

lands, and we challenge anyone whatever to cite the name of a single half-breed settler who has been illegitimately dispossessed of a single acre of land.

5. The timber dues are onerous. Let us see what is in this statement. Read what the report of Mr. Pearce, the superintendent says:

"The amount collected as timber dues, from all the settlers embraced in these three lists since the establishment of a Crown Timber Office, amounts to \$30.25, which, divided by 253 the number of claimants, amounts to 31 cents each for two years, or at the rate of 15 1/2 cents each year for each settler. Of that amount \$55.25 was paid by four settlers for timber dues for erection of stores and shops, leaving \$25 which has been paid by the remaining 254 settlers as office fees on homestead permits, known as free permits—10 cents for each settler for two years, or at the rate of 5 cents per settler per annum."

6. The cutting of hay. The same report shows what this claim is worth.

"As you are aware the object of hay permits was to protect the small settler against the large stockman or speculator, and it has always been optional with settlers whether they took out permits or not. If they chose they could continue the practice of the past by cutting hay anywhere. This has been explained to these people. They have never been asked to take out any permits or pay any dues, the hay being plenty and no large stockmen or speculators to interfere with them. The hay for the town of Prince Albert, or any large stockmen in that district, has been obtained elsewhere than in the neighbourhood of these settlers."

This is what is left of these famous grievances about which so much noise has been made.

FACTS AND DATES.

The delegates, Gabriel Dumont, J. Isbester, Moise Ocillette and M. Dumas, arrived at the Mission of St. Peter (Helena), Montana, on the 2nd of June, 1884. The said delegates invite Riel to come to the Saskatchewan on the 3rd of June, 1884. Riel accepts the invitation by letter dated the 5th of the same month, resigns his employment on the 9th, and departs with his family on the 10th June, 1884. They arrive at Prince Albert about the 1st of July following. He holds several pacific meetings. The 7th July, 1884, the Rev. Father André writes to Prince Albert, to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, that Riel is acting peacefully, and that he does not seem dangerous, if the authorities do not molest him. On the 21st of the same month, writing to the same official personage, the Rev. Father André recommends him not to disturb Riel, in spite of what some people might request. Riel is still peaceable. The French and English half-breeds hold meetings, on different dates, at which Riel speaks with calmness, politeness and persuasive eloquence. The half-breeds open a list of subscriptions for the support of Riel in August, 1884. On the 12th December, 1884, Riel speaks of his claim of \$100,000 to the Rev. Father André. On the 23rd of the same month he promises to leave the country if the Government gives him \$35,000. On the 27th February, 1885, he speaks of his claim of \$35,000 to Charles Nolin. On the 24th February, 1885, Riel holds a meeting, in the course of which he speaks of his return to the United States. Some half-breeds, engaged for this purpose on his request, cry: Noli Noli. On the 27th of the same month he speaks to Charles Nolin of his claim of \$35,000. Towards the end of February he accuses the Bishops Taché and Grandin of being rogues and thieves (testimony of George Ness, J. P., at the trial of Riel). On the 28th February Charles Nolin receives from McDonald a telegram announcing that the Government is going to give effect to the requests of the half-breeds. He communicates this telegram to Riel the following Sunday. On the 4th of March a telegram from the Government announces that the scrips are granted. On the 4th March Riel has a meeting at Halero, where the half-breeds present themselves in arms. He has a dispute with Rev. Father André. On the 5th March Riel explains to Nolin his plan of insurrection. Nolin rejects the plan and proposes to have a nine days retreat at St. Joseph and then to act according to their conscience. This proposition is accepted by the half-breeds in spite of Riel, who tries to hinder the half-breeds from going. On the 17th March Riel visits the half-breeds and invites them to come in arms to Batoche, to assist at the baptism of his Secretary Jackson, on the 19th March, St. Joseph's Day. On the 18th the half-breeds take up arms and meet at Batoche. On the 18th Riel circulates the report that the police are coming to take them. He profanes the church at Batoche, ejects from it the Rev. Father Moulin, appoints his council and commences to make prisoners, the same day. On the same day he arrests Boyer and Nolin in the church, while they are assisting at mass. He proclaims himself a prophet, presides at the pillage of the shops of Walters, Baker and Kerr. He declares that the time has come when he must govern the country or perish in the attempt.—(Testimony of Dr. Willoughby).