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MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

The SUN knowing the anxiety of the public to ascertain whether the Canadian Opposition as such, proposed to join the Quebec agitators in denouncing the Government for the execution of Riel, took pains to secure an exact report of Mr. Blake's speech so far as it related to the Riel question. The words used by the Opposition leader appeared in the SUN yesterday. The language employed is somewhat guarded, and is characterized by that superabundance of words which is met with in all Mr. Blake's recent speeches. But there is no mistaking its import and purpose. Mr. Blake has not met Mr. Laurier for nothing.

Mr. Blake began his remarks on the question of the day by pointing out that generally it is improper to criticise the ministry for the way in which they exercise the pardoning power. His judicious remarks on this side of the subject may be passed over, as he followed them by the statement that the case of the execution of Riel was exceptional, and was one in which criticism was proper. The reasons given by Mr. Blake for the exceptional treatment are these: (a) Because the trial was for an extraordinary political offence; (b) because an agitation on the subject has sprung up; ause certain of the agitators declare that the Government allowed the law to be carried out, not on principle, but to gratify the hatred of a section of their supporters; (d) because the Government have rested their own defence against Blake's charges on the conviction of the prisoners, and have made themselves private parties to

the cause,
To most minds it would appear that the fact that an agitation has sprung up, that inflammatory speeches had been made which Archbishop Fabre, Father Dowd and scores, of other clergymen have denounced, was rather a reason that the subject should not be taken up and the agitation revived by a man holding the high sition occupied by Edward Blake. It may suit Mr. Blake to call the offence for which Riel was hanged a political offence, and to argue from this alleged fact that he has the moral right to endorse in his negative way the course taken by the Champ de Mars orators. But Mr. Blake knows that the offence which Riel committed last winter is no more political than was the killing of Scott, fifteen years ago—for which offence Blake demanded Riel's blood. The leader of the Opposition does not conceal under these excuses the true reason why he declares that the question of the execution of Riel is one which ought to be discussed in parliament and, of course, also out of parliament. The purpose is to win over to Blake's ranks all the sympathizers with Riel. In Montreal Rielite circles they look at the thing in another light. They propose to en-list as recruits to the ranks led by Mercier and Laurier and the revolting Bleus, Edward Blake and his English speaking followers, the Quebec combination being the principals and the Blake party only secondary char-

Having explained that the question is open for discussion Mr. Blake proceeded to dis-cuss it. He did not begin by denouncing the agitators but by complaining that adthe agitators but by complaining that advantage had been taken of certain "hot and against the French speaking people. Thus his first word of condemnation was for those who opposed the claims set up by the who opposed the claims set up by the Rielites. What does Mr. Blake mean by "hot and intemperate phrases?" Does he not know that at the Riel meetings resolutions, not hastily written but carefully prepared were passed, and that these resolutions characterized the execution of Riel as indicial mander that day after day the a judicial murder, that day after day the press of the party spoke of the administration as the hangman's government, that manifestoes have been drawn up and pt before the people which demand colal privileges and immunities to French Government should be condemned because C. T. White sold his interest in the business they have allowed the law to be carried out to his partner and retired from the firm in Mr. Blake must have felt ashamed, remembering his own past record, when he excused the outrageous conduct and more outrageous demands of these agitators, the whole being deliberately concocted and carried on for weeks and passed them over as simply "hot more than the state of the subsection of the second of t

good deal of importance to this part of the case, but would not now express his opinion. He would seek for information on the ques-tion and bring in his accusation when par-Blake says, "explanations are needed with regard to this trial." And again he says, "We want to know why, if it was intended regard to this trial." And again he says, "We want to know why, if it was intended to execute the sentence, Riel was not put on his trial for murder?" Also, there is a quan-

he has Edward Blake's sympathy. There is the distinct statement several times made that Mr. Blake intends that the subject of the hanging of Riel shall be brought up in parliament, and that the Government shall be attacked for its course

There is in the speech condemnation of the loyal people of both races, who have de-nounced that section of the French who are claiming that there should be one law for one race and a different law for the other. And there is the promise that he will make further declarations in the same lines when he has had more time to prepare

It remains now to be seen how far Mr. the party of which he is said to be the leader. If he speaks for the Opposition members of the house of commons the issue before the people is a simple and plain one. There is but one course before every friend of law, equality, and fair government. The loyal English speaking and loyal French speaking people of both political parties who

The Montreal Gazette, while conceding to

taxation, and that this falls upon all owners of taxable property irrespective of sex. But the taxes imposed by the Dominion and local legislature fall en both sexes with equal impartiality and it is hard to see any logical distinction. In fact everybody knows that in civic elections it is not the property, but the person who votes. If it were otherwise large estates would have a greater voting power than

Lord Randolph Churchill is wiser than most persons in his discussion of the woman suffrage question. He says that a woman should not be admitted to the polls because she is a woman, "and that is all there is about it." Churchill merely puts into words what is in the minds of all who try to argue themselves into the belief that there is some sound reason why women should not be allowed to vote. Lord Randolph himself has no delicate notions against women taking part in political campaigns. Lady Church-ill's career as a political canvasser in Woodstock and Birmingham makes this plain. The right he concedes to his wife he will ultimately concede to other women. Before ten years two changes will be made in the franchise law of Canada, if not in Eogland as well. The property qualifications will be abolished, and women will receive

the right of suffrage. INHERITED TENDENCIES.

The London Standard maintains that each generation of foxes is more clever than its redecessor. The old tricks for escaping the hounds are handed down from parent to ohild, and there is an inherited tendency which results in the invention of new dodges. This argument is evidently in favor of the theory of transmitted tendencies, of which Herbert Spencer is the leading exponent. Perhaps the same progress in the art of escaping has been made among other animals. The wild geese come north every spring with increased astuteness. Decoys, which once worked like a charm, are now the laughing stock of every goose about Bay Chaleur. The accumulated experience of the race is evidently in the possession of the latest born. Anglers certify that a certain fly, which was an irresistable temptation to New Brunawick trout a few years ago, is useless now. It looks as if the survivors of the families, which this favorite fly had been the means of decimating, had transmitted to their off-spring a tendency to fear the insect, and to keep away from it.

It is not cheering to apply this theory over the whole field of nature. The coming rat will perchance have an innate tendency. which no cheese will overcome, to avoid snares and traps of all sorts. The generation of mosquitoes may yet be born of which no man can destroy an insect. The flea will inherit new cunning, and muscular power enabling it to take a longer jump than any now on record. Man, we regret to say, is not developing in the least in a direction to overcome this insect advancement. Every successful device for exterminating vermin is as old as our grandfathers.

SUSSEX.

'Vidi" Writes About Culbert and Theal's Apple Tree Industry.

Before subsiding into my habitu haps too rural seclusion, I wish to call attention in your columns to another of the industrial enterprises of our village. Fifteen years ago Sussex had a neat little harness shop, conducted by an affable genial gentleman, who although struggling assiduously to secure a moderate competence, in a few years found himself run down in health, with years found himself run down in health, with a by no means flattering balance sheet at his bankers. He resolved upon a change, and first securing an agency from one of the great nursery establishments in Canada, he very soon established an enterprise of his own, which subsequently grew into the extensive speaking people, and that the basis of the whole carefully planned agitation is that the by the firm of White & Culbert. In 1884 against a man with French blood in his veins.

Mr. Blake must havefelt ashamed, remember-large lumbering and milling operations weeks and passed them over as simply "hot important industry, besides giving employand intemperate phrases," to which no exception should be taken.

On the question of the insanity of Riel, at certain seasons employs a large amount of Mr. Blake has his doubts. He attached a local muscle, in planting, grafting and cultigood deal of importance to this part of the vating, box-making, packing and shipping an amount of nursery stock representing an-nually many thousands of dollars. Not con-tent with the maritime field, the original liament met. So also with regard to the firm at one time exported to Manitoba a character of the trial. "I think," Mr. large shipment of their wares, which translarge shipment of their wares, which trans-planted in prairie soil grew so rapidly that tity of evidence which was not produced at severity of the north western winters, the trial which Blake wants brought before parliament.

There is not a word in the remarks used severity of the interest was dropped, after footing up a considerable loss to the firm. Outside of the firm's business, by Mr. Blake which is not calculated to make the most ardent Rielite believe that neat and substantial cottages, on lots adjacent to his own more elaborate homestead, which besides adding materially to the appearance of the most picturesque and elegant street in the village, must also be the source of a considerable revenue, in remuneration for his commendable enterprise. He also-in the same year-erected a commodious warehouse opposite Sussex station on railway ground, in which he carries on an extensive wholesale business in the grain trade. Thus it will be seen, that the quondam harness-maker, who ten years ago was tottering on the brink of more than physical failure, has by well directed effort and promptitude in all his transactions, not only developed into one of the solid business men of Sassex, but has also contributed in Blake is supported in these concessions by no small degree to its commercial im-

MONCTON.

Formation of a Maritime Curling Associa

were ready to put down an armed rebellion by the sword, will not hesitate to go to the polls to support the Government in their action in regard to the execution of Riel.

WOMEN WILLIVOTE.

The Montreal council has granted the right of suffrage to the female taxpayers in that city, subject of course to the approval of the clerical major and council and was elected by an of the town council and was elected by the sword, will not hesitate to go to the activity in civic circles just now; in view of the near approach of the annual elections of the near approach of the annual elections of mayor and councillors. Re-elections by accolamation may suit a tame place like Fredericton, but Monctonians are not of that sort. There is always a fight and usually a warm fight. Moncton only rose to the dignity of a mayor two years ago; previously the chief magistrate was known as the chairman of the town council and was elected by Moncron, Jan. 14.—There is considerable almost unanimously and has the approval of man of the town council and was elected by that will kick, butt and bite, one that he can the Montreal public. Doubtless the ex- the board. The two mayoralty contests ample of Ontario and Manitoba will be followed by Quebec and the maritime provinces.

that have taken place have excited more interest in the town itself than ordinary provincial or Dominion elections. Two years ago the contest was between W. J. woman the right of suffrage in municipal matters, is disposed to draw the line there, taking the ground that in municipal affairs it is the property which votes and not the person. The only basis for this distinction is found in the circumstance that the city and about thirty over McKenzie. Last year person. The only basis for this distinction is found in the circumstance that the city and county revenues are made up by direct Mr. Stevens was re-elected with a majority a letter from Sandy Smith, Dominie, etc., of

Mr. Stevens will not offer again, but there is no lack of candidates. Although the electors and to the mother country. He seems to tion does not take place till the second Monday in March, no less than four gentle-men are spoken of. Mr. Robinson will, it is believed, try his hand again. Mr. Mo-Kenzle, who has had considerable experi-ence in civic affairs, is being numerously solicited to offer and will likely do so, and Coun. J. R. Foster and ex Councillor D. A. Duffy are also spoken of. There is less interest in the ward elections for councilors. There are nearly 1,000 votes in Mono-

ton town at the present time.

Delegates from the different curling clubs n the maritime provinces met at the Brunswick House, in this town, today, and formed a maritime curling association. The delegates present were as below:—

Moncton-C. T. Nevins and Dr. W. J. Newcastle - E. Lee Street and James Chatham-D. G. Smith and John Hutchnson. Fredericton—A. F. Street and E. H.

New Glasgow-P. A. McGregor and W. A. McIntosh Truro-W. B Alley and Geo. Gunn. Stellarton—Jas. R. Corbitt.
Pictou—John Yorston and Daniel Mo-

Bathurst-W. J. O'Brien and John E Baldwin, St. Andrew's club, St. John—John White and S. F. Mathews. Thistle club, St. John-A. Malcolm [and

E. L. Whittaker.

Sir Leonard Tilley, Lieutenant Governor,
was elected patron of the association. The following are the officers:
President—John Hutchinson, Chatham;
lst vice-president—S. F. Mathews, St.

John; 2nd vice — John Yorston, Picton; club chaplain—Rev. John McMillan, Truro; sec.-treas.—E. L. Whittaker, St. John. Managing Committee—Thos. Doran, Stellarton; P. A. McGregor, New Glasgew; Dr. Norfolk, Moncton; John E. Baldwin, Bathurst; E. Lee Street, Newcastle; E. H. Allen. Fredericton; Geo. Gunn, Truro; J. D. Chipman, St. Stephen.

Committee on annuals—D. G. Smith, Chatham; W. B. Alley, Trure; E. L. Whittaker, St. John. Committee on complaints and appeals—A. F Street, Jas. Brown, Daniel McDonald. P. A. McGregor, Jss. R. Corbitt. Auditors—John White, Andrew Malcoln The next annual meeting is to be held in

and evening. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Monoton. The visiting curlers gave exhibitions of the game in the rink this afternoon

The Indian and Colonial Exhibition. ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 13.

To the Editor of the Daily Sun: SIB-The provincial government having apcointed me to take charge of the exhibits from New Brunswick at the "Colonial Exhibition" I feel anxious that the people of our province should most largely benefit by the undertaking and I fear that many of them do not fully appreciate the commercial character of this exhibition. It is intended, in fact, to make this a commercial showroom, where the goods will not only be shown but sold, where orders will be taken and every effort made to secure new channels for our export trade. It is unnew channels for our export trade. It is unnecessary for me to say that it will be my pride to see our exhibitors secure a fair share of the trade, and I will do my utmest to advance their interests. The entries from the other provinces are most numerous and varied and I take the liberty of appending some of the most important, and all of which might be duplicated in New Brunswick:

Musical instruments, agricultural implements of large variety, burglar and fire proof safes, specimens of lithographing, engraving.

ments of large variety, burglar and fire proof safes, specimens of lithographing, engraving, printing and book-binding, newspapers and periodicals, wood engraving, fertilizers, wagons, carriages, sleighs, stuffed birds, game and fish, salt, biscuits and confectionery, cotton and woollen goods in great variety, clothing, hosiery and knitted goods, cances, row boats, cars, ships' models, fluur, catmeal, buckwheat meal, ale, porter and mait, wines and vinegar micture frames, mouldings, office, school and mea, ale, porter and mait, wines and vinegar, picture frames, mouldings, office, school and household furniture, iron and wood working machinery, horse shoes and drop forgings, stoves, ranges and furnaces, tinware, fruit of all kinds tinned and preserved, jewelry and ornaments, axes, sythes, forks, hoes, rakes, edge tools, lime, cement, paints, printing inks, brushes, brooms and wooden wares in great variety, dairy products, soaps, silver, gold and nickle plating, nuts, bolts, axles, springs, carved and turned wood work of almost every description, writing and wrapping papers, patent and proprietary medicines, mattresses and upholsters' work, building and fire bricks, jars, jugs, flower pots and other pottery, hand-made hearth rugs, needle and fancy work, collections of Indian goods, coal, gypsum, iron, gold, of Indian goods, coal, gypsum, iron, gold, silver, copper and numerous other ores, loan collections of ores, woods, stuffed birds, etc., specimens of granite and building stones, brass manufactures, wire fences, assortment of saws, matches and articles used in their manufactures. ture, tan bark and bark extract, assortment edge tool and other handles of every descri edge tool and other nandles of every description, escutcheons, furniture knobs and roeettes collection woods for inside of musical instruments, samples of leather and leather board fire escapes, dried, smoked and preserved fish almost an endless assortment of patents, etc. As the entries are not by any means com plets, and as there are a large number of entries under almost all of these heads, some idea may be formed of the probable exhibit sent from

the other provinces.

The number of applications for space actually The number of applications for space actually forwarded from this province are exceedingly few, and, although many have promised, they should not loose a moment in forwarding their applications to either Mr. Best or the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. I trust our xhibit will not be on a par with that sent to

Antwerp.
Having had some inquiries from ladies as whether they could enter needle work, etc., may say that the exhibition is open to all, and that a collection of ladies' work would be est valuable addition.

Yours truly, IRA CORNWALL, JR.

Lost, Straved or Stolen.

To The Editor of The Sun :-

SIR,-Three letters, addressed by me to Messrs, Graham & Co., editors of the Montrea Daily Star, Montreal, have evidently no reached those for whom they were intended The first was mailed early in December, 1885, and contained a one dollar note—"537862, B, and a number of stamps. Anyone having thi note in his possession will kindly correspon with me, or better still, if he be its seducer not use with safety, and one whose ashes will fly into the eyes of conscience and irritate if not blind these already imperfect organs of vision.

Trusting that the publication of the above

in your valuble paper may prove pro bono publico, I am, yours truly,

ARCHIBALD GUNN.

St. Andrews, N. B., Jan. 13, 1886.

To the Editor of The Sun :-

of about twenty over Robinson. It is said Smith Town, K. C., upon the educational exto send to the mother country. He seems to to send to the mother country. He seems to think that the specimens of our schools' work which it is proposed to forward "will be, at least, not only an inadequate representation, but a simply ridiculous one." One is led to presume from the tenor of his remarks that it advisable to give some representation of the work done in our schools. As he does not agree with the plan adopted, I should like to hear what he would propose as an adequate representation.

representation,
Yours truly.
Gagetown, Q. C., Jan. 13, 1886.

(For THE SUN.) Indian Names in New Brunswick.

The letter of F. in the Telegraph of Tuesday ouches a matter of much interest to all who take pride in matters relating to our province. There is a tendency of late years, much to be deplored, to drop the old Indian pames and substitute the nauseating combinations which are so abundant throughout the province. Chas. G. Leland, who has written an interesting book on the folk-lore of our Indians, remarks that "the absolute antipathy which the majority of Americans manifest for the aboriginal names is really remarkable." The majority of Americans manifest for the aboriginal names is really remarkable." The remark holds good in New Brunswick. The people of Quaco were not satisfied till they made the village commonplace by calling it St. Martins. St. George is still called Magagnadavic by the old folks, and I remember on one occasion being perplexed by an aucient settler, who asked me how things were in Schoodic, meaning St. Stephen. Such names as Jones' Creek, Smithtown, etc., provoke a tony face, and make us wonder at the taste tony face, and make us wonder at the taste that suggested such names. The old Indian names mean something, and when the Indian has passed away they will be so many monu-ments to his memory. Below is a list of names whose meaning is known to me. They are from several sources and on different authorities:

Alleguash - bark camp - hemlock bark, Aukpaque - A beautiful expanse of the river caused by numerous islands. Those who have seen the place from the top of Clark's moun tain well un

Pokiok or Pequiok-The dreadful place Assamaquoddy—The great-pollock-water, and also "It goes up into the open field."

Magaguadavic—The river of hills.

Madawaka —The personnies described.

Madawaska - The porcupine place.

Meduxnekeag-"When the people go out"
(of the woods to the main river?)

Manan-The island-Grand Manan, the
large island. Champlaia visited Grand Manan nd called it Menthane

Maguacha—Always red (Maguacha Point.)
Mirimichi—Happy retreat.
Nepisiguit—The foaming water. Ocomocto—The deep water.
Quaco—This is a contraction for Gulwo hgangee, which means "the home of the sea cow." The "sea-cow" may refer to the walrus once abundant on the North Shore or perhaps

to the common seal.

Richibucto—The river of fire. Restigouche—The five fingered river. Schoodic—Place where water rushes. Temiscaasta - The winding water. Woolestook—Stream where you get green oughs; also, beautiful river, big river and

ong river. Wapskegan-Stream with rock at the mouth. Wassis—The baby.

There are gentlemen in the province who are able to give a more extended and more satisfactory list, and it is to be hoped that they will give publicity to their knowledge of our nation areas. S. W. KAIN.

Provincial Appointments.

(Ro:al Gazette.) His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:-Henry Percy Blanchard, of Victoria, British Celumbia, to be a commissioner under chapter 36 of the consolidated statutes. In the County of Charlotte—Hon. James G.

Stevens is re-appointed a school trustee for the town of St. Stephen.

Charles F. Todd is re-appointed a school trustee and chairman of the board of school trustees for the town of Militown.

William Gillespie to be a labor act commis-

In the County of Carleton—Lewis P. Fisher is re-appointed a school trustee and chairman board of health in the town of Woodstock in place of John G. Vanwart who has left the E. M. Boyer and David Semple to be issuers

marriage licenses. Henry Paxton Baird and Robert Kirkpatrick to be coroners.
George W. Slipp, John Arthur Lindsay,
Burnham D. Hoyt, William Taylor, (Lower
Brighton), Joseph Merrithew, and Isaiah
Sharp, (Northampton), to be justices of the

In the county of York-A. F. Randolph is re-appointed a school trustee and chairman of of the board of school trustees for the city of Fredericton.

J. E. Casey to be a vendor of liquor, under the Scott Act, at Saint Croix in the parish of Dumfries, in the county of York.

In the city and county of Saint John—
William Glenn Brown to be an issuer of marriage licenses.
In the county of Albert-James Stewart and Francis Doherty to be justices of the W. Flett, David Baldwin, Charles Vye, jr., and Patrick Clancey to be justices of the

In the county of Gloucester-James R. Landry to be commissioner of the civil court for the parish of Caraquet.

G. M. Duncan, M.D., K. F. Burns, Samuel Melanson. John Sivewright, Jacob White, Thomas Labey, and John E. O'Brien to be a board of health for the town and parish of Bathurat. In the county of Kings—Alfred Hatfield, Wilfred L. Corey, Robert Pugsley, Solomon Davis, Edward L. Price, Joseph L. Harrison, and Lemuel B. Harrison, to be justices of the

peace.

James A. Fenwick to be commissioner the civil court for the parish of Studholm.
William T. McManus to be a labor act com-Government Notice .- His Honor the Lient.

Government Notice.—His Honor the Lieut,
Governor has been pleased to approve of the
appointment of J. M. Upham Bliss as deputy
registrar of wills and deeds for the county of
Kent.

THE TEA AND COFFEE MARKET. - Says last

Thursday's Montreal Gazette:-There has been something like a up in the tea market, on the part of interior buyers, who have furnished a more active de-mand, that has created a decided increase in the outward movement. A good many enquir-ies have been received from Toronto, and about ies have been received from Toronto, and about 600 packages have been taken to go there, while in other directions a fair business has been done. The whole market has a very firm tone, with prices pointing upward. Buyers have shown considerable solicitude to get hold of fourteen cent teas, none of which, however, are to be had now, as the cheapest grades cannot be reached for less than 16c., with the exception of one consigned lot, which might be sold cheaper. Teas valued at 22c, a 25c, have been in good jobbing request. Taken all through the tea market has a firm and healthy tone, with buyers anxious enough to take all tone, with buyers anxious enough to take all goods showing value. Coffee has been less active but steady. We quote: Mocha at 22c. a 23c; old government Java at 16: a 22c; plantation Ceylon at 16½ a 20c, and Rio 8c a 10c.

Lieut. Greely has arrived at a firm conviction that ice in the sea never forms to a depth of more than five feet to ten feet. The fige-bergs and icebergs of great thickness that are encountered floating out to sea, he maintains, are merely detached portions of the great polar ice can.

BLAKE SPEAKS.

Anything to Worry the Government.

THE RIEL QUESTION A CASE FOR

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to THE SUN. LONDON, Ont., Jan. 14.-The banquet to Hon. Edward Blake was attended by over eight hundred guests, and many ladies and gentlemen were in the galleries as spectators, G. C. Gibbons occupied the chair and had on his right Blake, Mowat and Pardee, and on his left Sir Richard Cartwright, David Mills and Senator Leonard. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts and those of the senate and house of commons, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, Hop, Edward Blake,

MR, BLAKE, on rising, was loudly cheered. He said he was anxious to retire from the leadership and heped his friends would soon relieve him from that his friends would soon relieve him from that post, but till then he would do his utmost for the party. After launching into a general at-tack upon the fiscal policy of the Government and charging it with all sorts of things, he said, as in 1869 the Conservative Government mark-ed its closing years of office with a rebellion, so in 1885 it had marked the close of its term with a rebellion. He had already pointed to the causes of rebellion. They were the delay and neglect of the government to reply to the appeals of the half-breeds and to heed the warnings of those who knew the danger to be mminent. He went on to say, since the close of the outbreak an event growing out of it has to a great degree engrossed public attention, and to that I now turn. I mean THE FATE OF RIEL.

An attempt has been made for obvious political purposes to color the character, and ex-aggerate the import of agitation on this subject. Some Quetec supporters of the Government have, in common with its Quebec oppponents, denounced its action in very strong language and words have been used, suggestions made and things done which do not command the many are to my independent (Charles). mend themselves to my judgment. (Cheers.)
On the other hand most violent language has
been used in the Oatario ministerial organ. The movement as a whole has in my view been misrepresented, and a deliberate design is apparent on the part of the Ontario Tories to create and intensify a war of races and creeds, and to obscure by this means all real issues between the parties in order to raise an issue false in itself, and which if handled as proposed by the ministerial press would imperil the future of our country, (Cheers.) It is quite true that this question must be, and most desirable it should be, debated in parliament and that those who challenge the conduct of the Government should tender a definite issue. This, I hold, and though I entertain very strong opinions as to the reserve which should attend criticisms on the exercise on ordinary occasions of the prerogative of mercy, as Minister of Justice I had to advise in many capital cases, and I do not forget the responsibility which rests on those in whose hands are the issues of life and death and whose task is rendered all the more difficult by reason of the large measure of discretion vested in them and averaged. large measure of discretion vested in them and expressed by the word clemency. I know how much these difficulties discussion, until distorted views and an imper-fect appreciation of faith are likely to prevail. I have been more than once falsely and want-I have been more than once laisely and want-only accused of using the prerogative for per-sonal and political gains. I deprecated this as I would now deprecate such attacks on minis-ters unless made with good and sufficient rea-

ters unless made with good and sufficient reason. So delicate in my opinion is the exercise of this prerogative that while I have sometimes been unable to agree with the judgment of the present ministers, I have felt it on the whole a lesser evil to be silent than to raise a debate and I can easily conceive, in fact I have known of cases in which, though I may differ from the conclusions of the ministers, I should yet refuse to censure them for honestly taking a course which I could not follow. But we must be guided in each case by its own circumstances. guided in each case by its own circumstances.
The right of discussion, of advice, of censure has been denied by leading ministerial organs, yet it is unquestionable the ministers are responsible in this, as in all other cases. Cheers.)

I WAS THE INSTRUMENT in procuring reform which made this sure, and the rights which I helped to promote for my country, I will help to maintain. (Cheers.) But I declare that the occasion must be rare which renders discussion opportune and the case ear which renders censure expedient. (Cheers.) Why, then, do I hold that this is a (Cheers.) Why, then, do I hold that this is a case for parliamentary discussion? For several reasons. Because the trial was for an extraordinary political offence. Because a great agitation has sprung up, and various questions have been raised which can be settled in no other manner, save after full debate in parliament. Because some prominent supporters of the Government declare that they have been misled, deceived and betrayed by the Government. and this charge must be investigated. ment, and this charge must be investigated.
Because these men also declare that the Government acted not on principle but on party considerations to punish an old offence and to gratify the hatred of a section of their supporters, a statement which demands enquiry. Because before the trials the Government declining the high position of of neutrality and indifference, which, as representatives of public justice, public mercy and public policy they should have maintained, declared that the charge I preferred of neglect, delay and mismanagement in the North West affairs was a defence of their prisoners, that this made themselves substantially private parties to the cause, in fact resting their defence on their prisoners' convictions. I have always ment, and this charge must be investigated. parties to the cause, in fact resting their defences on their prisoners' convictions. I have always held that both parties might be guilty, the government for neglect, delay and mismanagement, and the insurgents for rising in rebellion against the state, always a grave offence, and in this case made worse by inciting the Indians to rebel. For these and other reasons I deprecate any attempt to delay parliamentary discussion, and am ready to facilitate, as far as I can, the ventilation of the whole question, including the sentence and the whole question, including the sentence and imprisonment, as to which I may be allowed imprisonment, as to which I may be allowed to express the hope that the Government will, without delay, deal with these sentences in a large and merciful spirit. (Cheers.) But while I am of this opinion, I hold strong views as to the character of the discussion. Much has been said of the conduct of the French Canadians in raising these questions and a wicked attempt has been made, taking advantage of some too hot and intemperate phrases, to rouse prejudices of race and creed sgainst them, because they have warm feelings in this matter. It is true that we Canadians are in one sense—a political sense—one people and I one sense—a political sense—one people and l could wish that without obliterating race pre

dilections there was among us greater love and unity as follow Canadians. BUT ON WHAT LINES

are we to deal with this question in parliament? I believe we can't make this a party question. After full reflection I do not entertain that desire, but were it otherwise I doubt whether it could be accomplished. I do not desire a party conflict on the Regina tragedy. I do not propose to construct a political platform out of the Regina scaffold or to create or cement party ties out of theiblood of the condemned. I have come to the conclusion that the material necessary for judgment on the issues is not before us. We want the accounts of the trial, the papers secured at Batoche. We want to know why, if it was intended to execute the sentence, Riel was not put on trial for murder. I think explanations are needed regarding the trial. Moreover we should have before us the suppressed evidence of the neglect of government. re we to deal with this question in parliament Moreover we should have before us the sup-pressed evidence of the neglect of government. Regarding Riel's mental condition, he at-tached greater importance than did the general public, and he wanted more information on that point. He thought he was discharging a most important duty at the present time by

abstaining from expressing his personal opinion, which would be at least partial, hypotheical and subject to correction and review. It is with all the facts before us and in the presence of the Government and its accusers that our deliverance can best be made.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

A Crisis on Irish Affairs-The Day for Conciliation Said to be Past.

On the Eve of a Formidable Strike Against Rent.

New York, Jan. 17 .- The Star's London cable says: Never did England face a more hazardous crisis than that which greets the parliament the Queen is to open on Thursday Since the new representatives began to be sworn, last Tuesday, the situation has taken shapes which reveal some of its tremendous possibilities. The resignation by conciliatory, possibilities. The resignation by conciliatory, Lord Carnarvon, of the Irish vice-royalty, seems to point to the fact that the tories have given up hope of success through a policy of concession, and have come around to the bold course suggested by Lord Randolph Churchill. That course would be to declare their scheme of rational conciliation ruined by Mr. Gladstone's wild talk about home rule, which has inflated the Irish with hopes that have made them upgovernable. The empire is in danger. them ungovernable. The empire is in danger, and the only alternative is total separation, or the application of a coercion policy of extraordinary rigor.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" LONDON CARLE Both parties agree that the condition of Ireland was never more alarming than at present. Earl Cowper's warning that the counsent. Earl Cowper's warning that the country was on the eve of the most formidable atrike against rent yet seen is already justified. The league has organized combinations among the tenants over a large part of the country. It undertakes to fix an arbitrary percentage of reductions of rent and prohibits all payments to landlords who refuse to accept the league scale. Judicial rents held, according to Mr. Parnell's dictum, to be no more binding than other attempts of landlords te enforce payment by legal means, are to be resisted by organized force. The landlords, on their side, are organizing also. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Hartington's father, cwning 60,000 acres in Ireland has accepted the presidency of the Irish Defence Union. The most urgent appeals have reached the government, and menaces have reached the government, and menaces not less urgent came from the other side.

United Ireland declares, with all solemnity, that it regards the agrarian struggle as never during the century more serious than it is now, that the population of several counties is ready to take up arms, and that the people will not submit either to eviction or to punishment for resistance. It openly threatens reprisals if the government attempt to enforce the law. The Archbishep of Dublin, in yesterday's speech, eschoes these threats. Lord Salisbury seems nevertheless inclined to try. The Standard declares that a crieis is near and a final struggle for supremacy between league and law imminent; that there is no humanity and law imminent; that there is no numanity in half measures; that a vigorous policy is the only successful one; that the truest mercy to-the Irish people is to save them from the organized persecution they have set up.

THE "TIMES" LONDON SPECIAL says: With one accord, judges in the west and south of Ireland are signing writs of eviction by the hundred. There is apparently more destitution than since the awful winter of 1879, tenents having spent most of their little store of ready money in going into the dework whatever. Already the famine and scenes of violence are beginning to be repeated. Mobs of starving men are breaking up meet-Mobs of starving men are breaking up meetings of poor law guardians with demands for food, and dead bodies being found at the roadside wasted to the bone, It is at such times as this that a single judge in Kilkenny issues over two hundred writs of eviction in one day, involving the tearing of roofs from over the heads of at least a thousand human beings; and this is a sample of what is going on in fifteen counties. Of course, this means disorder and excitement, and killing of landlords and bailiffs. In logical sequence this will also mean an eruption of virtuous wrath from the well fed English members of parliament and a vote of wholesale bers of parliament and a vote of wholesale coercion, which will be precisely what the coercion, which landlords want.

(Associated Press) DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—The exchequer bench has ruled that the national league is not illegal, as it exists in every county in Ireland without secresy, and has been tolerated by the govern-ment, who know its objects.

WARLIKE.

Russia Preparing for Another Struggle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Times' cable says the collapse of Gen. Prendergast's reputation in the matter of the Eurmese invasion is disgraceful. Details of it are now coming in by mail. They greatly annoy Englishmen by destroying the only possible exception, save Lord Wolseley and Gen. Roberts, to the rule of deadly mediocrity of the generals of England. Warren will be sent to Suakin to get rid of him as a liberal candidate in the next election. Alexander back into the Muscovite arms. He is there now, and there to stay. Russian officers are swarming into Bulgaria again, picked privates from every crack Russian regiment being drafted to serve as Bulgarian sergeants. The Czer keeps up a pretence of personal pique at the prince, but this is believed to be meaningless. It is certain that the Czer has repented of his quarrel with his uncle Michael and has persuaded the latter to return and resume his offices. It is certain, too, that Russia is making extraordinary war preparations by land and sea, and she has put heavy import duty on coal so as to compel thehome mines to secure independence of the English supply, which heretofore has been a terrible embarrassment in time of war.

WHO OWNS THEM?

A Group of Islands which England, United States and Germany Claim.

San Francisco, Jan. 12 .- W. R. Branch of this city, who has just returned from Somoans, says that nothing was known up to the time of his leaving of the seizure of the Samoan islands his leaving of the seizure of the Samoan islands by Germany. The German imperial flag has been flying there for a long time, together with the flags of England and the United States. Representatives of the latter countries have always recognized King Malietea as the lawful ruler of the islands. While Germany has been insisting on her claims of Tomassie, the king's cousin, the consuls of the United States and England have counseled the natives to main-tain peace. There are 35,000 natives on the island, who are partial to the missions estab-lished by the London missionary and French societies.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

LONDON, Jan. 12,-A thaw, accompanied by heavy rains, has set in in the Balkans and has caused much destruction. The Mari(zer, the principal river in Roumelia, has overflowed its banks, flooding the country. Bridges have been swept away and a number of villages destroyed. The despatches say many human beings have perished, but no definite statement of the loss of life has yet been received.

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