

"may well say mea culpa for their delay in taking measures which would have pro- served the peace of the country."

AN UNDESERVED CONDEMNATION. It is always a grave and serious matter to condemn and denounce great national movements, but it becomes a matter of the deepest regret when condemnation is wrongly and undeservedly pronounced upon the intentions, the motives, the aims and actions which are at the basis of a public movement.

We all remember how in the early days of the Land League, only four or five years ago, how it and its noble leader were denounced and condemned on this and the other side of the line, and especially in Ireland itself, by men high in civil and ecclesiastical authority; but to-day we find the case of the League and the leadership of Parnell triumphantly vindicated in the eyes and esteem of the world; we find the bishops and archbishops, who did all in their power to crush the great national rising, now standing up by the side of Parnell, manfully retracting their censures, and proffering him the hand that such a short time ago was opposed to him and his.

Obedient the dictates of conscience of justice and right, THE POST stood by that great Irish national movement through those dark days, until to-day we have the satisfaction of seeing the entire Irish hierarchy, a large section of the American Episcopate and clergy, and, we are proud to add, a good number of the most eminent prelates and respected priests in Canada enrolled in the ranks of the National League and aiding the National movement by pen, voice, and pocket. Thus has time brought us a swift and eloquent justification of the course adopted and pursued by THE POST.

Will history repeat itself in regard to the present movement, which has been inaugurated by the people of Canada to punish a Ministry for a great crime, but which has been condemned in pretty strong and warm terms, as will be seen by a reference to another column.

Yes, we think history will repeat itself. Our reasons for so thinking are few, but they are fundamental and insuperable.

In the first place the movement is a just and legitimate one. The people who elect the government are the ones to pass judgment upon the actions of the Government; that is their right and that is the essence of the constitutional system under which we live. We don't suppose there is any intention of dispossessing or preventing the people from using such a right as they deem fit and proper.

Now, the present government, known as Sir John A. Macdonald's, has, in the course of its administration of the affairs of the country, sent a man to the gallows whom his judges had recommended to mercy, for whose life civilization and humanity pleaded in every shape and form, whose grace had been petitioned for by the immense majority of the Canadian people, but whose head was demanded by a bloodthirsty and fanatical section of the community.

That execution, like any other act of the Government, say, for instance, Sir John's telegram for another \$10,000, becomes a subject for the people's approval or disapproval. And who is going to assert and hold that only this or that portion of the people are interested in passing judgment upon the conduct of the Government? Still we are told that the English, the Scotch and the Irish people of Canada have nothing to do with the hanging of Riel; that it is none of their funeral, and that the French ought to be left to themselves to settle the question.

Against this doctrine we must protest most emphatically. This is a most pernicious and unconstitutional proposition to lay down in a confederation like ours, and where the population is so mixed, both as regards creed and nationality.

It amounts to saying that the Canadian people, as a whole, should not take united action for or against a policy or an act of the Government, that this section or that portion of the population only should act as the government's conduct affects it. Thus, if the people of Ontario suffered from any measure of the Government, the people of Quebec and the other provinces should not bother their heads about Ontario's suffering, it did not concern them.

Such a political doctrine is as absurd on the face of it as it is mischievous. As the body cannot afford to have any of its members hurt with impunity, so the Confederation cannot afford to see any of its provinces unjustly dealt with. When one is touched the others must come to its rescue.

So that far from holding and teaching that the French-Canadians, or the Province of Quebec alone, should be left to deal with the Government in this Riel matter, we say and hold that it is the duty of all citizens of this Dominion, irrespective of creed or race, to organize and help to onst a Government that has so basely discredited itself.

Our second and last reason for saying that history would repeat itself, in as much as the stand taken by THE POST on this question and the present movement will be fully justified and vindicated in time, is that the condemnation levelled at the movement was unjust and undeserved.

The movement was condemned and denounced on the ground that race and religious questions were involved, and that its object and aim were the assertion of one nationality over others. This is a most erroneous and mischievous conception of the char-

acter and object of the Riel movement. There is absolutely no question of race or religion, or national party, in the sense it is used, at the bottom of the movement. We are more than surprised, that any should have been led into such grievous error concerning a great public movement, and owing to that error, and to the want of reliable, full and authentic information concerning the true character and aim of the movement, should be led to pass an unjust and undeserved condemnation upon it and those who support it.

The movement is in no way exclusive; it is not directed against any class or race of citizens, for it embraces them all. There is no intention of the French riding it rough shod over anybody else. All that is sought for, all that is demanded, is the overthrow of a Government which the people consider, and have a perfect right to consider, did not consult the best interests of Canada in hanging Louis Riel.

A DEMAGOGIC LIE.

It was not to be expected that the Montreal Gazette would abandon the Government and party in which its fortunes are so intimately bound up; but the public have a right to expect from it that there will be no willful deception or falsehoods about the events that are developing in the political world. When the Gazette calls the movement inaugurated on the Champ de Mars one "for the formation of a French Canadian party," it promulgates a demagogic lie,—a lie calculated to embitter one section of the people against the other,—a lie calculated to fan the flames of a war of races. The movement is not for the formation of a French-Canadian party, it is solely and simply one for the punishment of Sir John and his colleagues, and to drive them from power. The English, the Scotch and the Irish, who love fair play and who respect reciprocally the sentiments of the various races composing the population of Canada, are and should be as much interested as the French in punishing the authors of a crying injustice. To-morrow it may be the turn of some other section of the people that might have to resent an injury done them by the government, and then we would as willingly and forcibly invite the rest of the citizens to cooperate with them to attain their object. Is the Gazette preparing to follow in the steps of the Toronto Mail, which is excitedly talking about French domination, after having been maintained in power for nearly a quarter of a century by the same French people? If the Gazette cannot be honest and truthful, it ought, at least, to be careful.

THE GAZETTE'S DISCOVERY.

The Montreal Gazette of this morning says: "An evening contemporary, which professes to speak on behalf of the Irish Catholics of 'Montreal.' Our morning contemporary has discovered at a rather late hour of the day that it is only a matter of profession with its 'evening contemporary' when it speaks on behalf of the Irish Canadian people.

The peculiarity about the Gazette's discovery is, that as long as the "evening contemporary," to which it now denies the right to speak in the name of the Irish people, supported the Government of Sir John Macdonald, its measures and its men, the Gazette never found any fault with the "evening contemporary" for speaking in the name, not only of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, but of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. When we had words of praise and commendation for the Government it was no mere matter of profession, it was the right of the "evening contemporary" to voice the sentiments of the Irish people; but when that evening contemporary has the courage to stand up for the honor of the nation, for justice and humanity, against the wrongs and ill-will of party, and to denounce a crime committed by the Government, then the Gazette meanly and feebly spitters out, "You've no right to do so on behalf of the Irish Catholics of Montreal." The Gazette has a bad case when it attacks the attorney and fails, or is unable to answer his arguments. We defy the Gazette to point to a single argument or statement, in our article of yesterday, which is not based on truth, fact, logic and sound constitutional doctrine. We make no fiery appeals to the people, nor do we give them unmitigated lies to swallow as a morning contemporary does. What we have to say we say it fearlessly and we give reasons for saying it. Where truth, justice and fair play are, there will THE POST always be, and there will the Gazette ever find its evening contemporary, as the leading journals, Catholic and non-Catholic, of the United States and of Canada never fail to find it.

A FEW OPINIONS.

As the Gazette has questioned our right to speak on behalf of the Irish Canadian people, we will just refer to a few authoritative expressions of opinion on the matter:—

A distinguished ecclesiastical dignitary of Ontario writes:—"I am more than pleased with your articles on Riel and the hanging of the unfortunate man. Your reasoning on the subject cannot be overcome, and I think must, ought and will be heard. The Executive is not without knowing them; they have been copied and favorably commented on, and therefore must be heard. THE POST, as to its editorials, is doing its duty." The Rev. gentleman adds: "Riel's hanging was demanded because of the death of Scott in the first fracas and to satisfy the Orange demon, and therefore was he opposed to the execution."

That is an instance out of many of what is thought of THE POST in ecclesiastical circles. Now, as to what the opinion of the citizens at large is regarding THE POST, we will let the following letter, received from a prominent citizen of Ontario, say:—

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—Permit me to acquaint you of the gratification I feel over the firm stand you have taken on the Riel affair, and to assure you that this feeling is very general among Irish Catholics here. I am sure your many readers will concur with me in demanding the resignation of the Hon. Jno. Costigan from a ministry which has shown itself so subservient to and entangled by the dictates of the Orange faction in Ontario, and thereby, as the representative of the Irish Catholics in that Ministry give expression to the indignation all Catholics feel in the matter. Follow up the course you have taken and you will voice the sentiments of that section of the people of which you are the able exponent in this Dominion. Yours approvingly, WOLFE ISLAND, ONT., NOV. 22, 1885.

"A FOUL DEED."

Under the above heading the Catholic Record, of London, Ont., edited by the Rev. Father Coffey, publishes in its last issue the following leading article, which we commend specially to the attention of the Gazette and those who may happen to think like it. Says the Catholic Record:—

"The foul deed is done, another victim sacrificed to the Moloch of Orange hate—the virgin pages of Canadian annals reddened with blood, and the structure of confederation shaken to its very lowest foundations. The hanging of Louis Riel and the maintenance of Dewdney in a place he has dishonored, is the greatest political blunder perpetrated since Canada first entered on national existence. The whole country had just been rejoiced to hear of the completion of the Pacific Railway when this anguishing deed was done—dividing man from man, and setting citizen against citizen. A fate that Britain, with all her might and greatness, did not decree for Cetewayo or Arabi Bey has befallen the unfortunate Chief of the Metis. It is all very well for interested men, men who hanker after the loaves and fishes of office, or men now in possession of the feshpots of Egypt, to cry out against the infamy and the guilt of the half-breed leader. We seek not to extenuate his guilt, nor to palliate his misdeeds. But we do say that if ever there was a case in which the clemency of the Crown should have been exercised, this verily was one. Riel was the leader of a people whom all honest men admit to have been severely wronged by oppression as galling as ever borne, he had been tried by a court declared by one of the ablest of Canadian jurists—a man who loved him not—unconstitutional; and then his sanity had more than once, and by men of undoubted weight of character and experience, been called in question. But still he was hanged. Hanged! But not, mark you, for his part in the late insurrection; he was hanged because of the execution of Scott at Fort Gary in 1870. For this crime he had already suffered the severest of punishments, banishment from his own country and people. But the Orange Moloch would not be satisfied. The judges, acting under orders from their leaders in Ottawa and elsewhere, sent their ultimatum to the executive and Riel's blood has been offered to appease the monster. Will Orangeism now be satisfied? Not at all. Give that foul beast blood and he will demand more. Our French friends and fellow-citizens are now enabled to see the true nature of this bloody and infamous association, whose entire history is one of murder and violence. These are strong terms, but no stronger than the exigencies of the case demand.

With heart and soul we join with the POST in urging the closest union at this critical moment between French and Irish Catholics of the Dominion. Riel has been made a victim to Orange hate and bigotry. The judges may now rejoice, and rejoice they will for the moment. But if the Catholics of Canada, rising in their might, show them that they cannot here erect and maintain that same species of Protestant ascendancy that so long debased and disgraced Ireland, their rejoicing will be of short duration. The recent public declarations of the Orange body leave no room for doubt as to its intentions. Not satisfied with closing the doors of Municipal Councils in every Province where they are numerous enough to do so against Catholics, not content with making it almost impossible for any Catholic to win legislative honors except by strongly Catholic influences, they have raised the cry that the French must go. Quebec is henceforth to be the objective points of their assaults. Insidious attempts have been for years made to destroy the autonomy of the Provinces for the purpose of oligarchizing French influence in this Dominion. These efforts French statesmen have not resisted, until at last they were thought so passive as even to bear a murderous blow to their nationality without the slightest resentment. It is difficult to predict the immediate political results that must follow so grave an occurrence as the execution of the half-breed chieftain.

THE PASTOR HONORED AND FETTERED

On the anniversary birthday of Father Joseph de Repentigny, formerly of St. Ann's parish, Montreal, and now pastor at Hinchinbrook, some seventy of his parishioners and friends stole their way into the parsonage about 7.30 in the evening. Rain, snow, bad roads, darkness, nothing could hinder them from being present at the rendezvous. Things had been settled secretly before hand, presents bought and baskets prepared, to surprise the pastor. At 8 o'clock the reverend Father was requested to the office. To his great surprise he saw the office and refectory and the whole house full of light and people, old and young, even babies, all in full dress and bearing in their countenance an air of self contentment. Mr. James Leaby, in the name of all, addressed him with very complimentary words, and wished him many and many happy years in Hinchinbrook. Then came in Messrs. Richard Mahoney, Bernard McCann, Henry Duffin and his young daughter Kate, John McCarthy, John McCormick and Daniel McCann, each one having in his hand a very handsome silver-plated table article. The reverend Father was to be seated, returned his most heartfelt thanks and said he "dearly loved many of his parishioners and friends of Hinchinbrook, and this evening he was proud of them, not so much on account of these beautiful gifts so gratifying to him, as on account of the public and substantial proof they give of the virtues they cultivate in their hearts and specially of the sweetness of all gratitude. All my life, said he, I will keep in my heart, as green as these crocuses on their stand, and as bright as these triple-plated silver vases, the memory of this my thirty-sixth birthday. I am sorry for one thing, he added: You had a right to let me know beforehand that you were coming here this evening. I would have had a little porter prepared to receive you. "We have every-

thing ready here, Father," was the immediate answer. And pies, biscuits, cakes, apples, grapes, &c., were brought in, while music, and songs and merry chatting afforded to everyone the pleasure of a most agreeable soiree.—Com.

THE NEGLECTED GRAVES OF AN HISTORICAL CANADIAN BURYING GROUND.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 2.

The writer recently paid a visit to the old Protestant burying ground on the Papineau Road, the last resting place of many of the Protestant dead of Montreal, and of Canada, of a past generation. It is now nearly four score years since this old burial place was first opened. It was then far out on the outskirts of the city, being fully three miles distant from the parish church of Notre Dame, but at the present day the city has stretched over a mile eastward of it.

It is now over forty years since the new Protestant burying ground—Mount Royal Cemetery—was opened, and a large number of the bodies have been removed to it, but the remains of those who had or have no living friends here still lie neglected in the old ground.

On entering that old home of Montreal and Canada's almost forgotten dead ones, the words of the poet came forcibly and appropriately to mind:—

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire, Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed, Or that the calumns of rotten priests might have defied."

This place, doubtless, seventy years ago, was a spot of beauty, well attended to home of the dead, having flower-decorated graves carefully looked after by living, loving relatives, with handsome headstones and costly tablets erected to perpetuate their memories, and neat iron railings enclosing many of the graves.

What a sickening sight now presents itself! It has the appearance of an "earthquake's spoil," as if it had been the scene, on some past day, of a battle field! Tablets displaced! Headstones and railings broken and scattered here, there and everywhere around, remembering one of the ravages of hostile artillery! Opened and still unfilled graves, from which the remains have been taken and removed to Mount Royal Cemetery, presenting a ghastly sight!

This old neglected spot is very dear to many of the present generation—particularly to Scotchmen; two-thirds of the sleepers there bear Scotch names; many of them have now no relations in Montreal, being scattered all over the Dominion of Canada, many others of them never had relations living here, being young men—Scotch lads, who came over at that early day to seek their fortunes in Canada, lie buried there! No kind eye to watch or look after their last resting place! Their friends or families in Scotland holding burial certificates, showing that this and that one of their friends lies buried in the Protestant burying ground on the Papineau Road, in the city of Montreal, Canada. But were such relatives to visit Montreal at the present day it would be a sorrowful sight for them to witness the desecration there! They might as well seek the burial place of Moses on Nebo's Mountain Slope as to find the spot of earth covering their dead here.

The writer's family was early connected with the destinies of Canada, and while searching amid the surrounding desolation and desecration of this old burying ground, he came across the headstone erected over the last resting place of his paternal grandfather and three members of his family, bearing the following inscription:—

—SACRED— TO THE MEMORY OF HUGH FRASER, A NATIVE OF INVERNESS SHIRE, SCOTLAND, AND FOR MANY YEARS A RESIDENT OF MONTREAL, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON FEBRUARY, 1823, AGED 70 YEARS. —AND OF— ISABELLA FRASER, HIS WIFE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 4TH NOVEMBER, 1831, AGED 72 YEARS. —AND OF— ALEXANDER FRASER, HIS SON, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 24TH OCTOBER, 1849, AGED 25 YEARS. —AND OF— JANET FRASER, HIS DAUGHTER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 24TH AUGUST, 1818, AGED 15 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS.

This headstone records the deaths of four of the family—the writer's family, but of this family, paternal and maternal, bearing the same name, it may truly be said of them:—"Their graves are severed far and wide." Some of them are sleeping on battlefields in far India. Several fell during the American Revolutionary war. One died around the lost but recaptured cannon on Lundy's Lane. Another, a West India Planter, fills a grave never seen by any of his family. And, still another, a Chief Factor in the Hudson Bay Company, lies buried on a Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains, the spot being only known to a few hunters of the Buffalo and traders in furs. The whistler of the railway may now be heard near his last resting place, but he heeds it not!

The head of the family, as recorded on this headstone, visited Canada over one hundred years ago, in 1774, then quite a youth. This was while the United States were Colonies of Great Britain. He was in Boston Harbour the next year (1775) on board of a British man-of-war, during the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was an eye-witness of that battle. Twenty-five years later he became a permanent settler in Canada and was one of the first Scotchmen to cut down a tree in the then wilds of Argenteuil. Hugh Fraser, the sleeper in that lone grave, far away from his native hills. No blooming heather nor blue bells of old Scotia to mark the spot, was born about the year 1750, in Inverness, Scotland. This was a few years after the Scotch rebellion of '45. His father and all his father's relatives were in the Fraser Regiment on fatal Culloden, fighting for Royal Prince Charlie! His mother, with hundreds of other Scotch women, was in the Fraser camp, following the fortunes and misfortunes of the clan. The dread echoes of Culloden sounded in her ears! She was an eye-witness of the sweep and the tramp of Cumberland's proud horse as they pursued and unmercifully cut down the broken and scattered clans!

We may here note that a relative of his father's was the standard-bearer of the Fraser fighting at Culloden. He saved his banner by leaping a dyke which a pursuing Cumberland horse could not clear; but receiving from the dragoon a sabre slash, as a farewell parting, on his right leg. That same man—thirteen years later—carried that same banner in the Sir Simon Fraser, in the same regiment, in Wolfe's army, and played it in the royal cause, on the plains of Abraham, at Quebec, on the 13th of September, 1759.

The Parliament of Victoria has passed a law abolishing barmaids in that part of the British empire.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO—GLAISTONE SPEAKS AGAIN IN MONTREAL—HE HINTS AT THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS—SALISBURY'S ELECTION LETTER—CHURCH DIS- ESTABLISHMENT DECLARED THE VITAL ISSUE—NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN—FEDDS FROM AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A Parnellite manifesto signed by Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, Justin McCarthy, Sexton, Healy, Redmond, O'Kelly and Biggar has been issued to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland. It says the Liberals are appealing to the electors for support under false pretences. They have flagrantly violated their solemn pledges made to Ireland. It denounces the coercive practices resorted to under their regime and says the manner of their enforcement of the Coercion act has been most brutal. Juries have been packed with unprecedented shamelessness, an innocent man have been sentenced to a living death of penal servitude. Twelve hundred have been imprisoned without trial, and ladies have been convicted under an obsolete act directed against the degraded of their sex. The press and public meetings were suppressed as if Ireland were Poland and the administration in England were the Russian autocracy. The representatives of Liberalism in Ireland were men like Foster and Earl Spencer, who have left more hateful memories in Ireland than any other statesmen during the past century. If the long delayed triumph had not expelled the Liberals, Earl Spencer would still be at Dublin Castle and coercion would be triumphant in Ireland. The landlords, instead of making reasonable abatements in rents which the depression in agriculture demanded and which every landlord in England and Scotland conceded, would be evicting their tenants by wholesale with Spencer encouraging them, the police and soldiers and the coercion magistracy would have filled the jails in assisting them. Under the name of free schools the Liberals are making an insidious attempt

TO CRUSH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION and establish a state of tyranny and intolerance to fetter conscience. The reform of the code of procedure of the House of Commons as set forth by the Liberals is a new gag for application to all opponents of Liberalism in the Commons and despotic methods of mean machinery. The Birmingham caucus has made a specious demand for a majority against the Irish party. This would mean a power to crush the anti Radical in Parliament. First they would then propose for Ireland some scheme which would be doomed to failure, because it would not be suitable to the wants of the people, and finally they would force down a halting measure of self-government by the same methods of wholesale imprisonment by which durability was bought for the impracticable land act of 1881. Therefore we feel bound to advise that

NO CONFIDENCE BE PLACED IN THE LIBERAL or Radical party, and it is, as far as possible, to prevent the government of the Empire from falling into the hands of a party so perfidious, treacherous and incompetent that Irish Nationalists should not vote for Liberal or Radical except in some few cases in which congenious loyalty to the Irish cause in the last Parliament has given a guarantee that the candidate did not belong to the servile, cowardly and unprincipled herd, who would break every pledge and violate every principle in obedience to the call of the "whip" or the mandate of a caucus. We will communicate their names to the Nationalists.

GLAISTONE SPEAKS AGAIN. ENDSBURGH, Nov. 21.—Mr. Gladstone this afternoon delivered his third speech of the campaign at Dalkeith. Fully 3,000 persons were present. He said he was confident the Liberals would elect a majority of the members of the House of Commons in the coming elections. The dependence of the Tories, he said, on the Irish voters was unduly and dishonorable to the country. Mr. Gladstone advocated a radical reform of the land laws. He regretted the secession of a few Liberal peers. Their departure from the Liberal ranks, he said, would not harm the party, but it would harm the House of Lords, as it would induce the people to believe that the abolition of that body was necessary.

PARNELL'S PLANS AND HOPES. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Irish question is again uppermost in British politics, and Mr. Parnell has got home rule to the front to the apparent disadvantage of the Liberals. Mr. Parnell calculates upon the certain possession of a secure balance of power in the next Parliament and feels sure of being able to command enough Radical votes upon most questions relating to home rule which may come up to give his side of the house power to pass all reasonable measures relating to Ireland. It has been decided to transfer the headquarters of the executive committee of the English branch of the National League to Liverpool for the remainder of the campaign. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, president of the British branch, will, however, remain in London, whence he will direct the Irish campaign throughout Great Britain. The Parnellite manifesto has infused new life into the Conservative party management. Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Michael Hicks-Baugh and Hon. W. H. Smith, war secretary, are devoting their entire energies to the Tory campaign work. To-day they issued an urgent appeal to all those London Conservative electors who usually spend November out of town to return if possible at once and take part in the campaign work.

NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—Mr. Parnell presided at a conference of sixty Nationalist candidates for Parliament held here to-day. It was decided to adopt uniform electoral tactics, with the view of avoiding liability under the stringent Corrupt Practices Act. The Nationalists will employ a few lawyers to advise them, but will rely chiefly on volunteer counsel. They will also issue placards explaining the chief provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act, so that cause shall not be given for petitions to set aside elections on the ground of intimidation. Parnell announced the receipt of the additional sum of \$75,000 from America for the parliamentary fund. The announcement was received with cheers, which were echoed by the crowds that had assembled outside. After the meeting Parnell found difficulty in reaching his car, and a crowd followed him for a mile, cheering until exhausted.

PARNELL AT LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Mr. Parnell, in a speech here to-day, said he endorsed every word of the Irish manifesto. The Gladstone government, he said, were authors of the Coercion act, a measure that rendered life and liberty unsafe, and at the moment of their downfall they were contemplating a renewal of the worst clauses of that act. The Conservatives, on the other hand, had partially rescinded liberty. Every Irishman who voted with the Liberals would help to relegate Ireland to chains, imprisonment and death.

READ THIS

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARRIS' SOOTHING BALM FOR THE THROAT. Every bottle of it is warranted and can therefore be returned if not found satisfactory.

THE BRITISH BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

SALISBURY CONFIDENT OF VICTORY. LONDON, Nov. 23.—People are beginning to talk of the possibility of a Tory victory. The distress in the manufacturing districts has worked enormously in favor of the Tories, and fair trade is grasped as a possible remedy for existing evils. All the seaport towns will probably return Tory candidates in consequence of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed shipping legislation. Mr. Gladstone's tour has been a disastrous failure. Lack of fire and force in his programme has damaged more than it has helped his influence. The Catholics are not pacified by his laborious explanations of the free schools theory, and the churchmen remain sulky apart. The Parnell manifesto gives the Tories 90 per cent of the Irish vote in England, whose leaders are wonderfully confident, chiefly owing to the strong and constant appeals of the friends of the Liberal candidates to save them from defeat. The Irish are almost certain to make in Lancashire forty-four seats, several in Yorkshire and twenty-five in London.

LORD SALISBURY CONFIDENT. LONDON, Nov. 23.—Lord Salisbury in his speech at St. Stephen's Club to-night said that a Conservative majority was assured, but he warned the Tories against the danger of over-confidence. He chafed Mr. Gladstone on Mr. Parnell's treatment.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries for Parnell, O'Connor, and various other contributors.

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A RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

A grand ceremony was held recently in the Grey Nunnery, Bay Street, the occasion being a religious profession by three young ladies. A High Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father Deguire, director of the Montreal college, as deacon, and Rev. Father Moisseau, Curé of St. Genevieve, as sub-deacon. The young ladies who made a religious profession are: Miss Boucher, of France, in religion, Sister St. Mathurin; Miss Mercier, of Quebec, in religion, Sister Marie de Bonsecours; and Miss Rivard, widow of the late Dr. Joseph Trudel, in religion, Sister Marie Joseph. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Chouinard, of the Grey Nunnery. Among the clergy present were remarked the Rev. Fathers Tranchesi, Lemassant, Gheheu, Trismet, and others. The ceremony was held in the chapel of the convent.