he Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MINI NOMEN BST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

DISPECTION INVITED.

P. O'DWYER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

152 Dundas Street, London.

The choicest goods in this line kept constantly in stock at prices to suit the prevailing competition.

ANTI COERCION.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE ONTABIO HOUSE.

On Friday night in the Ontario legisla-

ture. Hon. O. Mowat rose smid loud applause to move the resolutions favoring Home Rule for Ireland and protesting spainst the Coercion Bill. He said that he had calculated on beirg able to move them at an caller hour. He believed the passing of these resolutions might be of service to the cause of Ireland. He would not speak at great length. The speeches they might make would have no iffect in England— these would there only our own people make would have no iffect in England-they would effect only our own people-and they were already alive to the import-ance of the cause of Home Rule. It was said that we had pothing to do here with the question of Home Rule. But those who were most deeply interested in the matter, and conspicuously that veteran stateman, Mr. Gladstone, had said that such expression of sympathy were of great moral value. They were following the examples of the Dominion Govern-ment and of other colonial legislatures, asking for this expression of opinion. It was now beyond doubt that there was a larger amount of poverty and misery in

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO Les Dundes Street, Tailors and Gents' Furnishers, FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY. Street and the street and the advisability of granting Home Rule in the formation of Home Rule, and were un-favorable to the cause of Home Rule, and the set of state of the the set of the to the set of the tot to the set of the to the set of the to the set of t Mr. STRATTON said that the preced-

Arsociated Press. Mr. STRATTON said that the preced-ing speaker had no right to impute the Attorney-General the motive of a mere desire for political gains. The member for Toronto had quoted many opinions against Home Rule, but the opinions he quoted were those of a privileged class. (Cheers). The hon, gentleman had spoken as if this were merely a Catholic question. He for-get that nearly all the great leaders in the Home Rule had been Protestants. He had referred to the verdict given by the Eng-lish people; but the (Mr. Stratton) ven-tured to say that if an appeal were made by the English people now, that decision would be reversed. They found that those who opposed Home Rule in the British Parliament had virtually closed the mouths not only of the Irish members but of the English mem-bers also who favored Home Rule. He asked the hon, member for Toronto how he would like, for any efferce he might be alleged to have committed, to go to London to be tried for that cfience. Yet that was what this Corecton Rill pro-posed to do. It would have Irishmen tried in London for effences they might be alleged to have committed in their own country. Was that British fair play ? He thought, in conclusion, that the British Government could not do a wiser and a better thing than to celebrate this jubilee year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria by giving to Ireland that measure of local self government which would alone make her happy and proeperous. (Applause.) Mr. MEREDITH said that those who sympethised with the cause of Ireland must regret the tone of levity with which

a market and a control of Lines by Line and the strategies of a cortex mercine of the search of the

NC. 446.

Condomo, ontario, saturday, application, on the state of the terrorism and tyranny under which they were ground down. He referred to the charges against Parnell and other Irish leaders, that they had entered coolly upon a system of assessination, and declared that these recolutions called upon the House to express sympathy with men con-victed—for he held they were convicted, as the evidence admitted of no doubt—of uping such means as this in further.

> set forth that it would affect injuriously immigration to Canada and, moreover, might bring about hostile acts against Canada on the part of the Irithe people of the United States, as misgovernment in Ireland had done once before. Moreover, Canada had had experience of Home Rule and was able to speak with authority on the subject. It was true there were differences between the circumstances of Ireland and those of Canada, but the principle of home rule was as good for one as it was for the other, and means should be found to apply it, so as to meet should be found to apply it, so as to meet the different circumstances. It was true that the Government of Mr. Giadatone had declined to accept the suggestion of Canada in 1882, but Canadiane would be unworthy of their position if they ac-cepted this snub, thereby acknowledging that they had no right even to approach the theme and subject in which they were deeply interested. Canadians had a right to speak their minds on this question, and they should maintain that right as they had done before. He dwelt upon some features of the Coercion Bill, showing how oppressive they were, and declared that should be found to apply it, so as to meet the different circumstances. It was true oppressive they were, and declared that there was no need for them in the present there was no need for them in the present state of Ireland. The amendment would make the House say they had not informa-tion by which to judge of this subject. Ent every important newspaper had given a summary of the measure, and the mem-ber for North Bruce himself had given facts on which it was based from the ber for North Buce himfell had given facts on which it was based from the speech of Mr. Balfour on the bill. On a question of such importance as this he (Casey) thought they had sufficient inquestion of such importance as this he (Casey) thought they had sufficient in-formation to express an opinion. The statement was made by the members for North Bruce (McNeill) and Muskoka (OBrien) that the minority in Ireland would not submit to a measure such as that proposed by Mr. Gladstone, piciply making a threat on behalf of that inher-ity of an appeal to arms should ench an Act be passed. Such a threat would hardly influence those who believed in Home Rule in their favor. It evened to be assumed that the people of Ireland continued agitation from a pure sphit of mischief, but the fact that there was each turmoil was the best proof that reforms were needed. Laws should be made not to repress, but to free the people. He favored the resolutions. He would be gliad had they been in favor of an address to the Queen direct, but would support them as they stood. CONTINUED ON EIGBTH PAGE.

existing between the two races, especially the conversion of Mr. Gladstone to the cause of Home Rule. The very fact that Gladstone had taken up the cause, and had been supported by a great majority of the Liberal party, had done much to allay ill-feeling. Here in Canada we knew the effects of home rule. We knew that there much has a property have without there would be no prosperity here without home rule, and we knew that under it the Irish people lived here in content and happiness. (Cheera.) Home Rule in Ireland, he believed, would promote the

HAPPINESS AND UNITY of the empire. It was difficult to get attention in the British Parliament to local attention in the British Parliament to local questions. The well being of Ireland required a Legislature competent to deal with her own local affairs. The Irish peo-ple, as the resolutions stated, were proud and happy to believe that Ontario was a part of the British Empire. (Cheere). If there was crime in Ireland, that was no there was crime in Ireland, that was no reason for the passage of the Coercion Bill. Only a part of the Irish people had been guilty of crimes, but the bill applied to the whole people, guilty and innocent, the Coercion Act took away trial by jury and otherwise inter-fered with the liberty of the subject. Coercion might sometimes be necessary, on the contended that the causes leading but he contended that the causes leading to the crimes that made coercion necessary should be removed simultaneously with or prior to the

APPLICATION OF COERCION, but the Act of the British Government proposed to apply coercion without re-moving those causes of crime and withnoving those causes of trime and wild-out promising to introduce any measure that would remove these causes. The resolutions had been drawn in such tem-perate larguage that it seemed difficult to

England and tried for the highest crimes (Applause) No, it was not till the ques-when the offence was charged as being committed in Ireland. But it was to be millions of people were represented, where observed that the Coercion Bill affected only certain districts of Ireland where the only certain districts of Ireland where the arm of the law was paralysed. Such legislation as this was not unknown in Canada. In Canada we had upon the Statute book a provision by which a man could be tried without appeal. Upon what ground ? Why, that under the ex-isting state of things the ordinary law could not be administered, that was the Canada Temperance Act. He did not know but that if he were in England he would be that if he were in England he would be a Liberai. He acknowledged that in the past there had been penal laws which jus-tified the Irish people in much that they did. The Government of Salisbury con-coded that there should be a measure of code duat there is balled but which they ceded that there should be a measure of self government to Ireland, but what they said was that there should be obedience to the existing laws before the power of self-government was granted. "I protest," Mr. Mercdith said, "against introducing here the questions of the Old Land. We have questions enough of our own, God knows." He was willing, however, that knows knows." He was willing, however, that they should express their sympathy for Ireland, He had seen in a Canadian jour-nal an argument used which alone could induce him to vote against these resolutions. Our soil was once in-vaded by a body of men who ex-pressed their sympathy with the cause of tralend. They came not once, but twice. of Ireland. They came not once, but twice, invading the country—a people who had committed no offense against them. Withmoving those causes of crime and with-out promising to introduce any measure that would remove these causes. The resclutions had been drawn in such ten-perate larguage that it seemed difficult to suppose that any one would oppose them as it would be a grand thing for Ontario if they were passed unanimously, and they had been drawn with that end in view. At all events he was fully of opinion that they would be of some service in pro-moting the weifare of Ireland, and the unity and prosperity of the empire. The resolutions were printed in the Globe of Arril 13. Mr. E. F. CLARKE ssid he did not desire to make political capital out of the sim and object of the promoters of these resolutions. This seemed to be the sole sim and object of the promoters of these resolutions. The Imperial Parliament was now dealing with this difficult au ject, and he was entirely opposed to interfer-ing in their deliberations. The recent

millions of people were represented, where their opinions were voiced, that he came to this conclusion, and warned the House that it was going to degrade itself in pub-lic estimation. A representative body like this had a right to express an opinion on a matter which concerned not merely Ire-land, but the Empire, and which, there fore, affected us as part of the empire. Wherever the British flag floated there were Irishmen and the sons of Irish-men interested in this question of Home Rule for Ireland. Here in Can-

ada there was a large Irish popu-lation, interested first because it touched home to the old land they called their own, and secondly because it affected the peace, welfare and good citizenship of the people of Canada. His hon, friend (Mr. people of Canada. His hon, friend (Mr. Mereditb) said he would vote sgainst these resolutions because reference had been made to the Fenian raids, and be-

Stewart, Tooley, Wilmot, Wood (Hasti-ings), Wylie. - 28. The resolutions, so amended, were then

carried on the same division. Three cheers were then given for Home Rale and three for the Oncen.

THE CANADIAN COMMONS DENOUNCES COERCION.

ABLE SPEECHES FAVORING HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

On Thursday night, in the liouse Commons, Mr. Curran rose to move his resolution in condemnation of the Coer-cion Bill. He said he was confident the position he took and the action he was to propose would meet with the favor of at least 80 per cent. of the Canadian people. He was proud that no Canadian newspaper,

so far as he knew, in discussing this ques these resolutions because reference had been made to the Fenian raids, and be-cause we were able to repel those raids. But he (Mr. Fraser) said that if there were nothing else but the danger from this source that itself gave us a position upon this question. Any question that was of such far resching importance that had caused the presence in the United States of a number of persons who were willing to strike a blow at England if they had the opportunity that a question of that magnitude was one upon which we were entitled to have our voice heard. Instead of being a reason why we should be silent it was a reason why we should the silent it was a reason why we should the silent it was a reason why we should the silent it was a reason why we should the silent it was a reason why we should the silent it was a reason why we should the silent it was a reason why we should the silent it was a reason why we should the tion, had spoken age ist the principle of Home Rule. It was true some had declared this resolution in its form was which was then made to cast a slur on every Roman Catholic man in Ontario. But he had also a very vivid received that lection of the fact that in every volunteer company there were to be found Irish Catholics and the sons of Irish Catholics shouldering their muskets along. Side of their Protestaut countrymen ready to go to the front and make defence of a measure of Home Rule. Ireland was found Irish Catholics and the sons of Irish Catholics shouldering their muskets along side of their Protestant countrymen ready to go to the front and make defence of this Canada of ours. The leader of the Opposition had insinus'ed, though he did not say so plainly, that when that Fenian difficulty arose those of Irish Catholic upon. liament, quoting the utterances of Liberal members against coercion and in favor of a measure of Home Rule. Ireland was not alone in this great contest, for she was being jsined by Scotland and Wales, while her plea was sustained by prac-tically all those colonies which knew by experience the blessings of local control of local sffairs. It was said

were passed it would give encouragement, not to the poor peasantry of Ireland, but to those who were enemies of the Empire, Fenian traitors to the Queen. He moved the following amendment .

the following amendment." That this House desires to repeat the expression of its deep and abiding inter-cst in the prospetity and happiness of the people of Ireland and its sentiments upon the subject of Home Rule enunciated in the joint address of both Houses of Parliament passed in the session of 1882 and the resolution adopted by this House in 1886. This House is, however, unable to form or express an opinion as to the to form or express an opinion as to the merits or demerits of the bill for the amendment of the criminal law with re-spect to Ireland now before the Imperial Parliament in the absence of the measure itself and of the papers and evidence on which it was based.

Mr. KENNY spoke briefly, supporting Mr. Curran's resolution. Mr. FLYNN referred to the land

troubles in Prince Edward Island, when the people broke out into open revolt, which had to be suppressed by military force, but when the Government stepped in and allowed the people to purchase their holdings peace returned and prosper-ity reigned again. No more law abiding and peaceful people existed than those of Prince Edward Island. The right to agitate for the reform of abuses and for the extension of liberty educated the people in the principles of government and made them loyal to the laws which they themselves authorized. He denicd that orime had increased in Ireland. He gave statistics quoted by Mr. Gladstone to troubles in Prince Edward Island, when gave statistics quoted by Mr. Gladstone to show that never had there been less crime in Ireland than there was at this time. To deprive the people of the right to agitate for reform must lead to most regretable acts. In the Maritime Provinces, before the principle of local control over local affairs was admitted, the people were in a state of constant discontent. This state of affairs was a constant source of trouble to the Mother Country. If repression had been longer continued he believed there would have been an outbreak, but

CONTINUED ON BIGHTH PAGE.