THE RIEL MATTER.

The Debate on Landry's Motion.

Some Strong Points Made Against the Government—Mr. Cameron's Plain Speaking.

Thuesday, March 11, 1886.

As soon the Speaker took the chair this afternoon, and the doors were opened, the enormous crowd that had collected outside the House of Commons made a terrific rush for the galleries. In a short space of time every available seat was occupied and the crowd jammed up every corridor and lined the walls throughout the vast extent of the chamber. There was considerable suppressed excitement, the crowd appearing to think that there would be a red hot debate. They were grievously disappointed, however, for the proceedings were of the most humdrum character. About half an hour was spent in routine before Mr. Landry rose to propose his bogus motion. The Speaker's gallery was filled with ladies, wives and relations of members, Lady Macdonald occupying a prominent place in the front row. In the Senators' gallery Lady Lansdowne, with the ladies of her immediate suite, occupied places reserved for them. There was a pretty full attendance of members. Sir John Macdonald looked ill and worried, and seemed on the lookout for something or somebody. At length Mr. Landry erected his squat, coyish figure, and proceeded to his task speaking in French. He was grinning and laughing the whole time like a man possessed of a huge joke which he found great difficulty in keeping from exploding. Landry, who is a litte fellow with a black moustache and a photographic smile, read his speech from manuscript in French. The crowd in the galleries showed disgust and disappointment at the speech being in French, and many after a few sentences began to move off.

When he had finished Sir Hector Langevin was on his feet in an instant and claimed the Speaker's attention contemporaneously with Landry's last word, showing that he had studied Landry's manuscript and had not forgotten the cue He complimented Landry on his moderation, amid the jeers of the Opposition. Near the close of Sir Hector's speech, as he moved the previous question for the purpose of shutting out all amendments, he looked like a man who knows he is doing a cowardly trick. Of course, he was carrying out Sir John's orders, but Langevin had the grace to be ashamed of his part. Mr. Amyot, one of the leading bolters, followed in English and delivered some telling blows before the 6 o'clock recess. Thousands of people assembled in the galleries after dinner to hear the conclusion of his speech. His argument was well prepared and he only got fiery when referring to Caron's spying after him and endeavoring to dishonor the 90th battalion for the sake of proving that it was right to hang Riel. Langevin's effort was weak for him, and Amyot rubbed in that part where Langevin had said that "If Riel did right to kill Scott, the Government did right to kill Riel." Langevin's question dodge showed the Liberals what manner of men they had to deal with, and of course the vote on "Shall the question be now put?" will find the Liberals altogether on the side of the nays. He would support the motion because:

1st. The treatment of the half-breeds had been most unfair and unjust. The alleged settlement of the claims in vain asked for many years had been delayed for many years, had resulted in a sham, or rather a spoliation by means of scrip, which had virtually gratuitously given to strangers over 8,000 farms belonging to the half-breeds.

2nd. The insurrection was provoked by the culpable neglect of the duty of the Ministry. It was not due to the halfbreeds but to the white speculators, in whose hands the halfbreeds have been mere instruments.

3rd. The insurrection would have been avoided if our troops had not fired first, if the halfbreeds had been approached by friendly messenger.

4th. Riel gave himself up under the promise that he would be protected till the Government would have decided his case, and not the Courts.

5th. He was tried for high treason and punished for murder.

6th, He was refused necessary delays and the means of procuring necessary witnesses.

7th. He was recommended by the jury to the clemency of the Court

8th. He was most cruelly respited.

9th. The Government withheld important documents concerning his case.

10th The Government failed to procure competent translators.

11th. The trial took place far from the place of the offence, before a jury of six men of different creed and race, the Crown eliminating the only juryman of his creed. Such laws should have been changed at the past session.

12th. Riel's madness, upon which the Ministers themselves appeared to be doubtful, seems abundantly proved, and is evident from his doings and sayings, from his past admitted madness, from the absurdity of the rebellion itself, and even from the report of the Medical Commission.

13th. Riel was recommended to mercy, and it must have been on account of the doubts entertained as to his sanity.

14th. The voice of the people praying for clemency, should have been preferred to the voice of those asking for blood.

15th. The order for hanging seems to be the result of a cool calculation of the political influence, and the results it would have on the political opinions of the country.

16th. Riel was tried for a political offence, and civilized nations no longer hang for such offences. (Applause.)

Mr. Royal (French-Canadian member for Provencher, Manitoba) rose to applause from the Ministerialists. Every one was anxious to hear what the man into whom Riel breated the breath of political life had to say of the execution of his benefactor. He began by praising the intellectual qualities of the Riel family. He went on to assert that the half-breeds had been neglected and ignored. (He could say no less than this, representing as he does a half-breed constituency.) But he was certain the rebellion was caused by white settlers.

Mr. Landerkin—Why, then, didn't you hang them?

This was received with uproar.

Mr. Royal went on to attribute the insurrection to the Farmers' Union. It might be that in his trial did not receive fair play from the Crown counsel, but it was not the fault of the Government. In fact, the honorable gentleman had to admit that the half-breeds had grievances; that things did not go right; but he held Government blameless. Apparently, everybody and everything was wrong except the Government. He would vote against the motion, which was intended to throw them into the arms of a party with which they had nothing to do. He sat down after delivering a speech noteworthy only for vacillating weakness and for apologetics against his convictions—the man subjecting himself to the worship of party.

Mr. Gigault spoke next. He said he would deal with the question not in a French national spirit—as what was the case of a French-Canadian today it might be the case of an Irishman, a Scotchman or an Englishman tomorrow. He did not think the grievances which existed were sufficient to justify the rebellion, but the Government provoked the half-breeds to rise, and they should have considered chat when asked to be lenient with Riel. The honorable gentleman spoke in grave, deliberate tones, using the English language, his earnest, impressive delivery holding the attention of the House and crowded galleries. "Even," he said, after recounting the effects of Tory misgovernment, "if it is necessary to terminate my political career, I will do so rather than approve of a policy which has produced such bad results to this country." He replied in advance to those who might charge him with inconsistency in voting against Mr. Blake's motion of censure last session by saying he had not the information then that he had now. Last session they thought that by supporting the Government their influence would be greater to secure a policy of clemency, but they had failed in that. He condemned the execution of Riel for three reasons: First, because the insurrection was provoked by a bad administration of affairs in the Northwest. Second, because he believed that Riel was irresponsible for the crime for which he was convicted. Third, because Ministers did not take this fact into account and other extenuating circumstances. He quoted Father Andre that upon the questions of politics and religion Riel was no longer a sane man. He complained that the Medical Commission was not composed of experts on insanity. He made very strong points by quoting the English practice regarding the exercise of the prerogative of pardon, and read a decision by Sir Vernon Harcourt, when Home Secretary, that when there was a recommendation to mercy from a jury, approved by the judge, the capital sentence was never carried out. This Government should have followed British practice in Riel's case. He closed with an eloquent peroration. "The jury in Riel's case," he said, "was English and Protestant, and in recommending the prisoner to mercy was actuated by a sentiment of humanity and love of justice. History will say that it was mismanagement of the affairs of the Northwest that caused Riel to ascend that scaffold. History will say that the Province of Quebec was at the feet of the Ministry asking for clemency, and that there were some men in Canada asking for Riel's head for a crime for which he had been pardoned long ago." (This was an allusion to the Orangemen and Scott's death.) He was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

Mr. Wallace (York) reminded the House of the descent from the sublime to the ridiculous by rising and reading from a local Tory organ bogus telegrams between Messrs. Blake and Edgar, and wearied the House up to 6 o'clock by reading the details of Scott's death. After recess Mr. Wallace continued for a few minutes, saying that if Riel had not a fair trial Scott had no trial at all. He predicted that the Opposition would in fear of Ontario vote against the motion.

Mr. M. C. Cameron was the first to take the floor for the Liberal party. Was there anything wrong in applauding an able speech like that of the member for Bellechasse? When Mr. Wallace said they were afraid to vote for the motion he would find himself a false prophet as far as he (Mr. Cameron) was concerned, which was an indirect way of saying he would vote for it. The discussion involved an arraignment of the Government for high crimes. It involved their existence in this parliament, and their defeat in the next election, and yet they withheld documents of vital interest in the case. (Hear, hear.) The Minister of Public Works had said they had nothing to conceal, but they had and did conceal evidence of their own criminality. They were playing, as they always did, with loaded dice. These brave and chivalrous French gentlemen that we have heard so much about—why, what did they do now, move the previous question to their motion? ("Hear, hear" from the Oppositionists,) thereby shutting the Opposition out from making an amendment. Mr. Landry's argument that the preceding administation had neglected the half-breeds was no excuse for the seven years' neglect of the existing government, which was only aroused from their slumbers by the firing at Duck Lake. (Groans from Ministerialists.) Mr. Cameron proceeded to discuss the fairness of Riel's trial. He said the scantiest possible measure of justice was meted out to him. There was no preliminary trial, no grand jury, the usual safeguards in criminal cases. Up till July 21, Riel did not know what he would be tried for. His counsel asked for an adjournment of a month to bring in witnesses and obtain evidence. Crown counsel opposed it, without doubt under instructions from the Government. Why were not the papers found in Riel's house produced? They were said to be treasonable, but Riel was not afraid to produce them. Perhaps they implicated some friends of the hon. gentlemen. Their conduct was wholly unwarrantable in face of the affidavits. Every obstruction was thrown in the way of the defence. (Hear.) The rebellion was provoked by the maladministration of the Government, and while as a matter of law Riel was wrong in resorting to arms, documents which would have mitigated the severity of the sentence should have been produced. On two grounds the crown should have stepped in between the prisoner and the scaffold. First, on the ground that the administration provoked the outbreak; and second, on the ground of Riel's irresponsibility.

Mr. Cameron continued to argue the insanity plea He contended that when a man committed an offence while laboring under a delusion the law did not hold him responsible therefor. Riel suffered not only from one but from two delusions. Even if Riel was sane at the time of his execution, but troubled with hallucinations when he committed the crime he was accused of, he should not be held responsible for his actions. As an instance of his delusion, Mr. Cameron read a report of the interview in which Riel represented himself as an instrument in the hands of God: "He was to be governor prince of the Northwest territories." Either Riel was a great actor or insane on religion and politics. He believed him to have been the latter. The Government would not be justified in hanging a dog, much less a man, under the circumstances. It was only a week before November 16 that the Government appointed a commission to examine Riel. Not only were the commissioners incompetent, and all employees of the Government, but the Cabinet actually and finally decided that he should go to the scaffold before they received their report. Why did they decide to hang him? Because they were pressed to do so by that power which has kept them in office so many years. Right Hon. Brother Sir John Macdonald was forced to do it by the order to which he belongs. The *Orange Sentinel* demanded his death in no uncertain words—"The blood of martyred Scott cries aloud for vengeance." Orange lodge 884, Merrittton, passed a resolution that its members, as elector would oppose any government which did not carry out the sentence, and this continued the speaker, was sent to Brother Macdonald. The speaker read resolutions to the same effect passed by lodges 698, 1505, 1467, 1499, 300, 80, 425, 1528, all of which no doubt found their way to Sir John's hands. On December 3rd, lodge 1222 passed a motion congratulating the Government on the tragedy. On the day of execution the first minister received more than one telegram from masters of Orange lodges to this effect; "Well done thou good and faithful servant; we will vote for thee for evermore." He dared the Government to deny this. Mr. Cameron concluded: "In view of the fact that Riel's sanity was in doubt and the disregard of this Government of the plainest 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 the conclusion I have come to—that the Government of this country deserve condemnation at the hands of the people of this country. I say, moreover, that for two months this Government have literally trafficed in the destiny of a fellow mortal. I say that during all the time from his conviction to his execution this government were balancing in the scales the problem of a human life. I say that during all that period this government were throwing political dice on the living body of Louis Riel, fixing his fate as Orange or Bleu might prevail. I say that Louis Riel was not executed to vindicate the majesty of the law and satisfy outraged justice. I say he was executed because there was a power, a pressure that was perfectly irresistible, that the motives by which the present corrupt, incompetent, imbecile government was actuated and moved when a human life was concerned, deserve the condemnation of this house, as I believe they will receive the condemnation of the people of this country."

He raked the Orange party fore and aft, and was intensely severe in his arraignment of the government for their collusion with the order. Several members congratulated him, among others Col. Amyot, who shook him warmly by the hand. The house adjourned at 11 so, Mr. Curran having the floor.

Rapid Work.

"For two years I was troubled with dyspepsia—could neither labor nor find relief. Less than one bottle of B.B.B. relieved me—3 bottles cured me." So says John A Rappell, of Farmerville. Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the system. 2

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Interesting Notes of a Trip Across the Continent.

The Blyth *Advocate* prints the following letter from the pen of Mr. W. H. Watson, a well-known dry goods merchant of that village, who left for the Province of British Columbia last autumn. It will be read with interest by his many friends. He writes to Mr. Jas. Logan under date of Feb'y 20th, 1886, and says:—

I arrived here safe and sound after a journey of twelve days. I enjoyed the trip very much, but it is a long, dreary passage. Minnesota is a very fine state as far as I could see, but it being dark the most of my journey through that state I cannot say much about it Dakota is certainly fine, the land looks to be of first-class quality, but the farm houses are very far apart. On the Bell farm I saw 22 teams ploughing in one field, at least I supposed it was a field, but I could not see any fence to it The land all through that state seems to be good until nearing Montana, and then it begins to be more broken; but Montana downs anything I ever seen; it is just one mountain after another and each one worse; occasionally you will strike a little patch of meadow or prairie land in between 5 or 6 mountains, but they are very few The mountain scenery is really grand. The rocks in a great many places rise to a height of 2,000 feet above the R. R. track, and in a great many places the top of the rocks are hanging over the track; I often wondered what kind of a show a fellow would have if they let go and came down on the train. Then in places the track is away up on top, and you can look down from the car window about 1,500 feet, and the track runs close to the edge. There are also some long stretches of trestle work over ravines and gullies. In one place where the train climbs the mountain it has to run about 12 miles and is only two miles from the starting point, it has to make so many curves to gain the summit of the mountain. They use two engines in that place. Idaho is even worse than Montana but not so large a territory. I think it must be one big rock by itself with a gulley running through it to let the water off. There is no sign of vegetation at all. Some trees have evidently tried to grow in places, but after growing for a thousand years and only reaching three or four feet in that time. I think they have given up trying to grow and get disgusted with the country. Washington Territory is a shade better, but what I saw of it was pretty rough, but I am told there are some fine farming lands north of the R.R. track. Oregon, I thought more of, although very mountainous in places. There are some fine tracts of rolling land. It is a great place for sheep raising. The grass seems to be very close and nice and green. I reached Portland at one o'clock p.m. and was there until the next day at noon. Portland is a fine city, and seems to be prosperous and rushing ahead. The weather was as hot there as I ever felt it in July at Blyth. Then I took the cars to Tacoma, and on that railroad they carry the cars on a ferry about 35 miles and dump them on the other side of the water. This is done to escape making a long tunnel. I stayed in Tacoma one day waiting for the boat and like the looks of the place very well. It has about 7,000 population and is only 4 years old. Then by boat to Victoria, which I reached in 18 hours. Victoria is certainly a fine city, but not so large as I expected it to be. The Victorians are very easy going and take things very cool. But their day is past and gone. As soon as the C.P.R is completed to Vancouver the Victorians will lose all their carrying trade, as everything that comes into the country has to be reshipped there, and they are feeling very sore about it. Then from Victoria to New Westminster, a sail of 7 or 8 miles is required. Westminster is a place about the size of Goderich, and is nicely situated on the brow of a rising hill and facing the river. It is a real nice and thriving city, and business is lively. Then "Over the rocky road to Dublin"—from Westminister to Vancouver on a stage coach. I was only 4 hours going the 12 miles. I never went over such a road in all my life. But after getting there I was well paid for my knocking around. The scenery at this place has to be seen to give you an idea of the beauty of it. It has one of the best harbors in the world, easy to enter, and no matter how big the storms outside, it is always calm inside, and the harbor is large enough to hold all the ships in the world, and good anchorage. No trouble to build wharves. The railroad is completed to within 12 miles of here, and the contact will be let on Tuesday next for the completion of the balance. There are about 100 acres cleared of the town site, and buildings are being rapidly done. Lots that sold for $100 last fall are now selling for from $200 to $2,000. The company is now having 800 acres more cleared off for a city site, and there are thousands waiting to buy as soon as the lots are placed in the market. We are going to have a line of steamers running between here and China, Japan and Australia. Also a line of steamers playing between San Francisco and here. This place is bound to be a city of importance at a short day, and I am satisfied it will be a close rival to San Francisco. We often have British ironclads in the harbor. Last week an ironclad was here and the Admiral was on shore with a party of surveyors from the British navy. They were surveying out a place for a naval station at the entrance of the harbor. That will help to make the place of some importance in itself, as all troops for China and the Pacific possessions will be shipped from here. They can be landed here from Liverpool in 14 days and then be in China from here in less than 3 weeks. Prices are very high here for all kinds of goods. They are about double and often four times higher than in Ontario, but will be less when the road is running through. There is no coin less than 10c. here. I am going on the 1st March to run a store for a large lumber firm. They have generally about 15 lumber camps all the year round, and do a big business. They send nearly all their lumber to China and Australia. They have been shut down for six week repairing the boiler, and will be running again in March. This the first time they have closed for repairs in ten years.

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There is no other remedy that has stood the test of time so long has Hagyard's yellow Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest, colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful affections. 2

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Are you troubled with Salt Rheum, Rough Skin, Pimples or Canker Sores; if so, go at once to Geo. Rhynas' Drug Store and get a package of McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Price 25 cents. It was never known to fail. b

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A SURE REMEDY.—For coughs, asthma, and all recent colds, Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine. Don't let a cough grow troublesome when it can be relieved and cured by this remedy at the small cost of 25c. Sold only at Wilson's prescription drug store. 1m

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