

better right to walk into the best room in that building than you." The Irish race has, as we have seen, expanded beyond the bounds of Ireland. Its second off-shoots are found in all parts of the world. Irishmen, as I have before stated, are found in large numbers in all the great cities of England and Scotland. I have just come from our Pacific coast, and in San Francisco the leading millionaires are Irish. As I showed in a book published some years ago, they are after the French-Canadians the most numerous here. In the States they form a powerful factor in the formation of the American race. In the Indian Civil Service examinations the graduates of the Irish universities have distanced all competitors for the Civil Service in India. In India—which an Irish Governor-General saved for the Empire—is full of them. They are found in tens of thousands in Australia where, as in Canada, Irishmen have held the highest positions. How are you going to crowd the tens of millions into Ireland if you make Ireland independent? And look at the position of an Irishman in the British Empire. He is born a citizen of that Empire. There is no position in it to which he cannot aspire. He has helped to build it up. Remove the last vestige of wrong which may throw its shadow on Ireland; but do not go and make yourselves aliens where you are sons of the house and can aspire to rule. (Cheers.)

And now, sir, let me point to the greatest duel of modern times—a duel between a constitutional country ever progressing to greater freedom and a despotism and a despot; between a cause which had on it the dawning light of a liberty that is refulgent to-day in Canada and a dark cause whose baleful wings flung the blackness of the

shadow of death over Europe. In that duel Irishmen played a great part. Let me read to you some remarks of Mr. Grattan made in one of his noblest speeches, that delivered on the escape of Napoleon from Elba. He paints the ruin which would be brought on Europe by Bonaparte's success—by the confirmation of a military tyranny in the heart of Europe—"a tyranny founded on the triumph of the army over the principles of Civil Government tending to universalise the domination of the sword—to reduce to paper and parchment Magna Charta, and all our civil institutions." Well, sir, the last struggle was at Waterloo. In the earlier fights in the Peninsula the Irishman was where he always is, when there is danger, in the front. The victory at Waterloo was not the victory of England and Ireland and Scotland and Prussia merely; it was the victory of modern civilization. Hear the language of Grattan speaking of the Napoleonic regime:—"An experiment such as no country ever made, and no good country would permit, to relax the moral and religious influences—to set heaven and earth adrift from one another—make God Almighty a tolerated alien in his own creation—an insurrectionary hope to every bad man in the community, and a frightful lesson of profit and power vested in those who have pandered their allegiance from king to emperor, and now found their pretensions to domination on the merit of breaking their oaths and deposing their sovereigns." Sir, we are proud of the charge of the Irish brigade at Fontenoy, because it illustrates our traditional valour, though it was in a foreign service and for a despotic king. May we not be at least equally proud of that charge at Waterloo made by Irish-