

opinion of the press, ten of which are taken up by editorials from THE POST and THEE

a,m. sharp the meeting was organized and called a.m. sharp the meeting was organized and caned to order by Mr. Gladu, notary, one of the most distinguished, energetic and enterprising citizens of the county. He proposed that Mr. O. Salva, prefect of the county, Mr. C. Tessier, Conservative, and coun-cillor of St. Bonaventure, be called upon to precanor of St. Bohaventure, be called upon to pre-side over the meeting. The proposition was unanimously acceled to. Mr. Z. Baril, advo-cate, of St. Francis, was appointed to act as secretary. On the platform were the Hon. Senators Bellerose and Geuvremont, Messrs. Gladu, N.P., Bergerin, M.P. for Beauharnois; Desmaria advocate of St. Hysenathe : Poirior Desmarais. advocate, of St. Hyacinthe ; Poirier, Duhamel, Brodeur, H. J. Cloran, of Montreal ; J. Martin, alvocate, of Quebec; M. Caron, M.P.P. for Maskinongo; Dr. Lambert, of St. M.P.P. tor Maskinongo; Dr. Lambert, of St. Zephirin; A. Plante, J. Belisle, of La Baie; M. Letendre, of Yamaska; H. Vassalle, Dr. Lemaitre, W. C. Boucher, H. Capistran, H. Felix Gouin, Alph. Gill, J. Rasconi, L. Dessert, and numerous others. Mr. Gladu read a num-ber of telegrams and letters of regret from pub lie men at their mability to be present, unning others from Hon. Mr. Mercier and from Mr. Desjardins M.P. The letter

FROM THE LATIER MEMDER

FROM THE LATTER MEMDER was a clear condemnation, first, of the Govern ment, and secondly of Mr. Vanasse, who had openly sacrificed his word and his honor to the supreme disgust of his electors and of the coun-Mr. Desjardins had a vigorous slap at the Gazette, the Mail. La Minerre and the rest of the partizan press, as Archeishop O'Brien called them, for their hypocritical exultation over a pretended collapse of the National movement. For the last three months these papers have been shouting that it was only a flash in the pan, but meetings of two thousand electers in every county would seem to indicate a pretty big fire to be at the bottom of the "flash."

At this juncture a letter and a telegram were hunded to Mr. Gladu, the former from Mr. Vanasse, M.P., the latter from Mr. Wurtele, M.P.P. Mr. Vanasse, who had been in the county up to the previous day, wrote to say that he had only heard of the meeting through the press, although a registered letter containing an official invitation to be present had been mailed to him a week before. His excuse for not being present, however, was not exactly that but that he had a previous engagement in Quebec on the day of the meeting to say the local Government about a subsidy for a railroad local Government about a subsidy for a rainfold in the county. This excuse turned out to be a fraudulent one, as a dispatch was received during the course of the meeting that Mr. Vaunsse, instead of being at Quebec was, at the very moment his letter was being read, promenading the streets of Montreal. This iece of intelligence did not create a very favorable impression on the electors as to their member's courage or honesty. Mr. Vauasse also ventured to inform the

meeting that the agitation or discussion of the Riel and North-West questions was useless, in terested and North-West questions was useless, in terested and dangerous. This was pretty good from a man who was among the first to condemn the Government, and especially the three French Ministers, both on the platform and in the press; who bitterly and eloquently assailed the administration ; who was one of the committee that drew up the Champ de Mars resolutions, and who delivered a speech full of patriotic indigna-tion at the historic meeting on the Champ de Mars, which was the origin of the agitation which he now declares to be useless, interested and dangercus. It was not surprising that a storm of hieses and groans should have covered this ignominious volto-tace. After Mr. Gladu tinished reading the docu-

ments, he introduced in a telling speech the orators of the day, commencing

BY SENATOR BELLEROSE.

The speaker gave the electors a little of the inside history of Sir John's political career,

deceived by the ministers relative to the fate of Riel, and contemmed the action of the G vern-ment as one of deception towards the popular representatives, of crucity towards the prisoner, of submission to Grange influence, and of dishonor to the nome of Ganada. Mr. Bergeron also paid a next compliment to the ladies, whose parriotism could be counted on in all times of emergency. He retired and hud plauded.

applause. Mr. Brodeur dwelt upon the suff rings of the halfbroids, and the general mad-adalmistration of Sir John's government in the North-West. He exposed the many grounded of the Metis, and showed the analogy that existed between them and the sufferers of '37.

Mr. Desmarais closed with a powe ful address which proved him to be a speaker if a high order. His appeals to the patriotion of the people to cast aside all petty issues and face the one great question of vindicating the national honor evoked enthusiastic applicuse.

The Cheng de Mars resolutions were then read to the meeting, which adopted them with unanimity and great cheering. Votis of thanks were passed to the president, secretary, orators and organizers of the meeting, and the verdict of another county was counted against Sir John, his government and his supporters.

COUNTY SOULANGES SPEAKS OUT.

ANOTHER VERDICT AGAINST THE GOV-ERNMENT.

The meeting of the electors of the County of Soulanges, which was to have taken place on Saturday 13th, but which was postponed on nocount of the weather, came off on the 16th at Coteau. In spite of the heavy snowstorm of the previous night, which greatly blockaded the roads, over one thousand electors made it their duty to attend the meeting. As no hall spacious enough to hold the meeting could be pro-cured, a platform was elected in the open air. The meeting was one of the most en-thustastic and, in spite of the cold the gathering remained to listen to and applaud the orators from 12 o'clock till ve. There was not a dissonting voice nearly fi among the large meeting, and the electors of Soulanges, as did their follow citizens of other counties, took upon themselves the duty of recording publicly and solemnly their indignation against the Government's conduct and of voting resolutions condemning it strongly. Mr. Edward Juillet, Mayor of Coteau, was nominated chairman and opened the meeting by reading a was nominated letter from Mr. Bain, in which the member for Soulanges stated that he did not consider it his duty to be present at a meeting organized by his political evenies. Among those present on the platform were noticed Hons. Messrs. Beau-bien, Mercior and Luflaume, Messrs. Bergeron, M.P., Poirier, H. J. Cloran and others.

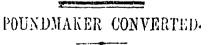
Hon, Mr. Beaubien was the first to address Hon, Mr. Beautien was the first to address the gathering, and at once aroused the onthusi-nam of the meeting. He referred to the sponta-niety and unanimity with which every county of the Province of Quebec protested against the hanging of Rial. The heart of the people had spoken, he said, there is an insult to revenge, an ignominate stain to wash out; this was the eason they had gathered together in answer to the call of patriotism to stigmatize that act as it merited. Their attitude proved that they were men of heart, who looked after the honor of their country, and who held high and firmly the sacred banner of when a country has been inculted as curs has been by the act of three traitors, it is necessary weather until after Easter."

points on the Riel question, and came forward with victorious arguments on the rights of the Metis. The speaker was lowly applauded. Mr. Bergeron delivered a few words, stigma tizing the conduct of the Ministers, Riel's hang-His remarks were enthusiastically ap men.

The Champ de Mars resolutions were then proposed by the following gentlemen and carried mid loud cheering, there not being a single distenting voice :--

Proposed by Messrs, Dr. J. O. Mousseau, J. B.J. Prevost, H. Brasseur, Daniel Daoust, Denvenu Marcon, Julien Daoust, Anthanase aoust, Arthur Biron, Napoleon Jasmin, Louis aillancourt, Edmard Ouellet, Moise Laloude, Michel Leclerc, Joseph Pilon. Theophile Blon-dia, Joachim Montpetit, Hubert Leclerc, Joseph Pharand, Samuel Daosut, Moise Bes-ner, Joachim Lalonde, J. Bto. Creviev, An-

one Besner, Seconded by Messes, Gatian Seguin, Onesime Crevier, Zenon Lafrance, Abraham Sauve, Joseph Leroux, Maxime Leroux, Flaven Cholatte, David Daoust, S Legault, J Bisson nette, Joseph Leroux, Dr Crevier, Julien Crevier, Wilfrid Choquette, Hornisdas Cho-quette, Antoine Masse, Hornisdas Masse, J Bie Crevier, Richard Methot, Charles Chales, Isaje Priour, Ferdinand Masse, L Alfred Sauve, Isaie Priour, Frederic Beriault, Stantslas Lefebvre et G Bourdennais



AUCHBISHOP TACHE SENDS THE NEWS TO DISHOP GRANDIN-THE INDIAN CHIEF, WITH 28 COMPANIONS, EMBRACES CHRIS-TIANITY.

We have received the following letter from the Rev. Father Lacombe O. M. L., communiesting the happy tidiogs of the conversion of Poundmaker, the redoubtable Indian Chief and one of the figures of the late rebellion in the North-west :---

My DEAR SIR,-Right Reverond Bishop Grandia has just received the following telegram :

"ST. BONIFACE, Man., 18th Feb., 1886.-"Today I have baptized Foundmaker " (Pittowkahanapiwiyin) and twenty-eight of ' his companions in the penitentiary.

"ARCUBISHOP TACHE."

The blood of the Reverend Fathers Fafard and Marchand has pleaded to heaven for the conversion of these poor prisoners. Probably they will be pardoned soon, as it is the wish of everybody; but it was convenient that they should receive the great pardon of God before they receive the pardon from men.

The views of Providence are admirable. So true it is to say with great consolution : Sanguis martyrum semen Christianorum : "the blood of martyrs is a seed of Chris tians."

Yours respectfully,

ALE. LACOMBE, O.M.I.

This year Easter, for the first time since 1734, falls upon April 25, which is also St. Mark's Day. There is a concurrent tradition that a late Easter makes a late spring; and

tion of Riel, declaring that it was a direct stroke at the French-Canadian race. Sir John Macdonald had calculated to satisfy the desires of the Orangemen in barging Hiel, and to, in tune, make everything all right with the Quebec representatives. Unfortunately, his calcula-tions have been a little realized. Having recorded his regret at the action of Chapleau, in

turning his back upon his province and despising his nationality, he re-ferred to Sir John's Lasty flight, and to the manner in which the independence of the press had been bought over, quoting as an instance Le Canadien, whose editor, Mr. Tarte, had previously, on the Champ de Mars, entered his protest against the act of the Government at Regina. Leaving the other French Canadian journals of Quebec he turned to Montreal and spoke of the stand taken by La Minere and the manner in which Le Monde had turned its coat. The speaker then referred to the to the Government for help, the obstinate refusal with which these appeals were met, and t he fact that the Metis were purely on the de Grazie when they were fired upon by Majo Grazier, as Mgr. Taché had testified. The tria of kiel by six jurors, who did not understand a word of French, and who were no more than Government partians, was then touched upon and strongly denounced by Mr. Mr. Bergeron. These jurors had found Riel guilty but recommended mercy. The ministers had promised that Rich would not hang, and yet they finally submitted to Sir John. It has been said, continued the speaker, that this movement will result in the isolation of the French Canadians, and their alienation from the other nationalities. Nothing could be more false, for the English admire men of heart. To-day, in the English admire men of heart. To-day, in face of the dishonor which has been inflicted upon us, it was the daty of the French Cana-dians to enter their protest, and other nationali-tics would say: They are men of heart, and are worthy of a constitutional government which will allow them to make themselves respected." In conclusion, Mr. Bergeron said there was no need of starting any sedi-tion programmed. A constitutional system had tions movement. A constitutional system had been given them by which they could banish from power all unworthy Ministers. Sir John Macdonald, who owed his present position to the Province of Quebec, had forgotten all the French Canadians had done for him in order to please a certain class of fanatics. The Freuch Ganadians had not forgotten all his, however, and would soon be able to show that Sir John had been decidedly wrong in his calculations. Mr. Bergeron concluded his speech amid pro-longed cheers, expressing the hope that he would have the consolation of knowing that he

had the support of the electors of Beauharnois The meeting was also addressed by Hon. Mr. Beaubien, Messrs. Lareau, Duhamel, H. J. Cloran, Poirier and Bisson.

At the close of their speeches Mr. Bergeron, the local member was called upon to pronounce for or against the Ottawa Government. In two speeches of 1 hour and 2 hour he managed to keep from the question and to hold aloof from saying what were his intentions, notwithstanding repeated requests to do so by his chectors. In the end he was made the target of sarcanm and ridicule until he had to give way before the repudiation of the meeting. The Champ de Mars resolutions were read

and adopted with wild and prolonged cheer-ing. Even Mr. Bergerou, M.P.P., did not protest against their adoption. There was just one solitary voice against the resolution, Government.

of the effective force of the expedition was composed of English Canadians, mostly from Ontario, who nearly all settled on their land grant of 160 acres. This has enabled the English element to dominate in Manitoba ever since, and that portion of the Domin on, the author says, is forever lost to the French Canadian supremacy, which, had it provailed, would, in his opinion, have averted the insurrections and the subsequent hanging of Ricl.

THE EXECUTION OF SCOTT JUSTIFIABLE

Of the execution of Thomas Scott in 1869, by order of the provisional government the author writes:

Thomas Scott was far from being the good natured sort of fellow his Orange friends have tried to make believe. On the contrary, he was a rough character. He had threatened Riel's life on several occasions, and he was certainly known as capable of carrying his threats into execution. know as a positive fact that Riel himself was opposed to Scott's execution, even after the sentence had been pronounced. I know, also, that he tried his utmost to save him. but his intervention was accorded no attention by his followers. All those who knew Scott well (and I have been brought into contact with many of them) agree in saying that Rich's life was in immediate danger so long as Scott was allowed to go free around the country. This cace was one of self-defencenothing else.

After his arrest and before his trial Scott was asked several times to leave the country. He persistently refused, saying openly on several occasions that he should remain in Manitoba until he had put a bullet through the brains of that-------of a French half-breed Riel. He was advised by his own friends to keep quiet and wait patiently, like the other people of the Province, for the reestablishment of peace and order.

The writer admits that the provisional government undoubtedly took a great responsibility in permitting the execution of Scott, but says it was a justifiable and even compulsory act; and adds that, although it furnished the main excuse for Rici's execution, it had been three times condemned by Government. As long ago as 1873 Riel and his followers were granted umnesty plaine et entiere, as the following will show :-

On the 21th of June, 1873, Lord Kimberly, Secretary for the Colonies, in answer to an official request, signed by Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, notified the Dominion Cabinet that the imperial favor of Ricl and his followers.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

After mentioning the ristous conduct of the volunteers a few days after their arrival, in Manitoba; the manner in which they insulted and assaulted the halfbreeds-men. women and children-with impunity and immunity (for the corroboration of which he refers the reader to such men as Governor Archibald, Governor Donald A. Smith, Premier John Norquey and others), the author asks if those who turned against such

outrageous conduct and the spoilation of which they had been made victims were the rebels, or those who were guilty of it. How the Government thought it politic, if

the colored people of the South often say : a Mr. Alexis Doutre, an ex-rouge who, it of 240 acres upon the Metis; the manner in of a long red cross, having a white cross in "It's no use talkin'; there will be no good appears lately entered the employ of the which land sharks lured the most of it away the centre, and is worn round the neck on a

WITNESS condemning Eiel's execution, and warning Sir John as to its probable consequences. There are also extracts from Macdonald's own organs condemning his course, and letters from his own former supportors repudiating his actions and withdrowing their support for the luture.

Three French Canadian Ministers--Langevin, Caron and Chapleau-next come in for their share of the blame, for having sacrified their love of country to their love of power. The writer says they could have saved Kiel, as Macdonald would not have permitted his execution had they threatened to resign if he persisted in carrying it out.

RIEL'S TRIAL -ORANGEISM.

The writer goes on to show that the manner in which Riel was tried-by a jury of six Englishmen-proven that he was condemned beforehand; then animadverts upon the apparent treachery of the Government. which, after Middleton had told him that if he would surrender he could rely entirely upon the mercy and leniency of the Government, and after the jury, with tears in their eyes, had recommended him to mercy, was inexorable, and inflicted capital punishment, and adds that Sir John in doing so yielded to the threats of "his co-religionists, the Orangemen, who told him that Riol's life was the price of their votes.

Orangeism, next to Macdonald, is made to bear the brunt of the blame for Riel's execution, and the author asks, "Now, French Canadians, are you going to bend your once proud heads and offer silently your backs to the Orange knout ?"

The Orange oath, " tests" and obligations are Lext cited, the latter of which contains such lines, in italics, as, "If he (a Roman Catholic) offends me I will use my best en. deavors to shed the last drop of his blood,' and " I solemnly swear that I will defend all the heirs to the Crown, so long as they support the Protestant acceendancy."

RIEL AN IRISHMAN,

Abbé Tanguay s "Dictionnaire Généa. logique" is next quoted to show that Hiel's ancestor's were Irish, born in the parish of Saint Pierre, city of Limerick ; that the name was originally spelled "Reel," and that they emigrated later to Canada, where Jean Bantiste, Riel's father, was born. He then emigrated to the North-West, where he married a French half breed, who hore him a

son, Louis David, who in turn married Julie Lagimodière, now his widow. The book is highly sensational and inter-

esting throughout, and its echo is likely to be government had granted a full amnesty in heard for quite a period and to travel a considerable distance before it dissout.

The order of Christ, which the Pope conferiod upon Prince Bismarck, was originally a knightly order of Portugal, derived from the order of Knights Templar, which King Dionysius of Portugal (1812) did not wish to be dissolved in his country. When Pope John XXII, sanctioned the King's decree (1317), on the condition that the knights should conform to the order of St. Benedict and the doctrines of the Cistercians, he reserved to himself the right of extending the order. As a Portuguese order it has three classes at present; as a Papal one it has only one class, and is officially classed as that not absolutely just, to confer the land grant | highest Catholic order of merit. It consists of 240 acres upon the Metis; the manner in of a long red cross, having a white cross in 3. 4**4**40. . . .

from them by illegitimate means; the accept- 1 red ribbon. 1. 1. A. A.