

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname." — St. Facian, 4th Century.

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London, Sat., Feb. 21st, 1891.

THE ELECTIONS.

LETTERS OF THE LEADERS.

We give place this week to the two pronouncements of the political chiefs, Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Laurier, so that our people may thereby be enabled to form an opinion of the relative merits of the questions before the country.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

To the Electors of Canada:

GENTLEMEN—The momentous questions now engaging public attention having, in the opinion of the Ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing at the polls their views thereon, the Governor-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new Parliament. This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you, therefore, will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the great council of the nation. I shall be a candidate for the representation of my old constituency, the city of Kingston.

In soliciting at your hands a renewal of the confidence which I have enjoyed as a Minister of the Crown for thirty years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to define the attitude of the Government in which I am First Minister towards the leading political issues of the day.

THE POLICY UNCHANGED.

As in 1878, in 1882 and again in 1887, so in 1891 do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country occupy a foremost place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is to day what it has been for the past thirteen years, and is directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we propose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves, of building up on this continent, under the flag of England, a great and powerful nation.

CANADA IN 1878.

When, in 1878, we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to-day. At that time a profound depression hung like a pall over the whole country, from the Atlantic coast to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed, manufactures languished, and exports to various countries, Canadians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwelling to the south of us.

NO SLAVE-MARKET.

No attempt to change this unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources, rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans: "We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty, but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remained closed to us." So we inaugurated

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

You all know what followed. Almost as if by magic, the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage; the manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied; the farmer found a market for his produce, the artisan and laborer employed at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening impulse of a new found life. The age of deficits was past, and an overflowing treasury gave to the Government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole.

BUILD THE C. P. R.

To that end we undertook that stupendous work, the Canadian Pacific railway, undeterred by the pessimistic views of our opponents; nay, in spite of their strenuous and even malignant opposition, we pushed forward that great enterprise through the wilds north of Lake Superior, across the western prairie, over the Rocky mountains, to the shores of the Pacific, with such inflexible resolution that in seven years after the assumption of office by the present Administration the dream of our public man was accomplished, and I myself experienced the proud satisfaction of looking back from the steps of my car upon the Rocky mountains fringing the eastern sky.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific railway now extends from ocean to ocean, opening up and developing the country at a marvellous rate and forming an imperial highway to the east, over which the trade of the Indies is destined to reach the markets of Europe. We have subsidized steamship lines on both oceans—to Europe, China, Japan, Australia and the West Indies. We have spent millions on the extension and improvement of our canal system. We have, by liberal grants of subsidies, promoted the building of railways, now become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a network; and we have done all this with such prudence and caution that our credit in the

money markets of the world is higher to-day than it has ever been, and the rate of interest on our debt, which is the true measure of the public burdens, is less than it was when we took office in 1878.

ATTITUDE OF THE REFORM PARTY.

During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconsistency itself. As regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Thus exposed that fallacy. Then, we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than we used to when we imported every thing from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and monopolies, and the manufacturers were to export their prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded, we were assured that over competition would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries, and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the Canadian Pacific railway. The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable; the road, even if constructed, would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome, and the road does pay.

THEIR NEW DEPARTURE.

Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions, and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure and has announced its policy to be Unrestricted Reciprocity; that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the *North American Review* a few days ago), free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

The adoption of this policy would involve, among other evils, discrimination against the mother country. This fact is admitted by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in his speech at Pembroke on October 21, 1890, is reported to have said: "Some men, whose opinions I respect, entertain objections to this (Unrestricted Reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us, if we enter into such an arrangement, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that that is an objection, and not a light one."

ANSWERS TO HIS RESULTS.

It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in the annexation of this Dominion to the United States. The advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity on this side of the line deny that it would have such an effect, though their friends in the United States urge as the chief reason for its adoption that Unrestricted Reciprocity would be the first step in the direction of political union.

DIRECT TAXATION.

There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is that Unrestricted Reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation amounting to not less than fourteen millions of dollars annually upon the people of this country. This is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by Mr. E. W. Thomson—a Radical and Free Trader—to the *Toronto Globe*, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editor. The writer, who, notwithstanding the fact that he is a member of the Liberal party, publishes, but which, nevertheless, reached the public through another source. Mr. Thomson points out with great clearness that the loss of customs revenue levied upon articles now entering this country from the United States, in the event of the adoption of the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity, would amount to not less than seven millions of dollars annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufactures now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American and retained on, as is very probable, increased on the British article? Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty paying goods of the mother country by those of the United States? and this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more.

ITS FULL MEANING.

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to consider well the full meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already taxed directly for school purposes, for law-ship purposes, for county purposes, while to the Provincial Government there is presently given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter evil you have so far escaped, but as the material resources of the Province diminish, as they are now diminishing, the Local Government will be driven to supplement its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, this evil, without your being called on by a Dominion tax authority with a yearly demand for \$15 a family to meet the obligations of the Central Government? Gentlemen, this is what Unrestricted Reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to condemn by your votes.

THE TAX GATHERER INFERABLE.

Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne, he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he is a poor man, he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty, and so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a larger sum into the coffers of the Government, and he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the tax payer—times may be hard; crops may be failed; sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family, still the inexorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not our aim seem to be the more equitable plan of taxing the one under which we have lived and thrived, and to which the Government I lead propose to adhere.

STANDS BY BRITISH CONNECTION.

I have pointed out to you a few of the material objections to this scheme of Unrestricted Reciprocity, to which Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have committed the Liberal party, but they are not the only objections, nor in my opinion are they the most vital. For a century and a half this country has grown and flourished under the protecting wings of the British crown. The gallant race who first bore to our shores the blessings of civilization passed, by an easy transition, from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the advent of a loyal band of British subjects, who gave up everything that men most prize, and were content to begin life anew in the wilderness, rather than forego allegiance to their sovereign. To the descendants of these men and of the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who emigrated to Canada, that they might build up new homes without ceasing to be British subjects, to you Canadians, I appeal, and I ask you what have you to gain by surrendering that which your fathers held most dear? Under the

CONSIDERATION OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

that if to the advisers of His Excellency the word "loyalty" was anything but a whim, they never would have advised His Excellency to dissolve Parliament, for they have thus placed the Crown in the most painful condition of having broken faith with the Commons and the people.

THE ELECTION LIST.

By the operations of the Franchise Act the Government have practically taken into their own hands the annual preparation of the lists which are to serve for the election of members to the House of Commons, instead of using the lists prepared by the municipal authorities under provincial laws. It is eminently desirable that the lists should be prepared and revised at least every year, for the obvious reason that thousands of electors are every year coming to manhood and to the rights of citizenship.

During last session the Government introduced a bill providing that the preparation of the lists, which under the law was to take place in the month of June last, should be dispensed with. The result given for this was that no general election was to take place before the revision of the lists in June of the present year. Upon the assurance thus given by the Ministers of the Crown, Parliament agreed to the proposition, and thus the revision did not take place. The consequence is that at this moment, when Parliament is dissolved, thousands of electors who by law are qualified to vote will be denied the exercise of their right of suffrage.

Parliament never did the advisers of His Excellency the injury of supposing that when they made the above proposition they were not discharging a duty in respect of the pledges they gave in the name of the Crown, would be violated, that the electors might be at any moment called upon to vote, Parliament never would have agreed to the proposition of the Government, and would have insisted that the revision take place as usual.

NO SPECIAL REASON FOR DISSOLUTION.

It is manifest that under such circumstances the power of dissolution should not have been advised except upon the most cogent, sudden, and imperative reason. I will not dispute that if some extraordinary event had suddenly taken place which required the immediate judgment of the people, a dissolution might have taken place even though the appeal lay to an imperfect electorate. But has any such event taken place? No, not even in the opinion of the advisers of the Crown, and I charge it upon these men, ever prone to fasten upon their opponents the odium of disloyalty, that they have compelled the Crown to an act which in the Motherland never would be tolerated.

I CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO THE FACT THAT IN THE MANIFESTO OF THE PRIME MINISTER NOT A WORD IS UTTERED, NOT THE SLIGHTEST ATTEMPT IS MADE, TO JUSTIFY THE COURSE ADVISED BY HIM TO THE CROWN, THUS PLAINLY SHOWING THAT HIS POSITION IN THIS REGARD IS ABSOLUTELY UNTENABLE.

The power of dissolution is one of those powers which under the constitution rightly belong to the Crown, but which should be exercised only for adequate cause. Its present exercise is a blow at the Parliamentary system of Government which no Prime Minister would have attempted in England, or which if attempted would certainly be resented by the people.

THE NATIONAL POLICY ARRANGED.

We had been led to suppose by the Ministerial press that the view of dissolution which the Canadian people upon the necessity of sending commissioners to Washington for the purpose of attempting to negotiate a treaty for the reciprocal exchange of natural products between the two countries. Indeed, we have been informed that overtures in that respect had been made to the Imperial Government; yet, strange to say, no mention is made of this in the manifesto of the Prime Minister.

IN THIS MANIFESTO SIR JOHN MACDONALD APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE UPON THE MERITS OF THE NATIONAL POLICY AND UPON NOTHING ELSE. HER MAJESTY'S OPPOSITION ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

Sir John Macdonald asserts, and seems seriously to assert, that the National Policy has made the country prosperous, that "the manufacturing industries in our great centres have revived and multiplied; that the farmer has found a market, and the artisan and laborer employment and good wages." I take issue with the Prime Minister upon such statements. I characterize them as false in every particular. This controversy without any argument I leave to the dispassionate judgment of the electoral body, fully expecting that every artisan, every farmer, who feels in his heart that the National Policy has done for him all that is here claimed, would naturally vote for the continuation of such a blessing; while, on the other hand, every nation who has to work on half time and at reduced wages in those so-called revived centres of industries; every farmer whose farm has been steadily decreasing in value for the last ten years, would naturally be expected to vote for reform.

I remain, gentlemen, Your faithful servant,
JOHN A. MACDONALD.
Ottawa, 7th February, 1891.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

To the Electors of Canada:

The Parliament elected in 1887, and whose full term was not to expire for a year, has been prematurely dissolved. The electors of Canada are hereby called to elect new representatives to the House of Commons. The questions before the people and upon which they have to pronounce are of vital importance, and upon these questions Her Majesty's Opposition appeals with great confidence to the sober judgment of the country.

QUESTIONS OF DISSOLUTION.

To the issues which respect the Government and the Opposition another consideration is now added in respect to the manner in which Parliament has been dissolved. This premature dissolution deserves the highest censure. It is to be noticed that Sir John Macdonald, in the manifesto just addressed by him to the electors of Canada, makes a strong appeal to the loyalty of the Canadian people, a totally unneeded for appeal; for in the present contest nothing is involved which in one way or another can affect the existing status of Canada.

But loyalty to the Crown of England would also, and in no less a degree, imply loyalty to those institutions which we have received from England, and to which the people of this country have ever clung, as embodying the best principles of government. I submit to the

ABSOLUTE RECIPROCAL FREEDOM OF TRADE.

Her Majesty's Opposition submit that such a state of things in a country of such immense resources as Canada is intolerable, and that a reform is also required. The reform suggested is absolute reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States. The advantages of this policy we place upon this one consideration, that the producing power of the community is vastly in excess of its consuming power; that as a consequence new markets have to be found abroad, and that our geographical position makes the great neighboring nation of sixty-five million people of kindred origin our best market. Indeed the advantages of this policy are so various that they are not denied nor the treatment of the same contradicted. But three objections are urged against it. It is asserted that this policy would discriminate against England; secondly, it would make direct taxation unavoidable; and, thirdly, that it is "veiled treason," and would lead to annexation.

The charge that unrestricted reciprocity would involve discrimination against England cannot have much weight in the mouths of men whose policy was protection, whose object was to do away with the importation of English manufactured goods—whose object was to destroy British trade to that extent. It is well, however, to meet this charge squarely and earnestly. It cannot be expected, it were folly to expect, that the interests of a colony will always be identical with the interests of the Mother Land. The day must come when from no other cause than the development of national life in a colony there must be a dividing of interests with the Mother Land, and in any such case, such as I would regard the necessity, I would stand by my native land. Moreover, the assertion that unrestricted reciprocity means discrimination against England involves the proposition that the Canadian tariff would have to be assimilated to the American tariff. I deny the proposition. Reciprocity can be obtained upon an assimilation of tariffs or upon the retention of its own tariff by each country. Reciprocity is a matter of agreement to be obtained only by mutual concessions between the two countries. Should the concession demanded from the people of Canada in respect of the American tariff, be such as to be injurious to their sense of honor or duty, either to themselves or the Mother Land, the people of Canada would not have reciprocity at such a price; but to reject the idea of reciprocity in advance, before a treaty has been made, on account of consequences which can spring only from the existence of a treaty, is manifestly as illogical as it is unfeeling.

THEN IT IS STATED THAT UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCAL FREEDOM OF TRADE WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY SUCH A LOSS OF REVENUE AS TO NECESSITATE THE IMPOSITION OF DIRECT TAXATION. AGAIN, THIS IS A FAR, HAZY CONSEQUENCE TO BE PITTED AGAINST AN IMMEDIATE RESULT. THE LOSS OF REVENUE MEANS A DECREASE OF TAXATION TO THE EXTENT OF THAT LOSS. THE EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE COULD BE RESTORED BY RETRENCHMENT IN EXPENDITURE AND BY REDISTRIBUTING TAXATION UNDER THE SAME METHODS AS NOW OBTAIN, AND WITHOUT IMPOSING ANY GREATER BURDEN THAN IS NOW BORNE BY THE PEOPLE.

The charge that unrestricted reciprocity is "veiled treason" is a charge of an unworthy spirit to passion and prejudice. It is an unworthy motive even when presented with the great authority of Sir John Macdonald's name. As to the consequent charge that unrestricted reciprocity would lead to annexation; if it means anything, it means that unrestricted reciprocity would make the people so prosperous that, not satisfied with a commercial alliance, they would forthwith vote for political absorption in the American Republic. If this be not the true meaning implied in the charge, I leave it to every man's judgment that it is unintelligible upon any other ground.

CONCLUDING WORDS.

The premature, unprovoked, unjustified, and unjust dissolution of Parliament will force an imperfect electorate to pronounce upon a question which the Government, if they believe they are in the right, would have deemed it to their advantage to see subjected to the amplest and fullest discussion. It also closes the door upon the investigation of grave charges reflecting severely on the administration of one of the great Departments of State, and as to which any Government careful of its honor or strong in the convictions of its innocence would have courted early and full enquiry in the high court of the nation. The Opposition look upon the trade question as one which in the present contest must take precedence of all others, and to the solution of the same on the basis above mentioned they are prepared to give up their devotion until a complete and final triumph is achieved, believing that no other reform can be effectually advocated and carried out so long as the economic condition of the people has not been placed upon the most satisfactory condition.

ON THE OTHER QUESTIONS STILL REMAINING UNSOLVED, THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION REMAINS ON THE BROAD LINES Laid DOWN IN FORMER YEARS, AND IN THE FUTURE, AS IN THE PAST, IT WILL STRIVE TO MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION IN THE SPIRIT IN WHICH IT WAS CONCEIVED, TO PERFECT IT WHERE PERFECTABLE; TO KEEP INTACT PROVEDLY AND AUTONOMY, AND IN EVERY MANNER TO PROMOTE HARMONY, GOOD WILL, AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP BETWEEN ALL RACES, ALL CREEDS, AND ALL CLASSES IN THE LAND.

WILFRID LAURIER.
Quebec, Feb. 13.

JOHN BOYER O'REILLY.—We have received from the Boylston Manufacturing Co. of Boston, a crayon portrait of the late John Boyer O'Reilly. It is a beautiful work of art, and we prize it most highly indeed, representing very truthfully as it does a man of whom the Irish race the world over had reason to be proud, and whose manners will be cherished by them as long as the English language exists.

WEDDING CHIMES.

KARNEY—DUNN.

Dundas, February 19, 1891.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD:

On Monday, 9th February, at St. Augustin's church, near Toronto, was celebrated the wedding of Miss Julia, second daughter of Mr. Henry Dunn, of this town, and Rev. Father Heenan's daughter. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Dunn, who was also dressed in a fine colored gown trimmed with velvet and to match. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. O'Connell, the best man, and the officiating clergyman were very highly esteemed, the ceremony was witnessed by the parish and by a number of the community. The wedding was a pulsation of pleasure fulfilled through the vast assemblage. After the ceremony a number of the near relatives accompanied by Rev. Father Madigan, repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous breakfast was partaken. The bride was made the recipient of a great number of costly and beautiful presents. The afternoon the happy couple took their departure for the West on their wedding trip and amidst showers of good wishes and carrying with them the good wishes of their hosts of friends for their future happiness. Mr. Karney's father and mother were from Woodstock to be present at the wedding. The sociality club, of which the young couple were members, instead of sending the bride with a handsome set of dinner dishes as their return.

REATH—FITZGERALD.

In St. Thomas, on the morning of the 10th inst., at the church of the Holy Angels, the organs of the Rev. Father Madigan, officiating, when Mr. Edward Reath and Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. John Fitzgerald, Wellington street, walked on the altar, accompanied by bridesmaids and attendants, to pronounce the marriage vows at the foot of the altar and receive the nuptial blessing from Rev. Father Flannery who sang High Mass and preached a short sermon on the happy occasion. To both of whom the Record sends its heartfelt congratulations.

DIXON—LAMB.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the church of the Holy Angels, the organs of the Rev. Father Madigan, officiating, when Mr. Edward Dixon and Miss Mary E. Lamb, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Lamb, of this town, and Mr. John Lamb, chief engineer of the Detroit Electric Light Works, the bride, who was arrayed in a traveling dress of navy blue, was supported by her sister, while Mr. John A. Dixon, of Detroit, performed the nuptial duty for the groom. The nuptial Mass was celebrated by Rev. N. Dixon, P. P. of Kingston, brother of the groom, assisted by a number of the bride, Rev. Albert McKee, P. P. of Stratford, and Rev. Father Gannon, P. P. of Hamilton, as well as other distinguished clergymen, and Rev. Father Madigan, acted as master of ceremonies and Rev. Father Flannery, of this town, officiated as officiating clergyman. The music on the occasion was of a high order. After the nuptial ceremony the bride and groom were escorted to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous breakfast was prepared and speeches, music, and a light supper were the order of the day. The festivities were kept up till evening, when the happy couple were escorted to the U. F. station, where they started on their wedding trip for Toronto and the U. F. Chatham, Ont., Feb. 9, 1891.

OBITUARY.

Moses Connors, Chatham, N. B.

Moses Connors, Esq., one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chatham, died at his residence here last Sunday forenoon, shortly after 10 o'clock, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a native of Wexford, Ireland, but had lived on the Miramichi fifty-four years. He was one of the original members of the Board of Aldermen, and was a member of the Board of Health, and a member of the Board of Commissioners for Northumberland County, and held the office of Justice of the Peace. The obsequies took place on Tuesday. Funeral Mass was celebrated at 8:30 a. m. by His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham, assisted by Rev. H. V. Joiner as assistant priest, Rev. Father Knight, canon and Rev. Father O'Neil, officiating. The ceremony was held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, and was attended by a large number of the family and friends. Prayers were said at the house of the deceased by his nephew, Rev. E. J. Shannon, and in the church by His Lordship, assisted by Rev. Fathers Joiner and Knight. The pallbearers were Messrs. Daniel Finn, Donald McLaughlin, Bartholomew Stapleton, Robert Wadlan, John Harrington, and R. Flanagan. The funeral was one of the largest that has taken place in Chatham for a good while.—*Chatham Advance*, Feb. 12.

Mrs. Dunn, Kirkcubright.

There died in this place one of the oldest and most respected citizens, in the person of Mrs. Dunn, on Monday, February 9, after a long and lingering illness. She had of late been falling in health, but latterly her condition gave promise to her family that but few more days of her earthly life would be in store for her. She was well and happily prepared, receiving the rites of the holy Church at the hands of her pastor, Rev. Father O'Neil. Her pure Christian soul passed peacefully on her journey to the life beyond. She was a devoted family woman, and her death was a great loss to her family, and to the community. Her many kind deeds have doubtless gone before her and for which she will be rewarded in the Kingdom of our Blessed Saviour.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning in St. Patrick's church, where Rev. Father O'Neil officiated, and was attended by a large number of the family and friends.

Recently the Hon. Mr. Conigan, in response to an appeal, remitted a contribution of five guineas to the Scottish Home Rule Association of Scotland, at Edinburgh. The honorable gentleman received a formal acknowledgment of the same by last mail, and was, also, informed that a special vote of thanks to him had been passed for his subscription, with the assurance that it was all the more valuable coming from an Irish gentleman of his eminence, since it showed an appreciation of the position the Association has taken up, namely, that the true solution of the Home Rule question is a great of Home Rule all round.—*Glasgow Citizen*. A concert and drawing for gold watch took place recently in Niagara in aid of St. Vincent de Paul church, and netted \$367. The watch was won by ticket 1458, held by Rev. J. A. Kilcullen, of Colgan, Ont.