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St. Johns, Newfoundland.

We have appointed Mr. P. J. Cassidy, 308 Water street, St. Johns, Newfound-land, our sole agent for the Island, with whom parties desirous of becoming subscribers will please make arrangements.

## Catholic Record

CONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

We have the pleasure of this week laying before our readers two weighty ies from non Catholic sources to the zeal, success and merit of the Christian Brothers in the great work of education with which they are identified. Catholics do not, in many cases at least, place sufficient value on the labors of the disciples of the Venerable De La Salle; nor do they sufficiently appreciate the blessings of having them as teachers and guides for their children. The Catholic clergy find in the Christian Brothers valued and trusted auxiliaries in the battle against ignorance and vice. The city, district, or parish favored by their presence and blessed by their labors, blossoms out into a veritable garden of virtue that blooms and flourishes, a joy to men, a delight to heaven.

The first of the testimonies we have to adduce is from the Rev. Dr. Rigg, Principal of Westminster Training College, who, in a recent inaugural address, pays the following just tribute to the Christian Brothers:

"The remarkable history and really wonderful achievements of that great Roman Catholic Educating Order, the Christian Brothers, who have done almost all for France that has been done in the spiration, serves impressively to teach us that it is to moral influence, and therefore to spiritual convictions and

The second of our testimonies is taken from the columns of the New Orleans Picayune, penned by a Protestant gentleman, evidently a writer of force and ob-

He declares that "one of the

MOST NOTABLE EXHIBITS in the Educational Department of the World's Fair is that of the Christian Brothers, an order of the Roman Catholic Church devoted to addition. It comprises every and make necessary to the most properly specific in use in college. the most permission of education, from the most permission of education, from the most permission of education, from the most permission of the ground of the second of the most permission of the progress made by the pupils of the Brothers in various parts of the United States, of all ages, from the youngest to the oldest, and of all the various school grades and of the most permission of the second of the most permission of the second of the seco classes of such grades. It is a complete exhibit, and is therefore instructive as to the schools, the scholars, the teachers and their designs. It answers every question that can occur to the inquirer who takes an interest in education, and will be found especially interesting to practical educators

"The Brothers are, above all things SYSTEMATIC, CLEAR AND PLAIN.

They desire not to cram, but to expand the mind, make it thoroughly repand the mind, make it thoroughly re-ceptive and put the pupil in possession of the fundamentals, so that in after years he can "hoe his own row" with-out fear or anxiety as to opposition or competition. If the boy is to become a civil engineer he is taken step by step along the difficult road and is held firmly under direction and control until he feels and knows himself to be equal to any task within the limits of his line. And so it is with the boy who desires to be an architect, a lawyer, a physician, a bookkeeper or a business man. The groundwork for all of these professions is laid broad and deep and according to methods of instruction that are being more and more simplified every year.
To the Brothers, whose sole occupation
and care is the education of the young, every day's lessons brings its special ex-perience. These experiences they note and out of them develop new and simp-ler plans of impressing and strengthen-ing of youthful mind.

BEST PART OF THE EXHIBITS
made by the Brothers comprises their
plans, their maps, books, specimens,
and scientific apparatus of their own invention, construction, design and make. A close inspection of these reveals the fact that these are all remarkable for their simplicity, clearness and concise

ness.

"The most abstruse studies and problems are by their easier methods made so plain that learning is no longer a task, but a pleasure. It is this adaptation, this readmess to overcome difficulties, this ability to make smooth roads to this readiness to overcome difficulties, this ability to make smooth roads to educational progress that has enabled the Christian Brothers to make such wonderful progress themselves, not only in Europe, but in this country where they entered upon their mission in 1844. In the face of well established and popular public school systems, of the free parochial schools of the Catholic and other churches, they began their work in that year and to day are able to point to more than one hundred industrial representatives, schools, academies, colleges, normal schools, all of them flourishing institutions.

mies, colleges, normal schools, all of them flourishing institutions.

THE BROTHERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC in their work, and are heartily identified with their pupils in all their studies. Education is the business of their lives, and monopolizes all their every waking hours. They are always on kindly and intimate terms with the pupils, and are constantly devising measures and means for advancement. Object lessons they make a specialty of, and they carry the principle, as mach as is possible, up through all their grades of instruction. This is especially evident in their architectural and geometrical charts and plans and in their hypometric charts of the earth's surface. They have no pussles, and they seek to simplify every problem, their special aim being to give technical strength without destroying the spirit of the pupil or impairing his powers of observation for application.

"In this way

THEY TEACH EVERYTHING in mathematics from simple numbers to differential and integral calculus and cubic sections. Blocks in zinc and wood in all possible mathematical forms, so constructed as to be readily taken to pieces; the same designs cut out in paper for readier appreciation, and the same again drawn with such particularity as to give all the cubes and angles, the lines of measurement and proportion—all these are to be found among

the lines of measurement and propor-tion—all these are to be found among the more conspicuous objects in an exhibit than the best and most practical educators in the country pronounce the best of all those that at the World's Fair challenge the admiration and commend-ation of educators. The BROTHERS EXHIBIT THEIR OWN SERIES

BROTHERS EXHIBIT THEIR OWN SERIES of readers, arithmetics, geographies, drawing copies and penmanship, their own free-hand ornamental and figure drawing, studies from nature, linear drawing, projections, shades and shadows, oblique and perspective drawings, constructions of carpentry and masonry, constructions of architecture and machinery. In these series they are especially happy in their reach after simplicity, and let us say again are conspicuously so in geography. The methods of teaching book-keeping, commercial law and banking, physiology, and the science of living, their methods of shorthand, of analytical geometry and moral philosophy will compel the approval of all educators, as they have of such well-known professors as Dr. W. I. Harris, Dr. Bicknell, Mr. Hancock and Dr. Searing. Dr. Harris, well-known as the President of the Concord School of Philosophy and former Superintendent of the public schools of St. Luis said the osophy and former Superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis, said that the Congress of Educators expressed the Congress of Educators expressed their great gratification at seeing the good exhibit presented by the Brothers, and Dr. Bicknell expressed himself as anxious for an article on the Christian Brothers' exhibit for his Journal of Education. Dr. Searing, of Minnesota, said that the exhibit is complete and a lmirable, and Mr. Hancock, of Ohio, said there never had been so complete and exhaustive an exhibit in America as that of the Christian Brothers.

of the Christian Brothers. THE ADMIRATION OF THESE EDUCATORS thus summed up, is to be engrossed in a report on the completeness and excellence of the exhibit, to be made to the next meeting of the Educational Convention, which is to convene at Saratoga in July next. What higher testimony than this can be offered in favor of so admirable a system of education? But this does not exhaust the half that has been said about it. The pupils of the Medical College of the Tulane University were sent by the demonstrator of anatomy of that institution to study the anatomical models that are so prominent among the exhibits of the Brothers, because of their excellence, and Col. J. T. Murfree, President of Howard College, suggested the publication of an album setting forth the development of solids, saying that he had never in his life spent so little property learned. solids, saying that he had never in his life spent so little money, learned so much, and was so highly entertained in so short a time as that he spent in viewing the exhibits, which it would take a solution and the countries of the mand beaten them out of the country; and whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to take any notice of this appeal to physical force against the spent in view to physical force against the solution and undended the service. The Fenians have blamed him; they should have blamed to the magnanimity truly admirable. And in return what did he receive? He was despised, deceived, hunted down like a wild beast, like a political outcast of the worst description. He wandered about the United States the solution and undended the countries of the spent in the cause blamed him; they should have blamed him; they shou volume, and a large one, to contain any thing like a full review of.

"In the arrangement of the exhibit

THE ORDER AND SYSTEM which the Brothers are conspicuous in all that they do is more apparent. It takes the visitor through all the grades of instruction and with samples of the work of many pupils, and make a marked and very delightful impression. This arrangement is due to Brothers Maurelian and Famian, who are in charge of arrangement is due to Brothers Maure-lian and Famian, who are in charge of the exhibit and who are themselves con-spicuous among the most experienced and enthusiastic educators of the coun-try. With such means as were at their disposal they have made one of the practical exhibits in the Government Build-

ing.
"It owes nothing to meretricious sur-"It owes nothing to meretricious surroundings or aesthetic adornment. It is just what it pretends to be—a graded grouping of the aids and means for educating the young that a hundred years or more have developed through the Christian Brothers. It arrests the attention of visitors by its own merits, and these are so self-evident that the plainest people may be found spending hears. est people may be found spending hours reviewing the excellent work that comprises it. It challenges the sympathy of the people because it is for them and of them, and tells the story of the upward development of their children in all classes of society. It is the story of a Heaven inspired purpose to make good and useful men and enrich the world by the added industry of their hands and brains. Taken in any light and in any brains. Taken in any fight an ex-sense it is one of the most engaging ex-hibits in the Department of Education and one that will leave an enduring im-

It is with pleasure we repeat that we are enabled to lay these testimonies to true worth and solid success before our readers. In this country we have had experience of the zeal, devotedness and merit of the Christian Brothers. In many of our large cities they have done and are doing a work that it were so difficult as to be almost impossible of

planted in the hearts of thousands of our citizens the seeds of truth and honesty and self-reliance. How many of our successful men of business, how many of our brilliant professional men, owe their success and their distinction to their early training by the Brothers of the Christian schools? Their name is legion. This country can never adequately repay the debt under which it lies to the followers of De La Salle. But if it cannot do so, it is bound in gratitude, honor and justice, to do its best to make some requitement for their sacrifices and their lators. This requitement we should make by seeking in every way to facilitate their mission and extend the field of labor of these faithful religious. We have here a new country—we have here a great and promising land—but its promise will be blasted, in greatness unrealized, its resources never profitably developed, unless the youth of the country be nourished by the bread of a Caristian education. Canada might acquire wealth and enjoy for a brief time the greatness wealth begets without such a system, but the true, the real, the solid and lasting national greatness begotten of fidelity to principle, never can be ours without Catholic education. It is our privilege to have in this land system of religious education provided for by law. The provisions of that law have not, however, been as fully carried out as they should have been—nor the benefit of the services of such bodies as the Christian Brothers secured in all sections of the country. There are, indeed, many places where their services could not and cannot be availed of, but the question is whether we, as a body, have done all we could to strengthen the ands of the Christian Brothers, by givng their work that extension and pernanency we could, by united effort. chieve. When Protestants are so ready to testify to their merit and success, shall we fail to do our duty by them?

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

Very great latitude is allowed mem ers of the British House of Commons in putting questions to ministers. At times here are members disposed to abuse this privilege, but in general the imperial egislators keep within bounds. The practice has this excellent feature in onnection with it, that it enables members in a very brief but clear way to lay before ministers matters of great public interest that parliamentary procedure could not otherwise, without difficulty and delay, permit to be dealt with Mr. Lewis, member for Londonderry, a very pronounced anti-Irish Irishman, is one of those gentlemen in the habit of putting useless and offensive questions to the government. On Tuesday the 13th, the hon, gentleman asked the Chief Secretary whether his attention has been called to a speech reported in the morn ing journals of the 8th inst. to have been made in Dublin on the 7th, by Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., in which he is reported to have said (inter alia):

"He could not read with patience all They would never have parley with these English rulers until they had driven them and beaten them out of the coun-English Government on the part of a recognized leader of the so-called Nationalist party in Ireland and a member of this house; and whether, in view of similar appeals being made to the Irish people, the Government will forthwith nnounce its decision as to the renewal of the Crimes Act, in the present ses-

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, with the abitual caution of his countrymen and the prudence of a farseeing official,

"I have seen the speech referred to and other similar speeches on the same subject. The Government would very and other similar speeches on the same subject. The Government would very promptly deal with anything like a serious appeal to physical force, but the particular passage quoted by the hon, gentleman reads to me more like an expression of impatience or disappointment than a call to arms. I do appear and that there is any convertion. not see that there is any connection between the subject of the Royal visit and the question of renewing the Crimes Act, as to which I have nothing to add to the answers already given."

When the right hon, gentleman had taken his seat, Mr. Healy literally swept the ground from under the feet of the pugnacious Londonderry man by remark-

"As to this appeal to physical force, I would ask the right hon, gentleman whether his attention has been called to a speech made by the noble lord (Claude Hamilton) the member for Liverpool, in which he said that it the Government did not drive the horde of ruffjans. which he said that if the Government did not drive 'the horde of ruffians, members of the house' south of the Boyne he would take the law into his own hands and do so?'

This sally provoked general merriment, in which the whole house joined, except Mr. Lewis himself. Like the noble lord from Liverpool, the hon, member for Derry would like to see the members south of the Boyne driven from the legislature. They will not, however, achievement without them. They have leave till the good time comes when their services will be required by the Irish nation in the Parliament of Ireland.

LOUIS RIEL

Since the beginning of hostilities in the North-West we have read very many statements concerning Riel, the leader of the insurrectionary movement. By some journalists he is painted as a verit able hero, by others denounced as an adventurer and traitor. A St. Paul paper accuses him of having betrayed the Fenians in 1871, but if this be a fact it could not surely have escaped the observation and memory of the North-West ern Chronicle. In the issue of that journal for the 2nd of April we read an able article of more than two columns de-voted to the half-breed chieftain. Our esteemed contemporary says that Riel is a native of Manitoba, having in his veins a considerable flow of Indian blood. His talents during his early school days attracted the attention of Archbishop Tache who sent him to Montreal to follow a classical course and prepare himself, if such were his vocation, for the priesthood. He succeeded in his studies but did not embrace the ecclesiastical state. After leaving college he passed several years in various employments at Fort Garry, St. Paul and Min-neapolis. "He is," says the Chronicle, remembered by us during these years as an intelligent young man, honorable and well behaved, rather timid and retiring in his disposition, a loyal and practical Catholic." Dealing with re-appearance on the scene when the Fenians threatened Manitoba with invasion, our St. Paul contemporary remarks that O'Donoghue, Riel's trusted lieutenant in the troubles of 1869.70. having at their close formed an alliance with the Fenians, great promises were made him, but were not kept. One spring morning in 1871 Gen. O'Neil. companied by O'Donoghue, marched from St. Paul with some thirty followers towards the British line. They expected that a large contingent would at the ame time move eastward from Duluth and join them in the neighborhood of Pembina. In this expectation they were, however, doomed to disappointment. O'Neill had at Pembina only the men he had brought from St. Paul. Our

ontemporary continues: "The story of the invasion is known. The order to march was given during the night, and day-break found them camped at Pigeon Fort. This was disputed territory: the international line had not yet been marked out to a certainty. Captain Wheaton from Fort Pembina with a company of U. S. troops overtook them and captured the entire ferce. Why O'Neil camped on this disputed ground, why as the U. S. troops were seen over the prairie he did not advance a few hundred feet and place himself beyond their reach, is a mystery, and will ever be one. O'Donoghue protested, but to no avail. Our theory is that he was discouraged at the small number of his troops, and was glad to be arrested by U. S. soldiers. All this occurred at 6 a. m. Riel had during the night 500 Half-Breeds under arms: at 10 a. m. he proceeded to Fort Garry and offered his force to Gov. Archibald to aid in resisting the Fennan invasion. There was no Fenian invasion any longer to assist, or to resist, and Riel acted the best part he could for himself and his followers. The Fenians have blamed him: they should have blamed "The story of the invasion is known and his followers. The Fenians have blamed him: they should have blamed themselves for their miserable attempt at an invasion of British territory."

culation and undoubted influence in its Province, does not give a very flattering picture of the half-breed chieftain. It says of him: "We give to-day the portrait of Louis Riel. Our readers know the antecedents of the rebel chief of the North-West. He made his studies at Montreal College, where his conduct was always most singular. For a week or a month at a time he was pious to an abnormal degree-spending whole hours in the chapel etc. - the following week or month be was one of the most difficult of management in the community. On leaving college he procured admission as a member of the Masonic order, at least so we have been informed by persons who know him intimately. Later on, he returned to Manitoba, where in 1870 he refused acknowledge the authority of Canada and formed a provisional government. Negotiations then took place. Col. Wolseley was sent to restore order and Riel obliged to fly. After many vicissitudes he was partially amnestied. During these days of trial Riel lost his head, and had to be interned in the Longue Point and Beauport Asylums, His lunacy was of a furious and even vicious character. When he had recovered, a subscription was raised to enable him to proceed to the United States, whither he was conducted by Mr. J. A. Langlais, bookseller of St. Roch. He afterwards married and settled down in Montana. Last autumn he crossed the line to reside in the Saskatchewan country, whether he had been, at least ostensibly, invited to proceed by the halfbreeds to demand their rights from the government. We are firmly convinced hat instead of seeking to obtain justice

pride, and to seek publicity, is capable of the gravest excesses. We have the liveliest sympathy for the half-breeds. We believe that many of them have had to suffer vexatious delays and injustices. Riel profited by their discontent to throw them into rebellion, the consequences of which will be fatal to themselves. The clergy have done all they could to prevent the Metis from taking this disastrous step. In the midst of an interview with Mgr. Tache. Riel left the room in anger and disap pointment, because the eminent Arch-bishop disapproved his conduct. Riel is, in respect of fortune, very disinter-ested, and this is one of the reasons why he exercises such great influence over the half-breeds and Indians." Such is

from that expressed by an ex-member of the House of Commons in a remarkable letter in L'Etendard of the 30th ult. This writer says : "Riel, who, by his education and ex-erience was the national leader and de-ender of his brethren, the Metis, wished fender of his brethren, the Metis, wished to assume personal responsibility. He placed himself at the head of the insurrection and took Fort Garry. To justify this action and his subsequent establishment of a provisional government, he made use of the argument that the Hudson's Bay Company having abdicated its administrative authority many weeks before the epoch fixed by the contract of cession and even by the statute, the North-West found itself without a government, and that in virtue of natural right and the law of nations, this state of things justified its people in organizing a government, all the more so as they needed one to defend themselves against the aggressiveness and injustice of men who without authority persecuted them."

The writer then recalls the events onnected with Archbishop Tache's return from Rome and mission to the North-West, and goes on to say :

North-West, and goes on to say:

"Riel, who had been from his infancy the protege of Mgr. Tache, of him whom he so loved and venerated, did not wish to disobey his benefactor and laid down his arms; but continued to uphold his provisional government swaiting the execution of promises made him, such as the proclamation of an amnesty, promises that were not kept, amnesty that did not come. To show that he was during this time governed by motives of peace and honor Riel raised the British flag, quieted the Metis, liberated his prisoners and counselled tranquillity.

Everyhonor Riel raised the British flag, quieted the Metis, liberated his prisoners and counselled tranquillity. . . . Everyone knows that this poor Riel was made the puppet of the government and the unhappy victim of his devotedness to the unquenchable love he bore his brethren in the North-West. Yes, he paid dearly indeed for his part in that unfortunate rebellion. In a moment of anger he forgot himself, he went beyond the military powers he had assumed, in consenting to the condemnation to death of an adversary whom he regarded as a dangerous and implacable foe. We must remember that Scott was condemned by a council of war and in consequence executed. This execution was to Riel very painful, but, as he after had occasion to say, he acted not for himself, he was not carried away by revenge or by any purpose of gain or fortune. No, his life has been always marked by acts of self denial, embittered by multiplied reverses. In ordering the death of an enemy, he thought he acted in the interest of those he wished and purposed to protect. A proof of his abnegation is that he has never thought of amassing wealth, that he has many times exposed his life for his friends and their cause wealth, that he has many times exposed his life for his friends and their cause of the worst description. He wandered about the United States, then through the Province of Quebec, under various disguises, but at last, exhausted and crushed by painful journeyings, by sufferings mental and moral beyond description, he lost his reason and for a time was interned in the asylum of Longue Pointe, and afterwards in that of Beauport. Yes, at Beauport. Oh! what an asylum, what a refuge. And now that he has been again forced to take uparms what will they do with him? Nothing but the gibbet will satisfy his implacable enemies." able enemies."

The views of the latter writer would seem to accord with those of Bishop Brondel, of Helena, Montana, who, speaking in Washington on the 26th ult., said .

"I knew Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed revolt. In 1883, when I went to Montana, Louis Riel was in the employ of our church teaching the Indians. I found him at the St. Peter Mission teaching in the little school there. He of our church teaching the Indians. I found him at the St. Peter Mission teaching in the little school there. He had a half-breed wife, a quiet woman, who shared his adventures, and who is now with him in their hostile camp. He has two or three small children, but the little family lived quite happily at the Mission. Riel was a good teacher, educated at Montreal under Archbishop Tache, and speaks French correctly and fluently—something that I enjoyed. He is a handsome man, tall, well built, with a full, florid face, a keen pair of eyes, and when I saw him last, some time in August of last summer, he wore a long silky black beard. The troubles in Manitoba are to-day what they were in 1870, and Louis Riel is not the author of the revolt. He was drawn into it by the repeated calls of his people, the half-breeds. I know that he was loth to go to war, and that he was overborne by the demands and entreaties of these people. They look to him as their leader, the man who has the education and courage and skill to act as their commander in the little war they have brought on. Riel has no property of any kind."

We submit these various opinions of the rebel chief to our readers. That he

the rebel chief to our readers. That he by legal and constitutional means, he has his faults no one who has read his drove the Metis to insurrection. Those sad and interesting story can doubt, but who know him best declare loudly that that he has many noble qualities there is no room for question. THE REBELLION.

A correspondent of La Verile, writing from St. Boniface, under date April 10, ad. dressesthatjournal a letter whichdeserves widespread and studious attention. He says : "All the telegrams and letters that reach you respecting the troubles in the North-West, being more or less truthful according to circumstances, and not a little confused, it is hardly possible for you to form an exact idea of the actual dition of this country. I therefore think it well to offer you the following notes which you may use according to your good judgment. I may first say that, as to the origin of the troubles, it must not be sought elsewhere than in the many the balf-breeds and Indians." Such is faults committed by the government and the view of Riel taken by a French its officials in the lands offices, not to omit the officers and soldiers of the Mounted Police. Even to those ignor. ant of every detail of the many grievances complained of by the Metis of the North. West, the course of events in Manitoba during the past fifteen years were amply sufficient to throw light on the discontent and indignation prevailing amongst them. There are yet on the Red River almost entire parishes, which, after every expense and negotiation possible, await the patents of their lands. Petition upon petition has been sent to Ottawa, the titles have been acknowledged, and it is in justice admitted that these settlers have a right to their patents, and yet they are refused them. It is every. where said that the lands offices are in the hands of speculators and that, if an enquiry were made, grievous scandals would be discovered. The fact is, any. way, that it is very difficult for the poor settler to obtain justice.

"For five years one Lang is charged at Ottawa with the delivery of patents to those who show title. Well, this gentleman, it is said-and it would appear that the statement is true-speculates on the issue of the patents. He exacts a percentage by no means inconsiderable on each patent he issues, over and above the amount allowed him by the government. We can find in Manitoba a great number of persons who have borne with these exactions of Mr. Lang, and who have paid as much as \$400 rather than be de prived indefinitely of their patents. There is, for instance, mentioned the name, of one Marion, who paid this sum to Lang. Lang's father-in-law, whose name, I forget, spoke plainly enough last year in Winnipeg of this transaction. Lang himself, who has held his place for five years, has already realized an independent fortune. In the Winnipeg Lands Office the head officials are not more ready to do justice than those at Ottawa. Quite lately, by flagrant injustice on the part of the employees of that office, a poor settler was ejected from a piece of land he had for years occupied. and this despite a promise from Ottawa to adjust his grievance. It is not, therefore, difficult to understand that when in Manitoba the settlers have had, and still have, so much trouble to secure justice, the poor half breeds of the North. West have been treated with greater disregard. The Mounted Police, sent in the beginning, have conducted themselves in a way to exasperate both Indians and half-breeds. The government itself has been shocked when made acquainted with the conduct of these n in the forts for the past few years, These officers of the law, to the knowledge of and in the sight of all, have not blushed to carry on an infamous and hideous traffic in Indian women, whom they have bought like beasts of burden. They have also frequently treated the half-breeds with disdain and severity, laughing at their grievances and ridiculing their protests. One Captain Erkman, last year, did not hesitate to break down fences to cross over cultivated fields on the pretext that the half-breeds should submit to the same style of surveying as the other settlers. For two years the halfbreeds of the North-West demand the privileges enjoyed by their brethren in Manitoba, but to these demands the government has turned a deaf ear. Today it understands that in this it has committed a grave mistake that it cannot repair without expending fifty times more than the half-breeds asked. We cannot, indeed, approve of the rebellion, neither can we be surprised that it has

broken out. These are the remote causes of the rising of the Metis. The immediate cause was the imprudent action of Captain Crozier. This officer was at Fort Carlton with fifty men of the Mounted Police. Riel and his men proceeded to Duck Lake, eight miles from Carlton. A detachment of volunteers having come from Prince Albert to reinforce Crozier, the latter at once resolved to proceed to dislodge Riel, Col, Irvine, Crozier's superior, was on the way with assistance for the Mounted Police, but with orders to avoid an engagement and fight only in self-defence. Crozier knew that Col. Irvine was on the way with assistance to him, but he wished to make a vain display, believing that he had but to show himself to force the Metis to take to their heels. He was unfortunately deceived." The writer then cites Le Manitoba of April 9th to show that Croz ier

i nine wounded, "After this he ontinues, "the police the prudest to retue to Prince Alb miles accidentally." It readers will remember, state great flourish of trumpets that was burned as a russ de guerre. Speaking of the prospects struggle, the correspondent of "It is certain that 500 Meti plains of the West, which they well, could for a long time ha army of even 7,000 or 8,000 mer prairies especially in spring ti little encouragement to a regul The coulees, the rivers, the la The coulees, the rivers, the last swamps present at every moment and obstacles to their advance. ful of Metis and Indians hidden is ket may greatly annoy the regul without themselves auffering The Metis will not go forward their enemy on an open field well know that they could not goods in point of numbers. The simply maintain a guerilla warfar We direct the attention of the We direct the attention of the ment, as it is our duty to do so, candalous state of affairs made by the writer in La Verite. His vi borne out by the letter of a ve

borne out by the letter of a ve Oblate missionary to the Mail, whe "Let it be thoroughly underst Eastern Canada that the Indian he is doomed, and is not inclined without a struggle. In the United the Indian question has been a p for years. Canada hitherto has m troubled by it, simply because t dian has had plenty of room on the rie and plenty to eat. But you a driving him into nooks and corne compelling him to accept your able dole of rations, or perish; a manhood, the instinct of self-prition, urges him to resist. What universal plaint of these poor r "I was happy," says Poundma Crowfoot, "until the white man He has deprived me of my means sistence, debauched my women, my braves drunken, left us to d dogs. Why should I die that he dogs. Why should I die that h possess my land?" We should co patriotism in the Swiss and Irish, English, but in the Indian's case

English, but in the Indian's case pagan stupidity.

"Two courses lie open to the Gment. It must feed the Indian chim, and if Eastern Canada sets am upon the North-west, feeding with the better and, in the long rucheaper plan. There are 40,000 Indians here, and probably 12,00 treaty Indians, including those of north. As the American Indians diately south of the line must taken into incount, for they contains the staken into incount, for they can be staken into incount, for they can be staken into incount. distely south of the line must as taken interaccount, for they congo at will, into within the mark that the den as nion has 50,000 It on her hading hobbis region.

"I do Inperpendent Louis Riel with ceed in inciting a general Indian intion just now, but I know, as we know of my own existence, that this race perishes from systematize.

this race perishes from systematize vation it will make a last effort to valion it will make a last effort to and there shall be woe and weeping that day. Let Parliament choose be feed or fight. At the present jury when all the tribes are wildly ex-peace can only be secured by a mor-erous treatment of them. Prudence to speak of the Christian virtue of cl demands that the policy of hunger aside, and the Indian fed at least a as we feed our dogs. He is a fellow as we feed our dogs. He is a fellow I take it that the Father who cares for one poor sparrow, must lov human being whom we are now m ing, and that He will in His own we in His own time punish our awful ject, but it must wait until another

We cannot better conclude than hearty endorsation of the sentime our contemporary La Verite: "Let the government apply the lyigorously in the offices as well at C as at Winnipeg and in the North Let unfaithful officials be dismissed

an end put to the speculations and practices that are carried on to the ment of Indians and half-breeds. I Mounted Police be reorganized and p of uncleanness and crime."

These are words of good citizensh true patriotism, words that no go ment in this country can afford to

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES

On the 29th of March, 1880, French journal, the ministry of M. Ferry issued against the religious co gations of France the odious decre expulsion. On the following day r ters sent their circular letters an structions for the enforcement of decrees. Five years then passed On the 29th of March, 1885, in o quence of the sad news received Tonquin, the members of the Cham Deputies meet and decide on the sion from office of the ministry a chief,-M. Jules Ferry, Minister of eign Affairs and President of the cil of Ministers. On the following March 30th, by a crushing vote of against 161, the representative the nation pronounce dismissal Ferry, whom the indignant pop pursue with clamors and insults, e the palace of the Quay of d'Orsay. months ago, and M. Jules Ferr looked upon as the coming man fo presidency of the republic. Now iterally effaced, and none so poor do him reverence. What a fall! V warning! God, indeed, is all-pow Patiens quia aeternus.