

He is not relieved of his responsibility until the act of investiture is concluded. He is a guest at the ceremony and occupies a place of honor throughout, because he is the Pope's messenger. He is generally the recipient of some valuable present from the invested prelate, who is bound forthwith to report, the day of his investiture, the name of the Messenger and of the prelate who placed the pallium upon his shoulders. The latter is invariably some bishop named at Rome.

All this goes to show how important and treasured the pallium is. Unlike the bull nominating a priest to be bishop, which is often sent by mail, the pallium must be and always is carried by a messenger. It will be observed that the number of archbishops is quite small throughout the world. Up to today there have been only four for the whole Dominion, twelve in the United States, one in England, four in Ireland and one in Scotland. It is now easy to understand why such impressive and imposing ceremonies accompany the conferring of the pallium and why it is held in such profound veneration. It is practically the highest step an ecclesiastic can attain in the Church.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Sir John Macdonald's Influence—Effects of Red House on the Public—Popular Ideas—The "Fraser Institute"—Disruption or Annexation.

(From our own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, July 23.—The people of Canada on the whole are honest, honorable and God-fearing. In matters touching politics they are not so, perhaps, that they are equally strict. This looseness of opinion arises, there can be no doubt, from the pernicious example of Sir John Macdonald. The popular estimate of the Premier offers a curious study. Other men in other times have been favorites with the multitude on account of their virtues. His popularity springs from a reverse consideration. Sir John Macdonald is popular because of his real and alleged vices. There are very few men but can find in his conduct an excuse for their own peculiar sins. As bad poets find authority for their errors in the works of genius, so do the common run of men condone their faults by thinking that Sir John has done as they do. It is so much easier to copy the vices of the great than to imitate their virtues. Like the fellow who put up to be a great actor because he had a stammer like Garrick's.

THE INFLUENCE OF LEADING MEN
On the character of their generation has often been commented on and its moral consequences exhibited. When a man occupies a position of great responsibility and publicity, when his career is a constant theme of discussion and his utterances give tone to current thought, an ideal based upon his predominant characteristics is unconsciously formed in the public mind and rapidly passes into imitation. Striking examples of this are to be found in the history of courts. As the king is so as his courtiers. He gives the royal seal, as it were, to the manners of the times, and we frequently see a total revolution when one king succeeds another, or a change of regime, as when the restoration of a monarch is followed by a period of sensual profligacy in fearful contrast to the preceding era of Puritan austerity. Human nature is ever prone to find excuses for its misdoings and the frailties of great men have more frequently endeared them to the masses than their noblest accomplishments. In this respect Sir John is

A PERFECT PROTEUS
to the commonality. They may be, steal, bear false witness, deceive a friend, laugh at virtue, play the fool, get drunk, cheat a neighbor, indulge questionable relations, and in every instance console themselves with the reflection that on some alleged occasion their great exemplar did likewise. Thus we see that it is not by the legislative acts of a man in high position that his most potent influence is exercised, and when we look in the country where Sir John Macdonald's influence has so long prevailed, we realize how altogether debasing it has been. Nor do the revelations constantly made of that debasement and degradation rouse that feeling of shame and indignation which should follow such exposures. The open defiance of inexcusable immorality, and the argument, dear to the Tory press, of making out the accusers as bad as the accused, regularly repeated when new instances of falsehood and fraud are revealed, have done much to

BLUNT THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE
and make men believe that politics are inherently vile and that one party is as bad as the other. Sir John Macdonald's success has also established in many minds the conviction that the best policy, that a man may cheat and yet win with honors in politics. It is the working of the ideal all through. A lot of French youths presented themselves in this city a few weeks ago as willing to take part in the procession of Terribles, but when they found they could not all be dressed up to represent Napoleon Bonaparte they refused to take any part whatever. Here we have a conception of an ideal prevailing in a certain class. It is the same in the Tory party. Every man in it wants to imitate Sir John. Unfortunately politics are so ordered that each aspirant can gratify his wish to some extent. Providence sometimes punishes people by granting their wishes, as the Israelites were punished by giving them a king. In the same way the country is made to suffer. It called for Sir John. The call was complied with, and the result is seen in the present

DREADFUL DEGRADATION
of morals and the prevailing saturnalia of corruption which has reached its lowest terms of expression in the mouth of a Conservative candidate for parliament. When politicians can find no honesty in men, is it astonishing that they should seek for it in women? A debauched electorate, a depraved parliament, a corrupt ministry, form the three great steps to the throne on which Sir John Macdonald is seated. It is not like a pedestal that would support the statue of either a Heliogabalus or a Marcus Aurelius, for if he be taken away the whole fabric must crumble into admirable ruin. But though we should rejoice at that ruin, we would also have to lament that public virtue and the resources of a nation had been sacrificed to gratify

THE AMBITION OF ONE MAN.
So much for popular ideals and the evil effects of bad example in high places. One good result of the exposures of the prevailing corruption is that it has been made manifest to all men. The progress of the disease from the Prime Minister down, till now it appears like eruptive sores in the Civil Service, on the bench and finally in private life, may be traced by the most careless observer. As usual with analogous diseases, the later stages are the most rapid, and the question is debated whether the

constitution of the country is strong enough to overcome the infection and regain a normal condition of health. A continuance of it must result in dissolution. Rebellion and anarchy are symptoms that cannot be understood. It is somewhat curious to notice in this connection that confederations are regarded by the Tory mind as the empire is by the Bismarckian. Instinct with

AN EVER-MASTERING PERSONALITY
it seems an impossibility without him. Hence the declaration of the Mail to smash Confederation into its original fragments rather than Sir John Macdonald should be disturbed in his supremacy. But if there are any persons who really cherish the smashing action they are more likely to be gratified by the continuance of Sir John in power than by his removal. Another parliamentary term like that now drawing to a close will be quite enough to land the Dominion in such a hopeless condition that there will be no alternative but disruption or annexation. A comparatively poor country like Canada cannot go on increasing debt and taxation alongside a rich country like the United States, reducing its debt and taxation. Politicians bound to make their fortune while they have the chance of robbing the public may affect indignation when confronted with this bitter truth and stigmatize with ugly epithets the man who utters it, but an appeal to reason will show whether we are drifting and what must be the inevitable result of the existing process of public debauchery and national degradation. I notice that Sir John's parrot-like plagiarism is being repeated in the North-West. "With the party, by the party, for the country." Wipe them out and restore the grand unperished words of Lincoln: "This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

RIDEAU.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of THE POST:
Sir,—The Star has refused the following letter, being a reply to its articles on this question; please insert it.

JOHN FRASER.

July 22nd, 1886.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of THE Star:
Sir,—You had in your issue of the 17th a full column of remarks on this sickening question—"The Fraser Institute."

You are, however, mistaken in supposing or assuming that Red House, on the corner of University and Dorchester streets, to be the long looked for Fraser Institute.

It is no such thing. There is not one dollar of the Fraser estate money, out of the \$200,000 already realized from the estate, expended on the purchase of the books now on the shelves in that building.

That Red House has nothing whatever to do with Hugh Fraser's estate. That boasted Free Public Library of Montreal is something like an old clothes shop. It is merely the gatherings in of all the cut-throat, useless, worn-out or condemned books or trinkets, gathered or gabbled from every nook and corner of the city; also, of pictures and worthless objects of art, for which their owners had no further use, nor could they find a purchaser for them at any price.

Then there are those condemned books of the Institut Canadien, condemned by the Church of Rome as "infidel books," and dangerous to be placed in the hands of the rising generation, being utterly unfit for the "diffusion of useful knowledge" among the young people of this city. Those books, those infidel works, now form three-fourths of the volumes to be found on the shelves of that Red House.

The almost prophetic words of a high dignitary of the Church of Rome may yet turn out true. He said:—"Let those five profane Christian governors of the Protestant faith alone! They may be nursing a serpent in their bosoms that will yet sting or poison the minds of the young people of the Protestant faith, so that the whole Protestant clergy of Montreal will yet open their thunders against the infidel temptations or teachings emanating from that Red House."

Then there are those cast aside books of the Mercantile Library. Books which the young men of Montreal have long ago cast aside as unfit to be read, or as being behind the wants of the day.

There are also those gatherings or scoops in of "Dime Novels and Penny Magazines," scooped up or gathered in by organized book clubs, or from petty circulating libraries; also old, defaced and musty law books, which were of no further use to the benevolent donors.

Such is the composition of this highly lauded Free Public Library of this great city of Montreal—of this commercial metropolis of Canada, as contained in that famous Red House! Pray, do not cause our sister cities of Canada to laugh at our wonderful library!

Then in front of that Red House, to deceive and mislead the public of Montreal, our worthy governors have erected their standard or sign-board—"The Fraser Institute"; while not one dollar of the Fraser estate money is invested in the purchase of the books therein contained.

They might as well have erected their standard or sign-board high up in front of the Mechanics' Institute, and, by paid paragraphs, puff and blunder in the public press, have made a too confiding public believe that the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal had merged into or had fraternized with this long looked for Fraser Institute! Deception is sweet! But it is a dangerous step:—"When first we weave that tangled web!"

This Fraser Institute business has had something like a curse hanging over it ever since its unallotted name was first named on our streets. The finger of high heaven has been directed against it!

It was conceived in deep wickedness. It was cradled and nursed in bitter strife and with a sworn hatred—even devilish—towards a poor family, consisting of minors and orphans, that has no parallel for studied wickedness in any case that has ever occurred north of the Gulf of Mexico.

Your readers—the citizens of Montreal—are entitled to know of this deception practised upon them and to learn once and for all through your columns that that Red House is not the Fraser Institute.

That it is simply the gatherings and scooping in of two defunct libraries and the fragments of several smaller ones, which their owners had cast aside. One, on account of its books having been condemned as infidel; the other, because the young men had long ago discarded them.

the Fraser Institute, in direct violation of the founder's will! These worthy governors have organized a staff at an expense of about \$6,000, to be paid by Hugh Fraser's estate!

This is monstrous! They make Hugh Fraser's estate pay about \$6,000 a year, in direct violation of his will, to take charge of those or termed, abandoned and totally useless, while the estate has not one dollar of interest in that worthless concern.

But, Mr. Editor, you know that there is still a hitch in this Fraser estate business. The Fraser Institute has not yet a clear title to the estate! This is the chief cause of all their floundering during the past ten years. The highest court of justice in this province has declared that, under the law of the land, the bequest to found or establish the Fraser Institute was, and is, a nullity!

And you know, Mr. Editor, at least every subject should know, that there is no court or tribunal in the British Empire having power, authority or jurisdiction to dispose of or deprive a British subject of his rights and interests, unless under and by the law of the land. And any judgment contrary to the law of the land is null and void, of no effect. The law is supreme; being the sole arbiter of every man's life, liberty and property, as declared under the great charter of English liberty.

Therefore, I, as representing myself and my co-heirs, have taken the standpoint that this whole estate belongs to the heirs, under the laws of the land! And to this end I shall pursue and continue my course, as I notified the governors I would do, under that protest and notification served on them on the 30th September, 1884, until such time as I and my co-heirs would be placed in full possession of this estate, in accordance with the judgment of His Majesty's court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, rendered at Montreal on the 24th day of June, 1873, being the last and final judgment rendered in this cause under the laws of this province, relative to property and civil rights.

JOHN FRASER.

64 Drummond street,
Montreal, 19th July, 1886.

THE PATRIOT COUNTY.

(Continued from 1st page.)

Mr. Prefontaine here read from the *Witness* an interview with Mr. Senecal, who had said that he had not received one cent for himself but was merely an intermediary. What had the *Witness* to say to this? (Cheers.) The people of the country knew him and that he was above such things. As for Mr. Jodoin, he had been for fifteen years a public employee and was not at all independent. He charged Mr. Benoit with putting his son in office and keeping him in it until the time of his death, although he was three years sick, while among them Mr. Jodoin's sons had been provided for, despite which the night after the execution of Riel they had hung the three French members of the Cabinet in effigy. (Cheers.) He charged Dr. Martel with having obtained \$2,500 from the Government to oppose him (Mr. Prefontaine) and with having sold appointments to his friends. Indeed, they had been sold like beasts in the market. Now, was Mr. Jodoin, who approved Mr. Benoit and Dr. Martel, fit to represent them. ("No.") It was understood that if he were elected Mr. Jodoin's son would have his father's place. He had no desire to raise any prejudices, and although he had come out as a Nationalist, his nomination paper had been signed by the Protestants as well as the Catholics of the county. Among them was Mr. Willett, who had the greatest interest in the county, and had declared that those who did not support the Nationalists were traitors to their country. He had confided in that Chambly would vindicate its honor, and having referred to his own career, which was before the public, he concluded by calling upon the electors to show their belief in the National cause by placing him at the head of the polls on the 30th inst. (Cheers.)

After remarks from Mr. Chagnon, MR. CORNELLIER endeavored to make out that although Mr. Prefontaine had at the last election repudiated the idea of having anything to do with Mr. Senecal, he had to-day admitted that he had taken \$1,500 of his money. He denied that Mr. Prefontaine was the Nationalist candidate and declared that Messrs. Mackenzie, Cartwright, Paterson and Chilton, the Liberal leaders, had no sympathy with the Nationalists, yet the party had never repudiated them. Indeed, the Grigs were the enemies of Lower Canada. (No!) He concluded that if Chambly returned Mr. Prefontaine the worse would it be for Chambly.

HON. MR. LAURIER

said he had no doubt that this time Chambly would put a stop to the degradation under which for twelve months this province had been placed. There had been the most shameful defections. The province had been the French Canadian ministers, who before the 10th November were opposed to the execution of Riel, because they had not the courage of their own convictions, but now had the audacity to stand forward and justify it. They did not act as Sir George Cartier would have done, and say it was not justice. They said to their friends "agitate," but they did not threaten to throw up their portfolios as they should have done. Instead, they and the men who had demanded pardon for Riel, now declared that he merited his punishment. Among these was Mr. Cornnellier, from whom there was no worse traitor. Among others, Mr. Benoit had approved what he had previously condemned, and, besides, others had been anxious to cast upon the shoulders of his electors a responsibility which he was sure the people of Chambly would repudiate. How the French people were regarded by Sir John Macdonald and his Conservative friends was well illustrated by an editorial in the *Richmond Guardian*, one of his organs, which in December last advised that they be let alone and that they would come round all right when they wanted railway grants. (Shame.) This meeting showed that railway subsidies would not blot out the deed of November 18. The *pendants* would not repudiate the policy of Sir John Macdonald, even though the clank of the shackles was sounding in their ears. Mr. Chapleau had declared that the execution was the logical result of the agitation. Times had much changed since Viger and D'Avignon had demanded justice for the rebels of 1837 with the alternative of the resignation of their own positions; yet Mr. Chapleau had not protested. Indeed, he was here to defend his chief. As to the remarks of Mr. Cornnellier with respect to Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright, was it strange that they should have done no more than he had done in approving the execution, and it was the height of impudence for him to come here as he had done. He regretted that Mr. Mackenzie and others had not acted otherwise, but he could not conceive how Mr. Cornnellier and others could have presumed to attack them. Mr. Mackenzie had, in the Red River Rebellion, saved the lives of Riel and Lepine, when condemned by Sir John Mac-

donald. Mr. Chapleau had written his famous letter to Mr. Dubeau, Fall River, B. C. though the Metis had positioned over thirty times they obtained no redress and he accused the Government of having systematically and advisedly refused to do them justice. Mr. Laurier went on to advocate the rights of the Metis, observing that he had said elsewhere and he here repeated it that the rising of the rebels of 1835 was even more justifiable and sacred than that of 1837. In 1837 they defended their legal and political rights; in 1835 they rose to protect their homes and properties; and had he been there he should, as he had said, have also defended his property with violence if he could not have otherwise succeeded. Mr. Chapleau had, in his letter to the people of Terrebonne, called Riel a *mirabile* and held him accountable for the deaths of the fathers, but those who caused the rebellion were Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues who had forced them to revolt on account of the persecutions they endured at the hands of the horde of politicians who were let loose upon them. In Mr. Chapleau they had before them one of the murderers of Louis Riel. (Cries of "shame.") He concluded by assuring the electors that the whole country—indeed, the whole world—would applaud them for electing Mr. Prefontaine, and bespeaking a fair hearing for Mr. Chapleau, who would follow him. (Great cheering.)

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU

congratulated the meeting on the dignity and calmness with which it had been conducted that was worthy of a great and good country like theirs. He would not appeal to their hearts as Mr. Laurier had done, but he should appeal to their intellects. Mr. Laurier had said that the Metis had grievances which had justified revolt, assassination, pillage and murder. (A voice—"Talk reason.") He had done wrong to praise what was most reprehensible. (A voice—"Where's Jackson?") There were grievances, it was true, but not sufficient to justify revolt, and he was sorry to hear Mr. Laurier say it was just. The ground he took was that it was illegal. He defied anyone to prove that in the North-West there had been a single case of forced expropriation. On the other hand there had been a great organization on the part of Riel to give all the party away. (A voice—"That's false.") He police, please. It was very easy to talk about cruelty committed by the Government. [Here occurred expressions of decided dissent from some of Mr. Chapleau's observations.] Unless these interruptions ceased, the electors would avenge this at the polls.

Mr. Pelletier—"Don't speak unless they keep quiet."

Mr. Chapleau went on to speak of the opening of the rebellion, saying that Riel was at that time an insurgent, a rebel and a renegade. (Cries of "No! No!" and confusion.) Would the electors have the goodness to listen to him? ("No! No!")

Mr. Willett begged the electors to give Mr. Chapleau a hearing.

Voices—"Not till he has taken back what he said!"

Mr. Bergeron entreated that the Secretary of State be heard.

Mr. Chapleau said, in referring to Riel, he had only used words used by Mr. Grandin, Mr. Taché and others. He went on to say that he had shown as much patriotism as any of his fellow-countrymen when he went up to Red River to defend Lepine. He added that the crime of Riel was that of deceiving a people who were honest and credulous. The worst that the people in the North-West said about the hanging of Riel was that the Government had hanged a fool on the Regina scaffold. But if a mistake had been made in hanging a fool, why should the whole country be aroused on that account? Gabriel Dumont had said Riel was not so great a fool as those who thought him such. Mr. Chapleau went on to protest that he had at heart the honor of his country.

At this juncture pictures of Riel with a rope round his neck were produced in the crowd, while a piece of rope was thrown at the Secretary of State.

Mr. Chapleau continued that it was easy enough to make the life of a public man painful without insulting him, and proceeded to affirm and protest that he had done his duty. He averred that great temptations to power had been offered him to leave his colleagues on this Riel matter. It was, therefore, not love of place that had retained him in office, but a sense of duty dictated by conscience and reason. (Voices—"Shame!") He defied anyone to prove that he had ever been a traitor to honor and duty. Referring to Sir George Cartier, he said that he also had been misrepresented as having been sold to the Grand Trunk and to the English people. (Voices—"What has that to do with the card?") Cartier never deserved to be called a traitor! He concluded by commending the candidature of Mr. Jodoin to the electors.

After speeches by Messrs. Bergeron and Tasse, the meeting adjourned with cheers for Prefontaine and the National Party.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH

QUESTIONS ON THE SAGUENAY. QUEBEC, July 23.—A party of bishops and priests, who were present at the elevation of Cardinal Taschereau, left town Friday morning by the steamer St. Lawrence, the result of an invitation extended by Bishop Racine, of Chicoutimi, to Bishop Walsh, of London, to visit the Saguenay diocese. Manager Chabot had made every preparation for their comfort while on board the steamer, and he accompanied them personally as far as Murray Bay. During the remainder of the journey up and down the Saguenay the party was under the personal care of Capt. Lecours and Purser Joseph St. Onge, who were untiring in their efforts to add to the pleasure of the trip. At Chicoutimi Bishop Racine gave his friends a genuine Irish *cauld* *mil* *faillie* and they deposited on his desk, before leaving, an envelope in which the good Bishop after their departure found \$100, to be used in placing a statue of the Virgin in the Bishop's Cathedral at Chicoutimi. On the return trip Purser St. Onge pointed out all the places of interest. As the steamer rounded Cape Monpeut, all the Roman Catholics on board joining in the impressive service, while from a hundred hills the grand harmony was voiced and re-voiced to the skies. In the meantime Bishop Racine had apprised the Rev. Mr. Caron, of Tadoussac, of the coming of his distinguished visitors and he met them on the arrival of the steamer and escorted them to the ancient and modern churches and other points of interest. The party remained over Sunday at Murray Bay, returning to Quebec last night, and they will leave for Montreal to assist in the installation of Archbishop Fabre to-morrow. On Thursday they will proceed to Ottawa, where they will attend the installation of Archbishop Duhamel. The distinguished party was composed of such well-known clergymen as Bishop Walsh, of London; Bishop Cleary, of Kingston; Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton; Bishop Mahoney, of Toronto; Vicar-General Levesque, of St. John's; Rev. Mr. Kilroy, of St. John's; Rev. Messrs. Connelly and Walsh, of London; and a number of Lower Canadian clergy. There, gentlemen were very enthusiastic in their praise of the Saguenay line of steamers and the magnificent grandeur of the scenery.

OTTAWA COUNTY LIBERALS.

MAYOR ROCHON, OF HULL, UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED.

OTTAWA, July 21.—The Liberal and Independent Conservative electors of Ottawa county held a convention in Durocher's Hall, Hull, this afternoon to nominate a candidate to contest the county in the interest of the Opposition at the coming election for the provincial assembly. The government candidate is Mr. N. E. Cormier, of Aylmer, who bases his claim to support on his opposition to the removal of the chief of the county from Aylmer to Hull, while at the same time he pledges himself to support the government which introduced and carried through the bill providing for such removal. Mr. Cormier is also a supporter of the Dominion Government. Mr. T. P. Foran, of Aylmer, is also in the field as an Independent Liberal.

THE PROMINENT DELEGATES PRESENT

The convention was called by Liberals and Conservatives and the attendance was very large. Among the delegates were: From Hull—Mayor Rochon, Aldermen Richard, Reinhardt, Landry, St. Marie, Dr. Jos. Beaudin, chairman of committee, Dr. E. Aubry, and Messrs. H. Viau, Joseph Isabelle, P. H. Durocher, F. Barrette, T. P. Sabourin, Moise Trudel, T. Viau, H. A. Goyette, C. J. O'Connell, A. J. Dorion, Aylmer—Messrs. Charles Devlin, J. P. Dr. John Aylmer, Montebello—Jerome Charlebois, R. Racicot, David Lacroix and L. D. Fortin, Papineauville—A. S. C. Papineau, C. B. Major, Francois Larocque, J. Benhume, L. Ange Gardien, Joseph Dewers, Alfred Patrie, Gauthier, P. T. Desjardins, M. J. Gauthier, Jean Gauthier, and Lucien Gauthier, Bonsecours—L. R. Poulin, Joseph Melochie, Jean Chabouff, E. Poulin and J. E. Corrigan, Township of Hull—T. D. Dececi. In addition to the delegates named there were many other electors present.

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS

Dr. Beaudin, chairman of the committee, opened the meeting, and stated the object for which the convention had been called. He said the present was not an ordinary occasion. Public sentiment was thoroughly aroused, and Liberal and Conservative were uniting to improve the representation of the county of Ottawa.

Mr. Charles Devlin, J. P., being called upon, said he considered that the present was a favorable opportunity for the Liberal party to carry the county, provided they agreed upon a candidate. He believed that either Mr. Rochon or Mr. Papineau would be strongly supported.

MAYOR ROCHON NOMINATED.

Mr. A. S. C. Papineau expressed the belief that the national sentiment was as strong in the county of Ottawa as in any other part of Quebec province. He urged the convention to nominate Mayor Rochon, who, he was assured, would command a strong support in the eastern part of the county. All patriots would work to secure his election. He closed by proposing that Mayor Rochon, of Hull, be the candidate. The motion was seconded by Charles Devlin, J. P., Joseph Demers, of L'Ange Gardien, Nicolas Chene, of St. Andre d'Avellan; L. R. Poulin, mayor of Bonsecours; Jean Gauthier, of Matham; E. D. O'Connell, of Hull; David Lacroix, of Montebello; John Corrigan, of Bonsecours Parish; Gabriel Foubert, of Buckingham; Francois Dequiere, of L'Ange Gardien; and a large number of others representing all the townships of the county. The chairman having put Mayor Rochon's nomination to the meeting it was unanimously adopted amid cheers.

Mayor Rochon was received with loud applause. He urged his friends to unite and work earnestly for success, which he believed was beyond doubt. The convention is still in progress.

THE ELECTORS OF JOLIETTE.

Another Significant Triumph for the National Party.

A correspondent of *L'Etendard* states that the meeting of the electors of Joliette was a new and significant triumph for the National party. Mr. McConville, member for the Local House, and Mr. Ed. Guilbault, member for the Federal House, were convinced that the electors emphatically condemned the politics of the gentlemen of rope. The meeting was held on La Vallée square. Among those present were noticed the Hon. Messrs. Bellerose, representative of Lanadriere division, Tailion, Blanchet and Mercier, Messrs. L. O. David, Geo. Duhamel, Ed. Guilbault, Federal member, A. McConville, local member, Bozinet, ex-liberal candidate; H. J. Cloran, Robillard, member for Berthier; Desmarais, of St. Hyacinthe; Dr. Beaudry, of St. Elizabeth; the Hon. Dr. Lavalley, former member for the county; Mr. Mercier, advocate, Montreal; Messrs. Dugas, advocate, Joliette; Dr. Boulet, Joliette; Mognon, notary; Martel, Fointaine, advocate, of Joliette; Dr. Sheppard, and August Guilbault. Over 2,000 persons were present at first, but this number rapidly increased. The Hon. Senator Bellerose opened fire and commenced his ten minute speech (the time allowed each speaker) by stating that he who addressed you is an old Conservative of forty years' battle. I was born, brought up and will die a Conservative. (Applause.) If I go to war with the Government at Ottawa it is because that Government is no longer Conservative. It is no Conservative Government which proclaims universal suffrage and which shakes the foundations of society by its laws on marriage and divorce. (The speaker was here interrupted by Mr. Guilbault, who said: "If you speak against us to-day, it is because you were not made one of the ministers.") In reply, Mr. B. rose stated that he was glad Mr. Guilbault had raised this question, and swore on his word of honor that the place had been offered him but he refused it. (Applause.) Now, can you say the same, Mr. Guilbault? What is your affirmation to my oath? Mr. Guilbault retired in a confused manner, saying he was a liar. After this gross interruption Mr. Bellerose continued his speech, and showed that at Ottawa the ministers had two weights and two measures.

Mr. Martel then spoke in favor of the *pendant* party, but his remarks provoked no enthusiasm whatever. He was followed by Mr. Mercier, advocate, who explained why he supported Mr. McConville's candidature last year and opposed it now. It was because he broke his word and did not keep his engagements. McConville then appeared. He spoke on the Riel question and attempted to exculpate the Government. He announced his independence, and retired amidst cries of: "Hang him! shame! traitor!"

Hon. Mr. Mercier followed with a review of Mr. McConville's votes on the Riel question and qualified them in severe terms.

Hon. Mr. Tailion, who then spoke, argued at great length in justification of the principle of "non-intervention." Mr. Geo. Duhamel replied to the Attorney-General and said that he had supported the ministerial candidate in Drummond and Arthurs because he had signed the Champ de Mars resolutions and he was ready to do so again on the same conditions.

Mr. Guilbault, who failed to be heard, was followed by Mr. H. J. Cloran, who advised

the electors to go to the polls like men and vote like patriots. Hon. Mr. Blanchet then spoke in somewhat the same strain as did Mr. Tailion. Mr. Demers made a vigorous reply, and the meeting then adjourned. A small portion followed Mr. McConville, while the large majority followed his opponents to the office of Messrs. Godin & Dugas, where a number of speeches were delivered. "It is not possible," says the correspondent, "to decide one's self on the significance of the meeting. The policy of the Federal Government in connection with the North-West was condemned so vigorously that there can remain no doubt as to the verdict this county will render at the approaching election."

MGR. FABRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT LACHINE—BELLIGEROUS PROTESTS AT THE CONVENT.

Fifteen novices of the St. Anne Convent at Lachine made their religious profession yesterday morning in the parish church of that town. Mgr. Fabre officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Piche and Antoine, the sermon being preached by Rev. Father Musy. There were a large number of clergymen present, among them being Rev. Fathers Dommar, Boisrond, Dupuis, Parraut, Lacombe, Legrain, Fradhomme, Auclair, Lafortune, Dugas, Therrien, McKinnon and Angers. A magnificent choir, composed of the *religieuses* of St. Anne, was present.

The following are the names of the young ladies who made profession:—Sisters Marie Emma, Marie Henneide, Marie Joseph, Marie du nom de Saint Jean, Marie Cecile, Marie Helene de Lacroix, Marie Anne du Saint Esprit, Marie Emilien, Marie Cesarine, Marie Jeanne du Jesus, Marie Azelle, Marie Hilaride, Marie Bernadine, Marie Sevanna, and Marie Anne.

Another and hardly less impressive ceremony took place at the convent when ten young ladies pronounced their final vows. Mgr. O'Hara, bishop of Scranton, officiated at this service.

The citizens of Lachine took advantage of the opportunity, Mgr. Fabre's first archiepiscopal visit, to congratulate him upon his preferment. A cavalcade of 100 young men met him at Blue Bonnets, and headed by a band, escorted him to Lachine, the different societies and congregations of that town joining in the procession. Arrived at the church, which was beautifully decorated, Mgr. Fabre ascended a throne that had been erected and was presented with an address in French or Mr. Deary and one in English by Mr. O'Flaherty. His Grace replied in both languages, thanking the population for the enthusiastic reception tendered him, and paid a high tribute to the many good qualities of Father Piche, curé of the parish.

After the ceremony the Archbishop was entertained to dinner by the ladies of the convent, and was presented with two pairs of slippers, one in white and gold and the other in red and gold. Madame Fabre, mother of the Archbishop, was present and presented with a handsome portrait of her son.

UPTERGROVE, ONTARIO.

PARTING WITH THEIR PASTOR.

There was a very large congregation here on Sunday, 18th inst., to hear the last words of the Rev. P. Rey, P. P., who has been here for eleven years, and to welcome the Rev. W. J. McGinley, Father Rey's worthy successor. The sorrow of the congregation at the loss of the good, humble, pious priest was spontaneous and many tears were shed. Father Rey has labored as a priest in Canada for over twenty-five years and was always popular and beloved by his people. He was a native of this parish of North and Rama, where he has been singularly successful.

The moment the congregation heard that, in obedience to the desire of our venerated Archbishop, he was about to leave them, they at once set about giving him a fitting memento, as an indication of their good wishes. Father Rey said Low Mass at 8 a.m., and the Rev. Father McGinley said High Mass at 10.30 a.m. After the service was over, the committee who had the presentation in hand approached the altar and read the following address, and presented Father Rey with a beautiful gold watch, valued at \$150.

To the Rev. P. Rey, P. P.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—Your proximate removal from our midst affords us a fitting opportunity of giving expression to the long cherished feelings of profound esteem and regard which we, your parishioners, entertain for you. During the eleven years you have labored amongst us you have endeavored yourself to us by your many noble qualities of heart, your faithfulness in the discharge of your duties, your zeal for the honor and glory of God, and the spiritual and temporal welfare of those entrusted to your care. It is, therefore, with deep regret we learned that in obedience to the wishes of our beloved venerable Archbishop you are about to sever the chain which has so long and lovingly bound us in felicity as pastor and people; but our sorrows are materially lessened on learning that you, Father Rey, in recognition of your worth, has kindly granted you the privilege of paying a visit to Sunny France, the home of your childhood and the scenes of your boyhood pleasures, but above all to enable you to extend that measure of consolation to your aged father which your presence will undoubtedly bring him