

people of Ireland have appreciated fully the great services rendered by the Hon. Edward Blake to the cause of Home Rule. (Tremendous applause.) I hope that his political opponents will follow his good example on the subject, and realize that we only want the same just rights accorded the Irish as are granted to the English and Canadian people."

Before taking my seat I wish to offer my congratulations to the hon. member for West Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) and the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) for the great and labored efforts which they put forth in making their speeches in such manner as would not have any tendency to catch votes. Innocent fellows! they do not care for votes;—no, not they!

Mr. WRIGHT. Allow me in the name of the House, to congratulate you (Mr. Haggart in the Chair) on your elevation, which I trust is only an omen of good things in the good time coming. I had not intended to make any remarks on this occasion, but as I came in from my country home on Monday, an old Irish friend of mine who, in season and out of season, in sunshine and in storm, had been my supporter, said to me: "Will you not speak one word for the good Old Land?" I said: "I had not intended to speak, but as you wish me to do so, I will say a few words," which I now propose to do. I think, Sir, that we may congratulate the House on the tone of this entire debate. I think the mover of these resolutions, my hon. friend from Montreal Centre (Mr. Curran), deserves the thanks of the House for the moderation and the eloquence and the ability he has manifested throughout the conduct of this somewhat trying debate. I think, also, he has been followed in the same spirit by almost every other member of the House. For my own part, as the House well knows, I have always sympathised with every movement in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. It has, as my hon. friend for Montreal West has said, been the dream of my life. My relations and connections with the Irish people of this country and in my own county have always been of a very particularly interesting character, as have been my political and social relations, and they have always given me a most generous, warm and hearty support, and therefore to-night it affords me the greatest pleasure to state that I shall vote heart and soul for the resolutions of the hon. member for Montreal Centre. If he could have made them a little stronger it would have afforded me very great pleasure to have voted for them in that form. But I understand perfectly well the feeling that animates a great number of hon. members. I listened with great attention to the able and scholarly address of the hon. member for North Bruce (Mr. McNeill), which I am sure commended itself to every hon. member for its kindness, moderation and the strength of the argument adduced. But for all that, to me it had a melancholy ring; it had the sound of the bugle which rang out when Sarsfield and his exiles sailed away from Ireland and carried with them the hopes of the people. It was a great speech; but to my mind it conveyed the idea of disunion, of difference, which has driven Protestant and Catholic Irishmen alike from their native land, to fight most gallantly the battles of other nations. That disunion which has abased Ireland in the dust, and made her gallant sons as weak as water when they stand face to face with the awful problem of the deliverance of their native land. If Irishmen would only forget the traditions of the past, if in the supreme crisis of her nation's destiny they would join hands together and work for their common good, the triumph would be achieved and the hour of her deliverance would be at hand. As it is, notwithstanding the terrible odds, I have no doubt of her ultimate triumph. I have no doubt but that the dark night will soon be passed and the light dawn upon that unhappy land. But to my mind no measure of Home Rule will be complete which does not give the Irish land to the Irish people. I trust that some measure will be introduced which, while it might remun-

Mr. BAIN.

rate the landlords for their property fairly, will convey to the Irish people their old heritage. In this way happiness and peace will be secured. I do not speak in the interest of any party, or any class, but I consider the interest of the great body of the Irish people. It would be an appropriate inauguration of the jubilee year that the reign of our glorious Queen should be consecrated by such an event, and would be the proudest monument that could be erected to her. In this way Ireland would, instead of being a menace, be a source of benefit to the Empire. The hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) used what was to my mind a strong argument in favor of our intervention. We are told that we have no right to interfere, that it is impertinent on our part to do so; but, after all, we have to hold this lone outpost of the Empire, and we must hold it against all odds. Is it not of interest to us that every ship arriving at our ports should be freighted with happy and generous friends instead of with dark and dangerous foes? That is of the utmost importance; and, therefore, I shall give my vote very cheerfully for the resolution favoring a measure for the pacification of that most unhappy land. And I agree most cordially with the suggestion that in this year of Her Majesty's Jubilee, it would constitute the highest monument that could be reared to build up in the hearts of the people of Ireland that love and reverence for our great and glorious Queen which animates the rest of the nation. I have always felt very strongly on this subject, and I trust this House, by a very large majority, will vote for the resolutions of the hon. member for Montreal Centre; and, I repeat, if they were made stronger I would still vote for them with extreme pleasure. For my part, in season and out of season, whenever I have occasion and opportunity to raise my voice in favor of the Irish, Protestant and Catholic alike, many of whom have been hunted like partridges on the mountains, who have been driven from their lands, and if I can do anything to aid them here and their people at home, it will afford me the greatest pleasure to do so.

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex). Before the amendment to the amendment is submitted I desire to say on behalf of the hon. member for Montreal Centre and myself as the seconder of the motion that we have accepted the modifications suggested by the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) in his very conciliatory speech of a day or two ago; that is, instead of recommending a particular measure of Home Rule, it is simply stated "a measure that will be satisfactory to the hopes of the people of Ireland," not specifying what sort of local self-government should be bestowed upon them, which would be a matter for the Imperial Parliament to decide. Again, instead of using the word "protest," in order to secure the largest possible vote in this House, and the greatest unanimity, the suggestion of the hon. member for West Durham is accepted, and that part of the resolutions will read in this way: "and earnestly hopes that a measure so subversive of the rights and liberties of the people may not become law." As so modified, the resolution merely reiterates the Address to Her Majesty which was passed unanimously or almost unanimously by this House in 1832. In that year the House in its Address suggested a measure of Home Rule, and it also expressed the hope that the persons who were then languishing in Irish prisons without trials, a great majority of them not knowing for what reason they were imprisoned, might be given their liberty. In that resolution we asked that the persons deprived of their liberty as a consequence of a Coercion Act which was then in force might be released. Now we ask that a new Coercion Act be not passed, an Act which would produce similar consequences. So I think the House, having almost unanimously, in 1832, passed an