

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 8.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1886.

NO. 400.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

John Dillon's Declaration of Irish Rights.

Mr. JOHN DILLON who was received with loud and prolonged cheers said—I can well recollect the time when some years ago I used to take part in the debates of this house we were always taunted and represented as the party of disorder and rebellion, but after having listened for some time to the speeches delivered by my fellow-countrymen who sit above the gangway, I think the time has come or will soon come when the title will be transferred to another party than ours (Irish cheers), particularly if speeches continue to be delivered in the name of the one we have just heard from the noble lord. Now there are a few points in the speech of the noble lord to which I would like to direct the attention of the house. Before he sat down the noble lord made a reference which I consider to be a most unhappy reference. In the first place he quoted, as has been the habit of our opponents, language in violent language—used on an American platform, and you may be perfectly certain that when he was obliged to fall back on a German senator for language wherewith to accuse the Irish race in America of a determination not to accept this bill as a settlement of their demands, he was very hard pressed indeed. There are ten millions of Irishmen in America, and the only speech he could find to quote was that of a man, who may be a very important man, but it certainly seemed to be a very unhappy illustration of a future delinquency of the Irish Parliament when the noble lord spoke of that repudiation of a debt by Virginia (Irish cheers). Does not every man in the house know if there is a State in the whole length and breadth of America where the Irish race has no influence that is Virginia? (Irish cheers) I know Virginia. I have travelled through every State in the Northern States of America, and as I and every body who has travelled there knows not in the North or the South will you find a State where the Irish have so small a representation as Virginia. Why, sir, that state is the Old Dominion, every family there boasts of tracing its descent from the English (Irish cheers). The next time the noble lord wants to cast a reproach on the Irish people and to say that our people are disposed to repudiate their debts, he has better go elsewhere than to the Old Dominion of Virginia (Irish cheers). The noble lord made an excursion into Irish history. I do not propose to follow him on that; but would say this, that the noble lord's these debates I was struck with the fact that anybody who lived in Ireland and gained a thorough knowledge of the history of that country, must have been struck with wonder and amazement at that marvellous mastery of the history of Ireland which the Prime Minister exhibited (Irish cheers). Hon. gentlemen above that gangway, if they took my advice, which I don't think they will, would avoid the history of the Union, and dwell on the circumstances of the present day, for I assure them they will probably be tripped up by the Prime Minister. The noble lord made a statement, that of the members of the house stand up and declare that it is not? I don't care whether he is a Tory or Liberal, if he has travelled in Ireland he must admit that he never met a people more eager to acquire knowledge (Irish cheers) Irish Tories will not deny that. No doubt there are a great many of the people who are illiterate—many more than we would like to confess—but that is a reproach not to the people, but to the Government. I can only say on that point that I contested a northern division of Tyrone against a brother of the noble lord who spoke—one of those divisions where the nationalists and imperialists were very close. I was only beaten by 429 votes, and I can say as to Tyrone that there were fully as many illiterate Orangemen as of any other class (Irish cheers) Now, there has been a statement made very frequently in the course of this debate to the effect that this concession, as called for, was not what the Irish people asked for, and was more or less forced on the acceptance of the Irish people. Furthermore, the statement was repeated that we should go on if we got this concession, as it was called, as a means to obtain more (Tory cheers). Now, the noble lord made a statement which I call the opportunity to contradict in reference to this. He said that in all the previous great measures proposed by the Prime Minister for Ireland the great argument put forward to claim them was that they were final. But I ask him who told him they were final? I defy any examination of the pages of Hansard to prove that the representatives of Ireland said that these measures were final.

Lord C. HAMILTON—the Prime Minister said they were final.

Mr. DILLON—But what I ask is who said they would be final? The Prime Minister said it, or rather he confessed that he clung to the supposition that by legislating for Ireland according to his own ideas of justice—and no doubt he has given great benefits to Ireland—that he would succeed in disarming the national spirit of Ireland. The experience of the Prime Minister has led him step by step to the conclusion that he was undertaking an impossible task, and, however good his intention and vast his power, all this remedial legislation would not succeed in disarming the National sentiment, which has waxed stronger and stronger. We never sought to de-

ceive this house about the finality of previous measures. We state to this house and the people outside this house who will finally decide this question (Irish cheers) that with the modifications suggested by the hon. member for Cork we are honest in our intentions to loyally accept this measure as a settlement of the Irish question (Irish cheers) We pledge ourselves on this question and to use our utmost exertions and whatever popularity we possess to accept and work the bill honestly, not for the purpose of plundering our fellow-countrymen, not for the purpose of injuring the Protestants of Ireland, but on the contrary we pledge ourselves that whatever power we have with the Irish shall be used to have this bill accepted not alone in its letter but in its spirit (Parnellite cheers) as a means to unite our people and to govern the country with a view to its prosperity. When I say this it recalls to my mind a singular thing, that there seems to be in the minds of some men, perfectly honest in their opinion on other subjects, the belief that every Nationalist is a fool (laughter). Do you suppose we will be fools enough when we have got a Constitution which we value and which gives our people power to plunge on a mad career which will inevitably lead to the ruin of our country? (Parnellite cheers) What have we done in this house to induce hon. members to believe that we are such fools? I think you will find if we get our Parliament—and I think we shall get it (Parnellite cheers)—that we will endeavour to work it in a spirit of friendliness, even to those men who now threaten to use arms against us (new cheers). The noble lord talks about revolutions swallowing their own tails. There is a probability of that, but the noble lord must remember that we are the men who, according to his theory, have got to lose by the transaction more than anybody else (hear, hear, and laughter). Now with regard to this question about the retention of the Irish members in this house I must confess this has seemed to me one of the most singular debates I have listened to because early in this session it seemed to be agreed without a single dissentient voice in this house or in the country, that something touching social order and the existence of society would be done and to be done at once. Got cheers. There was brought to bear on the Government, and they came forward with a great measure laying down a policy of enormous magnitude, and having for its object the restoration of social order in Ireland. I can understand the opposition that that policy met from some hon. gentlemen here and from the noble marquis (Hartington) but there are gentlemen whose position I have failed to understand (hear, hear), and to them I may say a few words by way of appeal. They have pursued a line of criticism which does not affect the principle of the bill in the least degree (hear, hear); but they want certain things done, and up to the present we have got no statement of what these wants are (cheer). At this stage of the debate I think we are entitled to ask those gentlemen to tell us what they want (cheers), in view of the awful responsibility which will rest upon the shoulders of any man who defeats this bill (cheers), and sends us back to the suffering people of Ireland (cheers) with the water bucket and our hands empty. We have heard it said that at present there is a "truce of God." The introduction of this bill happily accounts for that truce (hear, hear), and I earnestly appeal to those men that they will at least consider it their duty to formulate to the house in a detailed plan what is their ultimatum (loud cheers). They will find us, I venture to say, reasonable as men can be. We have stated our views frankly. We do not want to present a representation in this house. We prefer the plan of the Prime Minister, but we would go a long way rather than wreck this bill (Ministerial cheers) While I am convinced it would be better for Ireland, and for England also, that the Irish members should be allowed, at least for a time, to attend to their business in Dublin, still I do think that this question ought to be discussed in a friendly spirit, and if at all possible, some road ought to be discovered by which this bill will be read a second time, and by which the exasperation and uncertainty which will open before us in Ireland if this bill is rejected should be avoided. Having made that earnest appeal, I leave the question, hoping that any one of these hon. gentlemen will stand up and explain to us what they want (loud cheers), in which Mr. Gladstone joined. Sir, there is another question—the question of Protestantism in Ulster. I regret to see in the papers to day a letter signed by a name so illustrious in England and in English politics as that of the right hon. member for West Birmingham (hear, hear). He says there are two nations in Ireland. I do not know what the member for West Birmingham meant to convey, but I know well the meaning which the Orangemen of Ulster will draw from it (Ministerial cheers). It is this—"S and to your arms and resist, and you will have the English Protestants at you back" (hear, hear). The language, though cautious, will be plain to the Irish Protestants. It means—"if you show yourselves really in earnest do not fear but that the English Protestants will support you" (hear, from the front Opposition bench). I am glad to hear that my interpretation of that language is correct (cheers). The man who from his great position and influence in this country recklessly inflames faction in Ulster, doing one of the most horrible and monstrous deeds possible (Ministerial and Parnellite cheers). But, sir, are there two nations in Ireland? ("Yes"). We have heard from the hon. gentleman who leads the Conservative party in Ireland—the hon. member for North Armagh—in constant in his reference to what "our fathers did 200 years ago." It is very strange I have never heard him and his supporters refer to what their fathers did

200 years ago. True it is that 200 years ago the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland were for nearly a whole century engaged in the game of exterminating each other. This is the part of Irish history to which the honorable member refers with the greatest pleasure. But another era dawned when that Parliament which is so off-native to some hon. gentlemen sat in Dublin; and let us always remember that that Parliament, cramped and wretched as it was, which represented a miserable fraction of the population, and was confined to Episcopal Protestants, so great was the kindly influence of sitting amongst their own people in Dublin that even that Parliament actually gave way, and would have emancipated the Catholics had it not been for the machinations of Englishmen (hear, hear). We are told there are two nations in Ireland. I never met a Protestant Ulsterman who did not call himself an Irishman. Let me read short extracts from reports of two meetings that took place in Ulster last week. Both were called for the purpose of denouncing the Prime Minister (laughter), in which Mr. Gladstone joined. The first was addressed by a man famous in Ulster, who is, I believe, the Grand Master of the Orangemen in Belfast. The Rev. Dr. Kane (laughter) said—

"Mr. Morley now thought himself the idol of the Irish nation. Will he might be induced to take to the wall of Ireland, where he was so much esteemed—he might spend his Easter holidays in the most important of the four provinces of Ireland, and ventilate some of his unwritten articles for the magazine; but if he got away with a whole skin he might talk for the rest of his life without fear of children. There is a probability of that, but the noble lord must remember that we are the men who, according to his theory, have got to lose by the transaction more than anybody else (hear, hear, and laughter)."

Now with regard to this question about the retention of the Irish members in this house I must confess this has seemed to me one of the most singular debates I have listened to because early in this session it seemed to be agreed without a single dissentient voice in this house or in the country, that something touching social order and the existence of society would be done and to be done at once. Got cheers. There was brought to bear on the Government, and they came forward with a great measure laying down a policy of enormous magnitude, and having for its object the restoration of social order in Ireland. I can understand the opposition that that policy met from some hon. gentlemen here and from the noble marquis (Hartington) but there are gentlemen whose position I have failed to understand (hear, hear), and to them I may say a few words by way of appeal. They have pursued a line of criticism which does not affect the principle of the bill in the least degree (hear, hear); but they want certain things done, and up to the present we have got no statement of what these wants are (cheer). At this stage of the debate I think we are entitled to ask those gentlemen to tell us what they want (cheers), in view of the awful responsibility which will rest upon the shoulders of any man who defeats this bill (cheers), and sends us back to the suffering people of Ireland (cheers) with the water bucket and our hands empty. We have heard it said that at present there is a "truce of God." The introduction of this bill happily accounts for that truce (hear, hear), and I earnestly appeal to those men that they will at least consider it their duty to formulate to the house in a detailed plan what is their ultimatum (loud cheers). They will find us, I venture to say, reasonable as men can be. We have stated our views frankly. We do not want to present a representation in this house. We prefer the plan of the Prime Minister, but we would go a long way rather than wreck this bill (Ministerial cheers) While I am convinced it would be better for Ireland, and for England also, that the Irish members should be allowed, at least for a time, to attend to their business in Dublin, still I do think that this question ought to be discussed in a friendly spirit, and if at all possible, some road ought to be discovered by which this bill will be read a second time, and by which the exasperation and uncertainty which will open before us in Ireland if this bill is rejected should be avoided. Having made that earnest appeal, I leave the question, hoping that any one of these hon. gentlemen will stand up and explain to us what they want (loud cheers), in which Mr. Gladstone joined. Sir, there is another question—the question of Protestantism in Ulster. I regret to see in the papers to day a letter signed by a name so illustrious in England and in English politics as that of the right hon. member for West Birmingham (hear, hear). He says there are two nations in Ireland. I do not know what the member for West Birmingham meant to convey, but I know well the meaning which the Orangemen of Ulster will draw from it (Ministerial cheers). It is this—"S and to your arms and resist, and you will have the English Protestants at you back" (hear, hear). The language, though cautious, will be plain to the Irish Protestants. It means—"if you show yourselves really in earnest do not fear but that the English Protestants will support you" (hear, from the front Opposition bench). I am glad to hear that my interpretation of that language is correct (cheers). The man who from his great position and influence in this country recklessly inflames faction in Ulster, doing one of the most horrible and monstrous deeds possible (Ministerial and Parnellite cheers). But, sir, are there two nations in Ireland? ("Yes"). We have heard from the hon. gentleman who leads the Conservative party in Ireland—the hon. member for North Armagh—in constant in his reference to what "our fathers did 200 years ago." It is very strange I have never heard him and his supporters refer to what their fathers did

in 1782 Gratton in supporting the bill for Irish Parliament, (Irish cheers) Turn back the pages of Hansard from that period down to to-day and you will find one continuous record of measures for the relief of the poor in Ireland, inquires into the condition of the poor in Ireland, and say then can you wonder that we look back with longing to the day when Ireland enjoyed and acknowledged her prosperity, and can you wonder that we seek to have such a beneficial administration. I might quote Lord Clere, a gentleman whose name will be received with favour by hon. members above the gangway (Irish cheers) In 1798 he stated that there was no nation on the inhabitable globe which had advanced in commerce, agriculture, and manufactures as Ireland during the period from 1782 to 1800. Mr. Secretary Cooke stated also—

"That it was universally admitted that no other country ever made such a rapid advance as Ireland in its wealth, population, and agriculture."

(Cheers). Look at the other side of the picture. Successive Lord Lieutenants since the Union was carried into effect have been manufacturing, I will say few words on the cotton manufacture of Ireland. That industry was introduced into Ireland in 1760, and in the year 1800 there were 200,000 operatives employed in the cotton factories of Ireland—10,000 in Ulster, and 10,000 in the other provinces; and the trade must have given support to upwards of 200,000 persons. I could quote from speeches of Lord de Vesci, Sir John Parnell, and others reversed in Irish history (loud Irish cheers), on this subject. There is another question which we have heard so much—(hear, hear) of the "loyal minority" (cheer, hear) from the Tories. We have been under their domination for 86 years, and at the end of that time they feel they have made themselves obnoxious and are afraid of their fellow countrymen (laughter and ironical Irish cheers) ask where in the records of the Irish Parliament was heard the maturity of such a thing as a "loyal minority" (Irish cheers). The Irish Parliament was exclusively a Protestant Parliament, and yet under its rule the century passed over without any rebellion or disturbance of any kind (Irish cheers) We had from 1700 to 1788 no representation of the loyal minority appealing for aid (cheers) and yet we find as a result of the Union that in point of fact the Tories, to whom you gave the government of the country, are so much afraid of their acts that they are now piteously appealing to Parliament to protect them from the Catholics of Ireland (loud Irish cheers). In 1782 when the Volunteers were enrolled in Ireland, it is notorious that the Protestant landholders in Ireland armed their Catholic tenants, because although they were the "loyal minority" they still were not afraid of their people (loud Irish cheers). What have you done since with your system of Radical cheers? In 1782, when I make bold to say that there are not upon the face of the earth any men in a more humiliating position than the Irish landholders to-day ("No") from the Tories, and Irish and Radical cheers. They tell you they have ruled Ireland for eighty-six years, but the result of their rule is that they are afraid of their own people, and afraid to trust them even now with out having a great army at their back (Irish cheers) Lord Cloncurry, a most admirable man of his class, fully prophesied that absenteeism and miserable government would eventually sweep away their popularity. He said shortly after the Union that he noticed that already class hatred was growing up in Ireland which would end in disastrous consequences unless the Union was repealed and the gentry of Ireland compelled to live amongst their own people (cheers). The speeches of Lord Castlereagh and Pitt, to be found in the literature of the time of the Irish Parliament, state that the bringing about of the Union would be required as the country was disturbed, and they said that peace and prosperity would immediately ensue (hear, hear from the Tories). Well can the gentlemen who sit with the noble lord (Lord George Hamilton) say that these prophecies have been realized (loud and prolonged Irish cheers) What I would say now is this, that gentlemen who seek to defeat this bill and prophesy evils as likely to result from it either absolutely insist upon shutting their eyes to the future of Ireland in the event of the bill not becoming law or else they are indulging in the optimistic prophecies of Pitt and Castlereagh, upon 80 years of experience have shown to be the reverse of the fact. There are two bodies of members opposed to the bill in that house, those who wish to defeat and those who are opposed to parts of it (renewed cheers) Well, I would warn those who wish to wreck the bill on account of some detail that they are about to undertake a faithful responsibility in doing so (loud and Ministerial cheers) There is at present a truce between all parties in Ireland, but God only knows how long it will last. There is also a friendly feeling in this house on the matter never manifested before, and I do only know the wrong that will last either. I would remind hon. members that "There is a tide in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood will lead to fortune" I hope hon. members will take this question up at a favorable time (cheers). If they do not take this opportunity now, it is impossible for the wisest man to say that they might not find themselves next year in the middle of a coercion bill instead of a self-government bill (hear, hear) I will therefore conclude by appealing to hon.

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members to take this opportunity of doing justice and uniting in firm friendship two peoples (loud and prolonged cheers).

HOMERULE.

MORE ASSISTANCE FROM DUBLIN, ONT. To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR—I must ask your forgiveness for once more intruding upon your kindness for a small space in your excellent journal, not to give a full report of a meeting held in the school house of section 4, Hibbert, on June 3rd last, but to publish the names of those who were present and subscribed to the Home Rule Bill. John Burns, Esq., ex-deputy reeve of Hibbert, occupied the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. Addresses were delivered by the Very Rev. Don Murphy, W. R. Davis and Mr. B. O'Connell. The latter gentleman spoke for about an hour and thirty minutes and thrilled the hearts of his hearers with the recital of Ireland's wrongs and the many noble efforts made by her sons for her redemption, the present one being the most momentous and absorbing of all that have preceded it. He dwelt upon the necessity of united action and co-operation as the crisis of Ireland's future was at hand, when all good men and true should join in one supreme effort to settle the Irish question once for all. It is needless to say that Mr. O'Connell is one of the most effective, eloquent and scholarly exponents of Home Rule to be found in Canada. I can truthfully say that he has no peer. Many of his friends and well-wishers both felt and hope that when the time comes round he ought to be brought forward as a candidate for either house of parliament, where he would have an opportunity to display his talent and be what I am sorry to say others of our self-constituted leaders are not a true representative of our race and people. The following are the subscribers to the fund: John McDonnell \$2, Arthur McCann \$1, Patrick Morris \$1, Jeremiah Ryan \$1, Patrick Callaghan \$1, Michael Barry \$1, J. S. Montgomery \$1, John Coyne \$1, Wm. Dunn \$2, John Morris \$1, John Coyne \$1, \$1, Thomas Casey \$1, J. Long \$1, Francis McDonnell \$1, Dennis Barry \$1, Patrick Moloney \$1, Joseph Waters \$1, Thos. Ry. D.puty Rev. \$2, Patrick Atkinson \$1, S. D. wany \$2, James Atkinson, second subscription \$1, James Bergen \$2, James Barry \$1, Joseph Connolly \$1, Michael Williams \$1, Thos. Melly \$2, C. F. McBratley \$1, John Barry \$1, John McConnelly, jr. \$1, Jas. Atkinson, jr. \$1, Patrick Barry \$1, Thos. Murphy, second subscription \$1, Peter O'Sullivan \$2, Michael K. Lee \$2, Patrick S. Spanton \$1, J. S. Halton \$1, Jas. K. Kenedy \$1, J. Wm. Riley \$1, James McQuinn \$1, Michael H. Haffara \$1, Patrick Roche \$2, Edward R. Ash \$2, John Shea, M. E. J. \$1, John H. Key \$1, Rob. Green \$1, Joseph R. B. \$1.

The amount thus far collected exceeds what I promised this week. There is no abatement in the enthusiasm so far, and I hope to be able to report another large batch of subscriptions.

J. CARROLL.

OBITUARY.

MISS LILY KELLY.

It is with feelings of profound regret that we have to chronicle the death of Miss Lily Kelly, the young and accomplished daughter of Mr. John Kelly, of the Post Office Department of this city. While visiting her brother, the Rev. Father Kelly, of Merrickville, being possessed of more than ordinary vocal ability, she was called upon to take part in a musical concert on the evening of May 24th, in aid of the Roman Catholic Church of Smith's Falls, Ont. Oh! Death; how merciless! You come at such unseasonable hours, when life in bloom, flows along a clear unimpeded stream, untroubled by care. Miss Lily was taken sick very suddenly on Sunday evening at Father Stanton's residence. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but no serious result was apprehended. However, matters becoming more critical and apprehensive, Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, was sent for, but medical aid was of no avail. God wished to take that flower to Himself. Though in years a child, she was ripe for heaven. On Tuesday night the last sacraments were administered by Father M. Roe, and on Wednesday evening her pure and beautiful soul took flight to its heavenly home. The dear young lady, by her general manner and kind angelic disposition, made for herself a host of friends and admirers, whose friendly feelings follow her beyond the grave and whose warmest sympathies are now with the sorrow-stricken parents. The extreme friendship of the Protestants of Smith's Falls deserves an especial mention. Their liberal offerings were numerous and beautiful, notably that of Miss Sheppard, who presented a cross of rare natural flowers. On Tuesday day the remains were taken to the city, Friday morning at half-past nine a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted by Father McRae in the presence of His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, and a large number of friends, who came to honor the dear departed. During the night the Requiem Mass was chanted by the Rev. Mr. J. F. Egan, of Hamilton, sang an O Salutaris very feelingly. The remains were followed to their last resting place by hundreds. Her noble life was, as the blossoms, sweet to all. Farewell, thou gentle friend; from thy grave we part with sadness in our souls, and yet we bless the Father that has shortened your suffering on earth. The flowers which adorn thy grave are emblems of thy purity. Upon thy grave we lay this tribute of our respect and love, and wish thee, as we did when we saw thee last, "Long life."—Kingston Freeman, June 2nd.

We would be obliged to any of our subscribers who would send us information as to the whereabouts of a man named A. G. M. G. vray, who has been collecting subscriptions for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

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