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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1885.

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THE RIEL QUESTION.

An Influential and Enthusiastic Meeting of Citizens.

A COMMITTEE NAMED TO PREPARE THE PLATFORM.

Stirring Speeches by Well-Known Politicians.

The meeting called to organize a solemn and public protest against the execution of Louis Riel at Regina was held Thursday afternoon at the Cabinet de Lecture on Notre Dame street, and was in every respect a most influential and enthusiastic one, and the feeling of indignation animating those present was expressed in the plainest terms. It was also the first meeting held for the organiza-

tion of the new National party.
On motion of Hon. Mr. Beaubien, Ald.
Grenier was named chairman, and Mr. J. B. Rolland vice chairman.

Alderman Grenier mounted the platform and thanked the audience for the honor conferred on him, and said that as the object of the meeting was well known he would not dwell upon it.

Hon, Mr. Mercier then moved that Messrs. George Duhamel and H. J. Cloran be ap-pointed joint secretaries. The motion was

Mr. Roy then said that the Seminary had granted the use of the Hall on the understanding that the meeting would not be considered as being a political one. Personally he was satisfied that the meeting would par-take of a national character. (Cheera.)

HON, MR. BEAUBIEN

was the first speaker, and he was loudly cheered. He said they had met for the purpose of inaugurating a friendly and brotherly action. (Hear, hear.) The nation was in sorrow and mourning, and it was the bounden daty of the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec to publicly affirm their rights, and in doing so it was their duty to follow a constitutional course and be careful not tion, but they had failed to do so. (Hear, to give offence to any of the other tutional course and be careful not to give offence to any of the other nationalities or provinces (hear, hear). Having been deceived and wronged, it was their duty to rise like one man and see that their rights were not trampled upon. this province had rights which could not be (Cheers.) Their duty was not only to speak wantonly sacrificed. (Cheers.) He asked but also to act. (Cheers.) He would sugthem to be calm, but at the same time to be earnest and energetic. The action they were to adopt must be a broad and humane one, so that friends of civilization and humanity throughout the country would not misunder.

This would be a practical beginning. They could then select from among the country would not misunder. stand their motive. They as a people were entitled to be treated with justice and respect, and they would see what means could be adopted to reach this end. He sincerly hoped they would act with prudence and wisdom in naming the committee that would draft the resolu tions, and it would comprise men of all nationalities and all political opinions. (Hear, hear.) This was only the beginning of a great movement of which nobody could foretell the end. It had been rather hard for Conservatives to break loose from associations which had lusted for a lifetime, but they had had enough patriotism to do so manfully. (Cheers.) This was not a war of races, but a movement to secure justice and avenge a great crime. (Cheers.) They wanted liberty and fair play for all, and even for the Orangemen who had sought to deprive them of theirs. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he would move the formation of a

HON, MR. MERCIER

followed and was also enthusiastically applauded. They had met not to declare war to any nationality, but to seek a revindication of their rights and privileges. (Hear, hear.) They must all unite as a man to condemn the execution of Riel. (Cheers.) The committee that would be named must be composed of patriotic men of high standing in all parties who were willing to sacrifice all partisan feeling on the altar of their country. (Cheers.) The demonstration that will be made must be one that will be recorded in history as the solumn protest of a whole people. (Cheers.) The resolutions must be firm, constitutional and patriotic. They must be framed so as to admit mon of all parties and nationalities to adopt them. He would suggest that the demonstration on Sunday be held at an early hour, so as to permit men of all parties to be heard. The demonstration was to be made a national and brotherly one. (Cheers.)

MR. D. GIROUARD,

Q.C., M.P. for Jacques Cartier, was then loudly called for and was received with cheers. He said that if some one had told him eight days ago that a meeting such as this, composed of men of all parties, would be called to condemn a great wrong, he would not have believed such a thing possible. The divisions which existed among the French-Canadian people a week ago had now all disappeared. (Cheers.) They were all of one opinion, and upholding one great cause. (Cheers.) Previous to the hanging of Riel they had been divided on the question of the rebellion, its causes, and the responsi-bility of the Government. He was the first member to organize the Conservative caucus which sent the memorable despatch to Sir John, repudiating responsibility for the execution. (Bravo) They, the Con-servative delegation of Quebec, had been shamefully deceived by their chiefs at Ottawa (loud applause). When the execution became an accomplished fact, he had not hesitated for a moment to break all allegiance to the Cabinet. (Cheers). The telegram which was sent to Sir John was fully meant and would be fully carried out. (Cheers). It was no scoret that Riel had been hanged because of the manœuvres of the Orangemen

jubilant over the execution (shame)! He by realing an extract from the Dublin Free-had read an article of the Orange Sentinel in man's Journal, showing that the Irish people which the Orangemen had said that as loyal sympathized with the French Canadians in men they were satisfied that the execution had been carried out. What right had these Crangemen to speak to French Canadians of Sanator Trudel's any continuous that the meet loyalty? (Cheers.) The French Canadians had always been Her Majesty's most loyal subjects. (Cheers.) They had been loyal when the Orangemen had been disloyal. (Cheers.) The Orangemen had not the right of boasting of loyalty and submission to the laws, when in Montreal they had refused to submit to laws sanctioned by Her Majesty which declared their association illegal. (Cheers.) The time had now arrived for a great movement. It would be the most important one since Confederation and would determine the destiny of the French Canadian people, and he hoped they would be firm and law-abiding and constitutional. (Cheers.) The flag of the French Canadians, respect and justice, was raised and it was the duty of all patriots to rally to it. (Cheers.) The population of this Province were a unit in having this great crime avenged, and it was the duty of the Quebec delegation to be united and firm. (Hear, hear.) He had heen elected to support the Government, but he felt that he could do so no longer. (Cheers.)

HON. SENATOR TRUDEL.

chief editor of L'Etendard, and the recognized leader of the Castor party, was next called for and received with applause. He said that the cause which united them was a humane, a patriotic one. (Cheers.) They had sought from the start to impress upon the Government the necessity of making a difference between the case of a murderer and that of a political prisoner. They would not have said a word for a convicted murderer, but when it came to sending a political victim to the gallows, the case was greatly changed. All had been unanimous that Riel should not be hanged, what ever his other punishment might have been. (Cheers). There is the same difference between a political prisoner and a murderer as there is between an honest and a dishonest man. (Hear, hear.) Canadians had asked that justice be done, and they themselves had always been just and even generous with all their opponents. (Cheers.) The basis of their present union was an honorable and patriotic one (Applause.) Those who had hanged Riel had attempted to justify their acthemselves an Executive Committee to draft a series of resolutions which would be presented at the Champ de Mars meeting. would also suggest the forming of sub-committees to study the whole question of the Northwest rebellion, its origin, causes and effect. (Hear, hear,) Above all he would ask them to be united, and being united they would be invincible. (Cheers.) The hanging of Riel was more than the hanging of one man; it was the execution of a whole race. (Cheers.) Riel had died like a brave and generous man and had offered up his heart to his country. (Cheers.)

MR. ALPMONSE DESIARDINS, M.P.

for Hochelaga, then came forward, and was loudly applauded. He said the tele gram which the Conservative members had sent to Sir John A. Macdonald was the protest of the whole French-Canadian nationality against the execution of Riel. (Cheers.) They had been blamed by some for not interfering sooner to save Riel. There was no reason for this reproach, because they had entire faith in their leaders, who had promised them that Riel would not be executed. (Shame.) These Ministers had not kept their promises, and the result was that the French Conservative delegation had been deceived and the sentiments of the French Canadian people insulted. (Shame.) They had asked Sir John not to give this supreme insult to the French people, and he had told them to be calm and to wait events and he would do what was right in the matter. The Ministers from Quebec had told them the same thing, but they all had failed to keep their promises. (Shame.) When the Conservative members saw that the petitions for elemency could not be heard they notified Sir John that he need no more count on their support if the execution took place. (Cheers.) The telegram had its full meaning, and since the execution all communication between the Conservative delegation and the Ministry had ceased. (Bravo.) He sincerely hoped that the population of Quebec would back up their members so that the present Adminis tration could be removed from power (cheers) The power, prestige and influence of Sir John chairman remarked that it they would con-A. Macdonald had commenced in 1849, at the burning of the Montreal Parliament, and it would cease with the gallows at Regma. (Cheers.) He expressed the sincere hope that all French Canadian members would be firm and patriotic enough to wait calmly for the opening of the coming session of Parliament, and then, in a body, to register their votes against the Administration which had been guilty of this crime. (Cheers.)

MR. FRANCIS A. QUINN

expressed the recling of sympathy the Irish people of Canada had for the French Canadians at the present time. The Irish had met religion Sister St. Alphonse; Miss Albine in battle the very same enemy that con- Pare, of Montreal, in religion Sister Announfronted the French to day. They could ciation, count on the Irish people at all times and in all places. It was not the Protestants who were their enemies, but a small vent the dispensing of morphine for quinine a minority of fanatics who seemed to be the strip of steel should be firmly riveted over masters of the Government. He had the mouth of the vial containing it, the neck nothing to say against the Protestants, from whom had sprung some of Ireland's best as to explode and shatter the steel when the friends, such as Grattan and Parnell. But in poison is taken in hand. If the clork surther works, went the making to the model of the making to, the neck that the making to the model of the making to, the neck that the making to the model of the model o man their victim (shame)! The despatches the North-West the public positions were vives he will know that the shock meant the court, by the six jurymen, belonging to a of strangers to their nationality and their victim (shame)! The despatches the North-West the public positions were vives he will know that the shock meant the court, by the six jurymen, belonging to a of strangers to their nationality and their victim (shame)! received from Toronto and Ottawa of the filled by Orangemen, with whom the people morphine,

execution stated that the Orangemen were could have nothing in sympathy. He closed

Senator Trudel's suggestion that the meet ing constitute itself a national committee was then carried out, and about 300 gentlemen present signed their names.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen who had signed were appointed an Executive Committee to draw out the resolutions which are to be sub mitted at the Champ de Mars demonstration on Sunday, and which are to form the plat form of the new party :-Ald Jacques Grenier, (Liberal), chairman

Mr J B Rolland, (Conservative), viec-shair man; H J Cloran, (Conservative), Geo Duman; H.J Cloran, (Conservative), Geo Du-hamel, (Conservative), secretaries; Hon H. Mercier, (Liberal), Hon Louis Beau-bien, M. P. P., (Conservative), Mr. D. Gironard, Q.C., M.P., (Conservative,) Hon R. Laflamme, Q.C., (Liberal), Mr. A. Desjardins, M. P., (Conservative), Mr. J. H. Bergeron, M. P., (Conservative), Mr. F. L. Beique (Liberal), Hon Senator F. X. A. Trudel (Utranguatary), Mr. F. A. Doinn (Conservative) (Ultramontane), Mr F A Quinn (Conservative) Mr Engene O'Rourke (Independent), Mr Ed Lateau (Liberal), Mr A Vanesse, M P. (Con-servative), Mr A E Poirier (Liberal), Aid R Prefontaine (Liberal), Mr J M Papineau (Conservative), Hon Senator Liceste (Con-servative), Mr J O Duppis (Liberal), Mr J Birsalou (Liberal), Mr J L Arenambuti (Conservative), President Club Cartier; Hon Schator Thibandean (L'beral), Mr D Barry (Liberal), Mr W Blumbardt, of La Presse Conservative.)

THE LEAGUE IN KINGSTON. ORANGE LIGHTS ALLOWED TO AIR THEIR GRIEVANCES AGAINST PARNELL AT AN

IRISH MEETING.

(Special to THE POST.)

KINGSTON, November 19 .- At a recent meeting of the Kingston branch of the National League, it was decided to call a public meeting to discuss the best means of siding Pernell and sympathizing with Ireland in the struggle for Home Rule. The meating was held in the City Hall last evening and was a grand success. The hell was packed with a representative audience, and the Hon. Dr. Sulli an was moved into the chair, mak ing a splendid address. He read letters of regret from Hon, Mr. Costigan, Mr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., a leading Protestant or izen, and from Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in a long letter, warmly sympathized with the Irish, and expressed his conviction that Home Rule was the only solution to the Irish problem. Bishop Cl. ary, in a most eloquent and patriotic speech, moved the first resolution, which endorsed the Costigan resolutions and claimed for Ireland the same right as we enjoy in Canada. He was enthadatically applicated. A pleasing event took place, which was unexpected, and showed the good feeling existing in the city. Bro. Gaskin, one of the largest Orangemen in Canada, asked permission to speak, which was willingly granted. He opposed the resolution, claiming that Parnell aimed at the dis memberment of the empire, and moved a resolution opposing aid to Parnell, and which prevented harmony of feeling among the prople. He was cheered on mounting the platform and received a good hearing, as we as Bro. Mackenzie and Bro. Snook, other Orangemen high up in the degrees, the latter moving another resolution of a similar character. But as the meeting was called to sympathize with Ireland, the chairman de clared them out of order. A good natured discussion took place between the big Orangemen and some Catholies, both receiving loud applause.

Bishop Cleary good naturedly said that Bro. Caskin and he did not agree on some points; but as loyal citizens of Canada, sharing equal liberties, they were one, and smooth honers amid great applause. Ald. Harty McDernott and Bermingham also spoke ; the tormer, in a fine speech, answered Bro. Gaskin's objections, and wondered why he was so inconsistent, the Home Rule resolutions passing the house without a murmur from his brother Orangemen. Ex ald, T. H. Mettuire, a patriotic young Irishman, ably refuted the Orangemen's objections, and expected help from people who cry so much about civil and religious liberty. Other line speeches were made, and the hall rang with cheers and enthusiasm ran high, esp. ciahy when young Mr. O'Reilly, son of the lamented James O'Reilly, that warm hearted Irishman whose memory we so much revere, was called on to speak, he receiving a warm ovation Irishmen are delighted with the success of the meeting, and a parliamentary fund was opened, and will likely receive generous support. Several of the speakers expressed themselves pleased, and thanked the Orangemen for attending and setting forth their views in such a friendly manner, and the time to do so, if we could not love them, we could respect them. Ald, Bermingham said that a discussion of this kind is what does good, as it has done in the North of Ireland, where the National movement is taking a stronger hold than in the South. The resolutions of sympathy passed unanimously, and the meeting closed with enthusiasm.

On 21st inst., the following young ladies took the veil at the Ursuline Convent, of Queluc :- Miss Marie Louise Bruyere, of St. Hyacinthe, in religion Sister St. Stanislas; Miss Clarisso Hudon, of St. Catherine, in

The Country's Protest

Fifty Thousand People on the Champ de Mars.

Justice, Humanity and Civilization.

UNION OF ALL CANADIAN ELEMENTS

Question of Creed or Race.

Condemned. Government

The demonstration on the Champ de Mars, Sanday afternoon, will long be remembered as one of the most memorable events of the kind that has ever occurred in the Dominion. In point of numbers it has never before been surpresed by any demonstration for a political object. Some fifty thousand citizens were present at one time or another during the afternoon. The object for which the meeting was called—to denounce the execution of Louis Riel at Regins by the Government of lanada for high tresson-was fully scented. The immense throng seemed to be of one

The resolutions which were submitted, were enthusiasically approved. The proceedings their adhesica. posed if in a most orderly warming succeedthe least thing happened to mar the termony

and Committee of Management very wisely is it led, in view of the large numbers present, to have the speakers deliver their speeches from three stands, at both ends and in the centre of the Champs respectively. Each stand was decorated with English, French and American flags. So as to maintain the interest at each of these respective stands, prominent orators were allotted for each place.

The proceedings commenced about halfpast one and were continued until nearly six o'clock. The day was a beautiful one.

On arriving ut the stand, Ald. Grenier, who had been selected to preside, ascended the platform and informed the audience that the Secretary, Mr. George Duhamel, would read the letters which have been received from gentlemen who had been invited to speak but were unable to be present, as well as the re-olutions which would be enbmitted for adoption. After thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him and expressing his pleasure at sceing so many present, he called upon Mr. Geo. Duhamel to ascend the hustings.

Mr. Duhamel did so and read the letters :-

251 St. Antoine Street, 21 Nov., 1885. Ald. J. Grenier, Esq., President Excentive Committee Mass Meeting of Citizens :-

DEAR SIL,-I feel much honored for the receipt of your favor of this date, inviting me to preside at one of three platforms at the mass meeting of citizens to be held to-morrow on the Champ de Mars. In reply I beg to say that I regret very much my mability to avail myself of so great and distinguished an ha**n**əra

My reason will, I trust, he accepted as a reasonable and satisfactory exuse when I state that for the past three weeks I have heen laboring under an attack of bronchitie, suferinduced by severe cold, and as I am not yet recovered I fear it would greatly aggravate this complaint were I to expose myself to the cold open air for any time long or short. Nevertheless, permit me to say that I reiterate the same sentiment I expressed at the meeting of the City Council on last Monday, a condemnation of the atrocious deed perpetrated in the execution of Louis Riel, to gratify the bloodthirstiness of a fanatical faction in the Province of Untario. I hope the projected meeting will result in uniting the citizens of our city in one grand union, irrespective of creed or nationality.

I remain Respectfully yours, P. Donovan.

Letters were read from Mayor Beaugrand, Mr. D. Gironard, Q.C., M.P., expressing their regret at not being present. The recretary then read the following resolutions :--RESOLUTIONS.

Wheras, the half-breeds, both French and English, for a long time past had grievances which were the occasion of the political offence for which their chief, Louis Riel, has been executed: Whereas, civilized nations have practically

offences:

whom the State had entrusted his trial, it became the duty of the government to use lemency towards him. Considering, that three respites having been

times, this duty became all the more imper-

be lost by a policy of elemency and justice; that, finally, in view of giving effect to its calculations, it has sacrificed him to the hatred of fanatics, thus allowing them to stir up against one another ther different races, who in this country, live together under the pro-

tection of the British flag;
Resolved-1st. That in thus executing Louis Riel on the 16th November, 1885, the Government of Sir John A. Madonald has committed an act of inhumanity and of cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation, and deserves the condemnation of all the friends of right and justice, without distinction of race and religion.

2 .- That the concent given by Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe P. Caron and the Honorable Joseph A. Chapleau to that odious execution constitutes a betrayal of their trust. and specially deserves the reprobation of all the citizens of this Province.

3 -That under the circumstances, it bathe Government of Sir John Macdonald by every constitutional means at their command, 4.-That in the opinion of this meeting the

sircumstances demand that all divisions of political parties, of races and of creeds be put ride and that all men who are so disposed, what ver new have been their former differ ences of opinion, unite to accomplish the object indicated in the preceding resolutions,

Resolved further, that all county and local municipal councils of the Province be invited by the press to seize the first opportunity to qualify the execution of Louis Riel as having ocen on the part of the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald an odious act of cruelty, and as being moreover, on the part of Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe P. Caron, and the Hon, Joseph A. Chapleau, a betraval of true, and transmit the resolutions, which shall be adopted to that effect, to their senator i and members;
Resolved, that the resolutions adopted by

this meeting be communicated to each of the enaturs and members for the Province of Quebec with an urgent request to give them

The Callemer then called up in

HON, J. L. BEAUDRY x-Mayor of Montreal, to address the meet

ing Hr was well received. He do be

se a three times respited and thea hanged or having sacrificed the best years of his life for the good of his compatriots, (Cheers.) The Metis had been laboring inder the worst grievances imaginable. Their properties and their homes had been robbed by speculators from Outario. All this had been going on with the knowledge of the Government, and still nothing was done to render them that justice and fair play to which they were entitled as British subjects. (Shaine.) It was the duty of all good citizens of Canada to enter a most energetic protest against the crying injustice of which the poor salf-breads had been victims, but men in power never had the heart or comage to see that these wrongs were righted. (Crics of "Down with the Ministers" Riel represented a cause; he sought for the Metis that which is not refused to any, and for this he was brought before a pet y magistrate who tried him with the assistance of early half a lury, none of whomwere of his race, and were only mere creatures of the judge, who was himself also a creature of the Government, and in spite of the fact that Riel had been recommended by them to the mercy of the court he was hanged. (Shame!) The people had a right to expect that after these circumstances which told in Riel's favor, he would not be executed, since the jury had not wished that such a thing should happen. (Hang Caron)! The execution of this unfortunate was a great crime, for which the people of Canada would hold the Government responsible, and on the guilty parties would the guitt be brought home. Cheers.) In conclusion, he heartily concurred in the solemn protest which was now being made. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Beautien then read the following

despatch, which created great enthusiasm :-NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1885.

'To the Chairman of the Riel Indignation Meeting: "The Irish American Union tender you our warmest sympathies, and we assure you

of our earnest support in your struggle against Orange brutality.

"(Signed) J. B. MURPHY.

"(") A. E. FORD."

MR. A. DESJARDINS, M.P.

for Hochelaga, then came forward and said : The past week had been for Quebec one of great serrow, disappointment and indignation. The men with whom they had been in friendly alliance for years and with whom they had worked hand in hand for the development of the country had been unfaithful to them in the supreme hour of the worst race antipathies fostered in obscure and dark lodge rooms. (Shame.) He would ask his hearers if the abandoned capital punishment for political Province of Quebec had deserved all these insults and all these provoca-Considering, especially the fact that Riel tions. (No, no). If these insults and had been recommended to the clemency of these provocations had only been the work race and creed, different from his, and to creed they could possibly have brought

themselves to feel the sting less keenly, but when this despicable action had been concurred in, and even sanctioned by men of Considering, that three respites having been their own blood, by men in whom they all granted and the execution postponed three had confidence, and in whom they had reposed their supreme trust and whom they had accepted as their chiefs (shame), the Considering, also the fact that Riel had surrendered at the request of Gen. Middle stood. These chiefs had been false, and no ton; Considering, that it is evident that the of the people (cheers). We repudiate them Government has made of this execution a as our chiefs (loud applause and cheering). subject of election calculations, that it has cooly computed how many seats would be for their compatrious they could have saved won by hanging Riel, and how many would be lost by a policy of elemency and justice; dians were now without representatives in the Cabinet. As to the old chieftain, he had fled from the country, and although 1,800 miles distant from Regins, where Riel was sacrificed, he was not far enough removed from the scene of his ctime, and was throwing himself across the ocean so that the murmurs of the waves of the Atlantic could silence the terrible voice of remorse, (Cheera.) The protest of the people of this province against the cowardly conduct of their Ministers was unanimous and extended from one end of the unanimous and extended from one end of the province to the other, as he himself had had an opportunity of ascertaining. (Cheers.) Those who were acquainted with the history of the country and of Montreal knew that alongside that dread monument erected to punish crime and criminals at the foot of St Mary's current and acquainted the foot were account to the foot of the country to the foot were account to the foot of the country to the foot of the country to the foot of the country and of the foot of the country account to the foot of the country and of the foot of the country accountry accountry accountry to the foot of the foo runs an avenue which during the forty years it had borne the name of Colborne, -the inhuman and cruel heagman of the noble tuency to exact from its representative in the victims of '37,—had been deprived of all House of Commons a formal pledge to defeat prosperity and the dread curse of the dead seemed to rest eternally on it as long as it would be so called. Since the suggestion which had been made to change its name and bestow on it that of delatimier, the name of the chief victim, had been carried out, prosperity had come to it. (Cheers.) Perhaps some day in the future in some town or city in the North-West, which may bear the name of Macdonald, a monument may be erected to the memory of the brave Riel.

(Cheers.) The crime of Regina would live in history and future generations in the North-West would avenge us. (Cheers.) The alliance which had hitherto existed between the people of Quebec and the Cabinet was broken by the scalfold of Regima. (Great cheering.) In this time of great trial the Weenth Canadian race should not less hope but be dem, united and with faith in the smetity of their cause the future would give them justice. Their sentiments were not chose of murder, they were of a nigher and note router. They had asked for the example of the Divine virtue of elemency, but their value drowned in the wild cries of he ! and desire for revenge. They be a clean like one man not to declare war to any read, not to to deprive any nationality of their just rights. but to secure for themselves that justice and tair play to which they were entitled. (Cheers.) They were not seeking to provoke anyone, Soil moud the execution because Rie' had but they sought to vindicate their rights. (Cheers.) They had a right to stand equal with all other races, and the honor and integrity of their laws and their judiciary made it impos-sible for any man to be deprived of justico in Quebec. (Cheers.) French, Eaglish, Irish and Soutch were all treated alife there, and they wanted the same justice to prevail Laroughout Canada (cheers), and new to secure these inestimable rights they had shown themselves patriotic men, they had forgotten their party differences and hatreds of yesterday, and only remembered the great duties of the hour. The constitutional combat was commenced and would only end when full justice had been obtained and the authors of inscrime of Regina punished. (Great cheeriag.)

HON, WILFRED LAURIER, M.P.

for Quebe. Eco, Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackerein administration, and the leader of the Quebec laberals in the Commons. was the next speaker, and in mile while appearance was given an evation to be ted that the sanguinary tragedy of the man had effaced all party relations and bearing it party ties in this province. (Cheers) if is Riel not been executed, had he (Mr. Laurier) been called upon to make a historic review of the memorable events connected with the whole Northwest question, he would say that the cause which Riel represented was as sacred a one as ever existed. (Cheers). These poor people had suffered the greatest injustices at the hands of both the Covernment and the unprincipled specificion wh had violated the sacred rights of or a cir and homestead. Laboring, as they under the most greivous injustice be wondered at that they had be Jven to taking up arms and to rust, when their just demands had a beli**ion** rat off from year to year, and finding almost denied? Cheers). He not new in history; they had a and in all nations, and history mostly always Live sanctioned them. The Metic head to belled for their rights of compared also for political rights to which entitled. They had been bully treated, and after nineteen of them had been incarcerated, their leader had been made the victim of a indicial murder. (Shame) He hailed with delight the reunion of the Liberals and Conservatives, and hoped that it would be lasting for the better good of the country. It he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan when the rebellion broke out he would have taken up arms against the Government. (Cheers.)
The men of 37 had faller victims to the injustice of the British Government, danger. The legitimate sentiments and legitings of the people of Quebec had been try to say that Riel had fallen a victim insulted and sacrificed at the bidding of to the injustice of the Canadian Government. to the injustice of the Canadian Government. (Cheers.) Sir John and not had the courage of dealing leniently by a man who represented a cause which he had not treated fairly and justly. Sir Hector, Sir Additionand Mr. Chaplean had not had the court in the court call their chief back to do a just act and or Adolphe had well nigh gloried in the troubles in which he had earned a title. (Shame,)

Continued on eighth Page.