

IRELAND'S FRIENDS AND FOES

BLAKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

(Continued from 1st page.)

Mr. Casey (Liberal) thought there was a stronger reason for adopting the resolution of the leader of the Opposition now than there was adopting the resolutions of 1882. At that time they only urged the adoption of some measure of home rule for Ireland, but now the principle had been adopted and a measure had been introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone. He disapproved of the form of the amendment. In his opinion it either meant that the hon. minister would accept the snub with which the former resolutions had been received, or it meant insult on his part. For himself (Mr. Casey) he declined to accept either. He said that the remarks of the British Premier, in acknowledging the resolutions adopted by some of the American citizens, completely destroyed the interpretation placed upon Earl Kimberley's message. All true friends of the unity of the Empire should support a measure such as the one introduced by Mr. Gladstone, which, in his opinion, would solidify the British Empire throughout the world. Protestants, as well as Catholics, in Canada were in favor of the motion. And even in Protestant Ulster a majority of Home Rulers were returned to the British Parliament.

Protestant fellow-countrymen for his efforts in favor of a measure to which they were strongly opposed. No one would say that the people of Ireland would, under Mr. Gladstone's bill, stop short of independence. The measure was objectionable, because it was forced upon Mr. Gladstone against his convictions, because it would reduce Ireland to the humiliating position of a mere province, instead of, as now, an integral portion of the Empire, and because it would involve Ireland in commercial ruin to the almost certain withdrawal of English capital. In this belief, he would support the amendment of the Minister of Inland Revenue (Hon. Mr. Costigan), because, of the three, it was likely to have the least effect. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Laurier (Liberal) said it was not natural that Canadians should sympathize with Mr. Gladstone in his home rule measure. When the resolutions were introduced in the House in 1882, there was no home rule measure before the British Parliament, but there was a reasonable expectation that such a measure would in all probability soon become law, and Mr. Gladstone's hands should be strengthened. Why did the hon. minister move the resolution of 1882 and be adverse to do so now? Then he was a private in the ranks, but now he was a minister of the Crown, and thinks himself the Lord knows who. (Laughter.) They should not refuse an address at this time, when a measure had been introduced by Mr. Gladstone, which would, in all human probability, be carried and when the people of Ireland were in a fair way of having their wrongs righted. (Cheers.) Mr. Oton, (Conservative), was opposed to the resolution of the leader of the Opposition, because it endorsed the home rule principle laid down by Mr. Gladstone. The British Premier's home rule bill dealt with minor points. It did not propose to give Ireland control of her customs and excises and give her an opportunity of competing with the cumulative capital of other countries. He was afraid Mr. Gladstone's measure, if adopted, would not give adequate protection to the Protestant minority of Ireland, as no such provision was included in the bill introduced. He would like to see the people of Ireland all more closely allied to the British Empire and to partake of all the advantages which such an alliance would entail. Therefore he would not vote for the motion of the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. McNeill said that the leader of the Opposition had at last discovered a policy, but he (Mr. McNeill) could not congratulate him upon it because it was a policy of discord. He (Mr. Blake) knew very well that the people of Canada entertained views on this subject as widely different as the poles were asunder. (Orange tory cheers.) Had the hon. gentleman forgotten the recent meeting in Toronto, where resolutions were passed condemning Mr. Gladstone's bill. His (Mr. Blake's) resolution was calculated to stir up animosity here, but this was perfectly consistent for an hon. gentleman who had tried to stir up interprovincial strife in this country. After the reception which the resolutions of 1882 had received at the hands of the Imperial Parliament, led by the same right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone), he had now introduced the home rule measure. (Mr. McNeill) did not think the Dominion Parliament should adopt such a resolution as that of the leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Mills—But Mr. Gladstone has changed his mind. Mr. McNeill said that because Mr. Gladstone had changed his mind was no reason why we should give him a chance of repeating his answer of 1882. (Hear, hear.) Where were Bright, Harrington, Chamberlain, the late Attorney General James, Dilke, Goschen, Irish Secretary Trevelyan, and that other Irish secretary who up to the last moment before his death was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's proposals? (Orange tory cheers.) Mr. Gladstone's measure was far from being calculated to settle this question and it was not the measure which the House expressed approval of in 1882. The resolutions of 1882 asked that if it was consistent with the safety of the Empire and if it was consistent with the safeguards of the rights and privileges of the minorities, some kind of federal home rule would be advantageous for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone's measure was the very opposite to the federal principle. It would deprive Ireland of any voice in the management of Imperial affairs. It was so complicated and dangerous that it had no chance of being adopted. Mr. Gladstone's party and the abolition of many of his supporters. It was a measure designed to secure the ultimate severance of every link that bound Ireland to the Empire. In that view he supported the amendment because it did not call for the passage of any home rule measure that would not secure the unity of the Empire. (Tory Cheers.) Mr. Hackett avowed himself in favor of home rule, but he deprecated the action of the leader of the Opposition in moving it in support. The resolutions of 1882 were, he believed, far more opportune and necessary than now, when the battle of home rule is well nigh won. Believing that it would be ill advised to adopt an address in the form of that of 1882, he supported the amendment.

Mr. Allen (Liberal) supported Mr. Blake's resolution and Mr. McMillen's amendment. Mr. Wallace (Conservative), York, said that Mr. Blake's resolution affirmed the principle of Mr. Gladstone's measure, but there were many who favored home rule who would be opposed to Mr. Gladstone's bill. In 1880 Mr. Parnell said at Cincinnati that he would never be satisfied until the last link that bound Ireland to the British Empire was severed, and Mr. Parnell's course had not deviated since, and he had no doubt Mr. Gladstone's bill would assist Mr. Parnell in attaining that object. The Protestant minority of Ireland were unanimous in their opposition to the measure, while the home rulers, as Davitt said, accepted it as an instalment of what was to come. For these reasons, therefore, he was opposed to Mr. Blake's resolution. (Orange tory cheers.) Mr. Blake spoke in support of Mr. McMillen's amendment for an hour, reviewing with very telling effect the methods and reasons of the Government opposition to his Home Rule resolutions as explained by Mr. Costigan and other members on the Conservative side. The Minister of Inland Revenue pleaded as a reason that he feared certain opposition, and Blake said that Costigan did not even pretend that such opposition was on the Liberal side, he must have feared his own political associates, and several of them had already spoken in opposition to Mr. Blake's resolution, one supporter stating that he opposed it because it endorsed Home Rule, and another supporting Costigan's amendment because, as he said, though he disliked them all, he thought that would do the least harm, that is, would do the least to help Home Rule. (Hear, hear.) He said Costigan's sending a private telegram from himself and a few friends to Parnell was a very different thing from a message from the representatives of Canada, and that Costigan should not have assumed that Irish Protestants and Canadian Catholics and Protestants of other races were indifferent to a cause as essentially one of extended liberties. He followed Mr. Costigan in and out of his explanations, showing how one

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NOTICE. MR. JAMES K. WEEKS has kindly consented to act as agent for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

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UNITY OF THE EMPIRE. CANADIAN ORGANISM AGAINST HOME RULE. LETTER FROM TORONTO TO THE LOYALISTS OF IRELAND—TWO HUNDRED POUNDS REMITTED.

The following letter has been sent by the Loyalists of Toronto to the Loyal and Patriotic Union of Ireland. LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC UNION, TORONTO, April 2, 1886.

DEAR SIR.—In pursuance of the resolutions passed at a great and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Toronto, a Loyal and Patriotic Union has been formed here to serve as an organ of Canadian sympathy and co-operation with the Loyalists of Ireland in the struggle for the unity of the Empire.

With our contribution will go our most sincere and earnest sympathy. The hearts of British Canadians are true to their Mother Country, and filled with sorrow and indignation at the prospect of seeing her dismembered and brought down from her high place among the nations. Her disaster and her loss of honor would be shared by all her children, even in the remotest parts of the globe. It is deeply impressed upon our minds that the sacrifice of her unity would be the sacrifice of her imperial power and greatness.

Mr. Blake called for the yeas any yeas. Mr. Coughlin's amendment was lost—yeas 22, nays 14. Sir John Macdonald then moved in amendment that the resolution be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the Speaker of the House of Commons of England.

COMMONLY CALLED LAZINESS. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.—In the summer of 1879, I noticed I was frequently tired. Had diarrhoea. Family physician said I had malaria in stomach. Bowels would move half a dozen times, if I walked a block rapidly.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS CAST AWAY ON AN ISLAND IN THE CAROLINES. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Joseph Brinskin and Gustavus Wenzward, sailors, arrived in this port, and tell a romantic story of shipwreck and residence on a small island in the Caroline group, among the tropics, for fifteen months.

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Hersford's Acid Phosphate. Admiration Results in Favors. Dr. J. J. Ryan, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I invariably prescribe it in fevers; also in convalescence from wasting and debilitating diseases, with admirable results."

THE QUEEN AND CANADA. OTTAWA, May 8.—The following message from the Queen and reply from the Governor-General, respecting the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, appears in to-day's Official Gazette.

Opening of the exhibition went off splendidly; delighted to see so many of my Canadian subjects. VICTORIA, B. C. I. Telegram from His Excellency the Governor-General to Her Majesty the Queen: OTTAWA, 5th May, 1886.

Michigan parties are experimenting with mineral wax from Utah mines. It is claimed to be the best material for insulating wire yet discovered.

The Massachusetts Legislature is asked to pass a bill making the teaching of humanity compulsory in the public schools.