### ্যার কার স

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# THE LANDRY MOTION.

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SPERCHES BY HON. MR. LAURIER, BECH IRD AND RYKERT.

HOUSE OF 'OMMONS. OTTAWA, March 16. Mr. Rykert resumed the debate on the Riel usolution, charging that the Opposition did ot meet the question fairly and squarely. They would like to move an amendment which would give the question the go by. The French Canadian members who were opposing the Government on the subject made no objection to the previous question. Why, then, should the Grit members of the house do so ? The leader of the Opposition had stated at London he declined to build a political platform on the scaffold of Riel, but his corporal, the hon. member for West Huron, had attempted to do so. Having read great quantities of extracts from newspapers, the hon. member said the memher from West Huron (Mr. Cameron) averred that the rebellion was justified ; while another Huron representative, the late Minister of finance (Sir R. Cartwright) stated in his Orillia speech that they had not. In reference to the statement that Riel had not a fair trial, he quoted from Mr. Fitzpatrick, one of Riel's counsel, who had declared himself as perfectly satisfied with all the proceedings. It was now stated that the Government should not have hanged Riel, but the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) had said, as a lawyer and a journalist, that the Executive had no more right to say whether he should or should not be hanged than the clerk who sat at the table of the House. The hon. member criticized what he called the hollow pretensions of friendship by the Reform party in the past alternately for the Ocange and for the Catholic party with a view of securing their support. He was himself an Orangeman, but be-lieved in liberty of conscience to all, no matter what their creed might be. Having claimed that he had proved the fallacious position of the Reform party on the question, he said he hoped they would do what they had threatmed, and make this question the subject of an appeal to the

country. Mr. Bechard said the Government would be called to account by the people of Quebec, and also by the people of the whole Dominion. The vote of yesterday, he said, showed that the former supporters of the Government, the former supporters of the Government, who had gone back on it on this question, would, with very few exceptions, return to their former allegiance before long. The resignation of the Minister of the Interior was a confession that there had been maladministration. Riel was insane on questions of religion and politics, and the half-breeds were perfectly justified in rebelling; their rights had been trampeled upon; they well knew that they had been grossly ill-treated by white speculators, friends of the present government, and they rebelled not against the authority of the Queen, but against the infamous Government agents of the Northwest. Had Oliver Cromwell and the Prince of Orange not been successful they would have perished on the scaffold as traitors, but he ventured to say that there were hon. gentlemen in this House who did not think they were traitors. And yet these hon. gentlemen pronounced Riel a traitor to his c un ry.

### The question was then put, but

Mr. Laurier said that as no member of the Government had the courage to address the house he would to so. There was no doubt whatever that in the province of Quebec the execution of Riel had been very generally condemned. To himself it appeared that the Government in their action had been actuated not by principles of justice but by bitter passion and revenge. The movement which had come to the conclusion to hang Riel. They had the evidence of the Prime Minister had followed the execution of Riel had been in his letter to Sir Adolphe Caron on the 20th wilfully misrepresented. The Tory press of Ontario at once turned its back on the Canadians, who had zealously French been their allies for twenty five years or more, assailing them tot only in their action but in their motives as well. It had been charged that they sympathized with Riel simply because he was of French origin and that they would step between a criminal and justice the moment thata criminal were one of their own race. He demunced the articles in the Mail newspaper on French Canadians as false calumnies. Nowhere under the face of heaven could be found a nore docile and law abiding neople, and whatever their faults might be it was not to conceal and abet crime. They were not influenced by race prejudice any more than the Reform press of Ontario, which was influenced simply by their desire for; the welfare of the country They were simply impelled by reason fairly deducible from the facts of the case Race prejudices could not so far cloud his sense of justice as to make him mistake right for wrong. It was not true, as had been statad, that the leaders of the French-Canadians intended to organize a French Canadian party on the sole tie of race and creed Such a movement would be suicidal in the present numerical strength of the races in Canada. It had been stated that even if the execution had been unjust it did not warrant the agitation which had been raised, bat it should not we supposed that the same causes which influenced public opinion in Lower Canada should agitate equally all classes of the community. The agitation there arose from a conviction that justice had not been shown Riel, and that mercy should have been shown all the prisoners, Riel included, because the rebellion was caused by bad Government administration. The member for Provencher. in his the Government. Yct he had on other occasions been connected with petitions from the half-breeds, and taken on it when it was too late. One result which had so long been denied them. For house, not only to the Liberals who stood place. beside him but to any man who had a British heart. If the sul j ets in the Northwest had been petitioning for years for the r right, and when their rights had not only been ignored but had been denied, and when these men took means to obtain their rights, was there criminals were not those who fought and

not discharge the uties of power, the men who being asked for bread give a stone? If the great rebel (Sir George Cartier), whose proud statue stood almost at his arm's length, had been living and had occupied a place on the treasury benches, he would have remembered that he was once a rebel. But he had seen the day when the Minister of Militia had a deep sympathy in his heart for the very rebel whose death he proclaimed in Winnipeg. He could remember that when Riel was indicted before the House, not for rebellion but for murder connected with rebellion, the Minister of Militia voted against the resolution because, as he said, it did not afford a complete solution of the Northwest difficulty, and he said in fact that a complete amnesty was the only solution of the difficulty. If on that occasion Riel was entitled to a full amnesty was he notat least entitled to a commutation of his sentence on this occasion. Where would the half breeds be to day had it not been for the rebellion ? He asked every friend of liberty if there was not a feeling rising in his heart that these men were excusable. Such were his sentiments, and he had also expressed them on former occasions, and they had shocked Tory editors and Tory orators. He knew what Tory loyalty was. They were loyal so long as it was profitable to be loyal. In 1849 the Tories were gushing in their loyalty expecting the Governor-General to be disloyal to the people of the country, but when they found that the Governor-General was loyal to the people their loyalty oozed out of their bodies and vanished into thin air and with stones they pelted the representative of Hor Majesty. They found that when the Tory party intro-duced the National Policy it was stated that it might endanger British dominion in Canada, and the cool answer was so much the worse for British dominion. The Torizs were ready to day to ea-crifice British connection when it stood between them and their selfishness, between them and their enjoyment of power. They were ready to sacrifice British connection for mere party and sordil gread, and yet they professed to be shocked if a man professed symathy for Riel. Subjects should be loyal to the Crown, but the Crown must also be loyal to its subjects. England had done its duty, but this Government had not done its duty to the halfbreeds. The Government had failed in its duty. He was not one of those who looked upon Riel as a hero. Nature had denied him a well balanced mind. At his worst he was a fit subject for an insane asylum ; at his best he was a religious and political monomaniac. But he was not a bad man. It was true that he had offered to leave the country or money, but it was not to betray his fellow countrymen that he agreed to take the money. No. It was with a view to working for them in another way. It was to start a paper in the United States. He was insame beyond possibility of contro-versy. His trial was unfair because the Government refused not only to call his witnesses, but also to give his counsel commulcation of his papers which they had taken from him at Bateche, notwithstanding that when they were moved for in the House the other day the Government granted the motion. If it would not do to have them made public, then why was the motion asking for them granted now? And then the jury recommended him to mercy, but the Government did not heed even that. He charged the Government with appointing the commission to examine into Riel's mental condition to throw dust into the eyes of the people and to enable the Government to say afterwards that they had consulted specialists who had reported in favor of his sanity, but they had it on record that when this commission was sitting in Regins the Government had determined to hang Riel. The order-in-council was passed on the 12th November,

The second s

## REMEMBER ME. By J.S.

Dear Reverend friend, I pray thes excuse My boldness, as I thus remind The promise you gave when leaving our shores, In accents so loving and kind. More precious than gold is your promise To me, as in spirit I roam With thee o'er the vastness of oceans, To send me a Shamrock from home.

### CHOBUS

Reprove me not 'or reminding Your last words when going away, That you'd send me a Shamrock from Ireland, And I'd have it on St. Patrick's Day.

No present gold could e'er have purchas'd. No pleasure produced by good wine, Could equal to me the dear Shamtock, Flucked by hands less worthy than thine For, to me, sir, that dear plant's an emblem Of the Three on the heavenly throne, To whom old Erin's e'er faithful, Oh, send me a Shamrock from home.

#### Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

Methinks that the air, in the transit, Will preserve the dear plant fresh and green Since it's lived thro' the age of Transplanting, "Twill weather the storm now I ween, Though I've thirty long years now pass'd over, Since I began in Australia to roam. Yet in spirit I live in old Ireland, And long for a Shamrock from home.

### Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

No monarch more proud of his sceptre, Than I of my Shamrock shall be, And no prodigal son e'er more welcomed Than my dear native Shamrock by me. I will first bathe it o'er with my tears, And commune with the dear plant slove, Tis an emblem of faith and old Ireland, Oh ! send me a Shamrock from home.

### Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

Tho' it's cruel to tear the dear plant, From the stem that has kept it so green, Thro' years of oppression and trials, Whilst now the bright Subburst is seen Whose fond hopes have never yet blown; But, sir, whilst you bask in their suashine, Remember my Shamrock from home.

#### Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

[ shall drink a deep draught to my Shamrock To you and my dear native land, And the laborers now in the vineyard-Parnell's brave invincible band ; And another I'll drink to the mem'ry Of heroes whose spirits have flown, To receive the reward of their labors. Defending the Shamrock at home.

### Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

I'VE GOT A SPRIG OF SHAMROCKS GREEN.

I've got a sprig of shamrocks green From one across the sea, And though its leaves are withored now,

- It still is dear to me ; For sure it grew in Irish soil,
- In a once lov'd and cherished spot,
- And for that reason I will hall The "triple leaf" I've got.

I ve got a sprig of shamrocks green From Ireland far away, And I will wear it next my heart On this St. Patrick's Days

Dear little plant ! thy mystic leaf Reminds me of other days. When free from care I rambled oft Along thy green-clad braes-'Twas then I knew a father's eare, A mother's fondest love—

A sister's pure and fervent pray'r To guard me from above.

What thoughts this little shamrock brings !

- Of scenes and friends thrice dear, And how my mem'ry fleetly brings

M. C. CAMERON'S SPEECH. Orange Tory Misgovernment Denounced.

ment for Right and Justice.

he Cause of Riel and the Half-Breeds Set in its True Light.

Mr. Cameron (Huroa), who was received with cheers, said that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had said that while the members on his (Mr. Cameron's) side of his friends were going to vote, but speaking for himself he could tell the hon. gentleman he was a false prophet. He (Mr. Cameron) would be responsible for the course he took, and he would vote for the motion. He imagined all along that Louis Riel would not juror wrote his beliet that the Halfbreeds

PUNISHED FOR THE CRIME HE COMMITTED and was tried for at Regina, but, as the hon. gentleman who spoke last let them know, he committed other crimes, and for these he was to be punished. Louis Riel was harged, not so much for the rebellion as for murdering Thomas Scott 15 years ago, and for which he was condemzed by the First Minister of the Crown, and a sum of money was sent to him to Manitoba in order that this rad-handed murderer might escape, and to allay all the blood hounds that were on his track. (Cheers.) The Minister of Public Works referred to the matter yesterday. It was he (Sir H. Lange-vin) who in that House, and being a member of the Governmeut, promized an animisty to Louis Riel. (Hear, hear.) This was a grave question. It was not to be treated slightly. The Government called for the execution of a man when they were not justified in so doing. He was surrounded with embar-rassments. They were called upon to pronounce upon the criminality of the executive,

### FAILED TO DO ITS DUTY.

which

Yet without the papers and the documents referring to the case, it was impossible to do so in an impartial manner. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of the highest judges had again and again been discussed and made the subject of enquiry in the Imperial Parliament and the improper action that withheld the Royal prerogative of the Crown when it should not so be withheld, was equally a ernment (hear, hear). Who are criminated ? Where are the papers found at Bateche? The papers pigeon holed in the Interior Department should be brought down. These were papers which should have been presented in the defence of Louis Riel, but they were not. The reason and argument why the judge declined to postpone the trial for one month when applied for by his counsel, were not brought down. He charged the Government with withholding these from the House, for the consideration of Parliament, and for the consideration of the nconle of this country. Parliament had been indirectly forced to discuss the misconduct, maladmistration, and criminal neglect of the Government in dealing with the

HALF BREEDS OF THE NORTHWEST, a discussion which involved the arraignment

Parliament, and involved their defeat, as

sure as the sun will shine, when called upon to go to the paople, has been forced upon the

House without the necessary papers. (Chcers.)

They charged the Government as being respon-

sible for the rebellion, and the blood spilt on

the prairies of the Northwest. Members of

the Government said they had been slandered,

yet they would not produce their defence.

They suppressed the evidence of their own

criminality. The petitions of settiers, church

dignetaries, and peaceful missionaries working

for their God, asking for justice to the people

had all been withheld. They (the Govern-

ment) did more. They moved the pre-vious question to their own motion

so that an amendment including the

grievances of the Halfbreeds could

bot be put. (Hear, hear). The mem-ber for Provencher admitted the grievances of the Half-breeds, but said the previous Ad-

GUNS SLAUGHTERING THE SETTLERS

giving affidavits showing the witnesses and documents necessary for his defence. It,

wanted by Riel in his trial, but they were

re used. Why? Was it because the Govern-

THEY WOULD SHOW TOO MUCH?

(Cheers.) There was no preliminary trial be-

lore a Stipendiary Magistrate, no Grand

Jury, but a petit jury, alien in race and

religion to the prisener, and yet, theorgh on trial for his life, a fair time and the necessary documents were refused.

More then that, an effort was made to shut

off important evidence respecting the robel-

tion. He (Mr. Cameron) did not pretend that a rebellion could be justified in the eye

of the law, but if it could be shown that

the Halfbreeds had grievances, it was fair

to do so as mitigating the severity of the

triul.

ment were afraid

ife

ministration did not remedy these.

somebody not to communicate with the counsel for defence. The trial, so far as the Government was concerned, was disgraceful in the extreme. Moreover, it was clear from the evidence of Mr. Astley, the go-between at Middleton and Riel at Batoche, that the arrendered believing he was perfectly safe. if that was not the fact, it was clear he must have been insane, because he could have eacaped as Damont did, and he could not have been captured. TO GIVE HIMSELF UP

when taken. Was there a case in the history of the British Empire for the last hundred years where a political offender who aur-rendered himself to the Government was executel ? He challenged the Government to show a single case in Britain, or any other civilized country. Especially there was no such case in which the prisoner was recommended to mercy. That recommendation must have been based on the idea either that Ricl was insane, or that the rebellion was brought about by the misdeeds of the Government.

The Government realized that a verdict of guilty would tend to put the blame of the rebellion upon some other should as than their own, and the execution would make it appear the House had applauded the member for Bellechasse, they would be found voting against the motion. He did not know how mended to mercy had been executed. The Mail correspondent at Regina wrote that he had seen three of the jurors, and they said the recommendation to mercy was based on the belief that Riel was not sanc. Another were most unjustly treated, and another that it was the unanimous desire of the jury that

#### THE DEATH PENALTY

should not be exacted. He (Mr. Cameron) believed these things were true, and the ounishment which the Government deserved for bringing about the rebellion was only nominal in comparison with that which they deserved for having killed a man under such circumstances for political ends. He then turned to the questions of Riel's sanity, and showed that all the evidence, including the reports of the Commissioners, greed that he was the vic-tim of dolution on political or political tim of delusion on religion or politics, or both. Mr. Cameron quoted authorities to provo that if a man were guilty of a crime growing out of a delusion even though he knew the legal consequences of his crime, he was not responsible. Ho showed also that Ricl, even in the midst of the rebellion, pro-posed the health of the Queen, showing that he was not a traitor to the Queen, but he objected to the methods of the Government. If that made him a traitor he sinned along with thousands of loyal Canadians. As a case

of medical jurisprudence he referred to the case of Edward Oxtord. Oxford was a GREAT MAN IN HIS OWN ESTIMATION.

He was to be an admiral though never at sea. Look at Louis Ricl. He was somewhat similar, for he was to conquer Canada and be supreme over all. The former was tried for high treason and acquitted, but the latter should not so be withheld, was equally a question for investigation in this House. It Take again the case of Daniel McNaughton. was an important and serious matter that He imagined that the Torica robbed and inthe papers should be kept back by this Gov. [inc imagined that the travelled abroad to escape them. He returned to England and shot Mr. Robert Drummond as the chief of the Tories, thinking it was Robert Pecl. He was tried for this and was acquitted on the ground that he was laboring under a delusion. Louis Riel labored under a delusion, was recommended to mercy by the jury, and was hanged by this humane Government, not in obedience to the law, or the majesty of the law, but by the wishes of an unseen power, an irresistible power that the Government cannot live without. (Hear, hear.) As to the medical examination of Riel. it was plain that Louis Riel was as mad as a March hare. Dr. Wilson, Hamilton, after a half-hour examination, and called by the Crown to give evidence, said that it would be

presumption in him to say that Louis Riel was not insane, for he had patients in his acylum for weeks before he could trace their of this Government for high crimes and misdemeanor. A discussion which involved insanity. In obscure cases it took a long time the existence of this Government in the to find out. As to Dr. Jukes,

**Pilgrimage**<sup>‡</sup>Lourdes

GENERAL

Манон 24, 1886.

### MAY, 1886.

Ξı.

Under the Special Aunction and Bleasing of Our Holy Father, LEO Xili, and of many Bishops.

Prospectus and information on application to

VERY REV. W. RINC. O.M.I.. LOURDES HOUSE. 33-3 Stillorgan, Dublin.

APPLICATION TO LEGISLATURE

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that an appli-cation will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebee, at its next Session, for an Act to admit me to practice at the Bar of the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, on passing an examination without serving the usual time.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1886.

### NOTICE.

"Felix Brien dit Desrochers, trader, of Montreal, has been this day sued for separation of property by his wife, Alphonaine Gauvreau, under Number 755 of the Records of the Superor (ourt sitting in Montreal. Iphonance van. If the Superior Court sitting in successful Montreal, 23rd February, 1886. LONGPRE & DAVID, Atturneys for Plaintiff.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1 ISTRICT OF** MONTREAL, Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Vincent, Raliway employee, of the Parish of Vandreuil, Petitioner for enroi en possession. The peti-tioner neterby notifies that he has this day petitioned to have possession of the estate of his late wife, Damo Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vandreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll, are submended to exer-cise said claims within two months from date. Montreal, February 9th, 1886. ARCHAMBIAUT & ST. LOUIS,

Cisé sala chains within two montas from date.
Montreal, February Beh. 1886.
ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS, Attorneys for Feditioner.
PROVINCE OF QUEBLC, DIST'R ICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court.
Dame Isabella Brown, of the City and District of Montreal, Bife of James Walker, I where a instrict, Flaintiff, vs. the said James Walker, I where a instrict, Flaintiff, Na action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 23rd Feb., 1886.
CRUIKSHANK & CRESSE, 20-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Emilie Piche, of the City and District of Mont-real, wife os Ambroise Teillier dit Lafortume, trader, of the same place, to the effect hereof duly authorized en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Ambroise Teillier dit Lafortune, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 2nd March, 1886. ETHIER & PELLETIER, 31-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON. Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until ob-tained. Write for Inventor's Guide 23-14

### GRATEFUL---COMFORTING.

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**BREAKFAST.** "By a thorough knowledge of the untural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion, and by a careful application of the flue proper-ties of well-selected Coeca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored bev-erage which may save us many heavy dector's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. H=no drods of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wo may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortihed with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Cieil Service Gazitte. Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus::

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SCORCHING THE URANGE LODGES. but he was on his way An Eloquent and Patriotic Pronounce-

November, in which he stated that the Miner of Militia was present, before he lef Ottawa, at the Cabinet council, when Riel's execution was determined. He arraigned the Government of the country not only as being guilty of a cruel act, but of an attempt to deceive the public of this country. It would have been sufficient to have even looked upon Riel's record in the rebellion. Jackson, Ricl's private secretary, was also put upon his trial, but he was bound to say that the crown upon that occasion did its duty, they acknowledged the insanity of the prisoner and directed his acquittal. With regard to Thos. Scott he had always held to the view that this murder was one of the most painful tragedies that ever occurred in the history of the Dominicn, and one for which there could not be any possible excuse save that his mind was not sound. But the Scott murder was a dead issue and should never have been brought into life to perpetuate ill-feeling among the different classes of the community. If it was expected to make a nation out of this country, it was not to be done by blood, but by extending mercy and charity for political offences. Tho half-breeds of the Northwest had conquered with their martyrdom the rights for which they fought, and that fact alone was sufficient to have warranted the Government in extending mercy to the prisoner whom they had exceuted.

but long before that time the Government

Sir A. P. Caron then moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 12.40 a.m.

### THE REV. FATHER MARSOLAIS. HIS SUDDEN DEATH TUESDAY AT THE ST. SULPICE SEMINARY.

The Rev. Father Pierre Marsolais, chaplain tration. The member for Provencher, in his speech the other night, had laid the blame of l'Hospice St. Charles, died Tuesday night the rebellion on all shoulders but that of the Covernment. Not he had been out making a sick call during the day, and in the afternoon returned to the Seminary and proceeded to his room. A few minutes afterwards one of the reverend clergymen entered the room and an act was passed by the Government in found Father Marsolais reclining on a sofa, 1879, for the relief of the halfbreeds of the apparently dead. Dr. Rottot was called, and Northwest. For six long years that act re- | said that it was an apoplectic fit and commained a dead letter, and action was only menced administering proper rest ratives. taken on it when it was too late. One result Father Colin gave the sufferer Extreme of the rebellion, however, had been that the Unction, bat, despite the physician's care, the halfbreeds had at last secured the rights venerable clergyman died at 6 o'clock, without recovering consciousness. Entil Taesday. seven long years they had been petitioning in when he took the unexpected turn, he was in vain, but at last they had justice dealt out to excellent health. Deceased was many years them. From the 26th of March to the 6th of April of last year, a period of ten days, the Government altered their policy. What had caused the bullets of Duck lake, the rebellion of the Northwest: He appealed to every friend of liberty in the Sunday at S.3C a.m, when the funeral will

### WHAT FISHERMEN WANT.

### YARMOUTH MEETING ASKS FOR STRINGENT

LAWS AGAINST AMERICAN FISHERMEN. HALIFAX, N.S., March 17 .- At a public meeting of fishermen at Pubnico, Yarmouth, a man in the house who would say that these one of the principal points of supplying bait men who were fighting for their homes to American fishermen, it was unanimously should not tave their heads as well? The resolved: 1. That the Dominion Government inflict penalties on any Canadian fishermen died but the men who set on the treasury | selling bait or ice, procared within the three benches. Robelion was always an mile limit, to America. as; 2, to do all in their offence against the positive law of power to prevent Americans encroaching on the country, but it was not always Canadian waters; 3, that four armed steamers a moral crime. What w was more and eix schooners are not sufficient for prohateful than rabellion ? It was deepotism tecting the figheries ; 4, that officers he apwhich produced rebellion. Were the men pointed at every available point to watch and who were in the enjoyment of power, but did report all American fishermer.

I think how many that I knew Are exiles, too, like me ; And like me, too, perchance to-day Their thoughts are o'er the sea.

But brighter thoughts thy form recalls, And I will cheer me up, And fancy I'm in Irish walls Where of t before L've been, I'll taste of hearty Irish cheer, And toast the shamrock green

God bless the land that gass thee birth ! Is an exile's fervent pray'r ; And may her children o'er the earth Escape the tempters' surre-May ev'ry ill that clouds her now Like mists be chased away, And sunshine, calm and peace be hers, On next St. Patrick's Day.

### WHITE LAKE, Ont., March 12th.

### To the Editor of THE POST :

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed you will find my subscription for the TRUE WITNESS for 1886. Hope you will acknowledge, on wrapper, the receipt of same. I want to know if J. J. Curran, M.P., has become an Orangeman, for he is here, and in all Western Ontario, claimed as their champion. with the

I am yours, &c., TIMOTHY MONAHAN

[Our correspondent must know that as a Catholic Mr. Curran caunot be an Orange-man, but politically the term "Catholic Orangemen" may be applied to Mr. Curran, as Archbishop Croke applied it to men who were politically affiliated with Orangeism in Ireland].

### A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

"For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day-was all broken down with dyspensia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for mc, when Bardock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did."

The question is often asked as to the significance of the displayed flags of the Government Signal Service. A rayming officer of the service has formulated its entire flag code as follows :--

#### SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM If the system is properly cleansed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferers will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases rheumatism, however bad, but will yield prompily to the treatment.

"A single drug store in S.50, M., put up 16,000 prescriptions last year—Uno popula-tion of the town is about 6,000 and liquor can be sold only for mechanical or medical purnoses.

WILL TAKE OATH TO THE FACT. Edward cousing, of Ranson, declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsum was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he is willing to take oath to his statements.

AN EMPLOYE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

who examined Riel, he says that he had no special knowledge of such cases, and yet they were asked to hang the man on such evidence. A dog could not be hanged on such evidence Although great doubts existed as to Riel's sanity in the country, yet the Government did not appoint a Commission until one week before he was executed, and none of these were experts, but three of their own employes. On the 12th of November, Thanksgiving Day, the Privy Council passed an Order in Council to hang Louis Riel and the report of the Commission could not have reached Ottawa before the 13th of Nov. He charged the Government with having issued this Order in Council without knowing anything about Riel's sanity, and it hore the signature of Sir John Macdonald. Sir Adolphe Caron, that gallant knight, getting into trouble with his countrymen,

### ESCAPED TO WINNIPEG

challenged him to snow the time and place when the Liberal Government failed in its to avoid signing the Order in Council, yet on duty to the Half breeds. But the present the 2rd of November Sir John Macdonald Government shundbered and slept while the wrote a letter stating that Sir A. Caron netitions were being crowded upon them, and was present at the Privy Council meeting meeting when that Order in Council was pased. He read The Orange Sentinel. as they slumbered they were only awakened That strong organ of Orangemen was crying out for the blood of Riel on the Northwest plains. (Cheers and Con-servative yella.) He (Mr. Cameron) knew to brother Sir John Macdonald for the murder of brother Scott. From the same paper he read a series of resolutions all gentlemen opposite better than any man, and when touched in the raw flesh they always beseeching Brother Sir John Macdonald to yelled. (Laughter.) Evidenco had been execute Louis Riel, and closed his speech as strained and laws misread in order to profollows :-- " In view of the fact that his sanity cure Riel's conviction, and the recommendation was in doubt, and the disregard of this Govto mercy was disregarded to secure the concution of Riel. He would not, after the decision of the Privy Council, discuss the constitutionality of the court which tried ernment of the faintest principles of common justice to give every person the benefit of the doubt, the evidence in this case, and the facts I have submitted to you, amply justify Riel, but he discussed the fairness of the the conclusion I have come to that the Government of this country deserve condem-It was a principle well recognized in criminal law, especially in cases of capital nation at the hands of the people of this felony, that every opportunity should be given country, I say, moreover, that for two months to a prisoner to present evidence in his own this Government have literally trafficked in behalf. The trial commenced on the 20th the destiny of a fellow mortal. I say that of July. Until that time Riel did during all the time, from this conviction to not know what was to be the charge against his execution, this Government were balancing him. On the 21st of July his counsel in the scales applied for a postponement for a month,

### THE PROBLEM OF A HUMAN LIFE.

I say that during all that period this Governnowever, did not appear in the papers brought | ment were throwing political dice on the living down that the application was refused and a | hody of Louis Riel, fixing his fate as the pestponement of only ton days allowed. The Orange or Bleu might prevail. I say that documents found at Bitoche were among these Louis Riel was not executed to vindicate the majesty of the law and satisfy outraged justice. I say he was executed because there was a power, a pressure brought to bear that was perfectly irresietible, and that the motives by which the present corrupt, incompetent, imbecile Administration was actuated and moved when a human life was concerned, deserve the condomnation of this House, as I believe they will receive the condemnation of the people of this country.'

Mr. Curran moved the adjournment of the debate.

i The House adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

Counterfeit coin to the amount of \$500,000 has been put in circulation in Egypt. punishment. Witnesses subponted by the punishment. Witnesses subponed by the A Silesian peasant woman has been arrested Grown were also subponed by the defence, at Berlin on a charge of having poisoned four and those people were instructed by husbands.

starvation, dictary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of olvesity to induce a radical cure of the discase. Mr. R. makes no charge wnatover; any person, rich or picor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 5 ets. to cover pestage to FC. RUSSEL, Esg., Woburn House, Store 21., Biedford Sa London Eng

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