

subject, and we do not remember ever having read a line from his pen that would justify Mr. Curran's statement. In fact the contrary is the truth, as can be seen from the following significant declaration made in a sterling article by Father Cufey in the same issue of the *Catholic Record* in which Mr. Curran's letter appears. The reverend gentleman says:—

"In thorough agreement WERE WE, and ARE YET, with all the devoted missionaries of the North-West, whose words and sayings have been grossly distorted by fanatical partisans to condone, outrage and justify malignity. In harmony are we with the French clergy and people of Lower Canada, with the entire Irish Catholic body of Canada, and with every sane minded citizen, in reprobation of the 'Metis chief's excommunication.'"

It is not without reason that we have given unusual prominence to this declaration, for besides containing a precise and emphatic definition of the *Record's* position and of the sympathetic union of all classes on the issue at stake, it contains an entire revelation. The revelation lies in the announcement that "the words and sayings of the missionaries have been grossly distorted by fanatical partisans to condone outrage and justify malignity."

Allusion is evidently made to that famous letter dated Prince Albert, the 13th of June last, and signed by Father Andre and five other missionaries. This Prince Albert letter forms the only piece of resistance in every attack on Riel; it has been and is constantly thrown in the face of the Catholic people by the government, by the Orange and Tory organs, and by every enemy of Riel. The *Post* never took any stock in it, for the priests, whose signatures are attached to it, in numerous subsequent public letters and utterances gave almost a formal lie to the sentiments expressed in it. We have learned on reliable authority that this much quoted and much abused Prince Albert letter was drawn up by a Government employe and given to the missionaries to sign.

The quotation of that letter by Mr. Curran to bolster up his case will not weigh much in the scales of public opinion nor influence the people's verdict, when they know the drift of the circumstances under which it was written and signed, but especially when they know that Mr. Curran could have quoted such words as the following from Father Andre:—

"It can, in all truth, be stated, and the affirmation of the government to the contrary will not destroy the fact, that it was the guilty negligence of the Government at Ottawa that brought Riel into the country. The half-breeds, exasperated at seeing themselves despised, and at being unable to obtain the slightest justice, thought the only means left to them to secure their rights was to send for Riel. The Government can well say *mea culpa* for their negligence in taking measures which would have preserved the peace of the country."

Or these lines from the same missionary:—

"The Government could not have better immortalized Riel's name or shed infamy on their own in the eyes of history than by carrying out the sentence as they did. Sir John, in his North-West policy, always had the rare merit of doing exactly the opposite of what his real friends of the country desired him to do; and in this instance, though warned from all quarters that Riel would be a hundred times more dangerous than Riel living, he preferred to follow his old principle of taking for policy his own caprice and arbitrary will. Riel is dead, but his name will live when the name of Sir John, his implacable enemy, will have been long forgotten, notwithstanding the asserions to the contrary by his interested flatterers."

How is it that we never see such testimony as that in the pleas of the Government organs and partisans against Riel and the movement—not even an attempt to refute or break it down? But men and papers that have the courage and honesty to charge the Government with its misdeeds are termed "demagogues" and "agitators."

Hard names do not kill; we know lots of men and papers that were called "demagogues, agitators, ruffians, etc.," and their stock is always above par to-day in the political world. If you want to fight us, fight us with argument and truth.

Mr. Curran then tackles the Orange phase of the question, and denies that Orangism was in any way a factor in the settlement of Riel's fate, or, as he softly puts it, in the "solution of the problem." We wish we could accept his denial, but there is too much evidence to the contrary, and all the whitewashing that Mr. Curran could give to the Orangemen will not conceal or obliterate the universal verdict that Louis Riel was hung to gratify the Orange Moloch. Mr. Curran points to the fact that there are six Catholics in the Cabinet and wants to know if the "presence" of Catholics, Irish and French, in the Government has been a delusion and a snare. We answer, no! They were not a delusion and a snare, but they were deluded and snared in the commission of an act which was a disgrace to the name of Canada, a defiance of civilization, and an insult to the Canadian people.

We have it from the most responsible and reliable authorities that the Government's first intention was to save Riel by hook or crook; the French members were assured by ministers that such would be the case. In the meantime the Orange machinery was set in motion. The lodges passed resolutions, the organs made threats and the leaders made speeches that if Riel was not hanged, Sir John would be made to suffer for it. Minister Bowell, ex-Grand Master, felt the Orange pulse throughout Ontario, and reported accordingly, until by degrees the Cabinet was worked up to the hanging pitch. All this is undeniable.

Really we pity Mr. Curran when he is obliged to descend so low as to look to the columns of the *Montreal Daily Witness* and *Daily Star* for sympathy and support in his

attack on Riel and the political movement. He quotes with emphasis and approval the saying of the "only religious daily" that it would support the Government no matter what course they would adopt towards Riel. The *Witness* was prepared to damn or save, it was prepared to support the wrong as well as the right, the unjust as well as the just. A more absurd dictum was never poured by a public writer. If instead of Riel's life being at stake it had been a question of the Scott act for Montreal Centre, we wonder if the *Daily Witness* would have been prepared to stand by the Government in any position it might take in the matter! Not much!

The *Daily Witness* is both a weak and dark spot in Mr. Curran's letter.

Another compromising and ill-selected quotation is that from the *Montreal Daily Star*, in which the French Conservative members are condemned for their action in warning Sir John four days before the execution that the hanging of Riel would, under the circumstances, be an act of cruelty and one of which they would decline to share the responsibility before Parliament and the country. These members, as well as the others of the Province, were deliberately and persistently deceived by the Cabinet, which up to the last moment made them believe that there was no necessity to make any effort for the safety of Riel. When the French members discovered that a foul and dremable double game was being carried on, and that the last card had been played for the execution of Riel before they were allowed to realize the facts, their righteous indignation found solemn expression in a supreme tiding to Sir John Macdonald. History will tell how it was of no avail, but it will also tell to their honor and praise the names of the men that signed it.

These representatives of the people might well have been spared the quotation of that insulting fling of the *Daily Star*.

Another point, and we have done with Mr. Curran's letter. He says:—

"It is well known that the Quebec Conservative members urged the Government to do all they might to spare the life of Riel, if it were possible. I was one of those who did so."

Now, if Mr. Curran urged the Government with all his might to spare the life of Riel, he must have done so with worthy motives and for good and sufficient reason. He must have considered the "let live policy" a more politic and just one, a less dangerous and cruel one, than the "hanging policy"; for no responsible citizen, and especially no responsible representative of the people, would dare to demand from the Government that the life of a criminal be spared whom he would consider to be dangerous to the stability, union and peace of the country and whose crimes in his judgment deserved capital punishment. Such being the case, how is it that, having protested against and having done all in his power, he says, to prevent the perpetration of the act, Mr. Curran turns round after the hangman has done his work and defends the perpetrators of the act, tells the public that the Government did their duty in ordering the execution, points Riel in the most repugnant colors, and declares him the author of all the suffering and excesses of the rebellion.

There is no logic or consistency in such a position; No! there is no courage of one's convictions, no honor, no credit in it. We considered, in harmony with the jury that tried Riel, with Mgr. Grandin and Father Andre, his spiritual chief and adviser, with the Canadian people, except the Orange section thereof, with the fair and intelligent press of Canada, with its best citizens and representatives, and, finally, with the civilized nations of the earth, that it would be a folly and a blunder to hang Louis Riel; to their voices we joined our voice to ask and urge the Government not to stain their hands with the blood of the Metis chief.

But Riel hung, the *Post*, respecting the dictates of justice, the decrees of civilization, the sentiments of humanity, and refusing to yield to partisan considerations or to place fealty to party above the honor of the country, did not turn around and laud what we had previously damned, or tell the people that the execution at Regina was a meritorious act, when we had denounced it as a folly, and a crime, or stultify ourselves and prostitute our columns by defending the perpetrators of the crime when we had solemnly protested against its intended perpetration.

Let the people judge between the two positions and the two records.

#### THE OTTAWA CITIZEN'S CHALLENGE.

The Associated Press informed the country yesterday of the fact that the *Citizen*, the Government's organ at the capital, had challenged the *Post* to name the Cabinet Minister's wife who wrote the letter to "stop the paper." We waited for the arrival of our Ottawa confrere to see what he had to say in extenuo. We have read the challenge, and a most serio-comic production it is. The *Citizen* starts off with a lump of taffy on its pen, with which it struggles hard to dangle the Irish. It talks about Irish gallantry being proverbial, and says it has been generally understood that a prominent characteristic of the Irish race was the deference which those of the male sex paid to women. The *Citizen* gets in this piece of flattery about the old folks so as to give a sad complexion to its lament that "these be degenerate days," and that "the *Post* seems to have sunk below the water-mark of even ordinary respectability." If our Ottawa contemporary were a judge of what constitutes respectability we would bow to its decision, but knowing, as

we do, the sort of career it has led since its birth, we positively decline to accept its dictum on a subject to which its whole being is entirely foreign. The best judges of our respectability are respectable and honest journalists and our readers; and with those we stand unusually high. The *Citizen* next says: "This paper pretends to represent the Irish 'Catholic element in Montreal.' We do not simply pretend to do so—we do, and not only the Irish element in Montreal but in the Dominion. We are also told that our article on the Cabinet Minister's wife's order to 'stop the paper' 'has given much offence to readers of THE POST in Ottawa.' We deny the allegation. The article, instead of giving offence, has won for us new subscribers, as the following letter from a respected citizen of Ottawa clearly shows:—

OTTAWA, Dec. 2nd, 1885.  
To the Editor of THE POST:

Sir,—I see that a Cabinet Minister has withdrawn from being a subscriber, for which reason I will become one. Favor me by placing me on the list amongst your subscribers. The amount of subscription I send you, which you can acknowledge by sending the paper to

M. McQueen street.

The *Citizen* proceeds to charge us with a "lack of courage in not making the name of the Cabinet Minister's wife public." We can assure our contemporary that it was not a question of courage, but a feeling of compassion for the lady that prevented us from delivering up her name. The *Citizen*, getting more impatient, questions our veracity and expresses its belief that no "Cabinet Minister's wife" penned the prohibitory document. It had almost called us a liar when it wriggled out of it by adding that "if THE POST received such a letter, it was a fraud and a forgery." We can tell the *Citizen* that the letter is neither a fraud nor a forgery; we are positive it is not, from the knowledge we had of the style and calligraphy of the writer. It was not the first letter we received from the same Cabinet Minister's wife, so that we are in a position to know the difference between a genuine and a forged letter. We may remark incidentally that all her previous letters were most flattering, while the stop the paper one was quite the reverse. The *Citizen*, turning to abuse, says the criticisms of THE POST on the subject are remarkable only for their inaccuracy, ineffable meanness, etc. If our contemporary only read the letter it might change its opinion in this respect. Everybody says our criticisms were eminently fair and courteous, so that we don't care what the *Citizen* thinks of them.

After this heavy prelude the *Citizen* musters up courage "to challenge THE POST to name the Minister's wife who wrote the 'letter in question.' We will gratify the Ottawa organ of the Government on one condition, and it is, that it write to the wives of all the Ministers and get a denunciation from each that she is not the party, and we will thereupon publish the name of the Cabinet Minister's wife who wrote us to 'stop the paper.'"

#### THE CHURCH'S POSITION TOWARDS SCIENCE.

It is a common and persistent notion of so-called free thinkers and critics of religion that the Church is opposed to science, and endeavors to defeat the aims of scientific pursuit. This unwarranted accusation has been alluded to by Pope Leo XIII. in his admirable encyclical. His Holiness says of the Church's position towards science and scientists:—

"Since then there is nothing in the world which can take away belief in the doctrines divinely handed down and the many things which confirm it, and since every finding of truth may impel man to the knowledge or praise of God Himself, therefore whatever may happen to extend the range of knowledge the Church will always willingly and joyfully accept; and she will, as is her wont in the case of other departments of knowledge, studiously encourage and promote those also who are concerned with the investigation of nature. In which studies, if the mind find anything new, the Church is not in opposition; she fights not against the search after more things for the grace and convenience of life—nay, a very foe to inertness and sloth, she earnestly wishes that the talents of men should, by being cultivated and exercised, bear still richer fruits; she affords incentives to every sort of art and craft, and by her own virtue directing all the pursuits of those things to virtue and salvation, she strives to prevent man from turning aside his intelligence and industry from God and heavenly things."

#### THE POET IN POLITICS.

The poet of the present day in politics is a new form of an old subject. It must, however, be confessed that there is a marked inferiority in the modern article. The degenerate lines of Mr. Edgar, for example, are not to be compared with the politics found in the classic writers of antiquity or the middle ages. The political verseification in "Coriolanus" is decidedly preferable to "Ontario, Ontario." Some suppose that the "poet" is incompetent when anything apart from the imagination is suggested for his consideration. When Tennyson was elevated to the House of Lords it was argued that the fact of his being a "mere poet" excluded him as a matter of course from effectively entering the arena of practical politics. It must be confessed that he has not troubled himself much about public affairs since. Recently Mr. J. G. Whittier and Joaquin Miller, poets, have been indulging in "poems" on matters pertaining usually to state departments. Mr. Whittier sings in blank verse the praise of the Republican party. Mr. Miller chants some advice, more or less sound, concerning Riel. The new departure, it is hoped, will not find many imitators. Poetry is deceitful at times, and a good deal of misunderstanding is at times caused by it. Take for example Tennyson's "Vastness." It is said this extra-

ordinary production has had upon the minds of some of his admirers the same effects produced upon the brains of certain people when the game of fifteen was prevailing. Mr. Whittier's praise of the Republican party in the States is very perplexing, and it is perhaps desirable, in the interests of politics, that politicians should confine themselves to practical prose.

#### THE LUMBER DUTIES.

The American press, or at least a portion of it, is forecasting the President's message to Congress and there is no reason to call in question the correctness of the announcements made concerning it. There is one point referred to, by those who claim to be acquainted with the contents of the document, of interest to Canada. The message is stated to express the President's opinion that lumber should be placed on the free list. This is a proposition which will meet with the approval of many who are protectionists in theory. The reason is clear. For a long time past the complaint has been clearly and loudly expressed that the reckless course of the lumbermen have practically destroyed the forests upon which the Americans have been depending for their supply. The total extinction of these forests is a matter of only a very few years and the replanting of forest districts is only now being theorized on and discussed about at forestry congresses. Naturally the eyes of the electors have been turned to the still vast, but rapidly decreasing, resources of Canada. Time and again the press of the United States has advocated the removal of the duties on our lumber, but, of course, only with a view to the advantage of their own lumbermen. No doubt the removal of the duties would greatly benefit these holding timber licenses on this side of the lines, but it must not be forgotten by the Government that the conservation of the forests is at present an urgent question with ourselves as with our neighbors. We have allowed our woods to be ill-used and wasted. The Ontario Government in this matter has been so reckless, and sacrificed the splendid woodlands of the Province in such a shameful manner, that an eminent legal authority has stated that it could be sued in any court and made to restore the loss to the public. It will be necessary, if the duties are taken off lumber in the United States, for our authorities to take some steps in the direction of our own protection.

#### A COBBOURG SENSATION.

THREE BROTHERS OF A DESERTED WIFE MALTREAT THE OFFENDING HUSBAND AND, IT IS ALLEGED, ROB HIM.

COBBOURG, Ont., Dec. 7.—Three brothers named Thomas, William and John Gobeaux, who keep a livery stable in Port Hope, the two latter farmers living in the western part of Hamilton township—were arrested in Port Hope and brought here today charged with brutally assaulting with intent to kill John Knox and robbing him of the sum of \$40,000. Knox is brother-in-law of the Gobeauxs. Nine years ago Knox left his wife and children to go to the Western States. His wife died shortly after he deserted. Yesterday Knox appeared in the neighborhood where the Gobeaux family live in the Hamilton township. He was visiting at the house of the Gobeauxs' hired man, Thomas Gobeaux, appeared at the door about nine o'clock in the evening and called the hired man outside. The latter returned and told Knox he could not stay there any longer, and that the Gobeauxs wanted to see him outside. Knox went outside and was pushed on by the three prisoners, who pushed him inside with a club and dragged him to a roadside where he regained consciousness and found that the money he had, which he claims was \$40,000, made in his speculations in the west, and with which he intended to buy a farm in Canada, was gone. He managed to find shelter in the house of a neighbor nearby. The case was reported to the Crown attorney this morning and the prisoners were arrested this afternoon. It seems that the Gobeauxs had vowed to kill Knox if he ever appeared in the country again for his treatment of their sister.

JOHNSTON'S JOURNAL, as we can vouch from personal knowledge, is a magazine that few would be without if they would examine a number or two and see how much good reading, handsomely and profusely illustrated, it furnishes for so little money. The December 12 issue, for instance, among other able, timely and popular articles, has one of the Natural Gas Wells of Pennsylvania, with three illustrations from sketches made on the spot by the author; one on the Crisis in Eastern Europe, with a portrait of Prince Alexander, a view of Philippopolis and illustrations of several types of the Bulgarian natives; an article on European Congresses; further Asia, with several illustrations of scenes in Burmah and portraits of Burmese officials; and a popular explanation of the Steam Engine, by the well known Joshua Ross, M.E., with three illustrations. In addition there are illustrated reviews of notable new books, a two-page analysis of Grant's Personal Memoirs, just out; the serial story, which is exceedingly interesting without being sensational; the Departments—including Editorial Paragraphs, Literary Notes, Themes for the Thoughtful, Personal Gossip, New Anecdotes—and a number of excellent miscellaneous articles without illustrations. So many good things for 10 cents a number, or (every other week) \$2 a year, account for the deserved popularity of the magazine. Ask your newsdealer to order for you the December 12, Christmas and January 9 numbers of *Johnston's Journal*, or remit 20 cents for the three, or \$1 for 1886 subscription, to W. J. Johnston, Publisher, 9 Murray Street, New York.

#### A SHOCKING INCIDENT.

A shocking story comes to hand from the county of Huntingdon. A few days ago John Napier, a farmer residing at Covehill, got on the spree with some friends. His friends saw him home and deposited him in his farm yard, supposing he would go into his house. Unfortunately, however, he went to sleep in the yard, and his pigs being loose proceeded to make a supper off his nose and fingers, completely eating them off. When he awoke in the morning he presented a horrible appearance. Medical assistance was procured, and he is now progressing favorably.

#### READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can therefore be returned if not found satisfactory.

#### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$1121 50
Hugh Callaghan, Toronto.....	1 00
W. A. Hodson.....	2 00
Frank Hart.....	5 00
John May.....	0 50
M. Loughman.....	1 00
Heaton, Central City, Nebraska.....	5 00
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John Frezell, 1 00	P. H. Henderson, 1 00
Robert Frezell, 1 00	The Cain, 0 50
J. S. Smith, 1 00	J. W. Shaffer, 0 50
Andrew Henderson, 1 00	Aug Frezell, 0 50
D. H. Henderson, 1 00	Christopher Gorro, 0 50
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John Lantham, 1 00	Miss Sheedy, 0 50
Geo. McSherry, 1 00	J. L. Hoo, 0 50
Jas. O'Callaghan, 1 00	Patrick Burke, 0 50
Joe Doan, 1 00	John Ross, 0 50
Peter Carling, 1 00	Walter Scott, 0 25
D. O'Neill, 1 00	Michael Brown, 1 00
Mr. Rowling, 1 00	Patrick Sherry, 1 00
Geo. O'Callaghan, 1 00	Michael Shannon, 1 00
Patrick Cleary, 1 00	Andrew Smith, 0 50
Joseph Maher, 1 00	A Friend, 2 00

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find twenty-two dollars, collected for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, also find a copy of the names, with amount contributed towards the said fund.

The list sent me is still open to give all a chance to give as patriotic and sympathetic enough to contribute in aid of so noble a work as the National Land League, with the great Charles Stewart Parnell at their head, and who is the acknowledged leader of the Irish people and the Irish nation in their struggle for civil rights, and restoring to the people the patrimony of their forefathers.

It is substantial, I think, that are wanted, which prove sympathetic words; one without the other goes for nothing, and only shows that they love for their Motherland and on the way.

The day is not far distant when the achievements of Mr. Parnell and the success of the Nationalists in obtaining "Home Rule for Old Ireland" will be heralded like a triumph-bell through the world. Then all those who have contributed for this cause can proudly say they have aided the Nationalists in obtaining Home Rule by constitutional means, which was the course pursued by the great immortal Daniel O'Connell, who laid down the principle in three words: "Agitate, agitate, agitate" if this does not bring about the National Land League, to that unhappy country nothing else will.

W. NORTHGRAVES.

Yerby Ont., Nov. 30, 1885.

#### THE FRENCH CANADIANS, THE "STAR" AND "THE POST."

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR,—Take the great majority of the French Canadian people, I am a daily reader of the *Star* and *The Post* for twelve years. I have always noted with pleasure the success of that paper, and its utility to the constant and generous support of the French Canadian people, who compose the seventh-tenth of the best customers of the *Star*. This is an admitted fact.

Now, Mr. Editor, have the French Canadian people been fairly treated and dealt with by the *Star* in the Riel question and the formation of the National Party? Has the *Star*, whose best friends and supporters are French-Canadian, achieved the opinion of the great majority of its readers of all creeds and races? No, sir, it has not.

The *Star*, since the brutal murder of the martyr, Louis Riel, has been doing all in its power to blame or ridicule all the sincere and devoted patriots who want to put a check on Sir John A. Macdonald's Orange Government.

The *Star* has been doing all in its power to praise the virtue, honesty and humanity of the French Canadian people in general and of *Leclerc*, *Leclerc* in particular. And by the false interpretation it gives to the "French Party" it is trying to raise a question of nationality, which it condemned so strongly when some French and English fanatic papers were fighting not long ago.

Quite different has been the conduct of THE POST.

From the beginning of the Riel question THE POST has done its duty, and deserves the praise and thanks of the French Canadian population of this continent, for its patriotism and sincere humanity.

La Presse amongst the French papers deserves also the thanks of *les Rouges, les Bleus, et les Verts*.

I will ask now to all and every French Canadian who reads an English paper the following favor:—

Let us patronize, encourage and propagate THE POST the same as we have patronized, encouraged and propagated the *Star* amongst us.

We are able to do for THE POST what we have done for the *Star* since its foundation, and THE POST will do for us better than the *Star* will do.

Let us subscribe to an independent, patriotic and honest paper such as THE POST, which is a real friend of the French Canadian; and it will be the best proof that we have at heart to maintain the friendship between the French Canadian and the English, and that we appreciate the great help that THE POST is giving to our nationality in this present moment.

If we all do so, THE POST will, before very long, be one of the most popular papers of the continent, as it deserves to be.

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, and hoping that all the French Canadians will adopt this idea, I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,  
UN CANADIEN FRANCAIS.

Dec. 4th, 1885.

#### RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY AT BON PASTEUR.

A most imposing ceremony was held recently at the Good Shepherd Convent, Sherbrooke street. The occasion was the religious profession of a number of young ladies, who in the future will devote themselves to the serving of God. Bishop Robit was present at the ceremony, and the Rev. Father Connelly said Mass. The following made a religious profession:—Sister Mary of Visitation, ne Desrosiers, of Lanaudiere; Sister Mary of the Holy Name of Jesus, ne Campeau, of St. Paul; Sister Mary St. Filomena, ne Connolly, of Danville; Sister Mary of Nazareth, ne L'Abbe, of St. Germain, Que.; Sister Mary Resurrection, ne

Carroll, of St. Bartholomew; Sister Mary & Celeste, ne Leclerc, of L'Islet.  
The following postulants took the veil:—Miss Emme Renaud, of Champlain, in religion Sister St. Philomena; Miss Emma Bertrand, Montreal, in religion Sister Mary St. George; Miss Edgée Desmarais, of St. Jean Baptiste, de Rouville, in religion Sister Mary of Virtue; Miss Laurence, of St. Isidore, in religion Sister Mary St. Eloi; Exilda, neagnais, Ottawa, in religion Sister Mary de St. Remi. Among the reverend clergy present were Rev. Fathers Blois, Z. Racicot, Larivie, LePailleur, Faubert and others.

#### LONGUEUIL CHURCH.

The masonry and roof of the Longueuil parish church, which is in course of construction, have at last been finished on the exterior. The only thing which remains to be done is the mounting of the dome. This new edifice will be opened to the faithful in March next. The parishioners of Longueuil consent to make every sacrifice in order to have it to say that they possess one of the most beautiful churches in the province. The actual cost will be about \$150,000.

#### THE FRENCH PRESS AND "THE POST."

Le Progrès de l'Est of Sherbrooke says:—  
"THE POST, the valiant organ of the Irish Catholic population, has nobly fought for the cause of outraged humanity. It has been like the majority of our Irish citizens, a pair of *ans r'oppeck*. It refuted victoriously the arguments of puerile apprehension and opportunism. Its answer was crushing. All races, all creeds, all humanity, are they not interested in the issue that concerns the great interests of our race?"

Le Journal de Quebec says:—

"THE POST is the organ of our Irish compatriots, and its manner of viewing the case of Jackson, Riel's fortunate secretary, is similar to that of the public of the Province of Quebec and elsewhere."

#### AN ORANGE PICTURE.

L'Etendard received a threatening letter from Toronto, with a picture of the scaffold and execution of Louis Riel at Regina. The *Etendard* of this morning publishes an engraving representing the whole scene, which is intended to strike terror into the hearts of the people that opposed the execution. On the platform the doomed martyr (Riel) stands with the nose around his neck, while close by Chaplain is represented about to spring the trap. On the platform are Pere Andre, Langevin and Sir A. P. Caron. To one side is the inscription "The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, our chief and leader." Underneath the individuals represented on the platform are the words "Orange Rights." Suspended by the neck in the scaffold are three clergies wrapped in cloth of dark material. The first represents "French Catholic," the second "L. D. Riel," and the third "Irish Catholic." The inscription, "With Sir John A. Macdonald," "Pere Andre," and "Pere Langevin" are also noticeable. This goes to show that by hanging Riel the Orange party have also hung the Irish and French Catholics.

#### PROVINCIAL FRUIT FOR EXHIBITION.

We recently described the collection of fruit prepared under the supervision of Mr. H. Evans, Mr. Charles Gibb and Mr. R. D. Hamilton, for the Colonial Exhibition in London next May. The whole exhibit has now been moved to the store at 27 St. James street, until Monday, where it is arranged for the inspection of the public and where all sorts of growing capabilities of the province to the visitors of the exhibition. The apple is the strongest feature of the collection, there being no fewer than 100 jars, containing every known variety. The preparation of the fruit is thus far effective. As we have before stated, this is due to the first step into boiling, paraffine, and afterwards drying it in bottles containing spirits, wine, sylvic acid and water in certain proportions. This preserves the fruit in its natural appearance for a considerable time at least. The display of grapes is good. Mr. James Brown, Mr. Evans, Mr. Gibb and Mr. Drummond have supplied the "Famous" apple, and among the enthusiastic fruit growers who exhibit are:—Mr. Charles Edwards, Huntingdon; Mr. Manu-g, Huntingdon; Mr. Roche and Mr. Fisk, Abbotsford. Amongst those who contributed grapes and pears were Mr. Charles Gibb, Mr. Harvey, Miss Orkney and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. R. W