# The Catholic Register.

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

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## UNITY OF THE IRISH PARTY.

### Full Report of John Dillon's Great Speech at Glasgow.

Last week the Associated Press despatches gave particular prominence to a speech delivered in Glasgow, on the 11th by John Dillon on the Unity of the Irish Party. THE REGISTER preferred to wait for the full report of the speech, which is taken from The Freeman's Journal. Mr. Dillon said: "There was a time when the Irish Party was so satisfied with praise that it took it as a matter of course. Whenever the representatives of the Party went amongst assemblies of Irishmen, and even when they were not present the name of the National Party was received with kindness and with praise far beyond its merits.

We have, however, fallen on different days. We have to face in many places criticism which is very searching and not always friendly, even from our own countrymen. Well, I have often thought that this is no bad discipline for politicians (applause and laughter). It tends to spoil a public man when he is always praised. "He may get careless, and he is apt to get indifferent; but of late I think the criticism to which the Party has been subjected by some of our colleagues has been too biting and easterly to be wholesome (laughter). However a sharp breeze of public opinion is by no means an unhealthy atmosphere for a public man to pass through (cheers). Now, I claim to be one of those who throughout the days of stress and storm of the last eight years have remained faithful according to our humble judgment and abilities to the old principles of the Parnellite Party as it existed before 1890, and I am sanguine that the signs are multiplying every day that reward is at hand (cheers). I called in witness yesterday my friend the chairman, who has adopted the course which he stated frankly to-night of being the friend of all sections of Irishmen (cheers), and who, from his knowledge of Irish politics for more years that I would like to remind him of, is perhaps as competent a judge of the state of Ireland as any man living, and I am sure Mr. Ferguson will confirm my statement that to-day, so far as the people of Ireland are concerned, they are all for union, that the desire of their hearts is for union. Now, what are the obstacles to union? As far as I know, there are only two obstacles. One is the difference which still exists amongst the Irish representatives, and the other is the contentions kept up by certain newspapers (hear). I am speaking in the presence of the Press, and therefore I had better be civil, but I must say that although as a public man I recognise to the fullest extent the enormous benefits conferred on mankind by the newspaper Press I do think the newspapers sometimes aggravate and protract quarrels, because quarrels you see give good copy, and if a country is pulling all together there is a dearth of interesting intelligence (applause and laughter), and one of the elements which has tended to keep up the semblance of faction and division in Ireland—and it is now no more than a semblance—is the contentious attitude of certain journals whose names I won't mention. Called in to the divisions amongst the Irish Parliamentary representatives, it has become the fashion now amongst certain of our critics in Ireland to send all the Parliamentary representatives of the people to a very warm region (laughter) Now I cannot be expected to share in that view (applause). I still believe that M.P.'s are a useful institution. At all events, as far as our country is concerned, whether useful or not they are necessary. You can't get rid of them, and if you have not honest men who have obtained the confidence of the people as representatives you will have dishonest men (hear, hear). Members of Parliament, I say, are a necessary element in the public life of Ireland as well as in this country, and that being so, I think we ought to endeavor to get the best men we can, and to make the best of the men we have (applause). There can be no doubt that the divisions which still exist in Ireland are mainly within the ranks of the Parliamentary representatives. Now, I ask, what is to be done? You will all remember a proposition which was made at the convention held in Birmingham this year on the suggestion of Glasgow, with a view of bringing the Parliamentary representatives of the people together, and what occurred in consequence of that suggestion We are asked sometimes for practical proposals? My practical proposal for bringing about union amongst the Irish representatives,—a union, recollect, which the people are eager for and demand — is that a conference should be held of any number of representative men, say five or ten on each side, five to begin with, nominated by Mr. Redmond and five by myself, and nobody to be bound by the result of that conference, but let us get together in a room and see whether we cannot draw up a scheme by which our differences can be adjusted (cheers). If such a representative conference can agree upon a scheme, that scheme would bind nobody until it was submitted on either side to the leading men of the country or some representative convention of the country (cheers) My conviction is so strong that there is not real substantial or serious difference between us that I am quite convinced that if once we get together round a table, whether it be square or round, we would emerge from the room very good friends and work together for the good of the country (loud cheers). Now, I desire to say a word or two on some recent controversies which have taken place as to our position towards English parties, because there are some men in Ireland who claim that the only cause of difference between us and the Parnellite Party is that we are too closely attached and bound up with the Liberal Party in the country, though it is a curious thing that the Liberal Party have repeatedly attached me for not being sufficiently closely attached to them (laughter); but you cannot please everybody (hear, hear). Now, my reply to that objection is that I am prepared to go into a conference with the Parnellite Party on the basis of absolute independence of all English parties, and the lines on which I seek, on which I hope, for reunion amongst the National representatives of the Irish people are the lines of the old Parnellite Party as it existed before 1890 (cheers) Now, I put the question with confidence to everyone who calls himself a Parnellite in Ireland to-day—is he content, or is he not, to go back to the precise lines of the old Parnellite Party before 1890? What more does he want than the old Parnellite policy, and if we accept that policy then I fail to see where the difference comes in between us (cheers). I take it as a great advance in Irish politics that the leaders on either side can now reason out the matter in sober and rational language. Last year Mr. Redmond made an appeal to me in a speech which he delivered in Waterford from which I gathered that if the answer were in the affirmative he would be prepared to enter into negotiations for reunion. He made an appeal to me, and he said it was my duty as the leader of the largest section of the Irish Nationalist representatives to go to the leaders of the Liberal party and ask them for pledges that they still maintained the same position regarding Home Rule as they did under Mr. Gladstone's leadership. Well, the first question I ask is, who are the leaders of the Liberal Party (laughter), and who, will be the leaders of the Liberal party after the next general election? (Hear, hear) He will be an exceedingly clever man who will tell me that. I don't know. The next objection that I have to the proposal of Mr. Redmond is that I never heard of a responsible politician who sought to base his policy on the pledges of the leaders of a party in opposition, because you never can tell what will become of a party in opposition when it comes into power, and the man or men who gave you pledges in opposition may find when they come into power that they are entirely unable to redeem the pledges, either from the opposition of colleagues or from the fact that they have not been called to the leadership which they expected to possess (hear, hear). Furthermore, I decline to make any attempt to extract pledges from the leaders, if we could find them, of the Liberal party that they will remain faithful to the policy to which they are already pledged over and over again, because I decline to base the future of the Irish cause on the pledges of any English Ministers, I think it would be deceiving the people of Ireland if we were to ask for these pledges now, for I have told the people of Ireland over and over again that their only chance of obtaining Home Rule after the next general election lies not in the pledges of English Ministers, and still less in the pledges of leaders of a party in opposition, but in the fact of their own solidarity, and that their vote is a commodity worth having (hear, hear). I say, therefore, in reply to Mr. Redmond that the true policy to keep before the minds of the people, the true policy for us to pursue is to devote our attention, not to the eddies and turns of English politics but to building up again a united party in Ireland which will plant upon the floor in the House of Commons eighty two Irish members who will support any party in England that will faithfully, honorably, and loyally carry out the policy of Mr. Gladstone, on the faith of which Mr. Parnell gave him the support of the Irish Party to the Liberal Party in 1886, and that is my policy as clearly as I can put it, and I fail to understand how any Parnellite can find it difficult to accept that principle as the basis of reunion (cheers). Be that as it may I feel absolute confidence that sooner or later newspapers and leaders will have to follow the tide of public feeling, and in Ireland the tide of public feeling is setting in with irresistible power in favor of reunion (cheers). I would be sorry myself—very sorry, indeed—to be the man to stand before the Irish people as an obstacle to reunion, because my conviction is as an old saying puts it, "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine," and I am convinced that though public opinion in Ireland may be slow in its judgment the public opinion of Ireland unquestionably and most certainly will ultimately execrate a man when they come to realise that he has set himself against the reunion of the people in the National cause (cheers). Now, may I say a word or two on the question of Parliamentary action. Many of us remember, I am old enough to well remember, the time when the fighting nationalists of Ireland had no faith in Parliamentary action at all. What was it converted the great body of the fighting Nationalities, both in Ireland and in this country, where some of the best of them are to be found, and across the Atlantic, what converted them to have faith in the efficacy of Parliamentary action? It was the fact that for the first time in the history of Ireland since the Union there appeared on the floor of the House of Commons a body of Irish representatives who acted together, who treated the opinion of the House of Commons with contempt when the interests of Ireland were concerned, who co-operated together like a regiment in the field of battle, united in fighting for Ireland over every other interest (cheers). Then and not until then did the real earnest Nationalists begin to think that some good might be effected for Ireland by Parliamentary action. Now if every man is to be at liberty to act for himself how is it possible to have that united action without which and in the absence of which Parliamentary representation for the Irish people becomes a curse instead of a blessing. Is there any man whose ingenuity can devise a means of obtaining unity of action in a body of Parliamentary representatives unless you have some machinery of discipline? The only way I know is the way adopted in our party, of consultation amongst the members of the party and then a decision, if necessary, by a vote, the minority faithfully accepting the decision of the majority (cheers), even where the minority differ from the decision of the majority or the principle that it would be better to go wrong for once with the majority than to split up the party in the face of the enemy and thus play into their hands (cheers). I know of no other way in which you can keep together a party like ours, more especially when you remember that the Irish Party in the House of Commons require a stricter discipline than any other party, in order to be effective at all, and, furthermore, because we have not the means of enforcing discipline such as the Tories and the Liberals have, by their great power of patronage and the giving of offices (hear, hear). In addition to that rule of the majority binding the minority, when you have united party action you must have some man who should be commissioned to be the spokesman of the party. Where you have a party of sixty you cannot have unanimity, and if every man is not to speak his own opinion you must have some man who is commissioned to speak the views of the united party (cheers) and without that no party ever will be effective. No party ever was or will be effective in the history of Parliaments which has not some leader who can on a critical occasion speak the views of his party and who will be accepted by his colleagues for the time being at all events, as their mouthpiece (cheers). So long as men are human, in a party of fifty, forty, or even thirty men, you will have colleagues speaking against each other when the most vital interests of the country are hanging in the balance, and you might as well send an army into battle without a general at its head as to send an Irish party into the House of Commons without discipline and without a chairman (cheers.) That being so, I may add that the constitution of our party is the most democratic of any party that exists We have a chairman elected every session of Parliament, who ceases to be chairman automatically when the year closes. At the opening of the next session his colleagues assemble in a room to elect a fresh chairman, and if his colleagues are not satisfied with the action of the previous chairman they put him aside and put another man in his place (hear, hear). A more democratic institution could not be devised for governing a party than that by which the Irish Party is governed. Now I would respectfully say, and I have done so more than once to the grumblers who have been criticising our Party and its constitution during the last five years, I say to them, why don't you propose an alternative? (Cheers). None of them have done so. They have no proposal to make. I was astonished the other day to see a practical suggestion from a man whose proposal I was bound to read, for he is a man whom we all recognize as an old and sincere Nationalist, whose voice used to carry great weight in the Nationalist councils. I was astonished to read a letter from Mr. John Barry proposing a scheme for the Irish Party as a substitute for the scheme which it is at present governed, and what does his proposal amount to? His proposal substantially is this, that because certain individuals find it difficult to work with their colleagues, and allow personal dislikes to over-ride their sense of public duty, the whole organization and discipline of the Irish Party should be abandoned, and we are to revert to the condition of things that prevailed before the Parnellite Party came into existence That is to say, we are to have "a go as you please party" (laughter) Madame Roland, in the days of the Terror in France, when being carried to execution, used the famous words, "Oh! Liberty, how many crimes have been committed in your name"? And, I think, having read some of the criticisms passed upon the Irish Party, I may well paraphrase these words, and say, "Oh! Liberty, how many follies have been uttered in your name"? (Cheers.) The effect of Mr. Barry's proposal, and that of other critics, would be to hand over the Irish Party and the Irish National cause, bound hand and foot, through chaos and division, to the enemies of Ireland (cheers). And I say, speaking only what must be the judgment of every man who has studied intimately the history of Irish politics; for the Irish Party to appear on the floor of the House of Commons without discipline, without unity, without a chairman, would be to make the cause of Irish Nationality a laughing-stock and a mockery, as it was before the Parnellite Party came into existence (cheers). For my part, I have always been in favor of conciliation I have been criticised by some of my colleagues because I have not gone in for expulsion from the Party, for not using the punitive force, and driving men out of the Party, and, as a matter of fact no man has ever been driven out of the Party. I prefer, so far as I am concerned, to leave, so far as possible, the action of the gentlemen who cannot with their colleagues to the judgment of their constituents (cheers). I have great faith in the common sense of the country, and I look to the common sense of the constituents to bring men right; and, in spite of much criticism, I have practised the doctrine of conciliation until in many directions I have been denounced for weakness. I, however, must say this by way of a word of warning—there is no sacrifice I would not make to bring about union in the Parliamentary ranks, and I am confident that union will come, and come soon, too (cheers); but let me say this word of warning, that when we are called upon by responsible men such as Mr Barry to sacrifice the principles of the old Parnellite Party, to turn our backs upon the lessons of history and the lessons of current experience, to relax and disunite those bonds of discipline which have been the life blood and the very essence of the Party which lifted the name of Ireland to a proud position before the civilised nations, to destroy the principle by which the Party, so based, had conciliated to the support of Parliamentary action all the forces of Irish Nationality in America, in Australia, and in these countries, and won the support of thousands of men who until the rise of that Party had never placed their faith in other means but physical force for the winning of Irish liberty, then I say that when such invitations are addressed to us we are called upon to abandon substance in pursuit of a shadow. We would find, if we listened to such invitations, that we were acting as the assassins of Parliamentary and constitutional agitation and of everything that was genuine in the constitutional movement, and the only result of such a proceeding would be that all that was true and earnest and real in Irish Nationality would turn their thoughts once more away from the hope of obtaining justice from the British Parliament, and begin to think again of foreign help and physical force as the only hope for Ireland (prolonged cheering). And it is because I still have as firm a faith as ever that a united Party, backed up both by united action and a strong agitation in Ireland, will win for Ireland the rights which are necessary for the full development of a free nationality. It is for that reason that I would never be a party to any movement on the invitation of any man asking us to turn our back on the traditions and principles of a party in the building up of which it will always be one of the proudest recollections of my life to have taken a part, principles and traditions which, so long as I remain a member of Parliament, I shall cherish and fight for against all odds (loud cheers). Gentlemen, it is to appeal to you on behalf of those principles that I have come to Glasgow. I claim from the people of Glasgow support for these principles (cheers). Yesterday we had the most magnificent meeting here, I think I may say, that has taken place in Glasgow for at least ten years, enthusiastic and unanimous, and I came away from that meeting full of fresh hope and fresh courage to carry on this struggle (cheers) I appeal to the people of Glasgow to-day not only for moral but financial support to carry on the battle. Last year, as you know, owing to the distress in Ireland and the '98 movement, with which I did not desire to interfere, and in support of which collections were being made in every part of the country, we issued no appeal for financial assistance for our movement. We were able to carry on the movement, partly because we had a considerable sum of money over from the funds received in the previous year and partly because some of our friends in Canada (cheers) contributed £1,600 and sent it to us for the support of the Party, and this year it will be the duty, I think, of every Irish Nationalist in Great Britain and Ireland who thinks we are fighting on right lines, and that we are on the right path, to give us financial as well as moral support (loud cheers). In making this appeal I make it for no personal support. Father Ambrose said he hoped to see a united party under my leadership I must say I don't expect to see it I don't think I would desire it, and I will be delighted to see the party coming together and electing some other man, because I desire no personal triumph (cheers), and if the Irish Party will meet before next session and make it a condition that I should not be elected so that there should be no appearance of a personal triumph by any section over another I will be heartily glad (cheers). There are some men who allege, or pretend to believe, that I have grasped the chairmanship of the Irish Party, and that I am clinging to it. Perhaps if some of them were chairman of the Irish Party they would understand the situation better. It is not a delightful position (laughter) It is a position of great difficulty and great responsibility, and at the time I accepted it I think there were very few men who would be willing to accept it. I have taken the post with a deep sense of responsibility and a fixed purpose, to which, I trust, I have loyally adhered — to use it for the end of unity in Ireland, and to defeat the purposes of those who desire to maintain dissension in the country (cheers). If that purpose has been achieved I think it is enough to satisfy the ambition of any man (cheers). I would be only too happy to accept the post of private in the ranks of a united party, perfectly satisfied so far as any ambition of being chairman is concerned with having helped to bring about the reunion of the National Party that would give joy and fresh hope to every honest Irish nationalist throughout the world (cheers) I appeal to you for a great principle, that principle being to restore to Ireland—if by God's providence we are enabled to do it, and I believe we will—to restore to Ireland that mighty and irresistible weapon to work out our freedom which was struck from her hands by the unhappy events of 1890, but, which we hope, and believe, will soon be restored to her, the weapon of a disciplined and united party (cheers). It is for that purpose and object that I have come here. It is for that purpose and in that cause I looked for and obtained the support of the Nationalists of Glasgow, and it is to carry that cause to triumph, and, as I trust to a near issue, that I appeal to nationalists of all ranks here to-night to give me all the aid which it is in their power to give (great cheering).

### A Canadian Catholic Musical Society.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

SIR—I observe that my suggestion made in my letter which appeared in your issue of the 13th September has, so far as it has been noticed, been referred to with approval. My confident belief is that if a "Canadian Society of St. Cecilia" could be actually formed there would be no dearth of members from all parts of the Dominion, and that a great improvement in the music of our churches both from an artistic and ecclesiastical point of view would quickly result. It is obvious that any movement in this direction must be begun in some large centre, and I know of none better than Toronto. Let me suggest then that the leaders of the several Catholic choirs in Toronto meet and pass some such resolution as the following:

"Resolved:

1. That this meeting hereby constitutes itself a committee for the purpose of founding a "Canadian Society of St. Cecilia."

2. That the Secretary be instructed to correspond with the President-General of the St. Cecilia Societies of Germany and the United States of America for the purpose of obtaining copies of the statutes of those societies and such other information as may be useful in connection with the formation of a similar society for Canada.

3. That Messrs. _____, _____, _____, be a sub committee to draft statutes for the proposed society from the information obtained by the Secretary and to submit such draft to a meeting of this committee to be called by the Chairman."

After the work indicated by the suggested resolution has been accomplished I would then say. Get the statutes as settled by the committee, printed; send them, accompanied by a short circular letter, explaining the new societies relation to the similar societies, in Germany and the United States and to that in Rome to the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada asking their approval; then publish the result in all the Canadian Catholic papers asking for the names of members accompanied by their subscriptions, get the number of members greatly increased by getting those who have already subscribed to canvass their immediate localities for others; publish the result and call a meeting for the purpose of electing officer, obtaining affiliation with the Roman society and providing an official monthly organ by which the members may interchange their views etc. If the matter were taken up and dealt with in some such way as this it would be a success in every way beyond a doubt. Both the other societies I have mentioned have already done a great deal of good work. Why cannot we Canadian Catholics do likewise? I say to the leaders of the Toronto Catholic choirs, please take the matter up; take it up now: being now under discussion, it is allowed to drop it will be hard to survive.

I regret that I am hundreds of miles from any large centre and thousands from Toronto and so can have no personal share in the work I propose.

Most of the preliminary information necessary can be obtained from Professor John Singenberger, St. Francis, Wisconsin, who I know will be very pleased to furnish it. He is the President General of the American St. Cecilia Society. CHOIR MASTER.

October, 1898.

### Epitome.

The fourth Commandment does not relate solely to the duties of parents and children, but it treats just as importantly of the obligations of masters or mistresses and servants. The duties of the former to the latter are kind treatment, just wages, and sufficient nourishment. It is also required to urge them by word and example, to fulfil their religious duties, and to do all that is right, as well as to keep them from evil, and to guard them against the occasions of sin. The church teaches us that if we have servants we must treat them as brothers, and the Scripture says, "Masters, do to your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that you also have a Master in heaven."

On the other hand, the servants must interest themselves in the welfare of their masters, and honestly towards them. If a servant be dishonest he is very liable to make the most just master unjust, and cause him to become incredulent and suspicious. Sometimes the fault is on both sides, when those in authority are very unreasonable, and the employees are not submissive, but such trouble generally comes from the fact that masters are overbearing and this naturally, though not religiously, leads the servants to ellend in their obligations, and frequently they allow their master's goods to get destruction in order to carry out their malicious designs. God is just as very emphatic in putting punishment upon unjust masters and servants as He is to undutiful parents and children. As we have already learned how strict He is in regard to this particular point, it will avail us to be honest in our station, it matters not what our position may be, that of master or servant.—EMMA L. HODGSON.

### Village Treasurer Resigns.

After a service of twenty five years on the Grand Trunk Railway, where he occupied several positions of trust Mr. P. P. Lynch of East Toronto village has been offered and has accepted a responsible position on the West Shore Railway at New York. His resignation of the office of Treasurer of East Toronto was read at the meeting of Council on Saturday and accepted The Council will have a complimentary address engrossed and presented Mr. Lynch as a recognition of valuable services while connected with the village, where he was also an energetic school trustee for several years. Mr. Lynch's friends in the village where he was a moving spirit in the Curling and Bowling clubs, while regretting his departure are well pleased at his deserved promotion. Mr Lynch took an active part in the work of establishing and organizing the Parish of St. John's and building and furnishing the beautiful, artistic little church which, standing as it does on the heights of the Kingston Road, overlooks a view of valley and lake worth going many miles to see. Well does the writer remember the beautiful morning when his Grace the late lamented Archbishop Walsh, coming down to bless and open the newly erected church, stood looking over the panorama of city, country and over shifting lake spread at his feet and complimented the committee on the result of their labors and the magnificent site of their beautiful church.

### A. O. H.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, Ottawa, Oct 19, 1898

The following Resolution of Condolence was passed at the last regular meeting of the Division. "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the beloved mother of our esteemed ex-President, Thos. O'Reilly, and Bro. Jas. O'Reilly, and whereas during the existence of this Division our Brothers have by their unfailing courtesy, wise counsel, steadfast friendship and faithful devotion to the best interests of our Ancient Order endeared themselves to us; and whereas we the members of Division No 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians sincerely mourn the loss our esteemed Brothers have been called upon to sustain; therefore be it resolved that we the members of this Division, while bowing to the will of Divine Providence do tender our sincere sympathy to our worthy Brothers and trust that God will comfort them in this their sad hour of affliction, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Bro. Thos. and Jas. O'Reilly, spread upon the minutes of the Division; also a copy to be sent to the Catholic Record and CATHOLIC REGISTER for publication.

P. S. DODD,
Comittee JAS O'CONNOR
JAS BERGIN.

### A Story of the Sufferings of the Early Christians.

Long ago when Christianity was first established the people had to go down under ground to worship the true God, because they were afraid that the Emperor might hear them saying Mass, for the pagans would put them to death, if they heard them saying Mass. Nero was Emperor of Rome and he set fire to the city of Rome and when the city was burning he went into a palace and got his fiddle, and started playing on it and he blamed the Christians for setting fire to Rome, then he ordered all the Christians to be put to death, and there were ten thousand put to death, some planted in the earth up to their knees and some to their neck and their nails were pulled off by long thorns and a man who was tied to four wild horses and when the horses would begin to go, the man was torn into four pieces; and some of the little children about three or four years old were asked to deny their religion and they said no, and the palms of their hand were cut open and burning coals were put on their hands and if they let the coals fall, it was the sign they denied their religion and they let the coals drop and still cried out, we believe, we believe.—MAGGIE HICKEY, Aged 10 years.

SORE FEET.—Mr. E J. Neill, New Armagh, P.Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning aches and pains in my feet to such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and as my feet were badly swollen I could not wear my boots for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL and resolved to try it and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure.