A CARISTMAS CAROL.

"A little child shall lead them." What go ye out, O Christian men! This early morn to see? Dark is the sky. and chill the snow Lictn on bush and tree.

We seek a little royal child Born unto us to day, Who, from his mother's lap o'er realms Uncounted holdeth sway; We go to bear him worthy sifts, As men have done of old— Frue worship's lamo of sacrifice, True worship's lamo of sacrifice,

How shall ye find this new-born King? In heaven no star doth shine: Without such sign how shall ye know Where rests this Child Divine?

"Though shines no star this winter morn,
Though far his Father's home,
We shall not fear through dark and chill
Unto our King to come.
Cold is the earth that harbors Him,
The roof that shelters low,
Upon the empty hearth dritts down
The softly-failing anow."

But fear ye not, O Christian men! To give your gifts amiss? In raiment soft are princes clothed, Their state not such as this.

"In heaven our King wears royal robes Resplendent as the sun, But here we know him in the garb Of earth's most abject one. Where little hands are stretched to plead For bread, and life, and love, We see the star prophetic shine

For bread, and life, and love,
We see the star prophetic shine
The childish face above.
What do ye to the least of mine
Ye do it unto me;
The Christ-Child lives for us to-day
In homes of poverty.
So, as we light on snow strewn hearth
The Yule-log's cheerful blaze,
We hear amid the singing flames
The Christmas angels' praise.
'Glory to God on high,' they sing;
'On earth be blessing still,
And peace to gentle souls that seek
God's pleasure to fullil."

O Christian men! wait but a space,
Till I my offering bring
To place within the pleading hands
Of Christ, our new-norn King.
My heart's true worship lift ye up
To our Emmanue;
Take ye my poor hands 'scanty gold
That, in love's crueble,
Its yellow glitter may win heat
To warm the barren hearth
Where Jesus, in his little ones,
Is born to day on earth.

MGR. TACHE ON THE SITUA TION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Exhaustive and Comprehensive Review of Affairs.

North-West Review.

THE METIS.

In treating of the North-West trouble, the Metis are those first thought of, and that with the result of exciting ill-feeling in some quarters, and the liveliest sympathy in others. All those acquainted with me know that I love the Metis population, and I shall always side with those who sympathize with them. Before speaking of the part taken by the Metis in the North-West troubles, I shall here quote the words pronounced by Lord Dufferin, referring to them in his farewell discourse to Manutoba, the 29th of Sept. ourse to Manitoba, the 29th of Sept. There is no doubt that a great deal of

the good feeling thus subsisting among the ned men and ourselves is due to the ned men and ourselves is due to the influence and interposition of that valuable class of men, the half-breed settlers and pioneers of Manitoba, (tremendous applause) who combining as they do the hardihood, the endurance and love of enterprise generated by the strain of Indian blood within their veins, with the civilization, the instruction and the intellectual nower derived from the intellectual power derived from their fathers, have preached the gospel of prace and good-will and mutual respect, with equally beneficial results, to the Indian chieftain in his lodge, and the British settler in his shanty, (renewed applause). They have been the ambassadors between the East and the West, the interpreters of civilization and its exigencies, to the dwellers on the prairie as well as the exponents to the white man of the consideration justly due to the succeptibilities, the sensitive self respect, the prejudices, the innate craving for justice of the Indian race (continued applause). In fact they have done for the country what otherwise would have been left unaccomplished, would have been left unaccomplished, and have introduced between the white population and the red man a traditional feeling of unity and friendship, which, but for them, it might have been impossible to establish." (cheers.)

If the above words had been better understood, and the line of conduct they seem to prescribe better followed, the country would not have to deplore the evils that have befallen us. When

the evils that have befallen us. When Lord Dufferin visited Manitoba, happily for the honor of the Metis, there were no palace cars. He had to journey according to the then mode of travelling in the country, and he quite naturally travelled with the Metis. With them travelled with the Beess.

the crossed the plains and the forest; he mounted the Red River cart and the birch bark canoe; he did not disdain to speak with his guides; knowing the French language he needed no interpreter; being intelligent he conceived a just idea of the population; a statesman, he said to the country and to the advisers of Her Majesty's representatives: "Here is what the Metis were in the past, their usefulness, some of their noble qualities; see how you should treat them in the future."

The suggestions made by the great dip-lomatist were not understood. It was lomatist were not understood. It was thought more advisable to continue in the strain of the happy soldier, who entered Fort Garry long after the Metis had opened its gates for him. Colonel Wolseley had styled the Metis "banditti and cowards." This stupid assertion, and it is the way in which it was characterized by the then Minister of Militia, found its

way in all directions.

Several newspapers repeated it; officials of all grades received its impulse and instead of granting the Metis the justice to which they were entitled the most elementary prescriptions were overlooked in regard to them. Instead of treating them as contamentary way in all directions. treating them as gentlemen treat everyone, they were met in too many instances, only with insolence and roughness enough to wound the bluntest susceptibilities. A rude and scornful "I don't talk

the Indians and the Whites, their assistance was needed. Instead of recalling what Lord Dufferin so justly said in speaking of the peaceful condition of the country, it was thought more becoming to invoke what was called the Canadian Indian Policy. This was merely imaginary, as Canada had just begun relations with our Indians.

The sad events of this year dispel all doubts as to the fact that the Metis controlled the latter by their peaceful attitude. As soon as the first rumor reached the Indians of a conflict between the Metis and the authorities, they arose and will rise again in similar circumstances. As to the question of cowardice in reference to the Metis, I think it has been amply settled.

Considering the above and what is known officially I find it impossible to free the authorities of all responsibility. For the last fifteen years a wrong course has been pursued in many instances. I repeat that I am not a political partyman and both parties have their share of the responsibility. The troubles could and should have been prevented. Why was the warning not listened to when given by those who foresaw the same troubles and who brought them to the notice of the authorities. Our statesmen have my respect, but as "no man is wise at all times," I trust they will permit a friendly voice to tell them that they were mistaken. But it is only justice to say that they are not alone in fault. The Ministerial seats number thirteen, but the Parliamentary seats number nearly three hundred. It is undoubtedly painful and-humiliating to know that Ministers of the Crown should have officially affirmed that no steps had been taken in favor of the Metis either by themselves or by their friends; but on the other hand it is also to be deplored that the isolated voices raised in both houses of our_Legislature did not command a support sufficient to determine an earnest search into the situation and the means of remedying what was defective in it. It is sad to think that nothing short of bloodshed and an expenditure of millions

responsible for what the aletis have suf-fered. These ridiculous and false asser-tions do more harm than good to those they are intended to serve and they are injurious to the interests of the country.

injurious to the interests of the country.

THE INDIANS.

When beginning to speak of the Metis
I was happy to invoke the testimony of
Lord Dufferin in their favor. In alluding to the Indians I am equally pleased
to be able to quote the words of another
representative of our gracious Sovereign.
The Marquis of Lansdowne visited the
Indians. He spoke and listened to them
and here are the noble words the conversations inspired:

and here are the noble words the conversations inspired:

"It is impossible to meet these poor people and to listen to their statements without the deepest feeling of sympathy for their present position. They are the aboriginal inhabitants of this Continent. They regard themselves, and not without reason, as the legitimate occupants of the soil. We can scarcely be surprised, if now that the buffalo, upon which they have subsisted for so many years past, has become almost completely extinct, their hearts occasionally sink within them when they see, as they express it themselves, the hearts occasionally sink within them when they see, as they express it themselves, that the white man is getting rich and the pred man poorer with every year that passes. It is quite unnecessary to discuss the question of their so-called title to the land of the Northwest. The strength of their title, if they have one, is not in its legal aspect but in the moral claim which they have to the most considerate treatment at the hands of those who have brought into the country that irresistible as soon as the Metis showed their disconbrought into the country that irresistible tide of civilization, before whose advance the native races have dwindled and rece-

These words were pronounced by the Governor General in Winnipeg on the 22nd October last. I had the pleasure of 22nd October last. I had the piesaire of hearing them. His Excellency's voice betrayed his emotion, his sympathetic expressions were loudly applauded. There appeared the intelligent mind which had seized the importance of a question, and a seized the importance of a question, and a kind heart, taken with a generous sympathy for human beings that civilization so loudly boasted, drives out of its way, pending their destruction. The Indians took a part in the troubles. In some cases by cruel massacres, of which nothing can palliate the horror; in others by a can palliate the norror; in others by a regretable attitude, no doubt, but never-theless, from another standpoint, full of important lessons for those who reflect and feel. The Indians of the Northwest! There is a class of men but little under There is a class of men but little understood by the Cauadian people in general, and who will never be entirely comprehended except by those who speak their language, who have lived among them and who have given them their sympathy. Canada will never know the ordeal in which it has placed the proud children of the prairie, by packing them on reserves, there to suffer the pangs of hunger, and to brook the struggles of a semi capture. One must have seen the undaunted Indian, erect in the midst of the immense prairies, complacently draping himself in prairies, complacently draping himself in his semi-nudity, his flashing eye scouring the boundless horizon, inhaling an atmosphere of liberty not to be found elsewhere, glorying in a sort of royalty, which had neither the embarrassments of riches

nor the responsibilities of dignity.

One must have seen the indefatigable

vary his unbusy course. Yes, one must have seen all this and then look at the Indian of to-day, dragging his misery, deprived of his incomparable independence, reduced to want, and semi-starvation, and having added to his vices the loathsome consequences of the immorality of the whites. One must have seen all this, and seen it under the impulse of sympathy, to form an idea of what the Indians suffer at the present time.

It is useless to speak of treaties as a compensation for the change. These treaties were not understood by the untutored Indian. He listened to the form, but did not detect the meaning, and therefore did not accept the consequences. I

but did not detect the meaning, and therefore did not accept the consequences. I
go still further, and say that the Government and those who have made treaties
on its behalf never perfectly conceived
their object, at least inasmuch as they were
not at all aware of the unacceptable position they were preparing for the Indian
in many cases. Truly can I repeat with
His Excellency, the Governor-General,
"their hearts cocasionally sink within
them." The greatest atoic will agree that
they have a "moral claim to the most considerate treatment." Now is the time
more than ever to be mindful of the blunders committed in their regard. They have
been left a prey to the seductions of men,
revoltingly immoral, and when this was
pointed out the friends of humanity had
another regret to register. As a consepointed out the friends of humanity had another regret to register. As a conse-quence the Indians felt that they could but profoundly despise people whose con-duct should have been such as to command

In other cases the Indians were deprived of the pittance assigned to them, or it was given them "as if they were dogs." They were too often deceived. The Indian, who is far more intelligent than most people seem to think, was not the dupe of what was going on, and he felt his contempt increasing.

dupe of what was going on, and he felthis contempt increasing.

It is among the Indians more than elsewhere that it is important to make a judicious choice in appointments. I am happy to say that the choice is what it should be in many places, and as a consequence the Indians in those localities are satisfied, and the Government has also reason to be so.

quence the Indians in those localities are satisfied, and the Government has also reason to be so.

Nothing, no, nothing whatever, can excuse the massacre at Frog Lake. It would be an excess of sentimentality to endeavor to blame the Government for having ordered the execution of the perpetrators of such horrors; I therefore do not in any way wish to justify the Indians; but as it is right that the truth should be known, and at the risk of exciting great surprise, I affirm that the massacres were not committed without previous provocation. I here invoke the testimony of one of the victims himself. The Reverend Father Fafard said, in conversation with another missionary, who in turn related it to me: "Such a-one acts with shamefal brutality towards the Indians. He will be killed some day." The person alluded to was killed, and two devoted missionaries increased the number of victims they were striving to protect.

A gentleman whose veracity I cannot question assured me that some Indians had told him in 1884 that such an individual, whom he mentioned, "treated them like dogs." and the same individual

question assured me that some Indians had told him in 1834 that such an individual ual, whom he mentioned, "treated them like dogs," and the same individual was also killed by the Indians who had lodged the complaint against him. I state these particulars, so painful to relate, because the above are not the only exceptions "to the considerate treatment to which the poor Indians have a moral claim" and because I have in view the future a great deal more than the past.

Surely no one will accuse me of lacking either patriotism or justice when I say I deeply regret that certain officials have not been deserving of the confidence I am so pleased to see enjoyed by others in charge of the Indian Department, who certainly merit such confidence to a high degree. Without flattery or hesitation I tay that there are in that Department, as well as in the others, honorable, devoted and intelligent men who do the best they can amidst the innumerable difficulties they encounter in the discharge of their duties.

It is not fair to throw on the Metis all the blame of the Indian uprising. Their

without any special effort "ad hoc." There exists between these two races a community of language, of origin and, I may add, of dis. ppointment.

In the prairie and in the forest the Indians acknowledged the superiority of the Metis without being jealous of it, and because he was a relative. Accordingly as soon as the Metis showed their discontentment, the Indians processable.

during our troubles, but moreover, the different Indian nations felt the same sympathy for each other.

The Crees and the Blackfeet for genera-

tions pursued one another with savage hatred. The missionary had succeeded in weakening their ferocity, but without destroying the national enmity. At the present time hatred gives place to friendship. Crowfoot weeps over the captivity of Poundmaker and of Big Bear. The whole tribe of Blackfeet showed signs of grief on hearing of the death of a Cree or an Assiniboine killed in the war last

spring.

This fact alone says a great deal and goes to show that the whites have become the "common enemy, the only enemy."

It also proves that it was a false and cruel policy to propose arming the Black-feet against the Crees. Such a measure would have had no other issue than that of furnishing arms to both tribes for the destruction of the whites in the North-

I read a few days ago remarks which appear to me very strange. Must it be said that there were jokes over the hang-ing of the Indians at Battleford. The author of the fooleries neither more nor less than threatened the Indians of the A rude and scornful "I don't talk French" was often the only answer to be obtained to legitimate requests. It was forgotten that being the natives of the country, they had special titles to consideration. Even in their own interests people should have remembered that the Metis being the natural link between the more than the responsibilities of dignity.

One must have seen the indefatigable to give them a good lesson. That "cannon should be the last reason of kings," is of a chase without parable. One must have seen the idler to give them a good lesson. That "cannon should be the last reason of kings," is of a chase without parable. One must have seen the idler to give them a good lesson. That "cannon should be the last reason of kings," is of a chase without parable. One must have seen the idler to give them a good lesson. That "cannon should be the last reason of kings," is of a chase without parable those who would have the rope become the first reason of Christian civilization to wards our Indians in the first difficulty we have had with them. Northwest "to hang every one of them" to give them a good lesson. That "cannon

Before closing these observations I think I am bound to give the impressions of the Indians in reference to the Northwest troubles. I am not yet aware of what they think of the executions which have just taken place, but I know quite well what they think of the military movement. Canada would be greatly mistaken, were it believed that the Indians of the Northwest are terrified, and that they have a great idea of our armaments; quite the contrary is the case. This result may astonish, but however astonishing it may be it has its dangers which it is well to make known in order to avoid mistakes. n order to avoid mistakes.

LOUIS RIEL.

I promised to tell the truth without ter-I promised to tell the truth without tergiversation, so I must reach the most delicate point of the question of our troubles and speak of the man who was the most prominent feature and whom, it is said, concentrated the whole situation. Louis Riel was chosen by the Metis for their leader. They went for him to a strange land, they brought him to their midst on the banks of the Saskatchewan. This step was owing to the uselessness of the efforts made by the Metis and their friends to have their rights acknowledged. The Metis could not understand why they were so obstinately overlooked. They came to the conclusion that they were played upon even by those in whom they had so far placed their confidence. They believed that Riel, being one of themselves, who had suffered with and for them, would embrace their cause with greater zeal and thus be successful. Riel came to Batoche. Encouraged on one side, pressed on the Encouraged on one side, pressed on the other, he fancied that a feeling of "unanimity existed between every section of the population," and being convinced that success must follow, he began an agitation, always dargerous but still more so amidst a population mere inclined to act than anxious to talk.

anxious to talk.

The agitation increased the discontentment. Rash plots, silly boastings and secret encouragements led to deplorable excitement. The assurance that the Commission would be soon appointed was not believed, whilst credit was given to the rumor that instead of granting them their rights the authorities were them their rights, the authorities were sending irons for their leader and shot for those who would protect him. This pro-duced the result that might be expected. The Metis contemplated resistance and their own defence. Badly armed, with their own defence. Badly armed, with-out ammunition, without provisions, they took possession of the stores in their neigh-borhood. The inconsiderate attack made upon them at Duck Lake was a declara-tion of war. What followed arrested the attention of Canada during several months. It is perhaps, not the time to rectify the numerous errors which a too hasty public-ity has accumulated around the history of this painful period. What is but too true is that noble lives were sacrificed, misery and desolation reign where flourishing establishments but lately stood. Respect-able men endure a painful imprisonment

able men endure a painful imprisonment in the midst of criminals with whom they have nothing in common, and Louis Riel was executed at Regina on the 16th of November last.

Public opinion is divided on this last event and in dividing became embittered. In general the English press approves the execution, while the French papers condemns it as a useless cruelty. On both aides, there are exceptions. The American was also killed by the Indians who had lodged the complaint against him. I state these particulars, so painful to relate, because the above are not the only exceptions "to the considerate treatment to which the poor Indians have a moral claim" and because I have in view the future a great deal more than the past.

Surely no one will accuse me of lacking either patrictism or justice when I say I deeply regret that certain officials have not been deserving of the confidence I am so pleased to see enjoyed by others in charge of the Indian Department, who do retrainly merit such confidence to a high degree. Without flattery or hesitation I say that there are in that Department, as well as in the others, honorable, devoted and intelligent men who do the best they can amidst the innumerable difficulties they encounter in the discharge of their duties.

It is not fair to throw on the Metis all the blame of the Indian uprising. Their mutual alliance is natural and will develon Grandin, by ascribing to him a role equally unworthy of his position and his feelings. And all that, it is boldly said, is in order to have the truth prevail. The government allowed the execution, it has therefore the responsibility of the act and it is shameful to strive to make it weigh on others when it was never thought pressure. others whom it was never thought neces

because he was a relative.

as soon as the Metis showed their discontentment, the Indians necessarily drew a conclusion, "a fortiori" which could not fail to have its effect. This is one of the reasons which rendered it so important a line at the affection of the Metis protege in their minutest details not to see what he was and what could have led him to the deplorable path he followed. For many years, I am convinced beyond others whom it was never thought necessary to consult in the matter.

For my part, an observation of twenty years' duration had led me to convictions diametrically opposed to those which are invoked. I had too many reasons to nin to the deplorable path he followed. For many years, I am convinced beyond the possibility of a doubt, that while endowed with brilliant qualities of mind and of heart, the unfortunate leader of the Metis was a prey to what may be termed "megalomania" and "theomania" which alone can explain his way of acting until the last moment. My convictious until the last moment. My convictions are sincere, but that is not to say that they who do not share in them are all wanting who do not share in them are all wanting in sincerity. The natural consequences of my convictions on the sad subject were rejected and the hope I had entertained to the end vanished. Notwithstanding this deception I will not utter a word insulting to those who acted contrary to my convictions. I have not so little faith in my country as to believe that our in my country as to believe that our public men are capable of acting solely according to the dictates of hatred or the according to the dictace of native of the cold measures it inspires. I am not aware of what took place in the council of those who govern, but I cannot believe that they did not place themselves face to face with their obligation. At all events they have accepted the responsibility, and I do not wish to create or develop embarrass-ments to which it is difficult to assign a favorable issue.

DANGEROUS EXCITEMENT. I will not dissemble that the pain I have experienced since the beginning of our troubles, instead of being relieved, was greatly increased during the last three weeks. I am not making allusion to a movement which would be only political and kept within the limits already so broad of the constitution. Let those who have a vote to give, whether in Parliament or in the hustings, weigh all according to their inmost conscience, and in the balance of their love of country, and then

Manitoba and the Northwest, interests me deeply and it is for this reason that facing an agitation that cannot be without dangers, I take the equally respectful and affectionate liberty to tell my friends themselves against what may be prejudicial to themselves and to the cause they embrace with so much generosity.

Amidst all that has been said and written since three weeks I admired the noble outbursts of a generous patriotism. Meanwhile to be sincere I must confess that I deplored many other outbursts which, in my humble opinion, are not the echo of the same feeling, or at least, do not denote the extreme prudence enjoined to a true patriot in the critical periods of the history of a nation.

of a nation.

Quarrels of race and still more those of religion are very dangerous weapons to wield, especially in a country where men of different origins and creeds are in daily relations with each other. Some thing the same may be said of different nationalities as of political parties. Each one is satisfied with considering the good aspirations towards which it tends while losing sight of those of others; just as our eyes are easily closed on our own faults to open them without measure on the faults of others. A sincere review of self would of a nation. others. A sincere review of self would bring the conviction that personal egotism is ordinarily the cause of national as well as political egotism. This does not mean that we should forget ourselves or those belonging to us, to such a degree as not to feel or to endeavor to silence abuse when it is lavished upon us.

THE ENGLISH ELEMENT.

THE ENGLISH ELEMENT.

I shall cause no surprise to thinking men
by saying that our countrymen of English origin, who accuse us of being too
sensitive, frequently act and write as if
we were unable to feel the insult inflicted

A great number of English Canadians A great number of English Canadians who never were in Europe, are so impressed by the word "French" that they do away completely with "British fair play." For instance, and I here appeal to English good sense, are not the "abuse and insinuations" spoken and written against French Catholic missionaries, and against the French Canadian soldiers and the French population as a whole, in connection with the Northwest troubles and other misfortunes which have beset the country equally absurd and have beset the country, equally absurd and

Nothing short of the sufferings endured by our devoted missionaries, and the cruel murder of two of their number sufficed to murder of two of their number sufficed to silence the calumnies heaped on them, and accusing them of being the abettors of rebellion and disloyalty. It should have been known that such crimes are loudly condemned by the Holy Catholic Church for near a score of centuries, not only when her children enjoyed, as we do, the protection of wise and equitable laws, but just as well when they were martyrs to

the cruelty of tyrants.

As for our French origin, it is noble enough to command the respect of those who do not share it. We can find comfort in the fact that they who revile us know nothing about us. Let us make ourselves known, not by street clamor, but in such a way as to urge even those who do not speak our tongue—and un-happily for them, and for us they are too happily for them, and for us they are too numerous—to study the history of Canada, not only the heroic epoch of French regime, but as well, since the conquest. Our history is rife with noble deeds. No sensible Englishman can become acquainted with our history without overcoming at least a part of the prejudices which he and his so fondly harbor. It was the study of our past that inspired the following article in the London Times as far back as 1847:

us thus far? Not anything it has derived from this country. Not political affini-ties. Not similarity of race. Not community of institutions. Not force of arms. munity of institutions. Not force of arms. To the French origin of Canada we owe that it is ours. Social habits prevailed over national antipathies; and a primitive regime of 'Seigniors.' Priests and 'habitants' stood by us (their recent conquefors) when our own flesh and blood abhorred was and were driving us from the soil."

us and were driving us from the soil."

I thank an English-speaking friend for
the above quotation, and I respectfully
invite to its perusal those who consider it Majesty's Dominion.
TO FRENCH CANADIANS.

To my countrymen I say: "Let us be true to our history and not be guided by the impulses of the moment. I under-stand the honest indignation which seizes you in view of the fact, that not satisfied with having hanged Riel in reality it was thought fit to hang him in eff.gy both be-

fore and after his execution.

I will by no means seek to palliate these disgraceful acts. I felt that a great humiliation had been imposed on the Lieutenant Governor of this Province and General Middleton when they were made to pass under a fancy scaffold erected in Winnipeg instead of a triumphal arch. The feeling of regret which I then experi-enced did not diminish when I heard that enced did not diminish when I heard that in several places in the Province of Quebec scaffolds and piles had been erected to simulate the execution of public men, whose acts we are not always obliged to approve but who by their position command respect.

Oh! my dear countrymen, do, I beg of you believe these among us who reflect

you, believe those among us who reflect seriously; acts such as those I have just mentioned can never dignify a people. I once more repeat "use all the Constitutional means at your disposal, but do not impress on our social condition the commotions which would tend to make commotions which would tend to make life disagreeable to ourselves and to others. We are Catholics and in our social relations we should recall the words of an illustrious Protestant writer "that the Catholic Church is the greatest school of respect." Respect for authority, and for those who represent it, respect for all, even for those who do not comprehend the obligation of this duty.

In the narrow circle of a family where

there is complete community of ideas, of sentiments and of interests, we find, alas! many divergencies. How then in a large country like ours, where there are so many different nationalities and such a numbers of provinces, can we expect to harmonize together unless everyone be disposed to accept the portion of sacrifice that may be required of him. Upon the whole we must admit that Providence has assigned us a far happier let than we could naturally expect. Our institutions have amplitude and elasticity; the atmosphere we breathe is, in general, full of liberty. No doubt all around us is not perfection, but nothing opposes our using strenuous efforts to improve the condition, provided always that we do not go beyond the limits prescribed by duty. The majority has no right to oppress us and although we are the minority it is apparent to everyone that our position has its advantages. Let us guard ourselves against exaggerations and of taking a stand which might gratify us to some extent but which might also lead to results which the true friends of the country would have reason to deplore.

Please accept what I say here as flow-

with emoti

ing from a pen held by a hand trembling with emotion.

It was for us, your friends, scattered through the "great lone land" that sympathies were aroused in the Province of Quebec; it was to you that we so often looked forward for help and support; it is to you that my venerable, and beloved colleague, now in your midst, looks for help in behalf of the famishing population of the Saskatchewan, and I know that your generous hand is never closed. It was you who encouraged, honored and supported me by your sympathies in the most sorrowful days of my life. I understand that you would perhaps have reason to say that instead of seeming to give a lesson I should feel too happy and be satisfied with thanking you.

should feel too happy and be satisfied with thanking you.

Forgive me, my friends, for having followed too far in the habits of a life passed in the far Northwest. I can be silent with those with whom I am not acquainted or whom I mistrust but I cannot dissemble when speaking to those dear to me, and in whom I have confidence. As you take interest in Manitoba and the Northwest I am confident that what I have said instead of offending you will reach you as the enfeebled but sincere echo of an authorized voice.

orized voice.

GOOD FEELING IN MANITOBA. orized voice.

GOOD FEELING IN MANITOBA.

The entry into Confederation of the Province of Manitoba took place under circumstances most alarming for the peace and contentment of its inhabitants. The danger was too imminent to escape my notice. Seconded by the intelligent devotedness of my clergy; assisted by the influential men of the country and by distinguished friends coming from Quebec, we went to work united in a community of ideas and of means. Our action was understood. We hushed many susceptibilities, stifled many resentments, shut our eyes and ears against many provocations and secured such a good feeling that the troubles of the Northwest this year, did not excite the slightest regrettable agitation, notwithstanding the bitter sorrow they have caused us.

It is but justice to add that we have not been the sole promoters of good feeling.

been the sole promoters of good feeling. Influential men, differing from us in nationality and creed, acted as we did, and with us have contributed to establish an order of things which no one could have anticipated at the outset.

Just a word more before taking leave of Just a word more before taking leave of you which I am sure will meet your sympathies as it does mine. No doubt, we cannot bring the dead to life, but it may be possible to give liberty to the prisoners. Let us ask forgiveness for all the political prisoners. Let us ask forgiveness for all the Metis which the insurrection for all the Metis which the insurrection led to the penitentiary, to prison and to exile. Let us ask forgiveness for the poor Indians who took a part in the insurrec-tional movement, without steeping their hands in the blood of the victims of murder or of assassination. I think I may assure that this act of clemency, far from provoking divergencies of opinion, would nationalities and creeds. + ALEX. ARCH. of St. Boniface, O.M.I.

St. Boniface, 7 Dec., 1885.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN. With very sincere regret, we have this week to record the death of Mr. Thomas week to record the death of Mr. Thomas Burke, a resident of the city for nearly half a century, which occurred last Friday, the 27th inst, at his residence Brock street. Mr. Burke was born in the town A misfortune that such an element as the of Kilrush, Co. Clare, Ireland, in the year French Canadians should exist in Her 1805, and was old enough to take part, as an elector, in the election contest of 1828 when he recorded his vote for O'Connell when he recorded his vote for O'Connell, who was victoriously returned member of Barliament for the County at that time. This vote for O'Connell at the memorable Clare election was a notable and pleasing reminiscence of Mr. Burke's young days, of which he was wont to speak with pardonable pride. The deceased left Ireland in 1840, with his wife and children and has been a resident of this city ever Ireland in 1840, with his wife and children and has been a resident of this city ever since. He was employed at the building of the Cathedral, and remembered the difficulties with which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan had to deal at the beginning, and during the progress of that important undertaking. Mr. Burke will long be remembered as a kind, honget and unassuming men filled with a est and unassuming man, filled with a deep and tender love for his faith and his deep and tender love for his faith and his native land, the characteristic virtues which have especially distinguished Ireland's exiles, wherever, on this great continent, their lot was cast. Peacefully, and holily, at the patriarchal age of 80 years, surrounded by his children and grand; children, strengthened by the holy rites of the Catholic Church, this humble and faithful and present to the indement of God. to Oatholic Church, this humble and faithful soul passed to the judgment of God, to inherit the reward of an upright and laborious life, on last Friday evening, just as the Cathedral bell was ringing the "Angelus." We offer our affectionate and sincere condolence to his bereaved family. May he rest in peace.—Kingston Freeman, Dec. 2.

(Irish World). THE RESULT IN IRELA Armagh. ALEX. BLANE, SOUTH ARMAGH-ELL NOV. 27 WITHOUT OPPOSITION. Speaking at a public meetin Armagh immediately after the Co-tion on Nov. 13, Mr. T. M. Healy "The best test of Mr. Blane's fitnee capacity is that those amongst who lived and worked, priests and lay recommended him to the Conver and on their recommendation he has selected without a dissentient voice. Carlow.

Carlow.

EDMUND DWYER GRAY, CARLOW CO.
Election, Dec. 3, Carlow County,
Gray, Nationalist, 4,501 votes; Sutler, Loyalist, 751 votes. Mr.
has been also elected for the St. Ste
Green Division of Dublin City.
Mr. Gray had the honor of bein
to jail and fined £500 by the inf
Judge Lawson in 1882. His offene
exposing and denouncing the rev
conduct of the Orange jury that '
and sent to the gallows Francis Hy

conduct of the Orange jury that and sent to the gallows Francis Hyman known to be innocent of the charged against him. During the before delivering their "verdict" th occupied themselves in drinking carousing in a hotel in Dublin. For carousing in a noted in Dublin. For ing public attention in his pape Freeman, to this shameful outrage of tice and decency Mr. Gray was find imprisoned on the charge of "Contention." Cavan.

THOMAS O'HANLON, WEST CAVAN, E THOMAS O'HANLON, WEST CAVAN, E

NOV. 30, WITHOUT OPPOSITION
"During the past six years Mr. (
lon has fought the battle of the
cause in the far North—in the
North—and knowing this fact I

Mr. O'Hanlon will make a trust
representative."—Chairman Cavan
vention, Nov. 19.

Mr. O'Hanlon is a well-known r
in the City of Derry.

in the City of Derry.

JOSEPH GILLIS BIGGAR, EAST CA
Election, Dec. 8, Cavan Count
Division, J. G. Biggar, Nationalist,
by a majority of 4,626 over San

Lovalist. The name of honest Joe Bigg household word both in Ireland a of it, wherever Irish people are found. It was Mr. Biggar who firs to give the British House of Co serious trouble about Ireland. Be time the Irish representation in t don Parliament was a mockery fraud. Irishmen and their "qu were treated with utter contempt British bullies. Mr. Biggar saw old quiet system would never gai thing, so he conceived the idea of o ing John Bull's business. In this he was soon after joined by Mr. and subsequently by all the hom members. Mr. Biggar is a native fast and a convert to the Catholic

Clare.

Clare.

JOSEPH R COX, EAST CLARI
Election, Nov. 28, Clare, Easte
sion, J. R. Cox, Nationalist, 6.22
L. O'Brien, Loyalist, 289 votes.
Joe Cox is a native of Ros
County. When Davitt and oth
arrested in 1879 for speeches deli
Gurteen, County Sligo, it was
who proposed that the accuse
repeat outside the Court house in
on Shannon, where they were to
the speeches for which they ha
pprehended. There was a
demonstration. The speeches
peated, and when shortly afterw
prisoners appeared in the
Attorney-General announced
prosecutions had been abandoned
JEREMIAH JORDAN, WEST CL.

JEREMIAH JORDAN, WEST CL Election, Dec. 1, Clare, West J. Jordan. Nationalist, 7,881 v W. C. Reeves, Loyalist, 286 vote Jeremiah Jordan is an Eanisk testant, who, as Mr. Healy sai Clare Convention, "has worked and bravely to promote the in Ireland in the County of Fer Mr. Jordan's certificate of noble Irish patriot is to be found in that he was one of Forster's in Suspects. Clare County—two

Cork. CHAS. S. PARNELL AND MAURI Election, Nov. 27, Cork City,

nell, Nationalist, 6716 votes; Nationalist, 6,356 votes; J. Pike 1,464 votes; Capt. Bainbridge, 1,401 votes.
Mr. Gladstone in a speech burga on Nov. 25 remarked t

burgh on Nov. 25 remarked the Parnell is generally one of astute speakers in the prese haps any Parliament." Mr. skill as a Parliamentary tactic versally recognized, even by British press.

A recent biographical sket Maurice Healy, who is broth Healy, has the following:

"As a student he was noted if throwledge, so much so that the knowledge, so much so that the Sullivan, who appreciated hi

used humorously to inquire
Mr. Blank (the able solicito
Maurice Healy was indentured
his time to Maurice Healy?" his time to Maurice Healy?"

J. C. FLYNN, NORTH CO
Election, Dec. 8, Cork
Division, J. C. Flynn, Nation
votes; Walsh, Loyalist, 102
w. Mr. Flynn is a London-bor
just 33 years old. He is a
headed and able debater, and

has distinguished himself as a and pertinacious Nationalist. DR. J. C. KENNY, SOUTH
Election, Dec. 9, Cork Col
Division, J. C. Kenny, Nativ
votes; O'Connor, Loyalist, 19
Dr. Kenny, of Dublin, wa
good and true men who by
the state of Dublin Castle duri reign of blood. As medical Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and leaders, he visited those gentle prison cells in Kilmainham "suspecting" that the Dr. communications from the Le to their friends outside put

self in jail.
WILLIAM J. LANE, EAS WILLIAM J. LANE, EAS:
Election, Dec. 2, Cork (
Division, W. J. Lane, Nativotes; Mr. Stuart, Loyalist
William John Lane, of Corbusiness life in the Provin