

think you, can be the fitness of nine minor imps of legislation to make laws for Ireland? \* \* \* I would be glad to see the face of the man, or rather of the beast, who could dare to say he thought the Union was good; for the being who could say so must be devoid of all the feelings that distinguish humanity. \* \* \*

The Union has continued only because we despaired of its repeal. Upon this despondency alone has it continued; yet what can be more absurd than such despair? If the Irish sentiment be but once known, if the voice of six millions be raised from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway, if the men most remarkable for loyalty to their king and attachment to constitutional liberty will come forward as the leaders of the public voice, the nation would, in an hour, grow too great for the chains that now shackle you, and the Union must be repealed without commotion and without difficulty. Let the most timid amongst us compare the present probability of repealing the Union with the prospect that, in the year 1795, existed of that measure being ever brought about. Who in 1795 thought a union possible? Who dared to attempt it, and he succeeded; it only requires the resolution to attempt its repeal—in fact, it requires only to entertain the hope of repealing it—to make it impossible that the Union should continue. But that pleasing hope can never exist whilst the infernal discussions on the score of religion are kept up. The Protestant alone could not expect to liberate his country; the Roman Catholic alone could not do it; neither could the Presbyterian; but amalgamate the three into the Irishman, and the Union is repealed. Learn discretion from your enemies: they have crushed your country by fomenting religious discord—serve her by abandoning it for ever. Let each man give up his share of the mischief; let each man forsake every feeling of rancor. But I say not this to battle with you, my countryman; I require no equivalent from you. Whatever course you shall take, my mind is fixed. I trample under foot the Catholic claims, if they can interfere with the repeal; I abandon all wish for emancipation, if it delays the repeal. Nay, were Mr. Parnell to morrow to offer me the repeal of the Union upon the terms of re-creating the entire penal code, I declare it from my heart, and in the presence of my God, that I would most cheerfully embrace his offer. Let us, then, my beloved countrymen, sacrifice our wicked and groundless animosities on the altar of our country; let that spirit which, heretofore emanating from Dugan, spread all over the land, and give light and liberty to the land, be again cherished amongst us; let us rally around the standard of old Ireland, and we shall easily procure that greatest of political blessings, an Irish king, an Irish House of Lords, and an Irish House of Commons."

We give so much of this speech, because it gives us the key to O'Connell's course of action throughout the great part of his life, and proves his life-long ardor and devotion to the cause of Irish self-government. The Catholic Relief Bill of 1829 in operation, the Liberator lost no time in then bringing his people face to face with the necessity of having Ireland governed by an Irish legislature.

#### CANADIAN SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec has, by unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution proposed by Mr. Carbray, Conservative member for Quebec West, seconded by Mr. McShane, Liberal member for Montreal West:—

Whereas, the right of self-government is sacred to the Canadian people; and whereas, they believe and know from actual experience that constitutional government brings strength, peace, union, and prestige to the nation, be it resolved, that this House, always sensible to everything tending to the greater welfare, progress, and happiness of our glorious nation, desires to record its warm appreciation and great pleasure at the intention of the Imperial Parliament to pass legislation to give a local government to Ireland, that this House regards with great satisfaction and sympathy the noble efforts of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone to peacefully solve the problem of Home Rule in Ireland without disintegrating the Empire. Resolved, that the clerk of this House be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution (by cablegram) to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England.

This resolution, expressive of public feeling in the Province of Quebec, will, no doubt, greatly strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hands. The following paragraph from our city contemporary the *Advertiser*, of the 19th inst., clearly shows the drift of opinion in the Premier Province of the Dominion:

"The Hon. Oliver Mowat seems to have been interviewed at Chicago upon the subject of Irish Home Rule, and he informed his interviewers that the Liberals of Ontario were pleased with Mr. Gladstone's scheme. He also said that the Liberals of Canada endorse the plan for the enjoyment of the privileges of Home Rule for Ireland. Home Rule once conceded can never be taken from them, and every step taken towards the establishment of the principle will be one step more ahead. There is no reason why the principle of Home Rule should not succeed in Ireland as well as it does in Canada. Mr. Mowat in making this statement rightly voiced the sentiments of the Reform party of Canada."

It is now in order for the Dominion Parliament to follow up its resolutions of April 20th, 1886, to their logical conclusion, and give Mr. Gladstone the benefit of a hearty expression of sympathy. We may say to the Irish Catholic members of the House that the Canadian Home Rulers of Irish descent will put up with no shilly-shallying from them. Who will make the first move in the matter? We

know that party exigencies will be pleaded against this course; but will every Irish Catholic M. P. prove like a dumb beast in the face of his country's expectations and his peoples' wishes merely because of party exigencies?

#### LETTER FROM MR. CURRAN.

Ottawa, 16th April, 1886.  
To the Editor of the Catholic Record.  
REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The game may not be worth the candle, yet I will say a parting word on the subject we have been discussing. You say we are simply not agreed on the definition of the term "legal." Why not? "Legal" is that which is prescribed by the law. You give the definition from Ferrière. No one can dispute it, and so far you say I am right. You state I appear to be ignorant of the existence of unjust laws. I think you do me injustice, but let that pass. Why should this irrelevant matter be dragged into the discussion? You are not only beside the controversy, but dealing with an entirely different subject. Is it necessary to point out that the law and the trial held under the law are two distinct things? It is the trial held according, not merely to the letter, but the spirit of the law, that we are now discussing as to its fairness. The making of the law is vested in one branch of authority, its administration in another. It is a willful waste of erudition to invoke the testimony of Saint Thomas, as an instance of unjust laws, which nobody disputes, and does not arise in discussing "whether the test of the fairness of a trial is its legality." If the person tried under a law gets the full benefit of its provisions, he has had a fair trial. Should the law itself be unjust, neither judge nor jury are responsible therefore; they have merely to deal conscientiously with the law as it stands, and in all you have said, I fail to discover the first argument advanced that in the slightest degree weakens my proposition, which I should not hesitate to abandon could you point out wherein its error lies.

Your obedient servant,  
J. J. CURRAN.  
[We are, we must confess, tired of this bootless discussion. The member for Centre Montreal thinks he is right. So much the better for himself. We respect his opinions, but still hold to our own, having long since passed that stage of our existence wherein, merely because that honorable gentleman or any one else, enunciated an opinion we were therefore bound to accept it without question. Vale, friend.]

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE are sincerely sorry to learn that a Minister of the Crown, from whom we have had just occasion and pressing cause to differ, the Hon. Sir A. Campbell, Post Master General, has had a severe attack of illness, in the form of an epileptic visitation. We trust that the hon. gentleman will soon be restored to health.

His Lordship the Bishop of London presided at Woodstock on Thursday, the 16th inst., at a solemn requiem Mass of Month's Mind for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Father Carlin, for many years pastor of that place. Rev. Father Tiernan was celebrant of the mass, assisted by Rev. Fathers Molloy and Brady as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Among the other clergy present were the Rev. Fathers Flannery, St. Thomas, and Northgrave, Stratford. His Lordship presided at the close of the mass a very touching sermon on the uncertainty of death and the uncertainty of its time and circumstances.

We are happy to chronicle the gradual but certain restoration to health of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion. Sir John's complete recovery of health and vigor is ardently and cordially wished for by every patriotic citizen, irrespective of political creed or party alliance. The writer has felt, and may in the future feel, upon many occasions, it is his duty to differ from the Premier's views and course of action, but, however marked his difference or accentuated his dissent from the Premier's policy—a difference and a dissent that he neither palliates nor withdraws—he is ready to confess that Sir John A. Macdonald towers head and shoulders above nearly the entirety of men in Canadian politics, as well in personal as in public qualifications for leadership.

MR. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, at a great pro-Irish meeting lately held in Boston, said: I am requested to call the meeting to order, and in doing so—because I shall not speak farther to-night—I take profound pleasure in speaking here, the first word of pride and respect and gratitude to the great English statesman who has had the courage and the honesty and the wisdom to offer Home Rule to Ireland. A meeting in Boston must have at least as much effect in London as a meeting in Liverpool. An English meeting might affect political parties, but a meeting in Boston affects the English nation. Mr. Gladstone has in one day softened the hatred engendered and increased by centuries of misrule in Ireland. He has astonished Irishmen themselves by demonstrating that it is possible for England still to win the heart of Ireland. I cannot speak for Irishmen, but I say for one Irishman who was a rebel that I respect and honor and love Mr. Gladstone for his magnificent offer to Ireland.

#### MONTREAL'S GREAT MEETING.

##### Canada's Commercial Metropolis Pronounces on Home Rule.

All Nationalities Unanimous in Upholding the Course Pursued by the Grand Old Man—Eloquent Addresses by Prominent Citizens.

Montreal Herald, April 16.  
If the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone could have been present last evening in Nordheimer's Hall at the meeting of citizens to express sympathy with him in his endeavors to solve the Irish question he would have felt that those who were present on the occasion were unanimous in approving of his course. When the meeting opened shortly after eight o'clock the hall was filled by about five hundred citizens who cheered to the echo the name of England's Prime Minister and the name of the Emerald Isle. The meeting was composed of most respectable and orderly citizens, who gave vent to their feelings in a most dignified yet enthusiastic manner.

His Worship Mayor Beauregard occupied the chair, among those on the platform were Hon. Mr. Justice Doherty, Mr. Recorder DeMontigny, Mr. Ed. Murphy, Dr. Hington, Aldermen Grenier, Beauregard, Donovon, Malone, Dufresne, Preston, Martineau, Jeannotte, Messrs. Deane, Barry, G. W. Stephens, M. P., C. J. Doherty, Alfred Perry, Wm. Wilson, B. J. Coghlin, H. J. Cloran, P. J. Coyle, J. X. Perrault, Wm. O'Brien, W. Cunningham, Ph. Roy and many others.

Messrs. C. J. Cournoy, M. P., and J. J. Curran, M. P., arrived from Ottawa shortly after the meeting had commenced and were given a hearty reception.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.  
Mayor Beauregard, on rising to open the meeting, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said that on being asked to preside at the meeting he had felt that an honor was being done him. He had accepted the invitation for many reasons. Because as Mayor of Montreal he considered that he was like the representative of the English and Irish and Scotch and French. (Applause.) And again because the Irish people of Montreal formed an influential and orderly portion of the citizens. (Cheers.) He was reminded that not long ago the people of Canada had to contend for precisely the same privileges which the Irish people were now asking for. (Hear, hear.) As a citizen of the world, as a believer in the great rights of mankind and humanity he had the greatest admiration for the

GRAND OLD MAN, (loud and long continued applause) who was now guiding the destinies of the empire, and who was crowning his long and noble career with the greatest event of his life (cheers).

THE EYES OF THE WORLD were now turned towards Westminster and the great statesman (cheers) who beneath its historical roof was struggling to obtain for Irishmen the rights of freedom. (Cheers.) Some considered that the scheme was premature. He did not think so (applause), nor hoped it would be carried. (Cheers.) Many remembered the critical position the great Republic to the south was in 20 years ago because one portion of that Republic wanted to keep up slavery. He would ask them if there was a man in the United States to-day who would say that the country had lost anything by granting freedom to all classes. (Applause.) He hoped it would be the United States were to-day the most prosperous country in the world. Thirty years hence the same would be the case with Ireland if Gladstone succeeded in carrying his great measure. (Applause.) The concession would eternally redound to the honor of Gladstone and of the mighty empire on which the sun never sets. (Applause.) Ireland, like Canada, would be more advanced to the empire if the right of self-government was granted it. (Hear, hear.) Patriotism means more than

LOYALTY TO THE FLAG; it means fealty to the family, the children, the associations and the country. (Cheers.) As a representative of the French pioneers who had colonized this country more than two centuries ago, he expressed the hope that England would do for Ireland what she had done for Canada. (Cheers.) He sympathized with the Irish people in their struggle from the bottom of his heart and he hoped that an Irish Parliament sitting in Dublin would soon be an accomplished fact. (Cheers.) They were all loyal to the old flag which had been carried around the world in the van of progress and civilization, and he hoped that England would add another to its many glories by doing justice to the Irish people. (Loud cheers.) He had much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Denis Barry to read

THE FIRST RESOLUTION.  
Whereas, the right of self-government is the common and indisputable heritage of all people, and the enjoyment is the basis and safeguard of a nation's peace, union and prosperity:—  
Whereas, the Canadian people, knowing from actual experience the great benefits to be derived from constitutional and free Government by the people for the people, desire to see the same constitutional system of Government extended to the Irish people:—  
Resolved, that we, citizens of Montreal, assembled in public meeting on the 15th day of April, 1886, warmly sympathize with the Irish people in their demands and struggles for the right of Self Government, and we congratulate them on the prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle.

HON. MR. MITCHELL.  
Mr. Barry then read the following letter from the Hon. Peter Mitchell:—  
Ottawa, April 14, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your kind invitation of the 13th of April, inviting me to join a public meeting of Irishmen and citizens of Montreal, to be held in Nordheimer's Hall, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, to express approval of the Hon. W. E. Gladstone's introduction of a bill into the British Parliament recognizing Ireland's right to Home Rule.

In reply, I have to say that my parliamentary duties here will prevent me from availing myself of your kind invitation,

but I may say that I am in entire sympathy with any reasonable scheme which will create a better feeling between Ireland and the rest of the Empire, and remove those difficulties which caused so much trouble in the past.

Yours very sincerely,  
P. MITCHELL.

(Loud applause.)  
A telegram was also read from Mr. Jas. McShane, M. P., expressing regret at being unable to be present as he was detained at the Legislature to support the Home Rule resolutions there, but expressing sympathy with the meeting and wishing God speed to Gladstone and Ireland. (Applause.)

A telegram was also read from Mr. H. Gault, M. P., expressing his regret at being detained at Ottawa and hoping that Home Rule would be granted to his native land. (Cheers.)

A telegram was also read from Hon. Mr. Taillon, M. P., wishing success to the cause.

MR. EDWARD MURPHY moved that the first resolution be adopted. In moving its adoption he said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to do so and with their permission he would give a retrospect account of Ireland's struggles for Home Rule during the last half century. He then spoke of the work of O'Connell, extending from 1840 to 1845, known as the Repeal Movement, which failed of success. O'Connell's schemes were supported in Parliament at the time by only his own thirty-five or forty supporters and a half dozen of English Radicals. Finally the movement was closed in 1847, when, after a terrible famine, two or three millions of Irishmen were driven away from the shores of their native land. These emigrants were to day powerful factors in the great movement which was to secure Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.) Then Mr. Murphy went on to speak of the Home Rule agitation started in 1870 by the late Isaac Butt, and read the code of principles then laid down to show how minutely they coincided with the bill of the provision of Mr. Gladstone's bill. (Cheers.) These principles of 70 years ago for Ireland exclusive control in Irish affairs. (Applause.) It was also stipulated that all Imperial affairs should be left to the Imperial Parliament. Butt had several times asked for permission to introduce a bill to that effect, but it had been refused, and only nine months ago the same request was denied. (Applause.) Even at that late period the English Parliament refused to even admit that Home Rule was within the range of practical politics. (Applause.) Gladstone, who had succeeded in bringing the matter to the consideration of the House, was undoubtedly the greatest statesman living. (Applause.) As an evidence of the unanimity of feeling prevailing in Ireland on the question, it was only necessary to state that not a single opponent of it had been returned in either Leinster, Munster or Connaught (applause) and even in Ulster the majority of the members elected were pledged to support Parnell. (Loud applause.) He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the resolution.

MR. G. W. STEPHENS, M. P., F., was greeted with loud applause on rising to second the resolution. He said that he was always glad to be with friends on occasions of rejoicing and this was one for the Irish people. (Cheers.) For himself it was one of the pleasantest moments of his life. (Applause.) For a thoughtful man, a man who took an interest in the welfare of his fellow creatures it must be a matter for gratification that this great question was about to be solved. (Applause.) It was pleasant for them to see that the greatest statesman of the age [applause] had dared to ask for right and justice in granting to the Irish people the sacred right of self-government, enjoyed by all civilized nations. (Cheers.) When he attended a meeting of St. Andrew's Society he would think that there were only Scotch people in the world, [laughter.] but he was glad to see that there were still some Irishmen left. [Laughter.] In looking over the civil list of the empire they would see that some of its greatest officers were filled by Irishmen. (Applause.) Surely a nation which could produce such men was well able to manage its own affairs. (Applause.) He was glad to see that thinking men were coming to the conclusion that conciliation was

BETTER THAN CONQUEST.  
(Cheers.) He sincerely hoped that the Irish people would be successful, and in expressing this hope he would remind them that they would surely achieve success by wisdom and caution. In these days the pen was mightier than the sword, and those Irishmen who left their country and worked themselves to leading positions in great metropolitan newspapers had contributed in no small degree to the success of the cause. Great principles rightly urged were certain to triumph in the end. In giving way to the other speakers who would follow him, he heartily concurred in the resolution and sincerely hoped that its meaning would be realized to the fullest extent for the benefit of the Irish people. (Loud applause.)

ALDERMAN BEAUREGARD, who was the next speaker, delivered an eloquent address in French. For French Canadians the cause of Ireland had always been a sacred one. (Applause.) As descendants of France they were strongly sympathetic to a nation which did much for their mother country. In times of great danger, on the battlefields of the world, the Irish soldiers of the *Brigade Irlandaise* could not be forgotten. (Cheers.) The Irish nation, besides furnishing France with gallant soldiers, had also given her many distinguished men, who had brought her glory and distinction. (Applause.) In Canada the French Canadians and Irish were allied by many kindred feelings which made them friendly to each other. (Hear, hear.) The Canadians after a brief struggle had obtained their constitutional rights, but when Ireland obtains her Parliament she will have all the more reason to appreciate its value. (Applause.) He congratulated the Irish people, when they now stood in full view of the rising sun, for which they had patiently awaited during six centuries. (Applause.) He hoped it would never set. (Cheers.) In the victory which was coming the Irish people away from Ireland, in Canada, the United States and Australia had powerfully contributed. Without their moral and pecuniary

perhaps Gladstone would never now be standing with a Home Rule Bill in his hand. (Applause.) He concluded by hoping for success for the Irish people, and assuring them that the sympathy of French Canadians were assured to them in their struggle to obtain the great boon of legislating for themselves by their own constitutional representatives. (Loud applause.)

ALDERMAN GRENIER was enthusiastically cheered on stepping forward. In a brief address he congratulated the Irish people in the warmest manner for the great victory which was now apparently near at hand. For his share, he was with the Irish people heart and soul. (Great applause.) He knew French Canadians well enough to be able to say that they were all of the same opinion as he was, and that in them the Irish people would never find better friends. (Applause.)

The Mayor then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was adopted amid a perfect storm of cheers and applause, which lasted several minutes.

DR. HINGTON then rose, and was greatly applauded. He moved "that we sincerely congratulate the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Premier of Great Britain, on his wise statesmanship and sense of justice in introducing a Home Rule bill for the intelligent government of Ireland, thereby recognizing the justice of the claim for a free and independent Parliament in Ireland, and we hope that the veteran statesman will be able to carry to a successful issue a project which will unquestionably confer a great benefit on Ireland and afford relief and comfort to the Empire." He said that 12 years ago, when he had vacated the Civic chair, which was now so ably filled by His Worship, he had made up his mind to give up all his time to the profession which he liked so well. This, however, was an exceptional circumstance, and though a man might ever so much like private life, he could not remain behind on such an occasion. (Applause.) In the life of no man living had such an important and momentous question been brought before the Legislature of any country. The introduction of this measure, and the hopes its subsequent adoption, would prove to be a source of contentment to a large section of the empire and serve in a large degree to consolidate it. (Applause.) The passage of the Home Rule Bill would mean comfort and safety for all. (Applause.) It was a great mistake to call this an Irish question but one in which the whole empire and humanity were interested [applause]. Ireland in seeking to obtain a Parliament to legislate on Irish affairs wished to remain an integral part of the empire [applause]. Mr. Murphy, he said, had well related the struggles now to secure Home Rule and now that question has become so momentous that the press of both hemispheres was filled with it (hear, hear). It was filled with reports of the speeches and in some instances with comments which never had been better had they never been made (hear hear). A certain Chicago firm boasted of having cabled the whole New Testament in a single day (laughter). If that statement was true, and it was undoubtedly, since it was advanced by a Chicago firm. (Great laughter.) With that single exception he was satisfied that the Atlantic cable had never borne through the Atlantic more important matter than Mr. Gladstone's great measure. (Applause.)

For those who were well informed on Ireland's position the announcement was no doubt a great pleasure, but for those who were not so equally well informed the matter looked formidable. The speaker then quoted from Macaulay to show that Ireland was more important at the time to England than all its colonies, and that for natural resources and facilities it was unequalled. England would always have to count with Ireland, said Macaulay, and it would have to be included in all estimates of its power. The speaker had read this with sorrow and he only had pity for those who had brought her down to what she was. (Cheers.) During all his intercourse with Irishmen in Montreal and elsewhere he had not heard a single man ask for separation from England. (Applause.) That was not what was wanted. They wished the Queen of England to remain Queen of Ireland. (Applause.) All that they asked was an Irish parliament to legislate on Irish affairs. (Applause.) They had been told that they were unfit for self-government and they could not keep their temper. (Hear.) The English Government having conquered countries in Africa and Asia had placed native princes to govern and resign over them, and allowed the tribes to govern themselves. Even the Kafirs had this privilege. Dr. Ben Johnson had said that Ireland had once been the leading nation in the world in educational matters. (Cheers.) Some thought that if Home Rule was granted the minority would be gobbled up by the majority. (Laughter.) The days of cannibalism were gone, and public opinion to-day was too powerful to allow any majority ill-treating a minority. (Applause.)

Though men may cross the Atlantic and go to the ends of the world they retain their character and their qualities and the Irish in every country had given evidence of their worth. (Applause.) Those who said that Irishmen are unfit for self-government say what is not true. (Applause.) Irishmen have governed Australia and many other countries and have governed well. An Irishman who carries with him an abundance of brains always has an abundance of heart and remains true to his principles. When Gavin Duffy went to Australia, because it was safer for him there he became subsequently Prime Minister and was there and in all his offices of his power, he was honored and honored himself. (Applause.) Some thought that there was a hidden motive in this request of the Irish people. Not at all. When an Irishman wants an inch he asks for it, and when he wants an ell he is not slow in making it known. (Laughter.) The Irish people have no desire to be excluded from Westminster and wish to be represented there and take part in legislation affecting the Empire. In Ireland there were two parties, the Loyalists and the Home Rulers. He was not of those who believed that a Loyalist could not be a Home Ruler and a Home Ruler a Loyalist. If he thought that such was im-

possible he would rather his tongue would rot in his mouth than utter one word in favor of the scheme. On the other hand, those who sought to deprive Ireland of Home Rule were not loyal to British interests. (Cheers.) He was an Irish Canadian (applause), and as the son of a British soldier he had never known what it was to harbor a disloyal thought. Brought up by his Irish Catholic mother, he had been taught that love of God, king and country were one and inseparable. (Applause.) They were very grateful to the other nationalities who were sympathizing with them in this struggle, and while on this point he was reminded of the fact that the laws of France—of France which had always been opposed to England, but which he hoped would in future be always friendly, still prevailed as the law of this Province. (Applause.) He concluded an eloquent address by expressing the hope that England would do for Ireland precisely what it had done for Canada. (Loud applause.)

MR. J. K. WARD was loudly called for and on coming forward received round after round of applause. He said that it afforded him much pleasure to second such a resolution. It was one in which he could sympathize heartily. He was not present as a representative of St. George's Society, although he was a member of that organization, but as an Englishman, he knew how cruelly Ireland had been wronged in the past and hoped that those wrongs were now about to be righted. He referred to the eloquent remarks of Dr. Hington and how fully he had covered the ground. He could endorse all he had said. Speaking of the past life of the Premier of England he said he had been in his day Lord, Duke and even Bishop, but with all the power with which he had been endowed, the grandest and most noble thing about him was the fact that he was but plain William E. Gladstone. He was a man of great ability, of firm principle, a great financier and a ripe scholar, and to these qualities and accomplishments it is to be added that he is a man of high principles and pure morals. No man lives to-day who is so admired for his statesmanlike qualities, and it is hardly possible that another such will come after him. He hoped that he would live long enough to see the final triumph of his Home Rule measure. The speaker was in favor of Home Rule for the three kingdoms—England, Ireland and Scotland. Each should have its own Legislature and make its own laws, and spoke in all ways the same privilege that Canada does at the present moment. Home Rule would make Ireland a prosperous and happy land. The day was not far distant when liberty in its fullest and truest sense would be enjoyed by the Irish of Ireland, and that day would see them a happy, loyal and contented people.

ALDERMAN PREFONTAINE followed in an eloquent address in French, in which he expressed the greatest sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for Home Rule. The cause of Ireland involved a principle which was sacred to all nations and he hoped that victory would soon crown their long lasting efforts. As a young French-Canadian he could assure them that they had the warmest sympathies of their fellow countrymen of that nationality who knew how to appreciate the efforts of the Irish people because of the experiences of their own fathers. (Loud applause.)

MR. H. J. CLORAN, who was loudly cheered on coming forward. He said the distinguished and true exile of Erin, Mr. Murphy, who had spoken in his glad to be present for the purpose of adding his voice to the expressions of congratulation.

Already had words of cheer been sent flashing over the Atlantic to both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell from no less a body of Irishmen than the Montreal branch of the National League. It was fitting that those assembled should testify their appreciation of the fact that Gladstone is the first English leader who has dared to take such a stride in advance of his contemporaries and country. His speech of a few days ago marks a very important epoch in the history of Ireland [applause]. It indicates that Ireland will yet be free, [loud and long continued applause.] Mr. Cloran here read the message which Mr. Gladstone had sent to Mayor O'Brien of Boston, expressing his gratification for the words of cheer which had been sent to him from the chamber of Parnell Hall. His words, continued Mr. Cloran, are a sufficient answer to all the insults and vilification which have been heaped upon our people. Gladstone has said that the English people have wronged Ireland, that they have done it for centuries, they have robbed them of their just rights, civil, religious and political.

Mr. Gladstone acknowledged that the Irish charges of misgovernment were true and thereby proved that what is the treason of to-day is the patriotism of to-morrow, and the day after, it is the statesmanship which commands the admiration of the world.

The position taken by Gladstone to-day is the position taken by Irish statesmen for years back. The Home Rule Bill means the breaking of the accursed union which has endured so long between England and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone has the courage of his convictions. All honor, he said, to the man who will face foes from both within and without. He had met with opposition and dissension from within his cabinet, but this was based on prejudice and ignorance, and he had not failed (cheers). The solemn words of Lord Plunkett, in the House of Commons against the Union, are:—"Youself you may extinguish, but the Parliament you cannot extinguish. It is enthroned in the hearts of the people—it is established in the sanctuary of the Constitution, it is immortal as the island it protects! As well might the frantic maniac hope that the act which destroys his miserable body may extinguish his immortal soul. Do not dare to lay your hands upon the Constitution—it is above your power."

William Saurin, Attorney-General for Ireland, said, "You may make the Union binding in law, but you cannot make it obligatory in conscience—it will be obeyed as long as England is strong, but resistance to it will be a mere question of prudence." Lord Chief Justice Burke said: "That the basest corruption and artifice were

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