Mr. BURNS supported the resolution,

Mr. BURNS supported the resolution, reiterating the arguments already advanced. He claimed the National Lesgue as a bulwark of peace and maintenance of the law in Ireland. It was in keeping with the character of the anti Irish generally to make such references as had been made to Mr. O'Brien, who was coming out to Canada as a delegate of the League. The member for Muckoka (O'Brien) had gone out of his way to introduce the name of the Archbishop of Toronto. The actions of that prelate, he believed, needed no defence, and if they did there were On'a-to men who would defend them.

Mr. BERGIN supported the resolution on the grounds advanced by previous speakers.

Mr. JONES said that the people of Ireland, who were seeking redress in a constitutional way, could not be charged with disloyalty. One half of the population of Halifax were from the old land, and they were all engaged in the advancement of the welfare of the country although he could look back to a time as not the case. When Irish. when such was not the case. When Irishmen left the Old Country and came to Canada they were found to be leading citizens of this country. It was in the interest of the British race that they should see this question speedily settled, and therefore he had much pleasure in supporting the wealthings. supporting the resolutions.

Mr. WELSH said that he could heartily

vote for the resolutions before the House.

If the maintenance of the integrity of the
Empire was not involved in the resolution
he would not vote for it. He gave a brief he would not vote for it. He gave a brief history of how the people of Prince Edward Island were also to purchase the land they now lived on and expressed the opinion that no one in the House should oppose the resolutions proposed by the member for Montreal Centre, In less than two years Home Rule would be established in Ireland. He was not an Irishman, but he was the representative of a
warm-hearted people who would vote for
Home Rule for Ireland.
Mr. LAURIER resumed the debate on

Mr. Curran's resolutions against coercion in Ireland and Mr. McNeill's amendment in Ireland and Mr. McNeill's amendment declaring that the House was not in a position to express an opinion upon the question. He said that under ordinary circumstances it would not be necessary for the House to further express its opinion upon Irish affairs, but the circumstances under which Ireland found herself to day were not ordinary. The mover of the amendment (Mr. McNeill) had directed an able and well tempered speech to the amendment (Mr. McNeill) had directed an able and well tempered speech to prove that coercion was necessary in Ireland, but he concluded by an amendment to commit the House to the view that it could not express an opinion on this subject for went of information. It was true that if they had to frame a law they could hardly undertake to do so. But if those who favored the amendment could come to the conclusion that coercion was neces-

continues proof there are also become and union instead of the continues of the continues and the continues are also as the continues and the continues are also as the public and actions of Farnall and after Nationality leaders, and there we may a dead thought over them. He may be thought the flouse was also the langing over them. He may be the public and actions of Farnall and after Nationality leaders, and there we may a dead hanging over the continues and the Nationality leaders, and there we may a continue the public and the public and

Mr. LANDERKIN referred to the attitude of the House of Commons on this question in former years, and drew a comparison between former resolutions and this. Last year the members of the Government refused to introduce a resolution on the subject of Home Rule, and when the leader of the Opposition stepped into the breach with a resolution calculated to strengthen the hands of Ireland's friend, the Government did all they could indirectly to take away its effects. They were so successful that the member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) declared that he voted for the resolutions proposed on the

tion. He was corry they had to risume the discussion of this question under the circumstances which now existed. Last season they were told by the Minister of Justice (Mr. Thompson) that in the hour of distress the members of the Opposition had not been anxious to assist in securing relief, but when light had dawned, when the victory had been about won, they were ardent and active. He (Mr. Blake) took a different, and he was sorry to my, a truer view of the situation. He felt that the victory had not been won, that the situation was an extremaly critical one. His earnest desire was not that the measure then hanging in the balance in the Imperial Parliament should be passed in its precise terms. He had declared, as he now repeated, that he regarded it as defective. But Mr. Gladstone had declared that he saked for the passing of the bill on the second reading only as affirming the broad principle of Home Rule for Ireland and he (Mr. Blake) sought to do (all he could to secure an affirmative result. After the second reading the bill would have proceeded no further in Parliament. The interval before the next session would have been devoted to further discussion, to make the country more familiar with the question. With amendments agreed upon, the bill would again be submitted, further discussed, and then perhaps submitted to the people. But the consequences which he had dreaded, that the bill might not be read a second time, followed. There was a premature discolution and submission to the judgment to the people before there was an opportunity for a full presentation of the case, resulting fin a declaion in favor of those who opposed Mr. Gladstone, and therefore they found Ireland in Mr. Deptional reland in Mr. Deptional reland in Mr. Deptional reland in Mr. Parliament to respectfully address the Executive head of the Empire upon this question. The resolutions of 1882 and altered the opinion he had held at that time of the right and the duty of this Parliament to respect fully address the Executive head of the Empi

addressing their connection, their right should still be maintained without admitting that their expressions were those of a foreign body, as, for instance, the Legislature of Maine or Massachusetts. He desired to direct the attention of the mover of the resolutions to some criticisms in the hope that he would be disposed to make such changes as would minimise the objections and scure as nearly as possible unanimity. That being object, he would not at this time move an amendment, but would simply offer suggestions to him across the floor of the House. The objection was raised on the other side of the House that the resolutions declared that the House of Commons had formerly called for the granting of a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and it was said that the resolution passed last year asked for Home Rule Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) declared that he voted for the resolutions proposed on the voted for the resolutions proposed on the they "would do the least harm" to the cause of those who opposed Home Rule. The Week, a Government organ, dcc'ared that the Government had prevented the House of Commons had formerly ment organ, dcc'ared that the Government had prevented the House of Commons had formerly called for the granting of a measure of Commons passing resolutions uncompromistically in favor of Home Rule. The Minister of Inland Revenue (Mr. Cestigan) was a strong Home Ruler when a private member of the House, for as a private member of the House, for as a private member in 1882 he presented to the House a strong resolution in favor of Home Rule, but when the shadow of the private member in 1882 he presented to the House a trong resolution in favor of Home Rule, but when the shadow of the Castle fell upon him he introduced an amendment which had the affect of Weakening Canada's in Fluence in favor of the cause of Ireland. They had heard nothing from the member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) on this important question, though he had given the protect of the cause of Ireland. They had heard nothing from the member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) on this important question, though he had given the protect of the cause of Ireland. They had beard nothing from the member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) on this important question, though he had given to make the protect of the cause of Ireland and the strong utterance against Home Rule in his own constituency.

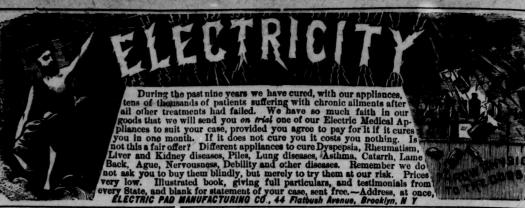
Mr. LANDERKIN said this was a coording to facts, and the condemnation of the Mr. House with the cause of Ireland. They had the British Government keyer it was a made that horse in Haddimand, not very successfully. The statement was better position than the tenant in Canada. He denied it and in proof of his statement a read statements of petty fines and other species of tyranny imposed by the landlord upon the people. He contended that there were grievances which needed to be redressed and rather in the direction of the there were grievances which needed to be redressed and rather in the direction of the problem than in further injustice and further repression. (Cheers.)

MR. BLAKE'S SPECH.

Mr. BLAKE said when the last speaker rose he himself was about to rise to make the there of the the word of the day, that the Ministry itself should a give information as to its own attitude on the direction of the day, that the Ministry itself should a give information as to its own attitude on the question. After a pause he continued to him not unreasonable that on a question of the day, that the Ministry itself should a give information as to its own attitude on the question. Here are also had been provided a continued to the disconnence o

that if they had to frame a law they could hardly undertske to do so. But if those who favored the amendment could come to the conclusion that coercion was necessary, he thought that the friends of Ireland were equally in a position to express an opinion. It was a sad thing that in this mineteenth century, in this Jublies year, among a people who had led in the march of freedom, the people of the British Empire should deem it necessary to resort to such a cruel law. He held it was fair and reasonable that those people of the Empire who had rejoyed Home Ru'e for fifty years should

SPEAK FROM THEIR EXPERIENCE and show the blessings which would find that Canadians, and especially French Canadians, were a people a standing proof that Home Rule of the thouse of the House to the conduct of its business had declined to the conductor of the business had declined to the conductor of the business had declined to the conduct of its business had declined to the conduct of the full that the friends of little what is the conduct of the House to the sound be deliberation they could arrive at the best conclusion. Had he (Mr. Blake) adopted the course which was adopted to wards him last session, he would not do that, however, but would make these suggest to the even-handed justice dealt out by the member for Montreal Was much the consent of the House to the resolutions would be changed to a manchment. He would not do that, however, but would make these suggests to the even-handed plant they were autuentied to provide declipated to wards him last session, he would not that they could arrive at th



of what was needed. He would do the same on this occasion, feeling that anything, however imperfectly designed, so long as it was in the proper direction, was better than division upon such a question. There were some criticisms of the resolutions which could not be met by changes like those he had dealt with, but must be met by argument. One hon, member said the Canadian Parliament should not interfere, that this was a local affair. They had precedents, however, in the resolutions passed in 1882. The question at issue then was a local affair. There were a few men in Kilmainham gaol—a local affair, confined to the precincts of Kilmainham—but that did not prevent Parliament from expressing its opinion. They justified it because the universal principles of justice had been violated in that particular locality, and that could not be done in any part of the Empire without affecting the honor and glory of the whole.

The debate was continued on Monday, but still further adjourned until Tuesday. Next week we will publish the result.

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VOLUME 9.

## Catholic Record.

LORDON, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

the following amendment :

A MAN WHO HADN'T vs. A MAN WHO HAD THE PAPERS.

Mr. MacNeil, of North Bruce, who opposed Mr. Curran's Home Rule resolu-tions in the Canadian commons, moved

the following amendment:

"That this House desires to repeat the expressions of its deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of the people of Ireland, and its adhesion to the sentiments on the subject of Home Rule enunciated in a joint address to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, passed in the session of 1882, and in resolutions adopted by this House in 1886. This House is, however, unable to form or express an opinion as to the merits or demerits of the bill for the amendment of the criminal law with respect to Ireland, now before the measure itself and of the papers and evidence upon which it is based."

The member for North Bruce was unable to express an opinion on the merits

able to express an opinion on the merits or demerits of the Coercion bill without papers and reports. In this respect differs from Mr. Labouchere, the eminent English M. P., who with all the papers and reports before him, declared:

papers and reports before him, declared:

"We can only accentuate our opposition by going on protesting against this bill until we have been closured upon every stage, every clause, and every amendment. There are a great many stages. For instance, we can put down instructions to the committee on the second reading; while upon the clauses we can put down a series of amendments, each of them standing on its own bottom, and raising on each a question of principle. I hold that we ought to resist coercion at every stage. It is one of those vital questions upon which, if we could muster a sufficient body of men for so hazardous an enterprise, we ought in the last resort to betake ourselves in arms to the street. But we have no right to take that step unless we have a fair prospect of success; for it is a crime to shed blood uselessly. Well, I regard our action against the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons as a kind of participation in a species of sub revolution. On the third reading of the bill I consider that English and Scotch Liberals as well as Irish Nationalists ought to be sus pended as a final protest against this iniquitous bill."

The Canadian Commons took, to its honor be it said, the same view as did Mr. Labouchere, and condemned the bill.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The Fisheries' dispute is, we are happy to note, nearing settlement, and the American, who were by our handful of ultra-loyal fire-eaters to be coerced and bullied into an acceptance of terms at variance with the real meaning and intent of the treaty of 1818, about to obtain all that they asked for. Salisbury dreading the effect of American con demnation of his Irish policy, has literally mbled himself to the dust in his proposition for a modus vivendi to the Amercan government. What in fact is his

ican government. What in fact is his proposition?

"Her Msjesty's government and the government of Canada in proof of their earnest desire to treat the question in a spirit of liberality and friendship, and understanding that the action of the United States is in a great measure due to chagrin at being called upon to pay £1,000 000 under, the Halifax fisheries award, are now willing to revert for the coming season, and if necessary for a further term, to the condition of things existing under the treaty of Washington without any suggestion of pecuniary indemnity. This is a proposal which I trust will commend itself to your government as being based on that spirit of generosity and good will which should animate two great and kindred nations, whose common origin, language and institutions constitute so many bonds of amity and concord." In other words, American fishermen

are for the present to have all the privileges for which their government was at one time forced to pay the sum of £1-100,000 for a brief period of years. How true the opinion expressed on the 26th of March last by the Hon. Wm, MacDou-

gall:

"No sane man believes that a nation of sixty millions, the most intelligent, the most was wasted, the most free among the nations of the world, will submit to be told by a subordinate colony of less than five millions, 'you may continue to trade with us, but only on condition that you transport your goods in such vessels and conduct your business by such of your citizens as we approve; you may license vessels engaged in the deep sea fisheries to touch and trade in foreign ports, but it they come into ours and buy or sell any thing but 'wood' we will seize, confiscate and se'll their ships and pocket the proceeds."

Believing as we do that Canada ha reached the age at which she can mak her own commercial treaties, we hop that an end will be put to negociation on our behalf through the foreign office.

It is a humiliation if not a disgrace—s
all events a source of constant loss to u