

not allow thistles to grow in it. The thistles might say : " we ought to be allowed to grow," but the gardener would reply, " grow somewhere else." The British Empire might be compared to a garden, and the Government has a right to suppress anything which has a tendency to subvert the prosperity of the Empire, even if such were in the name of liberty. We are not English, Scotch or Irish, but Britons. If any one of these sections of the people wish to dominate over the others, they must be told to retire. To the rest of the world we say, " you are welcome, we will do more than welcome you, we will make you equal to ourselves." Does any one ask anything more? If they do, they should be denied. We should not tolerate the destruction of our citizenship and the dismemberment of our Empire, so long as we can make a bold stroke against it. We cannot afford to allow even the *French in Quebec, and the Phœnicians in Ireland*, to do this. That which we have wrought and built up has cost us great sacrifice, and we will do well to keep it. The long patience and forbearance of the British Parliament has emboldened certain Irish agitators to go beyond reason. These men are forcing the British Government to join issue with them. They are close on the verge of bloodshed and civil war ; and when blood is shed, it will be the fault of the Irish. Every man of loyal intention and ordinary foresight could see that it is the wish of the agitators to force Great Britain to the wall ; and the time will come when they will say to such agitators, " keep quiet, or you shall be quieted in the grave." It is high time they were put down by the common law or by a special law, or the army and navy must do that which peaceful measures should have suppressed. In years to come some of you young men who are listening to me, will remember what I have said on that point. We must tolerate and be charitable and endure to the utmost, but we must not barter our liberties to the demand of any people or section of the people of any part of this Empire. In one respect he could sympathize with the Irish agitators, because they had been deceived. The resolutions passed by our Parliaments had increased their blindness and boldness. Those resolutions had led them to think that we, in Canada, are in favor of their plan of campaign. What other inference could they draw from the resolutions passed by the

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By such meddlesomeness our legislators have added fuel to the fire, and intensified the strife between sections of the people. They had also risked our peace, our prosperity, and the lives of our citizens. Was Mr. O'Brien worth a dozen lives, if such had been unfortunately lost? We have had to tolerate that in which we do not believe, and by such toleration have received a bad reputation, and are now referred to as intolerant. He thought that O'Brien would never have come to Canada on such a