



A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST LEADERS NEGOTIATING.

The Platform of the New Combination—Hartington Re-Elected—Healy and Trevelyan Defeated—Goschen and Dilke to Contest Leith—Bright on Gladstone.

LONDON, July 11.—Lord Salisbury has made overtures to Lord Hartington for the formation of a coalition ministry, whose programme shall include a local government bill for England, Scotland and Ireland, a laborers' all-England bill empowering rural laborers to acquire small holdings, reform and extension of the Artisan's Dwelling Act, including dwellings of farm laborers, a measure for the cheaper transfer of land and the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of the government of India with the view of giving the natives increased local control.

LONDON, July 10.—The Tories have won 66 seats, 7 from the Unionists, and 59 from the Liberals. The Liberals have won 25 seats, the Unionists 1, and the Independents 4. The net Unionist gain is 37. Two hundred and eighty-nine Tories have been elected, 65 Unionists, 149 Liberals and 72 Parallellites. The Conservative gain is reduced by 2. The position of parties is, therefore, now as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Party/Category and Number of Seats. Includes Tories (66), Liberals (59), Unionists (1), Independents (4), etc.

LONDON, July 11.—The total vote polled up to Saturday night was:—Unionist, 1,209,574; Gladstonian, 1,118,973.

Lord Hartington was re-elected for the Rosendale division of Northeast Lancashire, receiving 8,899 votes against 3,949 cast for Mr. Newbigging, Gladstonian, a majority of 1,450, against one of 1,812 over his Conservative opponent last year.

Viscount Baring, Conservative, has defeated Chas. Magnis, Gladstonian, in North Bedfordshire. This is a Conservative gain, Magnis having been elected last year by a majority of 1,615 in the total vote of 10,459. The Conservatives have defeated the Unionist candidate in South Essex (Romford division), where James Theobald, Conservative, who unsuccessfully contested the constituency last year, has defeated John Westlake, C.O., Radical Unionist. They have also won the Parthenon division of Cumberland, where Jas. W. Lowther, Conservative, has defeated Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the well-known temperance advocate, by a majority of 600. The Liberal majority last year was 373 in a total vote of 7,359. In the Stroud division of Gloucestershire, Geo. Holloway, Conservative, has defeated Hon. Henry R. Brand, Liberal Unionist, the former member, and who acted as one of the tellers for the majority against the Home Rule bill. At the last contest the candidates were the same and Brand was returned by a majority of 313. The Conservatives have also won South Leicestershire, Northwest Suffolk, the Gainsborough division of Lincoln, Northwest Stafford, North-west Norfolk, where Joseph Arch, Gladstonian, the well-known agricultural laborer, is defeated by Lord Henry C. Bentinck, and the Hyde division of Cheshire, Joseph Arch was defeated by only twenty votes, although at the last election he defeated Lord Bentinck by a majority of 940. The Conservatives have also won the Ripon division of Yorkshire from the Unionists.

Major E. J. Sanderson, Conservative, has been re-elected from North Armagh over Mr. Williamson, Parallellite, by 4,572 to 1,177, an increase of 380 over the vote obtained by Sanderson in the last election although the total vote of the district fell away 818. Ker, Conservative, has been re-elected for East Down over McGrath, Parallellite, by 5,093 to 2,561. Ker was returned without opposition in the last election.

W. Ramsden, and sending in his place J. Aronson.

It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone, who was elected in both Middlethian and Leith, will commend Sir Charles Dilke for the latter, in which event the Unionists will run Mr. Goschen.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, addressing a meeting at Poole to-night, said that whether or not the Liberals were utterly defeated in the elections, home rule would not be beaten. It was impossible to delay much longer granting self-government to Ireland.

John Morley, speaking at Northampton to-day, said that within a year Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals would carry Parliament and the country. Did anybody, he said, think the policy that Scotland and Wales, and a great part of England, approved would be heard of no more? None of the plans of the paper Unionists, he said, touched the enormous problem of restoring social order in Ireland.

John Bright has written a letter to an elector of Cleckhaston, in which he says: "The Irish have a right to ask for the repeal of the act of union or to make an involution and take the consequences, but it may be wrong to grant the repeal, and such action might be injurious to them. I have never uttered a word in favor of repeal or of a Dublin Parliament. My good will towards Ireland renders it impossible for me to support the wild plans embraced in the Government's Irish bills. I must ignore Mr. Anderson's remarks about my age and mental condition. Mr. Anderson may be a strong Home Ruler, but he is not a gentleman."

At Warminster, Wiltshire, to-night, Lord Harry Thynne, Conservative, met C. P. Fuller, the Gladstonian candidate for that constituency, at the railway station, and in a heated conversation called him a liar. Mr. Fuller replied in similar language, when Thynne struck Fuller. The latter returned the attack vigorously, and a lively scuffle ensued. At length Viscounts Weymouth and Hobhouse succeeded in separating the combatants. The difficulty grew out of the following circumstances: Mr. P. J. O'Brien, Parallellite M.P. for Tipperary, had attempted to deliver an oration in support of Fuller during the evening, but had been howled down by the crowd in the hall, who greeted the speaker with cries of "dynamite" and "convict." O'Brien, Fuller and their friends were eventually compelled to withdraw. The streets were filled with a mob until midnight.

NO TORY MAJORITY.

THE LATEST AND CLEAREST VIEWS ON THE RESULT OF THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 10.—A special to the Times from London says:—There will be no Tory majority in the new Parliament. They now have a total of 264 members, with 146 more elections to take place. Of these the Tories carried last autumn 20 English, 5 Scotch and 7 Irish constituencies. If they do so now, it will give them a total of 336 members, which is 38 short of half of the house. If the tide continues to run as it has hitherto, they will be likely to gain 15 seats, but this will leave them 24 short of half; but of the remaining vacancies, 10 are in Yorkshire, 4 in Cornwall, 5 in Cheshire, 4 in Dorset, 4 in Derby and 4 in Cumberland—all Gladstone strongholds, and so are most of the other seats. The Tories are more likely to number 10, or under. Nothing but a miracle can give them a clear majority. Thus, Chamberlain will occupy in the next House of Commons a position of arbiter of Ministers, which Parnell held in the last Parliament, the situation which will suit his malignant genius perfectly. It is a rumor that Mr. Gladstone will ignore the division in his party when the House is called to meet, and assume that all members are Liberals who are not branded as Tories and keep office on the strength of this assumption, letting the Home Rule bill wait over one session. But my opinion on information is about as follows:—The Premier is in a furious state of temper, desiring nothing so much as the formation of another ring for a second fight and planning already to smash the Salisbury ministry, drive Chamberlain out of public life, and after a sharp series of debates in the House go to the country again. The secret of his desire is explicable by an analysis of the figures of the election. It is a rumor that Mr. Gladstone has been beaten by a tremendous falling off in their own vote rather than by accessions to the other side, these absentees from the polls are to some extent men who have not made up their minds regarding the Home Rule issue, but more largely poor people who move about during the winter and spring looking for employment, and whose names are not on the old register. I learn to-night of one district alone where a Liberal election agent has had six hundred letters returned to him because the addresses had changed since last November. All this will be fixed before another election.

GLORIOUS MANNING.

THE GREAT ENGLISH CARDINAL PROCLAIMS FOR HOME RULE.

Martyrs, Not Persecutors—Vindication of Parnell, Ireland and Gladstone.

LONDON, July 2.—Cardinal Manning has written the following important letter to an American friend in reply to one calling his attention to the assertion of the Rev. Mr. Arthur in a letter to The Times that it is a moral mystery how any friends of religious liberty can vote to hand over Ireland to Parnellite rule:—

You ask me whether I share the fear expressed by Mr. Arthur as to religious liberty of Protestants in Ireland if Ireland be handed over to Parnellite rule. I have no such fear because Mr. Parnell is himself a Protestant—and the other day declared his hope that he should live and die a Protestant. He is not a man either by his American kindred or English antecedents to persecute Protestants anywhere, least of all in Ireland, and further because the whole power wielded by Mr. Parnell is the sympathy and trust of the Catholic people of Ireland, in whose behalf I have no hesitancy in saying that they have never persecuted their Protestant neighbors in matters of religion, and have been always a conspicuous example of respecting that liberty of conscience which has been so cruelly denied them.

THE CHILDREN OF MARTYRS ARE NOT PERSECUTORS.

In proof of this read the life and acts of Lord Baltimore and Maryland Constitution of 1633. Mr. Parnell would readily take the oath framed by the Catholic Lord Baltimore: "I will not by myself or any other directly or indirectly molest any person professing to believe in Jesus Christ for or in respect of religion." He visited Puritan Massachusetts to come to Maryland. In 1645 when persecution again broke out in England Baltimore received into Maryland the persecuted Episcopalians who fled from Virginia. It was the Puritan revolutions in Maryland that disfranchised the Catholic population. The great American union of this day is true to the spirit of Lord Baltimore and the Catholic people of Ireland would never adopt a policy which overthrew the toleration of Maryland.

But you do not need to go out of Ireland for proof. Mr. Fox in his excellent pamphlet "Why Ireland wants Home Rule," page sixty-one, has quoted Ireland and Taylor to show that when in the reign of Mary the Protestants fled over to Dublin for safety from Parliamentary England. Dublin merchants sheltered and furnished seventy-four houses to rent those who fled from Bristol. They provided for them, and after the persecution ceased conveyed them back into England. Taylor says that on these occasions the Catholics had the upper hand and they never either injured or killed any one for professing a religion different from their own. By suffering persecution they had learned to be merciful. Again, in 1689 the Catholic Parliament in Dublin passed many laws in favor of liberty of conscience, at a moment too when in England and Scotland Catholics were persecuted.

It is senseless to quote old texts when the great revolt of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries was the main subject of debate, the Unity of Christian was an ancient and precious heritage and they who broke it were one severally and personally guilty of the act. The preservation of religious unity for the peace of commonwealths and for inheritance of posterity was the duty of States, but when the unity was once broken the generations born into this confusion and division of the past are in a condition in which persecution is crime, and because millions are unconsciously born into a state of privation of which they are not the authors, and because faith is a moral act of human liberty in the reason, the heart and the will. Force may make hypocrites, it can never generate faith.

THE PASTOR AND THE PEOPLE.

Catholic Ireland are too profoundly conscious of these truths to debate the divine traditions of their faith with human cruelties. Retaliation would level Ireland down to the massacres of Oliver Cromwell and the penal laws of Ormonde, but that may not be suspected. Only giving my private opinion, I will quote authorities before which even Mr. Arthur will, I hope, keep silent. Leo XIII., on the 1st of November last year, promulgated these words to the whole Catholic world: "The Church, it is true, deems it unlawful to place the various forms of Divine worship on the same footing as the true religion. Still it does not on that account condemn those rulers who for the sake of securing some great good or preventing some great evil allow custom and usage each kind of religion to have its place in their States. Indeed the Church is wont diligently to take care that no one shall be compelled against his will to embrace the Catholic faith, for, as St. Augustine wisely reminds us, man cannot believe otherwise than that of his own free will."

Mr. Arthur speaks of handing Ireland over to the Parnellites' rule. This does not seem to be the transfer now proposed. For centuries Ireland has been held by a garrison. Elizabeth, James, Cromwell and William held it by a minority of English and Scotch, with a small number of Irishmen. The Government was essentially adverse in a country of which the immense majority neither accepted the law nor the fountain from which it flowed.

CUT DOWN, SPOILED, EXHAUSTED.

The Irish people could not regain their liberties, either civil or religious. If Mr. Pitt's policy of the Union had been carried out the Irish people would have been enfranchised, emancipated and admitted to a share in the making of laws for Ireland eighty years ago. The emancipation was defeated with every circumstance of irritating bigotry for eight and twenty years, but the union baffled as it

ARCHBISHOP FABRE

RECEIVES THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF HIS ELEVATION.

Address of Congratulation from the Vice-Rector and Professors of Laval University, the St. Jean Baptiste Society and L'Union St. Pierre.

Mgr. Fabre received on Saturday the official papers from Rome in connection with the elevation, by His Holiness the Pope, of the deceased Archbishop of Montreal into an archbishop, and the consequent elevation of His Lordship to the rank of Archbishop.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.

At eight o'clock on Saturday evening the St. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal presented an address of congratulation to His Grace Archbishop Fabre. The officers and members of the various sections met at Victoria square at half past seven o'clock, where they were soon afterwards joined by the officers of the general society. They then marched to the Archbishop's palace, dressed in full regalia. The president of the society, Mr. A. Dumont, then read the following address:—

To His Grace Mgr. Edward Charles Fabre, First Archbishop of Montreal. MONSIEUR.—The central board of the St. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal, at a special meeting held on the 5th of July inst., unanimously adopted the following resolutions of congratulation on the occasion of your elevation to the dignity of Archbishop of Montreal, which you are prayed to accept:—

That the St. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal, as a national and Catholic society, is proud of the high dignity of archbishop in the ecclesiastical hierarchy which has just been conferred upon one of the most distinguished of its members, its grand chaplain, the Bishop of Montreal.

That his devotion and his charity, his paternal solicitude for the maintenance and success of his interests, religious, normal and social, his immense goodness, has for a long time designated him as deserving of the high honor which has been conferred upon him by the highest authority of the world.

That the Holy Father, in erecting the diocese of Montreal into a new ecclesiastical province, has more than satisfied the desires of all the Catholics of this part of the church.

That this elevation into an archbishop will serve to cement more and more the union of the pastor with his flock, and to bury in oblivion the differences of opinion which may have for a certain time troubled the indispensable harmony in the Catholic conscience.

That, grateful for all these favors, the St. Jean Baptiste Association prays His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal to lay at the feet of the Kingly head of the Church the homage of devotion and faithfulness on the part of its members to the Roman doctrines, and to accept their wishes of happiness and prosperity for himself and for the new ecclesiastical province of Montreal, which is now in the glorious vanguard of his two illustrious predecessors make resplendent to-day with a very bright light.

A. OUBIN, President. A. A. GAUTHIER, Secretary.

Montreal, July 10, 1886.

His Grace, expressed the gratification which he felt at all these manifestations of good will on the part of the members of such an important organization as the St. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal, and alluded to the happy coincidence that the association had presented its address of congratulation on the very day that he had received from Rome the official papers erecting him an archbishop and elevating himself to the dignity of Archbishop. He sincerely thanked them for their kind address.

AN ADDRESS FROM LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. J. R. MAROUCX, vice-rector of Laval university, accompanied by Hon. P. J. O. Charbonneau, Dr. Rottot and the other professors of the faculties of law and medicine, proceeded to the palace of Mgr. Fabre on Saturday afternoon and presented His Grace with the following address:—

MONSIEUR.—It is with the greatest joy that the vice-rector and the professors of law and medicine of Laval university, of Montreal, come to salute in you the first Archbishop of the Ecclesiastical province, of which this city is the metropolis.

The favors which His Holiness Leo XIII. our glorious Pontiff, has showered on Canada this year have, and with good reason, moved our population, and our brethren separated from us have not been insensible to it.

The elevation of the illustrious Archbishop of Quebec to the purple of Rome and the creation of two new ecclesiastical provinces are for all proper subjects for felicitation.

To all the reasons for rejoicing which your other dioceses have expressed to you, permit us to add the acknowledgment which we owe you for the solicitude which you have always shown towards our institution.

We associate ourselves then with pleasure with your clergy and the faithful of your archdiocese in offering you our respected homage and our most sincere prayers for success in all your undertakings. These undertakings, like those of all the successors of Monsiegnor de Laval on this vast continent, will always be for the greatest glory of God and for the greatest prosperity of the Canadian fatherland. We will be very happy to contribute in proportion to our power in the important task which is confided to us, and we will count, as in the past, on your charity, on your zeal and on the benevolence which distinguishes you.

We respectfully request your benediction and the aid of your prayers.

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present to your grace our humble homage on the occasion of your well merited elevation to the high ecclesiastical position of archbishop of the diocese of Montreal.

We do not wish to wound the modesty of your grace in proclaiming before you the numerous merits and the precious qualities which have given birth to the two first sentiments in our souls.

As to the third, which is a sentiment of love deeply rooted in the heart of each of us, more powerful motives have contributed to inspire us with it, but what has touched our sensibilities most deeply is the kindness with which your grace has consented to be the first spiritual father of our association.

Without doubt the wise counsels and all-powerful prayers of your grace have drawn on us the benedictions of Heaven, for our society becomes more and more numerous and we have seen our first and venerated chaplain and our present honorary chaplain chosen by His Holiness Leo XIII. to be the first to occupy the new archiepiscopal see with which the metropolis of Canada has just been gratified.

It is to us, we consider that it is for us a sacred duty to earnestly thank the Holy Father for the favor which he has just conferred on us.

He has cast his paternal glance on our province, and at the same time that he accorded to old Quebec the honor of having a Cardinal within her ancient walls, he raised to the Archiepiscopal see of Montreal one of the most virtuous of the children of St. Marie.

In choosing this illustrious address we, the members of L'Union St. Pierre, make the sincerest prayers that God may long preserve Your Grace in our affection; that the obstacles in your path may be cleared away by your generous efforts, aided by Providence and accorded by the zeal and submission of those whom you have in charge.

At Laval, Quebec.

We pray Your Grace to accord your benediction to our society, to our families and to our selves.

After His Grace had replied in suitable terms, the members were individually presented to him.

THANKING HIS HOLINESS.

The following address, signed by the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Montreal, has been forwarded to His Holiness the Pope:—

To Our Most Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., happily reigning.

MOST HOLY FATHER.—Humbly prostrated at the feet of Your Holiness, the undersigned members of the secular and regular clergy of Montreal are happy to express to your Holiness the sentiments of lively gratitude and profound veneration they feel toward Your Holiness and the Apostolic See.

The paternal heart of Your Holiness, whose solicitude extends to the regions the most remote from the Eternal City, has just given to the Church of Canada new and magnificent proofs of its love and affection; our ancient metropolis now possesses a Prince of the Church, by the dignity of a Cardinal, with which Your Holiness has just invested the most illustrious and worthy Archbishop of Quebec, an honor which reflects on all Canada. Ottawa, the political capital of the Dominion, has been raised to the rank of an Archiepiscopate.

To grant the Montreal clergy the worthy bishop, whose elevation to the rank of archbishop, and has been pleased to erect it into an archbishop.

Most Holy Father, We give to Your Holiness a thousand thanks, and we lovingly kiss the hand of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who answers such wishes upon us.

So much solicitude, so much tenderness on the part of Your Holiness has deeply touched our hearts, and we feel the need of loudly proclaiming to Your Holiness our veneration, our unalterable attachment to your sacred person, our joyful acceptance of your decrees, and that the chair of St. Peter will be the beacon to which we shall turn our eyes on all occasions, and that we shall always follow the light it projects on the world.

Love, gratitude, veneration, obedience, such are the sentiments that the undersigned lay at the feet of Your Holiness, soliciting the Apostolic benediction.

Montreal, July 6th, 1886.

A WORD ABOUT ULSTER ORANGE-MEN.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:—

DEAR SIR,—Any one who has ever lived in Ulster and witnessed the cruelties of the cruel wrongs inflicted by the blood-thirsty Orangemen, fellow-countrymen, can have no sympathy at all with the object, and aim of the parties who are now trying to inflame the minds of the people of this country with the fictitious and unfounded cry that the interests of the Protestant people will be endangered or suffer by the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland. The foolish cry of pretended danger is merely a mockery, a delusion and a snare, and is undoubtedly raised to kindle the flame of sectarian bigotry in Canada, in order to swell the fury of the torrent which is already in full blast in the Mother Country.

I was born and bred in Ulster, and being closely united by the ties of blood and friendship with the Protestant community, I can affirm from personal knowledge and experience that whenever the goodfellowship and cordial relations of the various creeds were broken it was always the work of the insatiable and relentless Orangemen, either from some absurd notion that he was a superior being and could wantonly trample upon the rights of his Catholic neighbour with impunity, or that a papist had no right to be regarded as the equal of the so-called defenders of the crown and constitution.

Setting aside, however, the few thousands of misguided individuals who are led by the sanguinary doctrines of such men as Johnston of Ballykilbeg, and "roaring" Hanna of Belfast, you will find the thoughtful and respectable Protestants of all sects willing to accept Home Rule, and when the whole nation will begin to realize its benefits, Protestant people will be wondering why they ever listened to the senseless bluster of men who for the sake of a temporary and pernicious ascendancy would blast the best interests of their native land.

A DONEGAN MAN.

London, Ont., July 9th.

VIENNA, July 12.—In Trieste during the past twenty-four hours two deaths have occurred from cholera and eight new cases are reported.