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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1885.

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OUIS RIEL'S FATE

The Ministry Issues the Death Warrant.

Civilization.

The French Members Protest and Will Go Into Opposition.

OPINIONS OF LEADING MEN

The government has decided to bang Rei and sacrince their influence in Quebec in the hope that they may capture the full Orange vote in Ontart at the next general election. Several of the leading French Canadian organs are in-isting on Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Caron and Mr. Chapleau resigning their sens in the Cabinet.

THE PENALTY UNUSUAL.

The trial of itiel for high treason was an inex neable bounder and the cause of the exeitement in o which the Dominion has been plunged for the last six months. The crime for which thel has been tried has not been punished with death in the Queen's dominions in the last half century. It has censed to be so in English speaking countries for the same period. He was tried for a policieoffence, and political offences no long rearry with them death. In France and England they involve transportation to a penal colony. In the United States they are punished by deprivation of political rights.

THE SUFFERING METIS.

From all that Bishop Grandin says the position of the half-breeds of St. Albert is worse to-day than that of the men who gave Canada constitutional government in 1837. Then Frenchman bled and hanged and Englishmen reaped the benefit. Now Frenchmen have bled in the North-West and will hang if Sir John dare, and the Englishmen of the North-West have resped the benefit of their foes' bloodshed. Millions spent on the vol

HANGING A LUNATIC.

with reluctance, fearful lest they should affect the government in their decision in insane, but Dr. Jukes, of Regina, claimed he was sanc. Although the other member of the commission was wavering, Dr. Livalle opinion of the prisoner's insanity. Each physician has made a separate report. to the government, so that Dr. Lavelle is not certain as to which way the third doctor han reported. He says he does not see how any one could report Riel sane at present Whether from the effect of coafinement or excitement, the prisoner is far from being in possession of his senses. Dr. Lavelle says there is a strange light in his eyes which betokens the advanced stage of insanity. Dr. Lavalle says Riel in the presence of the doctors carried on a conversation which no just man could claim to emanate from a save individual.

He says if the Dominion Government hangs him it deserves the condemnation of all just men, for the act could not be interpreted as being more or less than hanging a lunatic. It is underst, od that the Doctor has expressed his opinion to Archbishop Taché, who promised to make strong representation at Ottawa on the question, as the prelate is auxious to save the poor man's life. The friends of the condamned man here realize that if anything is to be done to save Riel prompt action is necessary, and with that view a secretly ap pointed deputation waited on Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, to day and urged that he use all the influence he possesses with the Cabinet at once and save Riel from the gal-

REGINA, Nov. 14 -The officials at Regina are going on with preparations for the hanging. The scaffold is back of the guard room, situated on Barrack square. More properly speaking the prisoners' cells are back of the guard room, and the scaffold, where Riel is to be hanged, is back of these. It is erected, within an area nine feet square and fenced with boards, the trap door being twelve feet from the ground. Riel's cell is the first on the west side of the jail. It measures 61 by 41 feet, and contains, besides a hinged bed, a little writing board, also hinged to a side wall. On this small board the unfortunate " prophet" has penned "visions," "manifestations" and "anathemas" innumerable while awaiting a felon's doom. The few pairs of blankets used as bedding are folded up every morning and laid in one corner of the little cell. The "prophet's" library consists of a beautiful new Bible presented to bim by his mother and a few Roman Catholic prayer books

given him by considerate friends. floor above the cells. Travelling the full length of this one arrives at the place where the drop and rope are prepared. Numerous press correspondents are at Regina awaiting the execution.

CANADIAN M.P'S.

after a lengthy discussion, to forward to Sir post, arose and thoroughly unconstrained John the following telegrem:—"Under the a hearty and thoroughly unconstrained over the Riel execution almost unparalelled.

EXCITEMENT IN QUEBEC.

Ist, 1807, and July 18th, 1879, but they had none, address to the purishioners on the question at the jurisdiction given to Canada before that is use, and desired to know if they supported his time fotake charge of matters in the North-West action in signing the resolution sent to Sir John vanished with the union of the two Canadas, on Thursday. After he had concluded, his circumstances, the execution of Louis way. His voice was modulated, and he over the Riel execution almost unparalelled.

"Riel would be an act of crucity fo displayed no sign of excitement. His initia which we decline to be responsible." It greeting was: "Well, and so you have was signed by the following members:—come with JC Coursel, M P for Montreal East; Alphonee Desjardins, M P for Hochelaga; D Girouard, M P for Jacques Cartier; F Van-asse, M P for Yamaska; L H Massue, M P for Richelieu; F Dupont, M P for Bagot; A L Desaulniers, M P for Maskinonge; J Bre Daoust, M P for Two Mountains; L G H Bergeron, M P for Beauharnois; L W Bain, MP The Execution Condemned by all for Soulanges; P B Benoit, M P for Chambly; Ed Guilbault, M P for Joliette; G A Gigault, M P for Rouville; S Labrosse, M P for Prescott; LL L Desaulviers, M P for St Maurice; F Dugas, M P for Montcalm. Messrs. Fortin, M P for Gaste, and Onimet, M P for Laval, were the only members who refused to

aign.
It being then intimated that Mr. Chaploau was in town, it was agreed to postpone the meeting until they had had the advantage of

A CONFERENCE WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The members met Mr. Chapleau at the Windsor at 4.10 pm. Au old member, a person representing one of the most important constituencies of the Province, having asked in positive terms whether the catence passed upon Riel would be carried into execution, the Secretary of State inswered: -" triel was a great criminal. lie was guilty not only of the personal part he took in the rebellion, but also of murders, rape and burglaries committed by those show he had led into the rebellion. This is founded on law and reason. The Indian chiefs condemned to suffer death, and whose sentences had not been commuted would certainly be executed on the 27th instant; but if the law were not to take its course in Ruel's case, how could it, in justice, take its course in their cases?"

Another member, from the district of Three Rivers, enquired whether Riel would be hanged on Monday next. Mr Chaplean merely said it took four days and a half before a death warrant could reach Regina, after having been despitched from Ottawa. Being further pressed on the question, he replied that the Governor-General having once acted upon the advice of his Ministers by signing Riel's death warrant, he could then deal with the matter according to the view he took, and either let it be carried into execution or exercise the prerogative of mercy. He would be informed of His Excel lency's decision between six and seven o'clock this evening.

At this moment, the aged member who had unteers have gone into the pockets of men put Mr. Chapleau the first question, mani who urged Riel on and who then deserted fested dis-atisfaction with the latter's mode of proceeding, and said that His Excellency having followed the advice of his Cabinet, could no more interfere with the matter. WINKIPEG, Man., Nov. 14 -Dr. Lavelle, That it was new known that on Friday lasone of the medical commissioners, was inter Mr. Chaplean had secretly come to Montreal, viewed here to day, but he made statements and Sir Hector Langevin gone to Quebec, with the object of feeling the pulse of the people, and that they i aving found the populations Riel's case. He said he believed Riel was of both cities to be in a state of great anxiety and agitation about the matter, they had advised Sir John by telegram, to have Riel's ex-ecution respited until Monday next. believed he was inclined to favor the l'nat he felt both gentlemen had this me again departed from Onawa on a similar mission, and that the despatch Mr. Chaplesu expected to receive in a short time from there was in answer to one conveying intolugence to the information he had obtained.

The Secretary of State admitted the nature of his visit to the city last week to have been such as was just disclosed by the honorable member.

The members then discussed the sulject with each other, Mr. Chapleau speaking only in answer to questions made to him. One of those questions, a very important one, was put by Mr. Daoust.

Mr. Chapleau was asked whether he would resign his seat in the Cabinet, were Rul executed?

He replied that under the circumstances he would not do so, but that he would not be surprised if another Minister withdrew from the Cabinet on this question.

THE DEATH WARRANT ARRIVES!

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 -His Excellency has approved of the order in council declining to interfere in the matter of carrying out Riel's death sentence, and the law will, therefore, be allowed to take its course. There is no excitement here over the matter. It is understood that the hour of execution has not been fixed, as all the details are, as a rule, settled by the sheriff.

Lord Melgund denies in unqualified terms that he sent the despatch which appeared in

Saturday morning's Montreal Herald over his signature, with reference to the Riel case, which read, "His Excellency adheres to his warrant.' RIEL RECEIVES THE NEWS. REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 15 .- The special messenger bringing the warrant signed by the Governor General of Canada, directing that the execution of Louis kiel should take place, arrived here on a special train at 8 o'clock to night. There is no longer a doubt that Louis Riel will meet his fate at some hour to morrow. The arrival of a warrant was a surprise to even many of the officials. who, owing to the late hour and previous delays, had argued that another respite would follow. Riel received the formal intelligence at 9 o'clock to night in his cell in the guard room of the Mounted police On going to the scaffold one ascends the barracks, three miles west of this city. The stairway near the door which leads to the intelligence was conveyed to him in person by High Sheriff Chapleau. was, in many respects, remarkable, famous rebel's cell is immediately adjacent to the guard room of the troops, doing night patrol duty, fully fifty of whom occupied the room. Through the iron gate, in front of the cell, was seen an armed sentinel on duty RESULT OF THE CAUCUS OF FRENCH and outside the building a pordon of armed men were pacing their beats. The iron gate was thrown open on the approach of High At the caucus of the members of parliament | Sheriff Chapleau and Col. Irvine, commandhastily convened on Friday in reference to ant of the Mounted Police. Riel, who had the action of the government, it was resolved, been conversing with the surgeon of the

THE GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT;

I am glad." Sheriff Chapleau replied that the death warrant had come. Riel, continuing in the same cheery way, said: "I am glad that at last I am to be released from my sufferings." He then broke off into French and thanked the sheriff for his personal considerations. He proceeded again in English: "I desire that my body shall be given to my friends to be laid in St. Boniface," (this is the French cemetery across the Red River from the city of Winnipeg.) The sheriff then asked him if he had any wishes to convey as to the disposition of his personal estate or effects. "Mon cher," he replied, "I have only this," touching his breast above the region of the heart, "this I gave to my country fifteen years ago and it is all I have to give now." He was asked as to his peace of mind and replied, "I long ago made my peace with my God. I am as prepared now as I can be at any time. You will find that I had a mission to perform. I want you to

THANK MY PRIENDS IN QUEBEC for all they have done for me." He continued in reply to another question, "I am willing to go. I shall be pe mitted to say something on the scaffold?' he said, in a tone of en quiry. When told that he would be allowed, he said statingly, "You think I may speak too long. that is will namerve me, oh no; I shall not be weak. I shall feet that where the moment comes I shall have wings which will carry me upward." Then reverting againto the French tongue and in an inimitably winning way for which he is tained to all those who have known him closely, he spoke again of the kind remembrance he would retain of those who had espoused his personal cause. He closed by saying to Sheriff Chap tean, as he held out his nend to tim to parting, Adieu, mon ami. His eye was clear and unflinching, and his bearing throughout was such as to evoke a sens; of nontration by the absence of any tremor of excitement. I: he ever showed the white feather under fire or on any occasion, he succeeded in keeping himself admirably under command in the presence of his own approaching tate. Per-

and he was left with hi a to celebra e Mass. THE OFFICIAL MESSENGER. WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 15 .- Chief Sherwood, of the Dominion postee, arrived here this morning with a posse of police direct from Uttawa, and proc eded by special train to Rigina, where he would arrive this evening about ten o'clock. It is surmised that he is the bearer of the efficial documents from the Governor-G noas to carry out the execution of Riel to morrise morning. Large sums of money have changed hands here to the past two days on the question of hanging Bat ing to day is two to one t Kiel. death pena ty will be carried out. Excitement incir ses as the fatal hour approaches. The execution is expected to take place at 8 a. m. (9 o'clore Engran - in) ad will be conducted in the presence of officials and

Andre, his spiritual adviser, then arrived,

newspaper men only. AN ALLEGED LETTER FROM RIEL. A letter is published allegad to have been written by Riel. I is cat a at Regina, the 4th inst, and was received here by Mr It is will ten in a most friendly Lemicux manner. He thanks his coursel and Dr. Fis-t, of Rimcuski, who is the promoter of the detence, for having taken the stand that they He cal a upon Heaven to bless them and their families, to bless them, if not in this world in the next. He then proceeds to state that he has he d very sad news from hiown family, that on the 21st October his wife gave birth to a child that only lived three hours, but the sole consocation that he has had to reconcile him, in the death of the little one whom he never saw, is the knowledge that it received baptism. Referring to the appeals taken in his case, he states that he never had any great confidence in them, because England would have to reverse her whole judicial system in Manitoba and especially the Northwest and to have admitted the ap peal would have been to condemn what O: tawa has been doing there during the last fitteen years with her approval He concludes as follows: Good Father Andre visits me constantly. Yesterday he said mass for me and 1 had the happiness to take communion. which sustains me. You have been good enough to say that I will rivet my name eternally to history. Excellent, provided that my glory is editying. What I work for chiefly is to establish principles of equity in the government of my native country and to rivet my name eternally to the sacred heart of Jesus, in so far as a poor heart like mine can be intimately bound to the sacred heart of the Saviour. You appear astonished at my calmness. You should be a tonished that I am not more calm since Archbishop Bourget in his lifetime told me, "Be ready for whatever may happen, by maintaining an inviolable calmness. I bless you;" and that holy bishop blessed me, and I am confident that his prayers in my behalf will be heard, and that I am under the shadow of his benediction. Early this morning one of the most beautiful of God's angels appeared to me and said, "Your death is recalled. There are ten lawyers." On hearing these words I felt great consolation. This angel is one of the guardian angels of right among men. Mercy bears him on its wings. He is one of the heralds of God's greatest clemency, and I saw that he was squarely in favor of my cause. I think he was sent to me because of my efforts to not be carried away from justice. You, dear friends, who see what is going on and everything that is being done, you can judge whether anything will occur to justify those words of the angel. Dear friend and devoted defender, a good Providence has brought me into connection with you. You

himself Louis "David" Riel.

and Fitzpatrick came to my help in my hour

of need. Your devotion has made efforts and

struggles which God has already weighed in

the scale of good works. After other eulogy on the part of his counsel and friends he signs

From an early hour this morning French-Canadians were promenading the streets and eagerly questioned every passer by as to the possibility of a commutation of the half-breed chief's sentence. At noon the enbreed chief's sentence. At noon the enthusiasm on this subject reached a feveheat when all assembled in conclave around the
Post office, where it was most particularly
notices that politicians who had old gradges
and feuds of years standing, met and shook
hands as if their friendship had never previously been shaken. Castors, Conservative
and Liberal could be seen in group- earnestbed dispersion of the constitution and their "conby discussing the question, and their "com-mon cause" taken to defend the national pride of their race which had so far been pride of their race which had so far been trespassed upon by the Orangemen of Octars in claiming Riel as their victim. L'Orangiste is the general expression used on the streets during the whole day. Rumora of every imaginable description have been in circulation as to a chance of saving the rope from Riel's neck, but up to midnight, notwithstanding although the wheels which had been set in motion, nothing was accomplished or learned. The telegraph and newspaper offices have been besien d all day for news of what the French-Canadians form the fate of the "hero of the day." Threats and imprecations, which promise no peaceful turn to re tomorrow, were expressed, and the feeling morrow, were expressed, and the fedling amongst the English-speaking population to-night is intensified, and their lot is regarded as a dangerous one, especially when it is learned that a scaffold has been orected at St Roch's, and that to-morrow ni ht, in the event of the honging of Rich, the offigirs of Sir H c.or Longovia, Sir A. P. Caro c and Hon Mr. Chaplean will to hoisted and to vey of in public procession and afterward nurned. It is hardy n cessary to say that this does not mee the view of the more sensible portion of he populatio, and it is feared that should any such disgraceful demonstration take place, that it would be attened with uproar and finally terminate in a riot.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS.

Mr A Desjudins, M.P., has received despatch from Lieut Col Amyot, M.P. for Belicchasse, who commanded the 9th Quebec Batterhon during the North-West campaign informing him that he fully concurred in the action of the Montreal members, and stating he had wired Sir John to that effect. A similar message was also received from Dr. Lesage, M.P. for Dorchester. It is under stood that nearly all the Conservative French members of the Province have communicated, in one form or another, in the same sense, their wishes to the G vernment.

THE EXECUTION.

RIEL DIES A MARTYR

REGINA, N.W.T., N v 16—Riel was hanged this morning at 8 23. The corner's jury, under Dr. Codd, are he ding the inquest. He died sme on the sc ffold.

HIS LAST HOURS.

His concluding hours were passed in the sole compacy of his soiri tal advise, who performed masses during the e-rly poston of the night for him. Riel then laid down and a peared to sleep soundly, awakening at an early hour and again resuming his devotions,

THE CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

L'Etendard heads its leader this morning in very large type with the woods Le Gibet, and says that this morning the unharp, chief of the netts will be executed. Then again, in lar e typ, is puts the date "Le 16th A ovembre, 1885," which it says will be a day of forecious rejoicing which it says will be a day it is rectous rejo close for the sanguinary fanatics of Outerio and the North West, but for the Canadian rice it will be a day of supreme humina ion. "When will come the day of retaliation?" it demonds. It then recommends its readers to possess then souls in peace and to guard against excitement. inger is a bad counsellor, and the least act of violence might forever compromise the most ju-

cause. "BLOODY MONDAY." La Patric, of Saturday, says that the 16th, which op as on Monday, will be known in the annuls of Canadian history as "Bloody Monday." In speaking of the hanging of nine Indians on the 27th it says, that we can only g to the Sepov Mou tains in India for a similar example of wholesale butchery. When the Metis and the Indians have paid their d bt u the servile ferocity of Sir John A. Macdonal Het French Canadians beware. Their turn will come if they are not watchful. In another artile, headed surcustically, "The end of a greaman," it takes Mr. Chapleau to task for no man." resigning, and says tha his star, from his recon-conduct, is on the wane, and ends with the a sertion that now both Conservatives and Inverals look upon Mr. Chapleau as a man too de ats now upon joir. Compleau as a man too de voted to his business interests to be conside e much of a patriot. It then akes Mr. Onimet and Mr. Bergeron to task for not againg the telegram to Sir John, last Friday, with the other translaters. members o Parliamen, and ends by saying significantly, "That these two names are to be remembered

AN INTERVIEW WITH RIEL.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—The Globe to-day publishes a report of an interview with Riel by the Crown reporter. It was granted, it says, at Riel's own request, and for its genuineness they vouch with confidence. The report is date Regina, 15th November and read as follows:-About eleven o'clock this mo ning I reache the Regina berricade, where, by appointment I was to see the condemned prisoner, Riel, at his requist. When I called he was taking his his request. When I called he was taking his exercise in the yard, and some delay took place before the order of Judge Richardson and Sheriff Chapleau, for my interview, procured admission to his cell. Effort after effort had been made, but all had been refused, and my own application to the Governor-General had met with refusal to interpret with the least at the content of the fere with the local authorities. Fortunately, or what is probably the last day of which Rie will see the sun set, I was admitted to his cell and introduced to him by Colonel Irving, Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Riel looked better than I expected, and was calm and collected during most of the interview though it was almost in possible to keep him away from his missal. On the subject of the North-West trouble, he said:— "My object in coming over the line was to make potitions concerning matters on the tapi in 1809. The administration attemated to ge hold of the North-West without coa ulting the people. Many people thought Uanada had jurisdiction over the North West between July 1st, 1867, and July 15th, 1870, but they had none.

are an are an another second was select

perial act to he Dumnion jurisdiction, existed not, and the position of the half-breeds was simply one of self defence and love of country. But when Capana saw the difficulty, they made a treaty with us, guaranteeing to the half-breeds one-seventh of the land and the deed of the treaty was consecrated in an indelible manner. Another guarantee was that they should have all rights as British subjects, civil and otherwise, including the right of trial by jury or 12 men, which has been, with many others, abrogated. One-seventh of the lands in the North-West was not given and civil wints were not conceded. I was had man of rights were not conceded. I was head man of Manitoba at the time of the treaty, and not only

had not one iota of the treaty been fulfilled, but the entire treaty was swept away. When I was asked to come from Mon real the half-breeds wanted me to petition, and I did so, and the suswer was an increase of police. I had no protection at all, and reports and threats came from all quarters about me, and the agitation was considered a thing out of place by many in the Saskatchewan District, and the Government becan to have special contables at all meetings.

The police are out of place.

it they would give us our rights instead of keeping guards over us, men so employed could be put to much better purpose. In developing the country I wish the Dominion Government would book one-seventh of our land and compute that as capi al and give us for the present what the intere t would be on that capital, and, as the country become prosperous, increase that interest, still retaining the capital.

A DELEGATION FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

I received on the 4th of June, 1881, a delogation from the North West. Before consecting on the invitation I told them to give me ing othe invitation I told them to give me twenty-four hours for prayer and confession, and next morning with Gabriel Dumont a d. Michel Dumos went to confession and recei ed the Communion. When twenty-four is use had expired G d showed me what good I would be do me be country. In the Gospel it is said, "From Hom that aske hother, turn not away." They wanted to lorrow my help, and I should it was not their special to the desire to me. thought it was not Christian-like to give it up

THE DUCK LAKE AFFAIR.

The first difficulty arose at Duck Lake, where The first difficulty arose at Duck Fake, where Major Crozler came with cannon to feeth oats from our semi-ment. I he were justified in a sing cannon to fetch oats why were we not justified in using smallyguas in defending our lands. The parish of Ste. Louise de Langevin had been completely sold with the property of twenty-four families, and they could have been useful to the property of twenty-four families, and they could be a second of the title and the not get even the appearance of the title and the cha, els. The priest's house and all the grounds and everything were taken away. This is only one instance of the injustice under which we

QUOTIES ESTROLD

LATER.—Regisa, Nov. 6,—The scene presented then was that of Riel on the scaffold, with Pere Andre and Father McWilliams with nim, celebrating mass.
Riel was on his beneted knses, wearing a loose

would n surtout, gray trousers and wooder shirt. On his feet were moccasins, the only teature of his doess that paytook of the Indian that was on him.

He received notice to proceed to the scaffold a the same composed a canner shown on the preeding night on receiving warning of his fact.

ois face was full of color and be appeared to have complete self-persession, renonling to the

ervice in a clear tone. ries's attending him. Headisplayed an inclication at the list momen to make in address, but Pere Andre reminde (him of his promise, and he arose and waked toward the executioner repeating his prayers to the last moment, the tinal words escaping being: Merci, J. su! He

it d with a struzzle. No exceeding twenty persons were permitted within the confices of the barracks to wi ness he execution, and it was certainly performed with decorum and cesoatch.

The body was taken in charge by the coroner, nd the v-raict usual to a I state executions was

THE FRELING IN THE CITY

The excitement in the city to-day was intense. Everyb dy was on the tiptue of anxiety awaiting the latest news from Region. Groups of citizens were to be seen on the street corners of the principal thoroughfares easily discussing the situation, and, up to the last moment, in any still clung to the hope that Sir John would repent, and that the ares of the Orangemen of Ontario would for or ce be defeated sid intelligence w. s received, however, that thiel had been secretor satisfy a portion of the public opinion of Upper Canada, it a gloom over the online community, and not a few threats were made against those who had been the prime causes of the execution. In this act many foresee the early defeat of the Macdonald Gov roment by coalition of Liberals and Conservatives. In reply to a question as to whether the French Conservatives were sincere or not, a signer of the protesting telegram replied that Sir John -hould know, as he once before had met them on the question concerning the railway. It was

a question the n who would yield, Sir John or the railway, and Sir John yielded.

Mr. Desjardins, M. P. for Hochelaga, was met by a Post representative shortly after the receipt of the news of the execution, and de-clared, in the most forcible terms, that the se members who had signed the telegram on Thurs-day to Sir John Macdonald would most assuredty stick by that resolution. No matter what explanation Sir John would give or what consideration he would make, they would remain steadfast; for any explanation after the execu tion would come too late; it would be unlistened to and they would oppose every measure. In reference to the statement which had been made that the membe s who signed the resolu tion sent to Ottawa were only thereby embarrussing the gov rnment, he would say it was entirely false, as at the time the caucus was being held the warr ntfor Riel's execution was already on its way to Regina.

A CURE SPEAKS. Reverend Father Piché, curé of Lachine, in his sermon at Grand Mass, yesterday, referred to the recent retollion and to the sentence of death which had been p ssed upon the chief of the Metis. He recommended his flock to pray for the repose of the soul of Riel, and assured for the repose of the soul of Riel, and assured them that by his execution the Orangemen would score a triumph over the French Can dians. He advised them to be united on the great question now agitating the whole Dominion, and also to support any petition which might be presented to trem in favor of Riel. After Mass, Mr. Girouard, M.P. for the county, delivered an address to the prishioners on the question at lights, and desired to know if they supported his is us, and desired to know if they supported his of his respite:-

hearers in large numbers signed a resolution supporting the position taken by Mr. Girosard, and forwarded it at ones to Ottawa. In the County of Jacques Cartier the aff ir has caused intense excitement and much ill-feeling.

STUDEN'S AROUSED. The first persons to enter an emphatic pro-

the first persons to exter an emphatic protest against the action of the government in sacrincing Riel were a number of students of Victoria University, who marched down in a body this morning, to Laval University, where they were joined by a large number of students of that institution. Mr. Britz then acted as leader, and having sequed a tricolor, which they leader, and having secured a tricolor, which they draped in mourning, the procession formed and proceeded along Notre Dame street, giving three groans for La Menerse as they passed that office. A Marseillaise and other patriotic songs were then sung with much spirit and soon both sides of the street were filled with hearty sympathizers. Turning down St. Lambert Hill to M. James street the students, together with the large crowd which followed them, halted in front of L'Elendard building, from the roof of which the Fleur de Lys was the thing at half-mast out of respect to the floating at half-mast out of respect to the memory of Ricl. Here repeated and deafening cheers were went up for L'Atendard and Riel. Windows on both sides of the street were Windows on both sides of the street were thrown open, handkerchiefs and hats were waved and other movements made to show that the students had now the sympathy of a large portion of the community. They then proceeded to the Champ de Mars, where two of their number mounted one of the canons on the field, and addressed the crowd, which are trally wathed in numbers and observed to gra lually welled in numbers, and cheered to the echo the remarks in do by these gentlemen. The speeches were brief and to the point, and consisted f strong demandations of the Government's action. They would show their hearers that they the youth of the country, would have beir day to resent this outrage on heir patients. heir nationality, for the question was not now one of positics, but one of races. After specking further in support of Riel, the speakers concluded by stating that the students would assemble again at Vic oria University at 7.50 p.m., to decide upon what form a demonstration, should take this average. As the line stration should take this evening. As the line was reforming to proceed up the stain street, several citizens expressed themselves as being in favor of joining the students to-night, and as

a consequence a mammeth celebration is to take place this evening on the Champ de Mers. As soon as the news became more widespread in the city, divers emblems of mourning were displayed in different parts of the city, and fla a were seen floating at half-most from a number of buildings,

THE HANGMAN'S BROTHER,

This afternoon there was displayed in the window of Mr. Parent, the well known real estate agent, a picture of Hon. J. v. Chaplent, Secretary of State, with a broad band of blood across his forchead. On the bott m of the picture are the significant words, "The Hangman's Brother" man's Brother.

AFTER THE HANGING.

REGINA. Nov. 16 -- During the night Pere Andre, while urging upon Riel not to attempt an address upon the scaffold, suggeste ' that a reprieve might still be on its way, but this Priso or decided only a moment before start ide. Riel streamously repetled. He said is for the scaffold no to make a speech. This was owing to the earnest solicitation of both the he was not unly prepared, but that he was not unly prepared, but that he he was not only prepared, but that he would not have it any other way, as nothing but the alternative of prison for life awaited him, and to him death was preferable to that. During the night he addressed letters to his mother and sister, which touched upon the affection he hore them He added a codicil to his will specifying that he desired his body to be laid by the side of his father's, in St. Bouiface Cemetery, at Winni peg, which request will be carried out. Pere Andre will go there with Riel's remains within a few days. His body was interred to day underneath the scaffold. He prayed atmost continuously during the night, employing the written prayers of the church, ploying the written prayers of the onuron, and then again praying extempore in both French and English He directed a prayer for his friends in he United States, and again for his friends in Quebec. He prayed for his lawyers, speaking of their efforts in his behalf and of their going to England for him. The Father told him it was also his duty to pray for his enemies. He replied: "That is so," and at and at once began to pray in English for Sir John Macdonald, but in oblation he asked that the Government might soon be relieved from his rule. He partock of a light repast at 11 o'clock last night and ate no breakfast, which caused him to show at one time this morning some signs of faintness, but he afterwards completely recovered from this and displayed no effort in mounting the ladder which led to the attic of the guard house on his way to the There was barely a quiver as the

drop fell. HE DESTROYS HIS PAPERS. During the early hours of the morning he

gathered up all his papers which covered his desk, embodying the supposed visions he had seen and his prophecies, and asked the privilege from the officer of the guard to destroy them. This was allowed him, and gathering them together he carried them to an open stove fire and thrust them in, watching them until the flames had devoured them. He then returned to his cell and his devotions. His executioner, was a man named Jack Henderson, who was a captive of Riel's in the rebellion of 1870. Rev. Mr. McWilliams, who assisted Father André in attendance upon Riel during his last hours. was a classmate of the rebel at Montreal. He is firm in the belief that Riel was insane. In this belief he addressed a letter last Monday to Lord Lansdowne, and a similar communication to Sir John Madonald, saying that while he deemed Riel a dangerous person and one who should be confined for life, he also held that mental infirmity should prevent the execution of the law. Rev. Father McWil-

liams has in his possession A SERIES OF LETTERS,

written by Riel within the past ten days, which serve as a partial index to his character and his claim to being a patriot and a prophet. He handed Father McWilliams the following letter four hours before he hear

Continued on eighth page.