

of the Government, if it was not Dunbar Browne, who had published *The Altar and the Throne*, who had established that paper in the interest of the Reform party, had devoted all his time and all his energy to the promotion of Reformers? He was rewarded by being made collector of inland revenue of the city of Montreal. And that was not all. There was the ex-grand master to be provided for. He too had labored day and night for the Reform party. He had never taken any rest until he succeeded in placing his great Reform leaders in office; and, when I tell you that the past grand master, George Smith, had an office—not an ordinary office, but a brand new office, an office created for him—that he was made shipping master of the port of Montreal, an office that had always been filled before by the collector of customs, there is the best proof that upon all occasions these people, although now they raise the Orange cry in order to revive the old feud between the Irish Catholic and the Irish Orangemen on an issue absolutely foreign to their differences, have always sought to curry the favor of Orangemen wherever they could manage to do it. It is not merely with regard to those times, not merely in years gone by that this has been going on, that we have seen and heard and read how great the love of these hon. gentlemen has been for Irish Catholics, how great their love has been for Ireland, how greatly that love has been manifested in their public press whenever an Irish Catholic candidate came forward. On those occasions how did they manifest it? I will not go back to days gone by. I will not go back to 1863, when the late Hon. D'Arcy McGee was opposed by the late Hon. John Young, and the principal grounds taken against him was that he had been connected with the '48 movement. Though he had given the Reformers the benefit of his great talents and had been connected with them for some years, when he parted from them they revived the credit that he had been connected with the movement of '48. I remember hearing the great outburst of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee on the Haymarket square in Montreal, when he spoke in reply to that charge, and told what had transpired before his own eyes in Ireland when a young boy of 18 or 19, how he saw the unfortunate people dying by the thousands from famine and from fever, how he saw them evicted from their houses into the ditch by heartless landlords. He said that his heart revolted at the

sight, and he had rushed into rebellion; and "Great God," said he, "older as I am to-day, if I saw the same thing happening now, I feel that my heart would lead me to take the same stand over again as I did on that occasion." And yet it is these people, even after the six hours' speech of the hon. leader of the Opposition had been delivered here in reference to the sufferings of the half-breeds, whom we find stating in one of their papers that:

"They had farms provided with agricultural machinery and comfortable homesteads, which the correspondent of the St. Paul, Minn., *Pioneer Press* said might have been put alongside the average farm of Minnesota without fearing comparison. These were in jeopardy through the neglect of the Government to grant them titles to their land. They feared that they were about to be driven off them, and they took up arms in the defence of their hearths."

They justify the half-breed rebellion on the ground that the Government had not sent patents to them. As the leader of the Government said, not one man, woman or child was disturbed; not one man, woman or child was put into the street; not one man lost his property; and yet they were justified in the rebellion, they were justified in taking up arms against the Dominion of Canada; but the downtrodden Irishman, who saw his people dying of famine and sickness, who saw his roof torn down, was not so justified. The Grit party said the half-breeds had a right, but the Irishman in his own land had no right. But I need not refer to ancient history. It is only in 1881 that my young friend, Mr. C. J. Doherty, was a candidate for the city of Montreal in the Conservative interest. The *Montreal Gazette* took up his case, and laid before the people of Montreal the fact that he was the first prize scholar of the St. Mary's college, that he was the gold medalist of McGill university, that he possessed all the talents and educational requirements to make him a first class representative. Well, what was the result? I may tell this House that since that time when the alarm sounded that this country was in danger, Mr. Doherty left his bed of sickness and went with his regiment, the 65th Battalion of Montreal, and fought like a man with his French-Canadian friends in the Northwest. But what was that man said to be by the Reformers when he came out as a candidate? Take the *Montreal Herald* of that time, then the recognized organ of the Liberal party. What did it say on the 29th November, 1881?

"What will be the effect in the business