

sovereign, and, dying at the hands of an assassin, was accorded an imposing public funeral. D'Arcy McGee was one of the first Irishmen of his day. A member of the "Young Irish Party" in 1848, he was a colleague of the celebrated Smith O'Brien, and for a time editor of the historical organ of the Irish agitation, "The Nation." Banished to Australia, he was a fellow convict with Chas. Gavin Duffy, who went to the great colony at the Antipodes a convict, became Prime Minister, rendered distinguished service to the colony and the Empire, and returned to Ireland, Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, K. C. M. G. A few feet away from McGee's vault is that of the late Honoré Mercier, for some years the favorite tribune and hero of the French Canadian race. Not very far away is the grave of the late Sir Louis H. Lafontaine, the father of responsible government in Canada. An object of considerable historical interest to the Canadian is a plain coffin-shaped block of limestone covering a grave some distance back in the cemetery, near the southern limit of the graves. The inscription which was once there is quite undecipherable, so much of the face of the hard stone has been chipped off by relic hunters. Could you read the obliterated letters you would learn that this is the grave of the late Joseph Guibord, who died about 1870. Being a member of the Institut Canadien, a society proscribed by the Roman Catholic Church, burial in consecrated ground in the Côte-des-Neiges Cemetery was refused by the church authorities. Litigation followed, and finally the case was taken to the very foot of the Throne. Then the order to permit the burial in the family lot was obtained. Meantime for some four or five years the casket containing the dust of Guibord had been deposited in the receiving vault of the Protestant Cemetery. When the removal was attempted under the order of the Privy Council the Côte-des-Neiges Cemetery gates were closed in front of the hearse, and a mob, gathered outside, pelted the