DENOUNCES CORRIGON.

CONTINUATION OF DEBATE.

Carran's Resolution Carried by a Sweeping Rajerity.

Ontawa, April 20.

The speaker took the chair at the world eight years after his listen. Mr. MILLS said these was no doubt that we had the world eight years after his listen. Mr. MILLS said these was no doubt that years are not considered to the chair at the government of Ireland, but we had the greatest that the question should be satted, so as to enable us to maintain suitable relation with the neighboring republis, where so many Irishmen had been the present of the protection of the common law. The Act would place the Irish tenant shoultely under the control that the Common his section with the neighboring republis, where so many Irishmen had been the present of the protection of the common law. The Act would place the Irish tenant as houltely under the control that the Common had been the presented. How was the force in the common law of the presented in the law in the presented by magistrate was not compulsory here. It was the procedure his right so of people should depend upon the presented that the recommended by Green House had been experienced in the Personal to the presented that the recommended by Green House had been experienced in the Bouthern States a few years ago when King redominated, but order had been experienced in the Bouthern States a few years ago when King redominated, but order had been experienced in the Bouthern States a few years ago when King redominated, but order had been experienced in the Bouthern States a few years ago when King redominated, but order had been experienced in the Bouthern States a few years ago when King redominated, but order had been experienced in the Bouthern States a few years ago when King redominated, but order had been experienced in the Bouthern States a few years ago when King redominated, but order had been experienced in the Bouthern States a few years ago when King redominated, but order had been experienced in the Bouthern States and the second withou

Mr. WOOD (Westmoreland) regretted that this subject had been brought up in the Canadian Parliament, because he did not see how the discussion of it here could result in any permanent good. Though he intended to support Mr. Mc Carthy's amendment, he did not wish to have it understood that he was not in favour of some measure of Home Rule for Ireland. If by the term Home Rule for Ireland was meant a system of local government identical with that which we in Canada enjoy, he thought such a scheme was utterly impracticable, but if it was proposed that Ireland abould stand in the same relation to Great Britain that the different provinces of this Dominion occupy to the Federal power, he could conceive that such a scheme might be practicable. He believed Ireland should have control of local matters as distinguished from subjects affecting the United Kingdom. The strongest objection he had to the pass age of the resolutions was that, while they could not be of any practical good to the Irish people and would not influent in the United Kingdom; but however it results to the Irish people and would not influent in the United Kingdom; but however it results a scheme of the Irish people and would not influent in the Irish possible and Irish possible and Irish possible and Irish possible and Irish possible age of the resolutions was that, while they could not be of any practical good to the Irish people and would not influence the British Government, they would be a direct encouragement to crime. was justified at first sight; he thought a little consideration would show after all little consideration would show after all it was now a well-established principle that when a nation or people became sufficiently developed they should be accorded the right of self-government. With respect to the objection made by Mr. McNeill that Home Rule would leave the Protestant minority in Ireland at the mercy of the Catholic majority, the same objection would apply to the English Catholic minority being at the mercy of the Protestant majority. He was sorry to see some members of the Conservative party in Oataric advocating the old Tory theory that minorities should forget their traditions and less their individuality. The member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy), in his Barrie speech, said that the French Canadian minority in Canada would be a danger to the country if they did not abandon their larguage, their traditions and their institutions. Again, in his speech the other night in the House on these resolutions, Mr. McCarthy did violence to historical truth when he said that the French-Canadians were opposed to the Act of Union because they were opposed to the deficiency of the United States, to obtain

Mr. Bitlen spoke in support of the resolutions.

Mr. WRIGHT said he would vote heart and soul for the resolutions. Home Rule for Ireland had been the dream of his life. If the resolutions could have been made even atrooger he would have preferred them. He thought Mr. Mc. Neill's speech forcible, though it was bad; too much of the claugor of trumpets and march across the Boyne about it, and had too little of sympathy for the downtrodden Irish people. It would be a glorious thing to have this Jubilee year consummated by giving to Ireland the right of self government and thus remove all causes of discontant and lead the people to love and reverence the British crown. (Applause)

all causes of discontent and less the people to love and reverence the British crown. (Applause)

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) hoped no opposition would now be offered to Mr. Curran's resolutions, modified as they were in accordance with Mr. Blake's suggestions. The resolutions were now similar to those which had secured the unanimous support of Parliament.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, who had entered the chamber while Mr. Mitchell was speaking, rose amid cheers and said he understood that in his absence considable interest had been shown in the fact that he was not present at the vote. He was more profitably engaged elsewhere.

Mr. MILLS—Hear, hear,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Yes, I say more profitably than this talk will result in. Continuing, he referred to the contention that Parliament was bound, by its course in 1882 and 1886, to support the resolutions now before the House. He did not think so, and moreover he thought, considering the fact that the resolution of 1882 had caused a recurrence of the discussion of the subject in 1886 and again in 1887, it was almost unfortunate that the resolution of 1882 was ever amore profitably than this talk will result in. Continuing, he referred to the continuing in the referred to the continuing in the resolutions now before the House. He could not think so, and moreover he thought, considering the fact that the resolution of 1882 had caused a recurrence of the discussion of the subject in 1886 and again in 1887, it was almost unfortuntable that the resolution of 1882 had never been moved, but moved it was by the present Minister of Inland Revenue, and it was a motion which under the circumstances he (Sir John Mudotadl) could not refuse to figure his assent to. He then felt that it was within our competence to express an opinion upon that subject or any other subject of public interest, but that was denied by her Majageth of the address of 1882 agreed so closely with Mr. Gladatone's own language in reply to a question in the House, that it was within our competence to express an opinion upon that subject or any other subject of public interest, but that was denied by her Majageth. He (Sir John Mudotadl) could not be formed the subject of public interest, but that was denied by her Majageth of Sir George E. Cartier opposed the present leader of the Mudounled) thought the Canadian Parliament its passed the second fireland, he for one would strain a great point in its favor; but they could not be of the alightest service or have the slighting the former of the fullest discussion of the measure in the Imperial Parliament it passed the second reading the other day by a mej prity of 101, and there was no doubt invould very shortly become law. But while the passage of the french, was going to be followed to the Irish cause, their discussion here would create mulches of yor saing the member for worth singular the profit of the principle advocated by the member for North Sincoe, by the Maid and its the french, was of the propley, which was infinited to the French, was going to be followed to the Irish cause, their discussion here would create mulches of yor saing the member for policy, whi become law. But while the passage of these resolutions could be of no good to the Irish cause, their discussion here would create mischief by raising discord amongst us. In this new country the people should be joined together for the purpose of developing our resources, and to secure that perfect union all elements of discord should as far as possible be removed. Had he been present at the vote he would have supported Mr. Mo-Carthy's amendment. With reference to the merits of coercion itself, he wished to refrain from expressing a decided opinion. He agreed with the statement in Mr. McNeill's amendment, that the House had not sufficient evidence before it on which to base an intelligent opinion as to whether coercion was right or wrong. There had been a great deal of confusion caused through mixing up the question of Home Rule with that of criminal legislation. He was a strong advocate of Home Rule, guarded as it was by the provisions of the resolution of 1882; yet in the face of the fact that the leading British statesmen do not favour Home Rule, he would not say that the Charleton Chagaette Cimon Carlo.

Conservative party in Ontacto advocating the old flory theory that minorities should have been of the old flory theory that minorities about the old flory theory that minorities about the old flory theory that minorities about the old flory theory that the old flory theory that the old flory theory that the old flory theory the organization of the St. Abana's raid on the United States. He referred to the onestay it they do not abandon their language, their traditions and their institutions. Again, in Lisepeech the other language, their traditions and their institutions. Again, in Lisepeech the other language, their traditions and their institutions. Again, in Lisepeech the other language, their traditions and their institutions. Again, in Lisepeech the other language, their traditions and their institutions. Again, in Lisepeech the other language, their traditions and their institutions. Again, in Lisepeech the other language, their traditions and their institutions. Again, in Lisepeech the other language, the country in the country in the country in the country of the controlling the provisions of the first that the french Canadians were opposed to the Act of Union Meritan and the country of the count

Coercion bill, the Cromwellian settlement and martial law; the other by Mr. Gladatone and his proposals to allow Ireland to manage her own affairs. He (Sir Richard Cartwright) believed the true way to pacify Ireland, to remove the grevances which existed and to bring about such a state of things as would remove one of the greatest stumbling blocks which had existed for many years between the two great branches of the English-speaking race, was to grant such a messure of Home Rule to Ireland as would enable them to completely and entirely manage their own affairs, at least as fully as we in the various provinces here are able to manage our own affairs. As Mr. Curran had accepted Mr. Blake's suggestion, he would have pleasure in supporting the resolutions.

Mr. WRIGHT said he would vote heart and soul for the resolutions. Home Rule for Ireland had been the dream of his life. If the resolutions, Home Rule for Ireland had been the dream of his life. If the resolutions could have been made even stronger he would have been made even stronger he wou

failed, he would support the amendment of Mr. McNeill.

Mr. McNeill.

Mr. McLLS asked what new light had the Premier received since 1882 or even since last session that he should assume the position he now took? There was no election in prospect, as there was a year ago. (Hear, hear). Had Lord Salisbury communicated to the hon. gentleman his disapprobation of any expression of opinion on the part of the Canadian Parliament, or was the hon. Premier too much devoted to the interests of the Tory party in England to paranit any expression of sentiments hostile to the policy that that Government was pursuing? He (Mr. Mills) objected to Mr. Davin's amendment in the first place because it was not sufficiently definite on the Coercion question, in that it asked for a minimum of Home Rule, and because it ignored the friends of the Irish cause altogether.

The House divided on Mr. Davin's amendment, which was lost. Yeas 59, nays 128.

naye 128. Mr. McNeill's amendment

Barron, Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Blake, Borden, Bourasa, Bowman, Brien, Bryson, Burdet, Burns, Cameron, Campbell (Digby), Camobell (Kent) Campbell (Renfrew) Caron (Sir Adolphe) Catwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Caegrain, Chapleau, Charleton, Choquette, Cimon, Cook, Coctigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Coural, Couture, Curran, Davin, De St. Georges, Desjudine, Dessaint, Doyon, Duchenay, Dapont, Edgar, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Ferguson (Welland), Fiset, Flynn, Freeman, Gaudet, Gauthier, Geoffeion, G gault, G.llmour, Girouard, Godbout, Grandbois, Gusy, Guilbault, Guillet, Hale, Holton, Innes, Ives, Joncas, Jones, Kenny, Kirk, Labelle, Librosee, Landerkin, Langevin (Sir Hector), Laurier, Lavergne, Lister, Livingston, Lovitt, Maclonald (Huron), McCulla, McDonald (Victoria), McDougall, (Cape Breton) McGreevy, McIntyre, McKeen, McMillan (Huron), McMillan, Ivaudreuili], McMullen, Madill, Maliory, Mills (Annapolis), Mills (Bothwell) Mitchell, Moncreiff, Montague, Montplair, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Hastings), Robertson (King's, P. E. I.), Robertson (Sheburne), Robillard, Roome, Royal, Ste. Marie, Schriver, Semple, Skinner, Smith (Oatario), Somerville, Stevenson, Temple, Therien, Thompson, Trow, Turcot, Vanasse, Waldie, Wat-

Semplé, Skinner, Smith (Ontario), Somerville, Stevenson, Temple, Therien, Thompson, Tow, Turcot, Vanasee, Waldie, Watson, Welsh, Wilmot, Wilson (Elgin), Wright, Yso—Total 135.

Nays—Mesers. Baker, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Cockburn, Daly, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Foster, Haggart, Hesson, Hickey, Jamleson, Macdonald (Sir John), McCarthy, McDougald (Pictou), McKay, McLelan, McNeill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, O'Brien, Raid, Ross, Bykart, Scarth, Shakespeare,

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SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

"Who, when He was revited, did not revile; when He auffored. He threatened not but delivered Himself to Him that Judged Him unjustly."—Epistle of the Day.

One of the hardest trials, my dear brethren, to which we can be exposed, indeed, perhaps the hardest one of all, is to be condemned unjustly. And the condemnation need not be pronounced in court, and published to the world. It need not even be given by public opinion; no, there may be only a few who share in it, perhaps only one, and that may be one whose judgment is not of much weight; still, to be falsely judged, to be accused of what we have not done, to have even our motives misinterpreted is a pretty heavy cross to bear. How often will you hear people alleging as a reason for a permanent breach of friendship with some one, that that one has belied them! It is of little use to point out that the person who is or seems to ship with some one, that that one has belied them! It is of little use to point out that the person who is or seems to be a false accuser, may really not intend to be guilty of falsehood, nor be conscious of rash judgment, but may in his or her heart actually believe the charge, and feel not only justified, but even under an obligation of conscience in making it, and then be guiltless before God. No, the sting is perhaps even greater, that he should believe a thing about us, that we feel is not true, and could not be.

Nor is it enough to say to that, there are many things which we ought to be judged guilty of, but are not; and that so we can afford to take some punishment that we do not deserve, as we escape a good deal that we do. No, we say to curselves, "I would not mind it so much if it were true; I would rather take the burden of all the many wrong things that I have done, than of one that I have not." Perhaps that would not really be the fact, but we feel as if it were.

for our heartache about matters of this kind, we must take the one which St. Peter gives us in this Epistle of to-day.

Rind, we must take the one which St.

Peter gives us in this Epistle of to-day.

We must take refuge under the shadow of the cross of Him who, as the Apostle says, "Suffered for us, leaving us an example, that you should follow His steps."

The cross of Christ is the only remedy in the last resort for all the pain and misery of the world, as well as for its sins; and we may as well come to it at once as wait till other consolations have failed.

Let us, then, lay to heart our Lord's example in this matter, as St. Peter tells us; let us keep it always by us, to be ready for use at the first moment. Let us consider how slight and insignificant are all the false judgments that can be made about us, miserable sinners that we are, compared with that which was passed on Him, the Saint of saints; on Him who was not merely holy, but holiness itself, the source of all sanctity, the Giver of every virtue that we can have.

Let us consider how He was reckoned with the mslefactors, how He was condemned not merely to death, but to the shameful death of a criminal; and how not meals one or two but the growds. shameful death of a criminal; and how not merely one or two, but the crowds of His own people, whom He had come to save, turned sgainst Him and be lieved all the false charges which His

accusers made.

And let us not imagine that, being in truth God, His human nature was made insensible to all this outrageous injustice by its essential sanctity, or by the homage of the angels, or of those on earth who really knew and loved Him and remained faithful to Him. No; it was no more rendered in this way insensible to the pain of the false charges than it was to the sharp piercing of the nails driven through His hands and feet. Indeed, that He could much better have borne His infinite purity and sensitive. ness to sin only made these suspicions and accusations of it the more intoler-able; physical suffering was little in

comparison.
Yet as the Apostle says: "In this He did not defend Himself. He was willing to drink this bitter chalice to the dregs. When He was reviled He reviled not again. He neither cleared Himself, which He could easily have done, nor took the poor remedy which we sinners are too apt to take, of accusing His accus-

Let us then, when thus tried in our poor way, ask Him to give us the grace to do as He did, and even, if it be possible, to rest for a time at least under accusations which we might remove, when the honor of God is not concerned. And let us remember not to be guilty of rash judgment in our turn, but make, as He did, every possible excuse for those who belie us; let us believe that, so far as they are wrong, they know not what they do. And, lastly, let us take the greater pains to abstain from uncharitable thoughts or words about our neighbors, thus exposing them to a trial which we have found so hard to bear.

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