



### MR. M. C. CAMERON ON RIEL THE GLAMOR OF ORANGEMEN

#### PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF EXECUTION.

#### Telegrams Congratulating the Government on the Hanging.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M.P., in his powerful speech on the Landry motion, went through the evidence on the Riel trial with minute care, showing that the prisoner was not treated fairly, that there was no modern precedent for the execution of a political prisoner, and that his hanging was ordered to please the Orange lodges and satisfy hatred and fanaticism. On this head Mr. Cameron said:—

WHY, AGAIN, DID THE GOVERNMENT HANG LOUIS RIEL?

Where was the justification in the medical testimony, and in the evidence of medical men, and in the examination of witnesses at Regina? I say, Mr. Speaker, that the Government of this country never intended to hang him, until the power and pressure of an unseen and irresponsible power became so strong that they compelled the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald to hang Louis Riel. That power has kept this Government in office for many long years; that power was never reconciled to the expenditure of public money in order that Louis Riel might escape the vengeance of the law for the murder of Brother Scott. That power demanded at the hands of the Government that the blood of Thomas Scott be avenged by the blood of Louis Riel. That power was too strong to resist, and Brother Sir John A. Macdonald

YIELDED TO THAT POWER.

Am I overstating the fact? I am not overstating the fact. Turn to the *Orange Sentinel*, the organ of the Orangemen. The non-member who preceded challenged contradiction upon this subject. He said the Orangemen did not thirst for the blood of Louis Riel to avenge the death of Brother Thomas Scott. Sir, I say the expressions in the organ of the Association and the resolutions in the lodges of the Association which found their way to the Government, insisted upon the Government shedding upon the scaffold the blood of Louis Riel. The *Orange Sentinel* of 6th August, 1885, a few days after the trial, and before the question of the man's sanity or insanity was settled otherwise than by the evidence at the trial, says this:—

"We hold that it is the duty of the Government to take no notice of this recommendation to mercy, but in the interests of the Dominion at large to let the law take its course."

The *Sentinel* proceeds to argue in favor of the execution of Louis Riel, because

"He committed a most foul and atrocious murder upon a loyal Protestant subject."

"If he had committed it upon a Papist it would have been all right, but he committed it upon a Protestant subject."

"The blood of his many victims cries aloud for vengeance."

On the 10th of September, the *Sentinel* says:—

"Riel has been fairly tried and convicted, and the sentence of the court must be carried out."

THAT IS THE MANDATE

—the sentence must be carried out—on attention to the recommendation to mercy, no attention to a further investigation as to his responsibility—that sentence of the court must be carried out. A correspondent who signs himself a Deputy Master of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1,041, Chatham, on the 29th of Oct., 1885, says:—

"As a representative of the Orange body, I wish to remind Sir John Macdonald, who belongs to the same organization, that a very solemn responsibility devolves on him in connection with the fate of Riel. If Sir John should interfere to pardon a twice convicted rebel and the murderer of Scott, he will make justice a mere mockery," etc.

On the 29th of October, 1885, the editor says:—

"In pressing on the Government the necessity of hanging Riel during the first outbreak under his personal direction, a man whose only offence was loyalty to the British Crown, was ruthlessly butchered. The blood of Thomas Scott yet cries aloud for justice."

Upon the 6th November, Brother Morton, in Toronto, in the meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 821, said:—

"And shall this arch-rebel go free while loyal Orangemen have stained the ground with their blood to uphold the Queen's authority? Never. (Loud applause.) And the sooner the Government of Sir John Macdonald understands the true feeling of Orangemen on this question, the better. I was pleased to notice in the speeches of County Master Somers, District Master Wilson, and Bro. Graham and Low the determination expressed that if the Government allows Rome to step in on this occasion, and secure a reprieve for this arch-rebel, the Conservative party can no longer count upon their services, although they have worked and voted for them for many years."

Here, Sir, from the organ of the Orangemen are

PRONUNCIAMENTO, A DECLARATION, A COMMAND, A THREAT.

You must hang Louis Riel to avenge the blood of Thomas Scott, or else we, Orangemen, who have stood by you in good report and in evil report, who never deserted Brother Sir John A. Macdonald, we will vote against you at the next general election. That is not all. I propose to read the expressions of opinion given by some of the Orange associations to show the real cause why this Government disregarded the recommendation to mercy, and the evidence of insanity at the trial. On the 10th September at a regular meeting of the

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 884, at Merriton, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, not a dissenting voice:—

"At the regular meeting of L.O.L. No. 884, Merriton, held in the hall 2nd Sept., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, that we, the members of the above lodge, believe that Riel, the arch-traitor of the Northwest Territory, having been tried and convicted of high treason and sentenced passed, the sentence should be carried out and Riel executed, and we will to the utmost of our power as electors, constitutionally oppose any Government that will commute the said sentence, or interfere to prevent being carried out."

Signed on behalf of the lodge,

W. WILSON, Sec.  
T. W. SMITH, W.M.

Here is the command in its bald simplicity. The sentence passed on Louis Riel, right or wrong—let the man be sane or insane, it must be carried out—otherwise every Orangeman in the lodge will

NOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

This resolution was, no doubt, sent to Sir John Macdonald, who adds to his other dignities that of Knight of the Royal Sash. The command had to be obeyed; it was obeyed, and Riel was hanged in obedience thereto. A member of L.O.L. No. 693, writes to the *Sentinel* in September, 1885, and declares:—

"That if Riel is not executed the Conservative candidates will lose almost every supporter in the peninsula."

At the regular meeting of L.O.L. No. 1,457, Nelson, Man., it was resolved:—

"That we will refuse to support any Government which will not see that justice is meted out to all those who have been engaged in the rebellion."

L.O.L. No. 1,505, on 22nd September, adopted the following resolution:—

"That this L.O. Lodge strongly urges upon the Government the importance of carrying these decisions into execution without delay," &c.

At a meeting held on 22nd September, 1885, in the lodge room of Dominion City L.O.L. No. 1,499, the following resolution was passed:—

"That we, as members of L.O.L. No. 1,499, view with distrust the action of the Government, through the Governor General, in granting the respite to that arch-traitor, Louis David Riel, and is in effect an attempt to thwart the ends of justice. We, therefore, refuse to support any Government who so interfere and permit those implicated in the North-west rebellion to escape the penalty of a life-term sentence."

The following resolution was passed by L.O.L. No. 300:—

"That we, as Orangemen, view with feelings of fear and rage the present position of the Louis Riel matter—although condemned to be hanged on the 10th of last month, but still lives. We strongly recommend that no subterfuge be allowed, nor any delay given through which this justly condemned rebel leader may escape. We also strongly wish our brethren throughout Canada to join hands in preventing any outrage in this matter to our Queen and country, whom we as Orangemen have united to cherish and protect."

At the regular meeting of L.O.L. No. 80, Peterborough, held the 30th November, 1885, the following resolution was passed:—

"That L.O.L. No. 80 sees with regret the obstacles that are being put forward to prevent the just penalty from being meted out on the scaffold to the rebel Riel for his many crimes; and that the lodge is of the opinion that no further respite should be granted him, but that he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and be hanged in fulfillment of the sentence passed upon him; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald."

"Wm. JAMES' ORS,"  
"Secretary."

At a meeting of L.O.L. No. 425, held on the 5th November, 1885, it was resolved:—

"That we, as loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, deem it our duty to urge upon our representatives in Parliament the necessity of an honest, manly, and fearless administration of justice in the execution of the fairly tried, twice condemned and sentenced arch-rebel and murderer, Louis Riel."

Time will not permit to read all the resolutions, even those under my control. Not only do I charge this Government with being influenced by the loyal Orange body, but

TO THE EVERLASTING DISGRACE OF THE MEMBERS OF THAT BODY

scarcely had the soul of Louis Riel appeared before his Maker than they gloated over the execution which had taken place on the Regina scaffold. At the regular meeting of L.O.L. No. 1,623, held at Moccasin four days after the execution, the following resolution was passed:—

"That we, the members of L.O.L. No. 1,528, do hereby congratulate the Government in carrying out the death sentence passed on the arch-rebel and traitor, Louis Riel, and that the blood of our murdered brother Scott is at last avenged after a period of fifteen years, and we pledge ourselves to support the Government which has shown that justice will be dealt out to all classes, no matter what their creed may be, and furthermore, should any trouble arise through French or Roman Catholic interference with the administration of our laws or rights, we will support the Government and our constitution and laws, even to shedding our blood in defence of the same."

Not satisfied with having executed Riel they met in solemn conclave and passed a resolution.

CONGRATULATING THE GOVERNMENT ON THE TRAGEDY

that had taken place. At the regular meeting of L.O.L. No. 1,222, the following resolution was passed:—

"That we, the members of L.O.L. No. 1,222, here assembled, desire to express our satisfaction that the law has been permitted to take its course in the case of Louis Riel, the leader of the Northwest rebellion, who, on Monday, the 16th November, paid the penalty of his many crimes, and who was responsible for the loss of many valuable

lives, among whom were two members of our noble order."

A manifesto was issued by the Royal Grand Black Chapter of Western Ontario, and in that manifesto appears the following language:—

"We believe that in no time of our history as a Grand Black Chapter have our principles of loyalty, love, and truth been more completely than at present, when treasonable devices are so glaringly accomplished, and when Kamadenia is so energetically engroffing itself into our civil institutions, and when even a late rebel and arrant traitor to our country is held up as a saint and martyr, identified by large portions of the Liberal press, even the *Globe* itself trying to turn the world upside down on the axis of the rotten Riel agitation."

"Never did we need to be more watchful than to-day in view of the aggressive policy of our vigilant enemies, and, when not only we, but our very institutions are in danger, but we are persuaded that He who rideth on the Heavens will laugh, the Lord will have them in derision."

Sir, I charge further: I charge this Government, and the First Minister of this Government, with having on the day of the execution, within a few hours of that event

RECEIVED MORE THAN ONE TELEGRAM from members of Orange Lodges declaring:—

"Well done, then good and faithful servant: we will all vote for thee for ever more!" Will they deny that? Will the First Minister or the Minister of Public Works deny it? We shall see. But that is not all. Not only did the Orange Lodges and Orangemen clamor for the blood of Riel and gloat over his tragic fate, but they threatened those who believed that a lunatic was executed by this Government. Let us see what they said:—

"Let it be proclaimed that the rights and liberties of Britons in an English colony hang upon the breath of an alien race."

That is to say, Frenchmen!

"But English Canadians will not longer suffer the galling bondage; and the day may not be far distant when the call to arms will again resound throughout the Dominion."

Not satisfied with pressing on the execution, and gloating over the tragic fate of Louis Riel, they threatened those who honestly believed the Government did wrong in executing a lunatic. The *Mail*, the organ of the non-gentlemen opposite, said on 3rd November, 1885:—

"Let us solemnly assure them (the French Canadians) again that rather than submit to such a yoke, Ontario would smash Confederation into its original fragments, preferring that the dream of a united Canada should be shattered forever."

That is a warning to you, French Canadians, to take care of yourselves. If you vote against the Government, if you vote to turn them out of place and power for hanging a man whom you honestly believed insane, we will

SHATTER CONFEDERATION INTO ITS ORIGINAL FRAGMENTS.

The *Mail* said further:—

"A Briton we believe the conquest will have to be fought over again, and Lower Canada may depend upon it there will be no treaty of 1763. The victors will not capitulate next time. \* \* \* But the French Canadian people would lose everything. The wreck of their fortunes and their happiness would be swift, complete and irremediable."

Beware, take care of the French Canadians! British law does not protect you in the eyes of the *Mail* and the Orangemen of Ontario if you vote against the Government. If you vote with them it is all right, but vote against the Government who hanged a man whom you believe to be a madman, and the conquest of Quebec will be fought over again, and there will this time be no treaty of 1763. This time the conquerors will not yield to those who were the vanquished. Was there ever anything in any country, in any party, in any organization more scandalous, more disgraceful and outrageous than this? Thirsting with unquenchable thirst for the victim's blood, gloating with inhuman delight over the victim of the Regina scaffold, and then threatening a free Province with conquest, and denouncing a great and civilized race because they were fit to oppose a Government who they honestly believed executed a man who ought not to have been executed! Now, Sir, I say that in view of all these facts, in view of the refusal of this Government—a course, as I say,

UNKNOWN IN CRIMINAL PRACTICE—

to give this man a reasonable time to prepare his defence; in view of the obstruction of every kind thrown in the way of the defence at the trial and before the trial; in view of the objections to the admission of evidence which would prove as clear as the noonday sun, which shines above our heads at midday, that the Government of this country are alone responsible for all the misfortunes that followed the rebellion in the Northwest; in view of the surrender of the Northwest, as I honestly believe, under the impression that by so surrendering his life would be spared; in view of what I believe to be clearly established—the insanity of Louis Riel; or taking the lowest possible view of it, in view of the fact that his sanity was in doubt; and the disregard of this Government for the plainest principles of common justice, to give every person the benefit of the doubt; in view of the evidence in this case, the facts I have submitted to you, I say I am amply justified in the conclusion I have come to, that the Government of this country deserve condemnation at the hands of the people of this country. I say, moreover, that for four months this Government literally

TRAFFICKED IN THE DESTINY OF A YELLOW MORTAL.

I say that during all the time from the conviction of Louis Riel to his execution this Government were balancing in the scales the problem of human life. I say that during all that period this Government were through their political dice on the living body of Louis Riel—fixing his fate as Orange or Bleu might prevail. I say that Louis Riel was not executed to vindicate justice or maintain the

majesty of the law. I say he was executed because of the pressure of this irresponsible power. I say that the motives by which the present corrupt, incompetent, imbecile Administration were actuated, when a human life was concerned, deserve the condemnation of this House, and I believe will receive the condemnation of the people of this country. I shall vote for the motion. (Cheers.)

### ARCHBISHOP TASCHEREAU

#### THE CARDINAL ELECT WISHES ERIN THAT FREEDOM AND LIBERTY SO LONG EXILED FROM HER SHORES.

One of the features of the St. Patrick's Day celebration at Quebec was the presentation of an address to His Grace Archbishop Taschereau who reviewed the procession.

Mr. Carbury read the address to His Grace the Archbishop as follows:—

ADDRESS.

To His Grace the Most Reverend Eleazar Alzada Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc., etc., etc.:

YOUR GRACE.—Time, in its course, has again brought round the recurrence of the festival of Ireland's Patron Saint.

The Irish population of Quebec, having decided to do honor to the same by the customary outdoor procession, make it their first duty to call this morning on Your Grace as the representative here of our Chief Pastor and the Vicar of Christ on Earth, the Glorious and Illustrious Pope Leo XIII.

It is nothing new this action ours. Ireland's children have never, thank God, swerved in their devotion to the Faith from the day on which the immortal Saint Patrick first implanted it in the Green Isle.

Many evil days has our race seen since then, many misfortunes and persecutions, not through all the bright jewel of the Faith has ever been preserved intact and inviolate. The dawn is surely breaking on better days for our long suffering country, and I trust that, as through the dark days of adversity we also what prosperity smiles on her borders, the proudest characteristic of Ireland and Irishmen shall be their unwavering, uncompromising fidelity to God's Holy Church.

Allow us, Your Grace, to tender to you our heartfelt congratulations on the eminent dignity which has just been conferred upon you by Our Holy Father.

We rejoice with the whole Church of Canada in the happy event and in the great honor which has been done it through Your Grace. It does not take us by surprise when we consider on the one hand the immense services you have rendered to the Church, your untiring zeal and piety, and on the other hand, the singularly eminent judgment and discrimination of His Holiness.

Long may your days be spared to enjoy your well earned honors, and to be the Father and Guide of your people; this is the fervent prayer of your loving Irish children.

We beg the prayers and blessings of Your Grace, first for Ireland, the dear land of our fathers, that God may soon lift her out of affliction, and then for ourselves and our families.

FELIX CARBURY.  
President Irish National Association.  
Quebec, 17th March, 1886.

His Grace, who was attended by several of the reverend gentlemen of his household, replied as follows:—

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Irish National Association of Quebec:

It is always for me a new cause of rejoicing to meet on this day the representatives of the Quebec Irish population, so much devoted to the Church and to their pastors. The faith which fourteen centuries ago St. Patrick implanted in the Emerald Isle had grown so strong in its roots that it has ever since flourished in spite of time and persecution. Wherever the sons of Ireland are to be found, they not only have shown themselves faithful to the doctrines preached by St. Patrick to their ancestors, but have been missionaries of the faith and founders of churches wherever the English language is spoken in and out the immense British Empire upon which the sun never sets. This is a glory which very few races upon earth can boast of and which the dawning of brighter days will only make more brilliant in the future.

I thank you, Mr. President and gentlemen, for the heartfelt congratulations and kind wishes which you express on the occasion of a certain event due to the consideration of the Sovereign Pontiff towards this country and to the antiquity of the See of Quebec. I rely upon your fervent prayers that I may bear the new burden imposed upon my already too weak shoulders.

May God Almighty and Merciful bless the dear land of your fathers, and grant her that peace and liberty so long exiled from her shores!

Upon yourselves and your families I beseech Him to pour down his choicest blessings for time and eternity.

Quebec, March 17th, 1886.

Heartily, ringing cheers were given for His Grace the Archbishop and for the reverend gentlemen who attended him, as well as for His Holiness the Pope, before the procession proceeded on its way.

### HOW A SHOEMAKER WINS \$15,000 IN GOLD.

Frederick Sharf, a shoemaker of No 704 D-Kilbucke, Brooklyn, received notice that a Capital State lottery ticket, had drawn the capital prize Feb. 9th, of \$75,000, entitling him to \$15,000. One of his friends named Meyers, one day bantared him to buy a lottery ticket for \$1. The two men got a list of the lucky numbers and Sharf's was among them. What to do with the money he has not decided, although a multitude of advisers are seeking to give him wisdom.—*New York Tribune*, Feb. 16.

### PARNELL INTERVIEWED.

#### The Irish Leader's Present Views.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. Parnell favored me with an interview in which is contained the most important public utterances since the assembling of the present Parliament. After this interview had been put in writing it was submitted to Mr. Parnell and carefully revised by him in order to ensure strict accuracy.

Mr. Parnell, what effect do you anticipate will the resignation of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan have upon the Irish cause?

"That would depend on a variety of circumstances, but the most important factor is undoubtedly Mr. Gladstone's health. If that had good home, I think, is secure."

"Whether these gentlemen resign or not do you think discussions in the Cabinet will cause a dissolution of Parliament?"

"I am not inclined to think so. Mr. Chamberlain's influence on members of the present House of Commons is very small indeed. In fact, I know of few men who have been so long in Parliament as Mr. Chamberlain who have less influence with their fellow members, or who are less looked up to for authoritative guidance. I think Mr. Gladstone's influence to carry his measures through the House of Commons without Mr. Chamberlain's aid, apart from the effect of Mr. Gladstone's influence, the number of new members in the present Parliament on the Liberal side and the number of members on the Tory side who owe their seats to the Irish vote, are considerable enough to make the House little anxious for another general election. Moreover, the Irish landowners, notwithstanding their pretended hostility, will be eager not to risk the very poor quality of land purchase scheme that their influence under the present Government will be calculated to make the backbone of the Tory opposition."

"Should Mr. Gladstone's measures be so easily thrown overboard, do you think you think it will be rejected by the House of Lords?"

"I rather think the Lords will state before they reject the scheme if it passes the Commons. They will be more likely to confine their attention to making the land purchase scheme as favorable as possible to the landlords and to minimizing, by amendments in a committee, the number of acres to be purchased."

"Are you not satisfied as to the assistance Mr. Gladstone's measures from the withdrawal by Lord Hartington?"

"Mr. Chamberlain's opposition would probably have the effect of drawing Lord Hartington closer to Mr. Gladstone's side."

"Looking at the matter from a general election point of view, what do you think would be the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation?"

"Mr. Chamberlain undoubtedly occupies a very influential position among one section of English constituencies. These are in the Midlands. But outside of this district his power is not much felt or recognized. Hence, I should not apprehend that in the event of an appeal to the country upon Mr. Gladstone's proposals Mr. Chamberlain's opposition would prove very damaging."

"Absent from Mr. Chamberlain's opposition, what do you think would be the result of an appeal to the country, the issue being Home Rule for Ireland?"

"I am very much disposed to think it would leave the balance of parties pretty much as it is now. At the last general election we gave the Conservatives by the aid of the Irishmen at least seventy seats on a moderate computation. If Mr. Gladstone's proposals should prove fairly acceptable, a settlement of the long standing quarrel between England and Ireland, this vote would everywhere be given, and these seventy seats would go to Liberal candidates possibly. The issue being Home Rule, an equivalent loss would be incurred by the Liberals throughout England generally, so that matters would be balanced and remain as they are now with a majority of one hundred and seventy of Liberals and Nationalists combined over the Tories."

"You spoke of the eagerness of the landlords not to lose the benefit of the land purchase scheme: do you think that will weaken their resistance to Home Rule?"

"I should think it would. The attachment of the land to the Home Rule question is slowly devised. Much of the lands held by the Irish landlords are mortgaged."

### IF THESE MORTGAGES WERE RELEASED,

and if the landlords were residing upon and occupying their own properties, the mortgagee would have been transferred to the State, could live very comfortably and in the happiest relation with their neighbors. The great majority would be overjoyed at the relief. There is a commercial interest besides, both in England and Ireland. The holders of these mortgages, to whom the land purchase would be a great boon, and the desire to have the matter settled would be a considerable factor in forwarding

### THE CREATION OF AN IRISH LEGISLATURE,

on whose establishment the settlement would depend. In fact, the land purchase scheme would be so eminently beneficial to the landlord that the greatest opposition to the project may be from the Radicals, who, if they do not oppose Mr. Gladstone's measure, will be likely to let Home Rule pass readily enough and direct their hostility to the Land Bill. Mr. Chamberlain, however, if he leaves the Cabinet, will probably oppose the measure dealing with the Government of Ireland as strongly as he would the measure dealing with the land."

"What would be Mr. Chamberlain's object?"

"Mr. Chamberlain's policy is undoubtedly to keep the Irish members at Westminster in the hope that they will assist him in carrying out the Radical programme, but if he by any chance succeeded as the result of his present action

### DASHING THE CUP FROM THE LIPS OF IRELAND,

so far from the Radical programme being assisted by Irish members, a change would be created between them and the Radicals that would not be bridged over in 20 years. The only serious immediate danger in the condition of Mr. Gladstone's health, or if his health failed him even now, it would be a grave calamity, but it would be worse in a general election, when it would be necessary for him to make at least three or four great speeches if an appeal to the country should be forced upon him. Moreover, in the excitement and turmoil of an electoral campaign his health would be a source of continual anxiety. Mr. Chamberlain, I am inclined to think, would have little cause to rejoice at his work if re-

sulted in ruining the hopes of the aged Prime Minister of finally settling the Irish question. A resolution of feeling would probably set on against the man who had done so much, even amongst the least liberal of Liberals. In conclusion, said Mr. Parnell, I would beg of you to convey my

THANKS TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA for the continued and large contributions that so constantly reach us from them. Unquestionably, one of the main reasons why English public opinion has at length consented to thoroughly investigate the Irish question, is the remarkable evidence which these contributions afford of the sympathy and support of America toward the Irish movement. The fact that these contributions come not only from citizens of Irish birth, but from all nationalities, has also been noted on this side, and its significance is fully appreciated. You will recollect that several weeks ago Mr. Chamberlain, who has now openly shown his hostility toward the Irish movement, had in a most graceful manner, the authorship of an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, in which prominence was given to the argument against this demand that our resources should be exhausted, and that Ireland would be left defenceless against the practices of civilization which Britain could bring against her. This argument has been refuted, and it has been shown that America is able and willing to enable us to maintain a continued struggle in the very difficult conditions being necessary."

### BRUMMOND AND ARTHUR BASKIN.

#### NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the local House caused by the resignation of Mr. Watts was held at the residence of Mr. Brummond, and the proceedings were held in a most graceful manner. Mr. Brummond, secretary of the party, was nominated in the opposition by Mr. Brummond, and Mr. Brummond, secretary of the party, was nominated in the Conservative ranks. The day was a beautiful one and many people assembled in great numbers.

By the bye, speaking at Adelaide, Mon. Mr. Tallon said that Mr. Parnell had been seen by Mr. Brummond and himself at a party given by Mr. Brummond, and that they positively refused to discuss the execution of Riel was confirmed by the local Government.

The following conversation is reported as having taken place:—

Mr. Brummond: I understand, do you say that you will demand the same as you demand for the execution of Riel, and that you will demand the same as you demand for the execution of Riel?"

Mr. Brummond: I do not think you will be credited with being the first to say that.

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### THE HON. MR. THOMPSON.

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD ON "PURCHASEABLE IRISH PATRIOTS."

The *Catholic Record* of London writes, in an article on the new Minister of Justice, says:—

"With such a predecessor as Sir Alex. Campbell, Mr. Thompson has indeed a good start, but with such a colleague he must be deplorably hampered and harassed. We look upon Mr. Thompson as, in all respects, one of the most eligible, because most truly representative, English speaking Catholics taken into the Government since Confederation. This we do say without fear or favor. Of the new Minister we have no favors to ask. Of some of his colleagues our opinions are too well known to have any one attribute to us a desire of doing servile work for the Cabinet, from whose policy in the past we have so widely dissented, and whose personnel we are not disposed, on the whole, to admire. But our view is this, that when a thoroughly Catholic representative man is placed in a position of such responsibility as that held to-day by Mr. Thompson, he should receive no unfriendly or unjust treatment from his people, but that by them his hands should be strengthened and his influence enlarged. Mr. Thompson has not made trade and traffic of race or religion to retain his present position. His popularity is