

changes and events which have so signally distinguished the sixty years of her Majesty's reign. Great, indeed, these changes have been. You will seldom find compressed within the space of two generations, so many great in dustrial, scientific and literary changes -I had almost said revolutions-as have characterized the two generations which have passed

SINCE HER MAJESTY ASCENDED THE THRONE.

the Victorian epoch has occupied enough | placed upon a still wider basis of repreperhaps of the public attention, and has sentation from that which existed prebeen made the theme of a sufficient number of speeches and addresses. to the resolution which I have the honor | the people had only recently commenced to propose, to ask ourselves whether the | It was an era of universal instinct is in this case justified which closely associated the personality of the Sovereign with the triumphs which have justified her reign. There have and there was great need in those days reigned prosperously-of whom never theless history cannot claim that they bore any share in the important tranthe minds of her subjects. No. If to

possess, and which he will not envy me. can recollect, as if it had been to day, the booming of the guns which an nounced the accession of Her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) It is most right and fitting that an address of congritulation should be presented to the Sovereign for this House of Commons, which has the higher claim to represent the sentiments of the nation. Since the accession of The discussion of the characteristics of the Queen this Parliament has been viously. The early reign of the Queen began with a new political epoch at a passionate loyalty of a free people (Cheers.) She will leave to those who More interesting is it, and more germain | time when the real entranchisement of | come after her larger dominions and a

"This House further represents to Her Majesty that they deem it their duty to tralia and New Zealand. Those rights place the fact upon record that during which have borne the fruit you will see the 60 years of Her Majesty's reign Ire to morrow in your streets. You have land has suffered grievously from fam the power to refuse us the same treatine, depopulation, and poverty, and trom the continued suspension of her ment. but what you cannot do, and what this House cannot do is to drag us to rijoice after the wheels of your tri-umphal chariot. You may conquer by constitutional liberties, with the result that the Irish people are to-day disconforce, and hold down and keep plunged in poverty the nation to which I belong tented and disaffected, and are unable to join in the celebration of the 60th and for which I speak; but it is out of year of Her Majesty's reign." (cheers.) your power to conquer by Coercion Acts Mr. O'Kelly seconded the amendment

He said the Colonies are loyal because they are free. We are disloyal because we are not tree, and we are proud of our been treated. My thanks are also due to all the members of the clergy and the-Faithful in the different dioceses, for the expressions of good will which they have continually offered me, and I only regret that I am not able to think them individually.

I have also to acknowledge the great courtesy which has been shown me by the civil anthorities, and for which I ana decdy thankful.

There now only remains for us to hope that the holy work of peace and justice, desired by the Holy See may realize the result expected. In connection with this, I can assure Your Grace that. His Holmess will take all possible care in giving a decision and in outlining the conduct which Canadian Catholics are to follow in the present situation. The Holy Eather has marched all s arces of information to get at the truch, and it is impossible to doubt that he will not be fully informed of all the facts and circumstances in the case. In the interval there remains still a most important duty for all, and, in the exercise of my functions, I teel obliged: to medicate this duty in a formal man her with the certainly that the bishops and the clergy, devoted as they are to the Holy Soe, will see to its exact per pormanes by the Faithful. This duty is: To abstain entirely from: Ragifation, to forget all divisions and continents and to suspend all discussion. Affuirs have entered upon a phase en-fiely new for Catholics by the **m** refact. deat the Sovereign Pontiff has intervened linself, and it remains to him at presone to finally determine their obligations in this matter from a Catholic stand point, and it is not our business nor the business of anyone to do anything that would interfere beforehand with his judgment and his action. It ought to be evident to all enlightened Catholics that one cannot invoke or obtain the authority of the Supreme Pas against that of the Bishops, 1. r and that, on the other hand, one would enfeeble the Episcost authority by interfering even indirectly with the free exercise of the authority of the Head of the Church. For my part, Monseigneur, I have toogood an opinion of the Cathelics of Canada, and admire their virtues too much, to doubt that they will not be glad to be able to leave to the Vicar o' Christ, with submission and confidence, the work of guarding their religious interests, assured that his direction will be the holicet and the wiscat. May Your Grace accept assurance of my esteem and my sincere attachment, and may Your Grace permit me to express my ardent desire of seeing the people of Manitoba prosper, with the help of God-they who are the object of Your Grace's zeal, your labors and your prayers. I remain Your Grace's devoted servant in our Saviour.

EVERY CONTINENT IN THE GLOBE,

not all of our blood or of our language but all agreed in the spirit of devotion to the Soveraign of these realms-if that straction that there is at the bottom of the reign of her Maj sty has been a reign of unexampled length. It is also true that it has been a reign of unexampled prosperity. (Cheers.) Yet in celebrat -to vulgar teelings of national comus. If you ask what are the virtues which have called forth the demonstrato this national regard, I think that the has never feared her people. (Cheers.) answer is not difficult to give. it is that as the Queen is proeminent in station so she has reen pre eminent in virtue. (Cheers.). It is because she has so un-derstood the difficult and delicate tasks which fall to a constitutional monarch, that the constitution of this country bas. during her reign been able to adapt it

REFORMS, SOCIAL, POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL.

been great monarchs who, as it were, by of such reforms. It is only those who force have stamped their sign manual can personally recollect what was the speak. on the people they ruled, and so mould | condition of the Pole in this country ed them that for generations they have sixty years ago that can realize the borne original impress in their time enormous progress and improvements and place, have been amongst the great | which have been made in the condition benefactors of mankind, but there is no of the Pole. (Hear, hear.) They rejuice room in a society like ours for services | to day, and rightly rejoice, in the great of that kind. (Hear, hear) Nor would | ness of this country and the extension it be desirable that any monarchy of the dominions of the Queen, but for should attempt to render services to a the maintenance of such a vast structure country like ours. Nor have there must be solid foundations at the the services of her Majesty been base, and those foundations are only to of that character. (Hear, hear.) be found in a prosperous and contented Again, sovereigns have reigned and people. (Cheers.) I am myself able to cestify that it was not always so. I can remember when the people of this country were neither prosperous nor contentsactions of their reign. Their reign ed, when disorder was rife amongst serves, therefore, but to mark an historic masses of the people, who were impatient epoch-to mark out a special period of of suffering and intolerant of their misenronology. The reign of her Majesty erable lot. Let anyone who knows the has not been of that description. social history of this country in the first (Hear, hear.) No negation over excited | six years of the Queen's reign from 1837 the passionate devotion of affectionate to 1843, and can remember what the loyalty which the Queen has inspired in suffering was in the great towns, and the minds of her subjects. No. If to day this metropolis of the Empire is districts, will be able to form crowded by representatives from some conception of the marvellous improvement which has taken place in the stability of the nation, in the growth not only of its liberties, but in health

and wealth, in the morals no less than in the physical fibre of the people. be the case, as undoubtedly it was the (Hear, hear.) That has been the distincase, we may be quite sure that such | guisbing feature, to my mind, of this feelings have not been stirred by an ab- auspicious reign-a people better fed, better cluthed, better housed, better eduall this personal devotion something cated, crime diminished, taxation dewhich rightly has called that devotion creased, ("Oh" from the Nationalist into existence. (Cheers.) It is true that benches.) This is the bappy base upon which this vast Empire rests, and I can recall the fears which existed-what I may call "the lears of the brave and follies of the wise"-at the extension of ing the Jubilee we are not ministering, I popular power which it was thought believe, to sentiments of national vanity | might endanger the constitution of the country, but we have in the sixty years placency-but offering from our hearts of the reign sanctioned measure after homage to the great lady who rules over measure of democratic reform, and each extension of popular rule has only strengthened the Monarchy and the con tion, what are the claims of her Majesty stitution. (Hear, hear.) Queen Victoria

DECADE AFTER DECADE HAS PASSED

since these reforms, and the Sovereign has never been more trusted or more revered. And, as the right hon. gentleman well indicated, this enlarged democracy has been peacefully, and insensibly inell without riction and shock to the tion. (Cheers). We celebrate, and warring needs of this great community. gladly celebrate, the Jubilee by a gather-itis begause through along and tabori ing of the representatives of our great it ous litering has been animated, by a Empire. They are representatives of annota the black been animated, by a Empire. They are representatives of the single transformation of the second se corporated in the framework of the na-

join in your rejoicing (loud Nationalist appier ne cheers). bequeath to future times the imperish able inheritance of a sovereign example. (Loud cneers.)

to the nation. It is not for me to pro-tray a character known, admired, and

loved, but all those who have themselves

served under her in any capacity will

ever cherish the memory of her gracious

kindness, upright judgment, ripe experi-

ence, and constitutional fidelity (Cheers)

Her public and her private life has been

a lesson to all in any station. First in

virtue, as first in place, she added dignity

to a mighty throne, and deserved the

The Speaker put the question, and He said : "I rise to reduce to action

Mr. Dillon and Mr. Redmond rose to

THE SPEAKER CALLED ON MR. DILLON, who was received with cheers by the Nationalists, and some little groaning from the Government side. Mr. Dillon said this address if passed without a word of protest (oh!) would be the act of the united Commons of England and Ireland, and no Irish representative who desires in this House truly to speak the views as he is bound to do o' the great mass of the Nation who sent him here to speak for them can allow this address to be passed without protesting against it (Nationalist cheers). What are the rea-sons on account of which this address has been submitted to the Commons to day? We are asked to pass it as part and parcel of a jubilee of rejoicing over sixty ycars of reign which has undoubtedly brought to Great Britain and of her selfgoverning colonies almost limitless and unbounded prosperity, peace, and cause of rejoicing, but which has as Ishall show. brought to the country of which I speak neither prosperity, peace, nor cause of rejoicing (at this point a large number members on the Ministerial side of the House got up and left the House amid the cheers of their party and the still louder angry counter cheers of the Nationalists.) If I sought justification for the course which I feel bound to take on behalf of the party for which I am

entitled to speak, I should find it in the words of the address which has been moved by the first Lord of the Treasury. I speak for a section of this House, and I

HOW CAN THEY SHARE IN THAT JOY when the nation that has sent them here to speak for it has been denied through the whole sixty years of that reign any shore in the prosperity or the liberties you celebrate to day? (Nationalist cheers). I say that we should ill represent Ireland, the vast mass of the Irish nation, if we abstained from telling you frankly and honestly, and telling her Majes, y, that her Irish sub-jects do not rejoice (loui Nationalist cheers). I listened to the seconder of the address as he enumerated one by one the great advances which have been made by the population of Great Britain and her colonies since her Majesty came to the throne, and in every item of that catalogue I notice that Ireland has gone back instead of progressed.

The bon. gentleman then enumerated the points in which Ireland had retrog del. He continued. During this reign 42 Coercion Acts have been passed (renewed Nationalist cheers), and while M. JOHN REBMOND'S SPIRITED REMARKS.

the hearts of the Irish people, and you

cannot, and you will not, make them

which you have given to Canada, Aus-

the sentiments the hon, member has just given utterance to (laughter) With a great many of the pictures that have been drawn of the benefits which have accrued to the people of this Empire generally during the sixty years of this reign I certainly have no fault whatever to find. These benefits are now matters of history, and no one can doubt this reign will stand out not merely as the longest, but probably the greatest in tie English history. The advance which has been made in science and in art, in the education of the people, in their material comforts, in their habits of thrift and industry, in the increase of their trade and commerce and prosperity generally and in a special way, perhaps, the extension of their popular libertics, is undoubtedly such as is without parallel in the story of nations. Ware I a Canadian or an Australian 1 would be only too proud of the opportunity of celebrating before the gaze of the world the increased prosperity and the assured

freedom of my land. But. Mr. Speaker, I belong to a part of the Empire, and I am a representative of a people to whom | the throne in 1837. Ireland was more these blessings of

PROSPERITY AND FREEDOM HAVE BEEN CLOSED BOOK.

and much as I personally dislike utter ing any jarring note which may be look ed upon by even some triends of Ireland as ungracious and ill timed, still I feel bound in the interest of truth to say here that while your country and your Empire are to day engaged in jubilation -proud, prosperous, and free-that at this moment Ireland stands at your door in poverty and subjection, sullen and disaffected and in no mood whatever to celebrate with you these great blessings which, scattered with a free hand broadcast throughout your Empire, have been denied to her. It seems to me, sir, the three great achievements of this reign are these: (1) The extension of representative institutions and the broaden ing of popular liberties all over the Empire; (2) The enormous and extraordinary increase of population, coupled with the still more enormous and extraordinary increase of wealth and decrease of taxation; and (3) The spread of peace and contentment amongst the subjects of the Empire. Now, let me ask in all seriousness what share has Ireland had in any one of these blessings? While

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN

GIVEN TO THE COLONIES,

and while the people of Great Britain had had their popular rights and liberties

disloyalty (Irish cheers.) We never shalt be loyal (Ministerial longator) until you do us justice (Irish cheers) and return to us the liberties which you by force have taken from us. I beg second the amendment (Irish cheers)

THE CHAMPION OF THE NORTH

Colonel Saunderson replied to the amendment. He said he spoke in the name of a very considerable portion of the Irish nation (Ministerial chocks) An Irish Member-Ditch-liners.

Colonel Saunderson-A portion of the Irish nation as loyal to the Grown as is to be found in any other part of her widespread dominions (Ministeria cheers.) The hon gentleman asked it what respect had the liberty of the lribeen interfered with? The liberty to commit murder and crime (Ministerial cheers), the liberty to terrorise over law abiding and well disposed citizens was interfered with, but with these excep tions no other liberty was interfered with in the slightest degree (renewed Minis terial obeers). It was a tibel on Ireland to say she had made no progress, and was starving and miserable.

IBELAND WAS WEALTHIER NOW

than she was when her Majesty came to prosperous now than she had ever been before. He asked why had the populalation of Ireland decreased? It was because the means of locomotion had been increased (loud Irish laughter) It was because they had educated the Irish people, and the Irishman was not such fool as to believe that it is better to dwell in rags in Ireland and live on potatoes than to go and thrive in America, Australia or New Zealand (Ministerial cheers.) He was glud to say that at the present time there are signs that the decrease in population had ceased and that an increase had set in.

THE RESULT OF THE VOTE.

The House then divided, and there voted :

For the amendment.....

The result was received with cheers and laughter.

The House then divided on the motion o present the Address, and there voted :

For the resolution.....459 Against...... 44

Majority415

On the motion "That the said Address be presented to her Majesty by the whole House,"

Mr. Clancy said after what had just

(Signed)

RAPHAEL MERRY DEL VAL, Apostolie delegate. To His Grace Monseigneur Adelardt Langevin, Archbishop of St. Bouiface, Man.

Queen Adelaide the widow of King; Miguel of Portugal, has entered the Convent of Solesmes in France. Her majesty was born in 1831 and matried in 1851 to Oue lie anathes been an intered by a Empire. They are representatives of any of seven children, her only son being the seven children has been constantly sub-iset of the seven children, her only son being the seven children has been seven children. As the seven children has been seven children, her only son being the seven children has been seven seve King Miguel. She became the mother