that of the English, Scotch, and Welsh Liberal party and we had made Gladstone the leader of the Home Rule cause. There were still some constituencies in the North of Ireland where the national feeling was too strong for us, and the two representatives of the University of Dublin elected by vote of the graduates and in no way representing the Irish people. But, excepting these, every city, town, borough and county in Ireland sent its national members to Parliament. Protestant and Catholic, you have been told by those who must have thought you were strangely ignorant of Home Rule, was a unit against Home Rule. (Laughter.) Why, we have in Ulster the majority of representation as we have the majority of population. If there was a vote of all

THE GROWN MEN IN ULSTER to-morrow, the great majority would proclaim Home Rule for Ireland. Some of Parnell's strongest supporters have risen to say, "Mr. Speaker, as an Ulster Episcopalian, or an Ulster Presbyterian, I am sent here by my people to vote for this measure of Home Rule." I know something of Ulster myself. There are only two men in my family and each of us represent an Ulster city. (Cheers and laughter.) I have the honor to represent what has been called the etched of anti-Home Rule, the City of Londonderry, and it was the vote of enlightened Protestants that elected me. (Cheers.) To the South of Ireland where the Catholics are six to one, we have brought Protestants from Ulster and elected them to the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Ours is not, it never has been, a sectarian cause. (Cheers.) It is the cause of a nation. Since Home Rule was first agitated for, its leaders have been Protestants—the Episcopalian, Isaac Butt; the Ulster Presbyterian, William Shaw; and the staunch Episcopalian, Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause.) Victory is almost assured. We did not expect to carry Gladstone's Bill at the first attempt. No great measure of reform has ever been admitted to the British House of Commons at the first knocking, but the passing of Home Rule is as

CERTAIN AS THE RISING OF TOMORROW'S SUN.
(Cheers.) I will venture to predict that within two or three years we shall have the principle of Home Rule affirmed by the Imperial Parliament; we will be turning your attention to our Legislature in College Green. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule were defeated by English votes, but not by a majority of English votes. The struggle was between the unprotected democratic men on one side and the protected aristocracy on the other. Such struggles all resulted in the past in favor of the struggling class. The principle of Home Rule will be affirmed within two, or at most three, years in the British Parliament. It will be a great day for Ireland and for England, as well as a day of justice to Ireland and of mercy to England, the day when within the gates there will be no enemy, but only a friend, a friend, a comrade and a brother. (Long and continued applause.)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE.
Mr. D. Regan, in moving a certain vote of thanks to the orator for his magnificent speech, said if there was any country in the world that should sympathize with Ireland it was Canada. The loyalty, largeness and good will prevailing here was due to the fact that even such British as Home Rule—the right to manage our own local affairs. Those who voted most of loyalty would quickly resist the tyranny of Downing street. The President of St. Andrew's Society had said last night that the cause of Home Rule was the cause of freedom throughout the world. (Applause.)

Mr. E. Meredith, indeed, every sentiment that surrounded the British Isles shall regulate their national affairs. That is all we ask, and with nothing less than that can we, or could we, ever be contented. (Cheers.) It is impossible that a Canadian audience should feel anything but sympathy with the feeling that prompts

we always took upon ourselves the duty of forcing Irish business to the front. We insist that if Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen wish the old system in Parliament they must recognize the fact that the Irishmen are not content with it; that the people of Ireland are determined, so long as they have a voice in Parliament at all, to make the English listen to the Irish demand. We called our policy at first

A POLICY OF ACTIVITY.
We took the liveliest interest in every subject, took part in every debate, and into every one we brought the claims of Ireland. (Laughter and applause.) Our critics did not like our policy, and denounced it as a policy of obstruction. We didn't mind what they called it. They might call it obstruction and we might have been pleased for them to call it obstruction. (Laughter.) We didn't mind if they called it obstruction. We only said, "That's the policy we intend to pursue," and we kept our word. (Laughter and cheers.) There were many divisions in the House. The members rise and go out into a lobby on this side or that, according as they intend to vote. In the early days seven or eight of us went out into one lobby and the whole House of Commons into the other. I have seen the day when it was my honor and pride to pass through the same lobby in the same case no longer with six or seven companions, but a body of

THREE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN HOME RULERS, (cheers) led by the greatest English orator and statesman of to-day, led by William Ewart Gladstone. (Prolonged cheers.) I want to know where in history you will find such a victory achieved in so short a space of time, and with such apparently inadequate means. (Renewed cheering.) We had done our work; we had converted the English democracy in town and country; we had converted all that was best in the great English Liberal party to Home Rule. We had made our cause that of the English, Scotch, and Welsh Liberal party and we had made Gladstone the leader of the Home Rule cause. There were still some constituencies in the North of Ireland where the national feeling was too strong for us, and the two representatives of the University of Dublin elected by vote of the graduates and in no way representing the Irish people. But, excepting these, every city, town, borough and county in Ireland sent its national members to Parliament. Protestant and Catholic, you have been told by those who must have thought you were strangely ignorant of Home Rule, was a unit against Home Rule. (Laughter.) Why, we have in Ulster the majority of representation as we have the majority of population. If there was a vote of all