cially reported for the Catholic Record. HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

London's Great Meeting-Enthusiasm and Unanimity.

Bishop Walsh Endorses the Movement.

Speeches by Rev. Father Flannery, Hon. David Mills and Ex. Mayor Campbell.

A mass meeting of citizens was held on Monday night in the City Hall for the purpose of hearing a discussion of the question of Home Rule for Ireland. It question of Home Rule for Ireland. It was called under the auspices of the Irish National League branch society established here. The building was crowded to the doors and both galleries were packed with attentive listeners. All classes of the people of the city were represented. There were seated upon the platform Messrs. J. J. Gibbons, president; Dr. Hanover, secretary; Thos. Coffey, Hon. D. Mills, Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas: Rev. Father Coffey. coney, 110n. D. Mills, Rev. Father Flan-mery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coffey, Rev. Father Dunphy, ex-Mayor Camp-bell, J. P. O'Byrne, T. E. O'Callaghan and Thos. O'Brien.

MR. J. J. GIBBONS,
the president, in opening the meeting expressed the great pleasure he felt at the immense attendance. He believed there was some misconception of the objects of the association, and he wished first to correct that impression. They were no meeting there to sow dissension among their fellow citizens, nor to play meeting there to sow dissension among their fellow-citizens, nor to plot treason against the mother country. Everyone understood the struggle that was going on to secure Home Rule for Ireland, and to do, as almost every other city in America had done, aid their fellow countrymen in the great constitutional struggle for Home Rule in which they struggle for Home Rule in which they were then engaged. He pointed out that members of Parliament were not paid in the British Parliament, and therefore, if the party were not assisted financially, many talented and brilliant Irishmen would be kept out of the British House of Commons. Some alleged that their objects were to dismember the Empire but this was not so alleged that their objects were to dis-member the Empire, but this was not so. All they sought for Ireland was that which Canada enjoyed. (Cheers). It was to assist their countrymen finan-cially in the struggle that these branches were being organized throughout America. Sympathy was all very well, but it should take practical form. He would not go fully into the questions at issue, how-ever, as there were many speakers to ever, as there were many speakers to come before them much better posted than himself, and for them he requested

an impartial hearing.

The secretary, Dr. Hanover, read several communications: FROM BISHOP WALSH.

The Palace, London, Nov. 9, 1885.
DEAR SIR:—I regret that it will not b in my power to assist at the meeting of this evening, but it may be of interest to you and others to know that I am in entire accord and sympathy with the purpose of that meeting. I believe it to give practical sympathy to the patriotic and brave men who are so manfully and perseveringly working in Ireland to win back, by constitutional efforts, the right of self-government for their country. In a lecture on the state of Ireland, which I delivered in St. Peter's Cathedral, in er, 1882, I made use of the fol-

"What, then, are the present wants of Ireland? What the remedy for her pol-

Ireland? What the remove the strict al ailments?

a. "I venture to think that Home Rule, such as we enjoy here in Canada, is what Ireland wants to make her a prosperous and contented country. Every free people ought to have the right to manage their own affairs, and to make the laws that govern them. Neither in legislative matters, nor in county govern-ment, nor even in municipal institutions, does Ireland enjoy the right to govern herself, and she never will be happy without it. As long as Englishmen and Scotchmen, no matter how well inten-Scotchmen, no matter how well inten-tioned they may be, insist in making laws for the Government of Ireland, so long Irishmen will chafe against the arrangement, and will continue to protest and agitate. Give Irishmen a home legislature for local affairs such as we enjoy in Canada, throw upon them the responsibility of enforc-ing the observance of law and the main-tenance of order, make them feel that it is their interest as well as their duty to protect the sanctity of life and the rights of property—that they have the honor, the fame and the welfare of their country in their own hands-and, take my word for it, that there will not be amongst civilized nations a more orderly country,

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se were my opinions in 1882; they are still mine with an increased conviction that they are correct and just. Self-government is, ordinarily, a necessary condition of civil liberty, and the

or a more peace-loving and law-abiding

sary condition of civil most, right of every civilized people. Herein I enclose my mite towards the

Herein I enclose my mite towards the Irish Parliamentary fund, and I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully,

+ JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.
Letters and telegrams were also read from Mr. J. C. Patterson, M. P.; Col. Walker, W. J. Moncrieff, Esq., Hon. John Carling and Mr. Wm. R. Meredith, M. P.P., explanatory of their absence. The last named gentleman, amongst other ed gentleman, amongst other

things, said:
"I desire to say that while I am entirely opposed to any change in the relations between Ireland and the rest of the Empire which would result in its dismemberment or the destruction of

future, the friends of Ireland may reasonably hope, now that the leading statesmen of the Empire of both political parties concede that a liberal scheme in the direction indicated is one that demands the early attention of the Im-

demands the early attention of the Imperial Parliament."

Rev. Father Flannery, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers. He said he telt highly honored in being called upon to propose the resolution which he now held in his hand. He considered it a great privilege that it was in his power to help in any way the cause of his suffering fellow-countrymen in Ireland, and to strengthen the hands of the leader who had done so much to lift up the name of Ireland and add to the greatness of the British Empire, (cheers). Ireland had done much for Great Britain—her valiant sons had (cheers). Ireland had done much for Great Britain—her valiant sons had proved on many a battle-field that they were loyal, aye, loyal to the death to the flag that floated above them. (cheers). He felt great pleasure in proposing the following resolution.

That this meeting heartily endorses the sentiments conveyed to the foot of the throng by the address to Her

the throne by the address to Her Majesty, proposed on the 20th of April, the throne by the address to Her Majesty, proposed on the 20th of April, 1882, by the Hon. John Costigan, now Minister of Inland Revenue and member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and that day unanimously adopted by the Commons House of Parliament of this Dominion, in which address the Parliament of Chanda (1) that it liament of Canada affirmed (1) that it had observed with feelings of profound regret and concern, the distress and dis-content which prevailed in Ireland; (2) that the Irish in Canada were among the most loyal, most prosperous, and most contented of its people: (3) that the Dominion of Canada while offering the greatest advantages and attractions to the immigrant does not receive that propor-tion of emigration from Ireland which might reasonably be expected, owing in a might reasonably be expected, owingin a great measure to feelings of estrangement existing in the minds of so many Irish men towards the Imperial Government and in which address the Parliament of Canada further expressed the hope that as Canada and its inhabitants had prosas Canada and its inhabitants had pros-pered exceedinglyunders federal system, allowing to each province of the Domin-ion considerable powers of self-govern-ment, some means, all due provision be-ing made for the maintenance of the in-tegrity of the empire and the rights of the minority, might be found of meeting the expressed desire in this regard of the Irish people, so that Ireland might become a source of strength to the become a source of strength to the Empire and that the Irish people at home and abroad might feel the same pride in the greatness of Her Majesty's Empire, the same veneration for the justice of her rule and the same devotion to and affection for our common flag felt by all other classes of the Canadian

people.

That adhering to and reaffirming the sentiments of this address this meeting while firmly opposed to any movement looking to the disintegration of the

ment looking to the disintegration of the British empire, extends an expression of hearty sympathy to the Irish people in their legitimate efforts and struggles to secure for their country the inestimable blessings of local self-government.

Father Flannery proceeding, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I feel I must acknowledge I am very much embarrassed in approaching so difficult a subject, in the presence of so much legal and literary talent. But as an Irishman to the manor born, and with my 30 years of experience of Canadian life and liberty in this free Dominion, I can touch on many questions which may not be considered by other able and honourable speakers who shall address you this many questions which may not be considered by other able and honourable speakers who shall address you this

first appeared among the advanced nationalists in the British House of Comtionalists in the British House of Commons, when he was represented as an indefatigable and incorrigible obstructionist, I had, like hundreds of others, my misgivings as to the sincerity of his motives and the wisdom of his course as an Irish representative. But when I considered his indomitable pluck and courage—standing alone in the presence of relentless and all powerful opponents — when I read of his stoical indifference as well to the prudential warnings of his for whom it legislates. If it does not indefend the proposed as the proposed as the proposed as well to the prudential warnings of his for whom it legislates. If it does not indefend the process and indefendence are made for her now by the most enlight dom of Great Britain and Ireland (loud cheers).

HON. D. MILLS said that the question was often asked, what in the world had we to do with Irish affairs, and why couldn't we let the people of Ireland settle their own difficulties? He answered this by telling an anecdote of a gentleman who let a boy drown in three feet of water because as well to the proposed settlement. —when I read of his stoical indifference as well to the prudential warnings of his Irish colleagues as to the hisses and storm of indignation that bellowed around him, my misgivings gave way to sympathy and admiration. At the close of the first session of his parliamentary career I follow him to Irelated the session of the parliamentary career. land and there he receives ovation after land and there he receives ovation after ovation, not only in his own county, but in every county and city in Ireland. His whole course is approved of, his whole line of obstructionist policy is endorsed and sanctioned by the Irish nation. Men of weight and influence—men of more than ordinary ability as statesmen and orators, like A. M. Sullivan ; men who orators, like A. M. Sullivan; men who had grown grey and white in the service of their country, like the O'Gorman Mahon (great cheers); men of pure and unblemishedand unsuspected patriotism, like pious John Dillon, (cheers) men who had suffered the tortures and gyves of political imprisonment, like Michael Davitt, (loud cheers) men of polish and literary fame, like Justin McCarthy, (cheers) all bow down before the genius of this singular man, and acknowledge as leader of the people's representatives

of this singular man, and acknowledge as leader of the people's representatives and of the national aspirations youth inexperienced in political life, who scarce reached the thirtieth year of his age, and who had no pretensions to that taking style and flowing eloquence, the necessary attribute of a tribune of thepeople(cheers). Julius Casar was scarce twenty-five years and who has was already a great con-Julius Cæsar was scarce twenty-five years old when he was already a great conqueror. Alexander the Great at the age of thirty-two had conquered the world. Charles Stewart Parnell before reaching the thirtieth year of his age had already scaled the heights of national fame and at one bound, as the late Wendell Phillips said, had occupied in the Irish heart the place and prestige and power once held by the great Daniel O'Connell (Loud cheers). When all that was pure and patriotic and honest in Ireland, both Catholic and Protestant—when aged priests and mitred prelates gave universal and unqualified adhesion to the course and policy of Mr. Parnell—

cheers). Parnell's first great achievement was his banding together of 600, 000 tenant farmers in one solid phalanx of tenant farmers in one solid phalanx of passive resistance. His advice to them was to hold a firm grip of the land, to retain possession of their houses until they were pulled down over their heads, and to hold on to the land until they were driven off it at the point of the bayonet. They were counselled and directed to feed and clothe and educate their children. To provide selled and directed to feed and clothe and educate their children—to provide every necessary comfort for their families—and if anything remained over, to pay that as rent to the landlord. This policy, acted on by the whole nation, triumphed. A judicial court was appointed to adjudicate on the value of lands and fix the rents, which the landlord should accept and beyond which he could not exact one farthing.

Millions of pounds sterling were thus saved to the tenant farmers of Ireland at a period of unusual hardship and distress, and the gaunt spectre of famine was laid which threatened Ireland with a renewal of the horrors experienced in

was laid which threatened Ireland with a renewal of the horrors experienced in 1847 and 1848 (cheers).

People born and educated in this country can form no idea of the hard-ships, the sufferings, the social ruin and desolation endured for centuries by the farming classes in Ireland. You could understand them perchange if every farming classes in French. For count with a count with a count of the per acre for the land he cultivates. I ask you, how could our yeomen of Ontario ever afford to clothe, feed and educate their children on such conditions? But if a tax were put on your industry, if additional rents were imposed for improvements you made on the farm—if, besides, you had to pay tithes to the parson, county cess and extortionate poor rates—I venture to say not only could you not support your family but could you not support your family but there would be a famine in Canada every ten or twenty years, (that's so, and cheers). Let us suppose again that all those rents, all those moneys, were sent out of the country and drafted away to a out of the country and dratted away to a set of idle, extravagant, good-for-nothing landlords, luxuriating in Washington, Florida or San Francisco—supposing, I say, that Canada were drained of all its wealth year after year, where would there be capital to build up our indus-tries, or to establish our factories? I tell you that if Canada were situated as Ireland has been for centuries, in less than fifty years it would be a howling wilderness. the people would flee in

than fifty years it would be a howling wilderness, the people would flee in masses from the country, and wild Indians would roam again over our depopulated cities and deserted villages. But what is the penacea for all these evils, where is the remedy? The late Mr. Isaac Butt, a son of a Protestant rector in Donegal, found it in two words—Mr. Parnell has emphasised those words, and they have found a responsive echo in every Irish heart—Home Rule (cheers). every Irish heart—Home Rule (cheers). every Irish heart—Home Rule (cneers).
And we are here this evening to endorse
the policy and strengthen the hands of
our fellow-countrymen in Ireland who
with might and main are striving for Home Rule (cheers). Our Canadian Government, to its honor be it said, is the only government in the whole world that, so far as a government has legitimized that policy, and sent good advice and counsel to her majesty's government, recommending majesty's government, recommending Home Rule as the most direct and most efficient means of conciliating Ireland with England, and of building up an empire truly united and most powerful, that could render happy every subject and bid defiance to every foe (cheers).

when Mr. C. Stewart Parnell's name in the whole world? How then can Ireland ever expect to enact more just or more liberal laws than are made for her now by the most enlightany other foreign state. Scriputer says "the good shepherd knows his flock." Well, I say, a good government knows the people for whom it legislates. If it does not it never attempts to make laws for that people. The English people have been trying to know us Irishmen for the last seven hundred years and they have never succeeded so far. There is something in the character, the customs, the manners and the genius of the Irish people that England can never understand. There is that in the buoyancy and the elasticity and the generosity and the poetry of Irishmen that can never be appreciated by the phlegmatic Anglo Saxon (laughter and cheers). Not only do English people make our laws but the Welsh and Scotch take a hand in and vote on every question take a hand in and vote on every question affecting our most sacred and dearest interests in Ireland. What do the Scotch or the Weish know of us or about us?

Our most innocent pastimes and pleasures and frolic and fun are looked upon with holy horror by the puritanical Welsh and the Sabbatarian Scotchman. There is something in the air of Ireland which gives life to fairies and banshees, (laughter and cheers) something in the soil of Ireland which is poison for snakes and toads—which none of our law-makers are something (Jaughter and cheers). can appreciate (laughter and cheers) there are sacred traditions of our race and there are sacred traditions of our race and country, and hallowed memories clustering around our holy wells and ruined abbeys and sculptured tombstones, and our raths and our rivers and storied towers, that have no meaning for those who govern us (cheers). But there was one feature of Ireland, however, the the average Facilishman underever, that the average Englishman under-stood and thoroughly appreciated, it was the fat mutton and juicy beef produced on her daisy-clad hills and ever verdant pastures (laughter and cheers). They are a different race of people altogether—they never can understand us or know our feelings or appreciate our wants, and they are, as the experience of ages has proved, quite incompetent to govern us or rule us

Ireland-there are no boards of school trustees. Everything is managed from a government board in Dublin, which board is composed mainly of Scotchmen and Englishmen. And a message or pro-clamation from the Lord Lieutenant has all the force of a ukase issued by the Czar Would you stand it here in Canada-

would you put up with it if the Prime Minister, Sir John A. McDonald, were to appoint a dozen or more bloated Tories or aristocrats to manage the affairs and the aristocrats to manage the affairs and the moneys and improvements and schools in this Dominion. (laughter and cheers). Thus in Ireland we are deprived of all municipal liberties and rights, and the moneys of the country, whatever there is left of them, are at the disposal of a grand jury, not elected by the people but nominees of the Lord Lieutenan t.

There is a samplance of liberty

the Lord Lieutenan t.

There is a semblance of liberty granted the people, however, in being allowed to elect their poor law guardians. But every J. P., almost every estated gentleman in the country, is an ex-officio guardian. The guardians appointed by the people attend to all the hard work and drudgery of the house, but every time a test vote is called for—when an appointment has to be made—the ex-officio guardians all be made—the ex-officio guardians all crowd in and outvote the men elected by

the people.

But it would be an utter impossibility But it would be an utter impossibility for me to enumerate even a part of the sore grievances and hardships and heart-burnings the Irish people have to put up with; and which no other people on the face of God's earth would endure with such hopeful patience or Christian equanimity. To help redress all these wrongs, to help bind all these festering wounds, to aid in averting these national calamities, these periodical famines which recur every ten or fifteen years with such unerring ceror fifteen years with such unerring or lifteen years with such unerring cer-tainty, the National League has been established. We are here to-night to sustain it, and we should consider it a very great privilege that we are invited to form part, and join in this grand movement that now extends from New York to San Fran-cisco, and that embraces all the liberty-loy-ing receipts that lives this great continuous ing people that live on this great continent of America. We ought to rejoice and be glad that we are permitted to unite our voice to the voices of five millions of our fellow-countrymen at home and of twenty millions of Irishmen abroad—all adjuring the English government to stay its hand and let up on Ireland. Not only must we raise our voice, but it becomes our duty to open our purse-strings and contribute our mite to help swell that splendid fund now speeding across the Atlantic wave—that it may enable Parnell to meet his opponents on every vantage ground they may assume. This mighty fund will be a tower of strength and encouragement to the trusted leader of the Irish people. It will put it in his power to have the pick and choice of Ireland's keenest debaters and most eloquent orators to accompany him to the British House of Commons

and in thunder tones say to England "Home Rule or Oh, what a glorious day for Ireland Oh, what a glorious day for Ireland when the victory shall be declared, as declared it must be ere long. All hail! most eventful day that shall see Ireland freed from her chains—no longer bound down in sorrow, but standing erect amid the nations. All hail! auspicious morn, when Parnell with his tried and trusted callogues; shall return triumphant hear. followers shall return triumphant, bearing the message of peace to his native land at last redeemed—when amid the cheers of thousands and the booming of cannon, he shall throw wide the portals of the Irish parliament house in College the Irish parliament house in College Green—and standing upon the altar of his country shall proclaim its eman-cipation—and profound peace and abid-ing prosperity, and additional prestige and power and glory, to the now forever united, now forever consolidated king-dom of Great Britain and Ireland (loud

an anecdote of a gentleman who let a boy drown in three teet of water because he didn't know the boy's name, or who he was, or whether his parents could support him well or not, and finally he had a suit of clothes on him that cost had a suit of clothes on him that cost £7, which he did not want to spoil. (Laughter). He went on to point out that year after year nations were being drawn closer together; and that everyone was more or less interested in the wel-fare of foreign nations. He pointed out that they were more than interested in Ireland, because of a relationship between that country and Canada. He said that 40 years ago the population of Ireland was one-fourth that of England, while it was to day but one-ninth. This was a serious state of things. Some said Ireland would never prosper until the people changed their faith. This was not sound reasoning. Belgium was of the same faith and supperiod prosperously more than three times the number of people that Ireland did in the same area. Mr. Mills went on to show that the cause of Ireland's backward state was on account of the form of its government. The same form of government had been tried in other countries and failed. He was there be-tore them simply as a speculative thinker, and he believed that a form of government should be established in Great Britain that would be conducive Great Britain that would be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of every portion of the Empire. (Applause.) There were three propositions for Irish government—a legislative union, a federal union, or independence pure and simple. The latter he did not think it was worth while discussing. England would never permit it. Sne would stake her existence on the issue betore she would allow Irish independence. A federal union such as existed in Canada was what he approved of for Ireland. dismemberment or the destruction of imperial sovereignty as regards Ireland, any movement which has for its object the securing for Ireland by constitutional agitation a system of local self-government like that which obtains in Canada, and by which ample security for the rights of the minority is provided, has my hearty sympathy, and in my judgment deserves that not only of men of Irish blood, but of every well-wisher of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud wint) and the general and unqualified adhesion to the coulded not tell them how the approved of for Ireland, and the could not tell them how the approved of for Ireland, and the could not tell them how the approved of for Ireland, and the could not each Province of the Dominion been left with a Parliament of its own? Because it was found that it was not conducive to the welfare of the different Provinces that it should that it was not conducive to the welfare of the different Provinces that it should be totally separated. Local affairs when agent of the different Provinces that it should be totally separated. Local affairs would be better attended to by a different province of the different Provinces that it should be soon, the Empire to defend the British flags, were being oppressed, and how they were of the different Provinces that it should be totally separated. Local affairs would be better attended to by a different Province of the different Province of the different Provinces that it should be totally separated. Local affairs would be better attended

out that Scotland was contented under the present system, and therefore it was asserted that it was the fault of the people and not of the system. He claimed that when the people of Scotland labored under the same disabilities in the system of the system. He claimed that when the people of Scotland labored under the same disabilities in the system of the system. He asked them how an Englishman or a Welshman could be expected to know what the people of Ireland wanted. Take an illustration. He was a Scotchman and had been brought up on portinge to a great degree. Now he would they were just as discontented as the they were just as discontented as the people of Ireland now were, and he believed that if the people of Scotland had labored under the same disabilities had labored under the same disabilities as the people of Ireland they would to-day have had the same result. He asked them what would have been the result if the people of Scotland were refused the right to vote because they were Presbyterians? Would they be any more loyal now than the people of Ire-land? He showed that the griev-ances which the people of Scot-land at one time suffered were very soon refressed because of the public opinion of the rest of Europe. Mr. Mills then went on to point out what harsh and cruel disabilities the Irish harsh and cruel disabilities the Irish people at one time were put under. A man if he was a Roman Catholic could not be a doctor, or a lawyer, nor could he hold a public position. He was not allowed to teach publicly nor privately, nor could he go abroad to educate himself. If a Roman Catholic died he could not even name his own executors. Mr. Mills went on to show how these harsh laws had driven many Irishmen of genius abroad, and their names were to this day to be found in France, Spain and Austria.

to be found in France, Spain and Austria.

Macmahon, at one time the chief marshal to be found in France, Spain and Austria. Macmahon, at one time the chief marshal of the French army, was a descendant of one of these men. O'Donnell, a cele brated Spanish General, was another, and in fact in every foreign country almost could be found similar names. Mr. Mills then went on to relate how the people of Ireland were oppressed for their religion, and how it was impossible almost for an Irishman who was a Roman Catholic to get any redress for a wrong done him. He related some anecdotes illustrative of these disabilities, and said that the quantity of land confiscated in Ireland at different times was 11,200,000 acres, or a quantity equal to nearly the Ineland at different times was 11,200,000 acres, or a quantity equal to nearly the whole area of the island. He then discussed the measures which had at different times been brought forward for Catholic emancipation, and how at last it had been wrung from the British Parliament by Daniel O'Connell when that Parliament saw that they must grant it or involve the country in civil war. Were the people of Ireland grateful for their emancipation? They looked upon it not as an act of justice on the part of the British Parliament, but as a personal triumph for O'Connell. And so it was. Mr. Mills next went on to discuss the position of Ireland at the present time, and said that no one to day would say that the disestablishment of the church had not been a good thing for Ireland at the church had not been a good thing for Ire-land. He next discussed the Irish land question. He showed that the contract system was not a fair one where the parties did not stand upon an equal footing. A contract between a man and his ward was illegal. A contract between one party and another where the one had any hold

a penniless tenant insist upon any clauses he wanted inserted in a contract with a rich land owner? He quoted from an Irish writer to show some of the in-justices the Irish tenants had to submit to. in one case they had reclaimed a large amount of waste land, without aid from the landlord, and then the landlord had the landlord, and then the landlord had taken the land from those who had reclaimed it, and charged them rent for it, and when they were unable to pay that rent were ejected from the land they had themselves reclaimed. He gave illustrations from the same writer of how young Irishmen when they married were refused permission by the landlords to live with their parents, and how they were forced to take mud shanties from those same landlords, and there live with their miserable young shanties from those same landlords, and there live with their miserable young wives on seaweed and a few turnips, and rake together for the landlord 25 shillings or so a year for holdings of four or five acres. It was shown how the landlord made laws for his tenante, the slightest breach of which would bring down evicbreach of which would bring down eviction upon them. The cruelties which the landlords practised on the tenants as shown by the writer quoted, were most horrible. Mr. Mills went on to say that this was the state of things in Ireland when Mr. Gladstone had introduced his Land Bill, which was a great improvement, but which did not yet give sufficient security to the breach of which would bring down e give sufficient security to the ten-ant. He said the system of misgovern-ment in Ireland had produced serious effects. It was not surprising that the people were discontented, and that the cultivation of the land was neglected. It was not surprising that a man would do nothing towards improving his land when he knew that by so doing he would raise the rent on himself. Mr. Mills claimed that this was the that this was the outcome of the legislative system of government existing in Great Britain. He argued that the well-Great Britain. He argued that the well-being and material prosperity of Ireland would be ensured by the granting of local self-government to the people of Ireland. (Applause.) Mr. Mills took pleasure in seconding the motion proposed by the Rev. Father Flannery.

The Chairman then put the motion, which was carried with great enthusiasure.

over the other was illegal. This was exactly the position the Irish tenant stood in towards his landlord. How could

which was carried with great enthusiasm, a small knot of the Young Briton frater-nity expressing feeble dissent.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL

then came forward in response to a loud then came forward in response to a loud call. He said he had not come there to talk, but to learn, and was very much pleased that he had come. He was sure a good many like himself who, when they came to the hall, were opposed to home rule, were now in favor of it. He was glad to see the meeting so orderly. When he came he brought a good strong shillelab with him. (Lauphter.) He was in lah with him. (Laughter.) He was in favor of home rule for Ireland—(cheers)—and not only for Ireland, but for every other country. (Increased applause.) Mr. Campbell said he could not tell them

man and had been brought up on por-ridge to a great degree. Now he would not like an Englishman to come into his house and say: "Here, you can't have por-ridge any more; you must eat roast beef." (Laughter.) He would like it still less if an Irishman tried to force butter-milk and potatoes down his throat—(in-creased laughter)—and he'd give a Dutch-man to understand that he was going to man to understand that he was going to be master in his own house if he tried to make him eat sauerkraut. (Uproarious make him eat sauerkraut. (Uproarious laughter.) This, he said, was precisely what was being done in Ireland. The Englishmen and the Scotchmen were making the Irishmen swallow whatever suited them. He concluded by again stating that he was in favor of local self-government for Ireland.

THE CONCLUSION.

Rev. Father Coffey then moved, and Dr. Hanover seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening, Father Fiannery, Hon. David Mills and Mr. John Campbell. Carried unanimously.

Mr. John Campbell. Carried unanimously.

Father Flannery said he was proud of the honor they did him, and was only sorry he could not have done better for them. Still his friend, Mr. Mills, had gone into the historical part of the question very fully and ably, and they must all feel deeply grateful to him for the interesting information they had gained. He thought also they must, like himself, have admired the out spoken and fearless language of Mr. Campbell. He wished every Scotchman in Canada was like Mr. Campbell. (Laughter). He hoped they would show their sympathy practically as well as by words.

At the conclusion of the meeting the subscription list was very materially in-

CICARCU						
The	following	are	the	sums	alre	ad;
Bishop JCPatt C. Cong Rv. W. Father S. R. B J. J. G Father T. E. O' M. F. (C. P. Coo M. Mul Dr. Ha Thos. Rev. JJ Rv. L. A P. Kell Denis J Daniel John M	Walsh. \$ erson, MP hilin. Flannery Connolly rown lain. Ibbons. Coffey. Callaghan 'Mara. k. rooney. nover. Coffey. Coff	25 00 10 00 10 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 0	John D. O'C Michs P. F. M. O'. John John Ald. C. J. J. T. J. G. John Roger C. J. John Dan. John Dan. John Dan. John John John John John John Jas. Jas. H. Jas. Jas. L.	O'Gorn Jornal Jo	kin.	202022222222222222222222222222222222222
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All contributions should be addre Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record, Lon-

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD.
FROM BIDDULPH.

After mass on All Souls Day the Irish farmers of St. Patrick's Parish, Biddulph, Ontario, assembled at the Separate School house near the church to manifest in a substantial manner their sympathy and love for the dear old land of their fathers. love for the dear old land of their fathers.
Resolutions were prepared without delay, when Father Connolly, P. P., who was
present at the meeting, was duly moved
and seconded to the Chair by Messrs. Patrick Nangle and Martin Collisson. Mr.
Patrick Breen was unanimously chosen
secretary to the meeting, and Mr. Martin
Collisson, J. P., Treasurer, when the following resolution was moved by Mr.
Edward McLaughlin and seconded by
Mr. John Barry.

1. That we Irishmen and descendants of
Irishmen of St. Patrick's Parish, Biddulph,
in public meeting assembled, hereby
transmit our most hearty congratulations
to the people of Ireland on their grand
manifestations of fidelity and loyalty to
the National Party of Ireland under the
leadership of that distinguished Irishman
and statesman, Charles S. Parnell. Carried

and statesman, Charles S. Parnell. Carried with the utmost enthusiasm.

2. Moved by Mr. David McIlhargy and seconded by Mr. John McIlhargy, sen.,
That in proof of the sincerity of our

That in proof of the sincerity of our desire for the happiness and prosperity of the Irish people at home a subscription list be now opened whereby material and moral aid may be given the Parliamentary Party to achieve in a constitutional manner a National Parliament for Ireland such as we ourselves have the happiness to enjoy in this Dominion of Canada; the most prosperous colony in the British Empire. Carried unanimously.

3. Moved by Mr. Martin McLaughlin, and seconded by Mr. Jame Kinsella:

That we cannot but view with horror and indignation the infamy and cruelty of those Irish landlords who, notwith

and indignation the intamy and crueity of those Irish landlords who, notwithstanding seasons of depression and bad crops, nevertheless ruthlessly exact the last farthing from their unfortunate tenants, with the alternative of being hurled from their homes to find no other shelter than that afforded by the blue vault of heaven

or the demoralizing roof of the poor house. Carried unanimously. Afterwards Mr. Edward Bowers was Afterwards Mr. Edward Bowers was moved to the second chair, when a vote of thanks was duly proposed and seconded to the Rev. Chairman, Father Connolly, for his conduct in the chair, as well as for the deep interest he took in the meeting. Then Mr. Collisson, treasurer, had his hands full with tens and fives and twos, and so on. Let it suffice to say that the good Irishmen of Biddulph are second to none in their love for old Ireland, which will be seen when all the returns are in. God save Ireland.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

A grand sacred concert will be given in St. Peter's Cathedral on Friday evening, the 13th inst., under the direction of Dr. Carl Verrinder. We predict a very large attendance. The admission is placed at the very reasonable figure of 25cts.