FRENCH AND IRISH.

To the Editor of the Irish Canadian:

SIE,-I perceive that Mr. O'Hanly is out with a second letter. He says that you seem to entirely misapprehend the scope and object of his communication in your issue of 17th ult., to which mine of 28th was in part a reply. Be that as it may, I trust I don't entirely misapprehend his object. In writing his communications. He says, (vide second letter) "I take little interest in the Riel affair, it is none of my funeral, except the sympathy which his unhappy fate evokes, which I would equally feel for an Englishman named Beal, a Scotch man Steel, for a Dutchman Weal." If the Riel affair is none of his funeral, why does he write about it in that bitter strain he has done? I think if I rightly understand him it is more of his funeral than he cares to disclose, elsa why does he take such pains to show up the past hostile attitude of the French Canadians towards the Irish and sasign a cause for that attitude other than the true one, lest the races so long estranged should fraternize through the agency of the Riel affair: What great calamity would result from the reunion of the Irish and French people of this Dominion he does not tell us. It is evident he apprehends something serious will happen to some persons that union take place. that the French Cana should Canadians show be left to take care of themselves he says: Are not the French Canadians pretty well cared for with their own able representatives? But they were not able to save Riel. Would not they and the Irish be better cared for were they united? He also says: "It is said the Government yielded to Orange pressure in hanging Riel. If true, whose duty was it to resent? Surely not the Irishman's, with three French Canadians there to watch and guard their own race and nationality." But the three worthies referred to proved traitors to their own race and nationality. And the French race throughout America has resented the action of the Premier in getting them to do so and reprobates the traitor, and the Irish will join them in resenting the great insuit offered unto them, despite the efforts of Mr. O'Hanly and others to prevent them. When the French endorse the action of their representatives in the matter at issue it will be time enough for the Irish to withdraw their symmaking the six Catholic members of his pathy from them. Cabinet equally guilty with their Protestant Mr. O'Hanly says: "Had Riel been an colleagues and hence equally responsible for the consequences of the bloody political

Irishman and it was represented that he was hanged through Orange intrigue, then we might very well ask our representatives for an explanation." And because he was not an Irishman the Irish should not object to him being sacrificed to Orange hate. But the fact that he was so sacrificed is one grave reason why the Irish should join their French friends in resenting the outrage offered unto them. What it Orangeism would demand an Irish victim next time—he would assuredly be offered up upon its altar were the Irish isolated from the French as they now are, even should they have six representatives in the Cabinet. Will any person dispute that

statement? Mr. Curran tells us that the whole might of the French Conservatives (i.e., the supporters of the Government) could not pre-vail with Sir John to commute Riel's French and Irish all over the Dominion invited on race and religious grounds, the Government dare not hang Riel even were ten times more pressure brought to bear on it. Will any one deny this statement? I trust no person will understand me as saying Riel agitation, and I believe I have done so that Riel should not be hanged because he was a Frenchman and a Catholic. No, God question to the impartial reader to judge. fordid. The reasons for protesting against My object in writing is to endeavor to counthe execution of Riel (as it affects us not only teract the efforts of Mr. O'Hanly and others this time, yet some persons affect country. I in common with many of my race not to comprehend them. And it is to pre- deem the present time very opportune vent a recurrence of such an outrage that we propose to make common cause with our French brethren, knowing that in unity is broken were it not for the mistaken as well strength. And while striving to effect that as evil influences which were sot to work unity, it is sad to contemplate that some of during the troubles of 1837. And seeing those who should be foremost in effecting so | that similar influences are at work at present desirable a blessing should chose to weave the | and | judging the future of our people web of discord, that while our would-be tyrants might join in hate we may never join in love. Divide and conquer has ever been and ever will be the maxim of tyrants, and they always found and ever shall find either willing or unconscious tools in all classes of society to foment discord among the people. In 1837 Father McMahon, of Quebec, and others, succeeded in estranging the French and Irish just as Father Dowd of Montreal and others are now striving to fur | more effectual in cementing the reunion rether accomplish. As in 1837 so in 1885-6. it seems a Godsend to the mischief-makers to musings on receiving Mr. Costigan's resignahave one or two priests on their side-that they might through them entrap the credulous and the unwary. But I hope the history of 1837 will not be repeated in 1885.

even through the misguiding efforts of Fathers Dowd and McWilliams and their

followers, headed by Messrs. Curran,

O'Hanly and others.

Besides events and circumstances are enirely changed since 1837. At that time the Irish were asked to join in open rebellion, whereas now they are only asked to participate in a peaceable and legitimate agitation to resent the action of the present Premier and his Cabinet in the execution of Louis David Riel, late leader of the Metis during the North-West insurrection. That act has been condemned throughout the civilized world as an outrage against humanity, justice and civilization. And beside being all that, it was a direct deliberate insult and challenge to the entire Catholic body of the country, and as such they should accept it and hurl the cowardly Cabinet from power that they may be succeeded by men who can show clean hands, and that the great disgrace which their acts have brought on the country might be wiped out. But O, cries Mr. O'Hanly and company, better endure the disgrace and onium rather than disturb the den, because forenoth there is a gentleman named Costigan in it. Mr. O'limly's protests against the suggestion that Hon. John Costigan should resign his scat in the Cabinet is a very petty disingenuous plea-for the whole Cabinet. He says: "As things stand, asking Mr. Costigan to resign his sout is not only absurd but outrageous, and an indignity to the whole of us." an indignity and a humiliation to the entire community that the present ministry should he encouraged by any class of the people to letan their seats, for it must be on the invidias principle of faction and of race and religious projudices that the Macdonald Calabea shall henceforth retain office. An Accretion journal has said, "the Canadians" medial a couse and a hatred. They have there now, and, if they are worthy of "the precious inheritance they possess, the secret and the seed of a great nation." It is to work our that sceretand to cultivate that seed that Mr. O'Hardy and others are so strenuously laboring. And the even of the civilized world shall be supped towards the Canadian people to see how they will dispose of the secret and ra will come.

six Catholics in it. That is the most audacious assertion I ever heard tell of, for under existing circumstances their presence in that body is a disgrace to us. Catholics are impertinently told that they are duly represented in the Cabinet and in the Senate, but they are not so represented. True, there are Catholics in both branches of the Legislature, but it is now patent that they only represent themselves either individually or collectively. Therefore, Catholic representation in its proper sense is but a mere mockery and a delusion. Will any person deny this unpleasant do not lay it before our readers entire: the Cabinet of which they are worthy members sent a poor Catholic lunatic to the gallows, and that without dausing any proper examination being made in order to ascertain if he was morally responsible for his acts. Mr. O'Hanly unblushingly tells us that the Irish Catholic members of the Cabinet are exonerated in the matter because the unfortunate victim was not an Irish Oatholic. Hence, according to Mr. O'Hanly, they should extend no more sympathy to him than they would to an Englishman named Beal, a Scotchman Steel, or a Dutchman Weal, which cognomens are a mimicry on the surname Riel. Well, it seems they did not extend any more sympathy to him than they would to a person of any of the above named nationalities, and that must be but precious little. And the presumption is that one of their own race professing the same creed as themselves would fare no better in their hands O, but we are told that we are a noble, generous and chivalrous race, and yet our representatives in the councils of this country allowed one of their own creed to be cruelly sacrificed to the exigency of the Government because he was not of their race. And to in one side of my head, but as it would come fore, were all out of London, engaged in the make the matter still more odious Mr. O'Hanly and others of our race and creed ask us to condone the dastardly act of our representatives and thereby share in their intamy. But time will tell whether the mass of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion will follow that advice and accept the consquences, if they do they will rue it. Were there no Catholics in the Cabinet it would be said, that had they been there in due proportion to their numbers and influence in the country Riel would not have been hanged, and a mighty fuss would be made about it, and people would get into a furore about Protestant bigotry, hate, intolerance, etc. But the crafty Sir John has succeeded in

ing their seats after Parliament meets. Mr. O'Hanly talks about cleaning out the Augean Stables and giving us men of whom the Irish race need not be ashamed. That is just what is wanting, but the cleaning out process must begin at the fountain head of the filth that has accumulated in the stables. It was not the underlings, Mr. O'Hanly, who ordered the execution of the poor Catholic lunatic and caused his blood to mix with other crying evils which haunt said stables, sentence to life imprisonment, just all they political sins which the absolution lately proprayed for in his behalf. But were the nounced by Fathers Dowd and McWilliams nounced by Fathers Dowd and McWilliams cannot wash away even with the aid of the fervent Amen, Amen, of Messrs. O'Hanly and Carran.

blunder which has engendered so much ill

feeling and evoked so much indignant con-

demnation from all quarters. But it is too

much to ask the entire Catholic body of the country to share the odium of the Ministry

by seeking to exculpate them and retaining them in office should they persist in hold-

I have only dealt with these passages in Mr. O'Hanly's letters which treat of the fairly and squarely, but I must leave that citizens of this country, but also to prevent the much desired and much needed Catholics) are pretty well defined by reunion of the Irish and French races in this to again cement an alliance which should never have been broken and never would be as evil influences which were sot to work by the experience of past events as well as by present ominous indications should the suicidal policy now pursued by some of our leading men prevail, I resolved to contribute my mite in conjunction with those who are engaged in the laudable work of effecting the reunion of the two branches of the one race so long and unhappily estranged. And if the blood of Riel is but a poor cement for Confederation, it might prove ferred to. Mr. O'Hanly refers to Sir John' tion. But what of his musings since the surrender of Riel until his mock trial and condemnation, his musings on the prayers of Riel's friends asking that the victim's sentence would be commuted to life imprisonment; his musings on the demands of the Orange officials that nothing short of the victim's blood would satisfy their Order in atonement for the blood of their brother Scott; his musings as to which of the two parties he would yield to, and particularly his musings on rejecting the prayers of the former, and complying with the demand of the latter; finally, his musings, or rather want of musings as to the possible or probable consequences of his hanging policy and on what the world would think of his action in the matter? These musings of Sir John would be very interesting subjects for discussion or contemplation. Perhaps Mr. O'Hanly will enlighten us on these musings, particularly Sir John's present musings.

PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA.

Granton, Jan. 7, 1886.

about a peaceful settlement.

\$417.40.

THE POPE'S MEDIATION PRAISED. Berlin, Jan. 21 .- The North German Gazette is unstinted in its praise of the Pope's mediation in the Carolines dispute, and says

nobody else would have been able to bring

Awaiting his revelations on these matters and

reserving my own contemplation on Sir

John's past and present musings, I remain,

-At the annual meeting of the Agricultural society of the county of Arthabaska, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year :- President, Mr. S. Bourbeau, of Arthabaskville ; vice president, Mr. William Farley, of St. Valiere de Bulstrode; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Charles J. Powell. The annual report showed that the receipts of the society for the first year had been \$1,185.74, including a balance of \$32.54 from the previous year. The expenditure was \$768.33, leaving a halance in cash on December 31st of

Of 137 horses that have a public record of the seed referred to when the time for doing 2:20, fifty eight are descended from Rysdyk's Hambletonian in the direct male line, with We are tald that it would be a great mis-formule to us Catholics were the present Ministry forced to resign, because there are A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

A PHYSICIAN PRESENTS SOME STARTLING FACTS

Can It Be that the Danger Indicated is Universal,

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we

To the Editor of the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat.

SIR, -On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that was to be brought so low, and by so terrible disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I telt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to gress, or having an opportunity to communidigest, leausing at times great inconcate with the Colonial Secretary, the Prime digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was | as a ministry was very uncertain, and future passing -also that there were large quantities events only could show whether they would one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet 1 did not recognize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so

blind I cannot understand! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and travelled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another. many of which I really had. In this way a much stronger position than she had occu- their duty by upholding the cause of justice several years passed, during which time I pied for many years before. They all felt, and humanity as well as the national honor. was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight that the route by the Suez canal to symptoms I at first experienced were de India and Australia was an uncertain one, symptoms I at first experienced were de veloped into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death! Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hic-

While suffering thus I received a call from city. I felt that it was our last interview, have aroused their attention to the necessity the still more numerous strictures made upon leau," but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote of completing it by aiding in the establishdetailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the reguar channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous. however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At brst it sickened me: but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make now known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfilment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to six thousand men could be carried 6,000 miles Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I without interruption, with greateneed and not

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I be-lieve more than one half the deaths which accur in America are caused by Bright's must have—to increase the appreciation disease of the kidneys. This may sound like in the British mind of the great value a rash statement, but I am prepared of the Dominion to the Empire as a whole to verify it fully. Bright's disease has They are proud of Canada; they believe now no distinctive features of its own, (in-deed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paraly sis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," Paraly. "Pneumonia," and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the com-monest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. constitution before the victim is aware of it. not forget it. Sir John then entered his It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, sleigh and was driven to his residence at quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings

As one who has suffered, and knows by hitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads those words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the toregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be take place at St. Hyacinthe to-morrow at 10 O'Brich's memorable declaration that "there rufferers such as I was is an ample induce- o'clock.

ment for me to take the step I have, and if I CHAPLEAU AT ST. JEROME, can successfully warn others from the danger. can successfully warn others from the danger-ous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal

THE BURELLE WAS A STORY

consequences. J. B. HENION, M.D. Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 30.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN VALUES THE PRO-GRESS OF CANADA - THE NATIONAL RAILWAY.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 .- Sir John Macdonald, in reply to the address presented to him by the

Conservative Association of Ottawa, said :-"This reception on my return home must, of course, as you can well understand, be in the highest degree satisfactory and gratifying to me. Io be greeted thus by those with whom I have lived for years and who know me so well is a sufficient reward for my services, be they great or small to the country. I ought to state, as you will take an interest in it, that my health has never been better than it is at this moment. The last words of my fellow traveller, Lady Stephen, wife of our friend, Sir George Stephen, as we parted this morning, were that I should tell my wife that she returned me in a vigorous state of nealth. My sojourn in England was short, as you know, but as satisfactory as it could be. When we arrived at Moville, we found that the elections were progressing rapidly. The burough elections had just been finished and the county elections were about to commence. The ministers, theregreat political struggle. I had to wait for some weeks without having made much pro-Minister and others whom I wished to see. When I did see them, they conveyed to me at once their regret that they had been so long absent, and intimated to me, what, of course, I knew too well, that their position be a ministry for long. However, they exsee her early development, and their astonishtranscontinental road, and it was gratifying to find that everywhere, and especially among the ministry of the day, as well as among the leading statesmen who are out of office, they are united in appreciation of this great work, and in fact recent experience has shown, (Tremendous cheering.) and in case of war with any European nation colonies and dependencies might be obstructed. Now, that route, they saw, was of comparatively little importance, always an important route certainly, but of comparatively much less importance than it was before the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway They recognized the fact that now England had an unassailable means of communication coughs constantly! My water was filled with! with her distant dependencies for sending tube casts and albumen. I was struggling men or munitions of war to India, if ever with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its she should transport her militia forces last stages! casion to see the military authorities with ment of a first-class line of steamers, available in case of war as transports, or even as ships of war, and at the same time of such speed and capacity as would be the means of at once developing our Asiatic trade by way of the Canadian Pacific railway. Of course I could get no specific answer, because it was only a week or ten days before I left that I was able to see them all and press this sub. ject upon them in the manner in which it ought to be pressed. The ministers, however, from the Marquis of Salisbury down, expressed their strong desire to aid in the immediate development of the Canadian Pacific railway, and they agreed with the expression of the president of the road, Sir Geo. Stephen. that the termini of the road were Liverpool and Hong Kong, and that on both the Atlantic and Pacific, in order to make this great route what it ought to be, there must first be a line of steamers on each of the great oceans. The subject is now before the administration. I was going on to say that the militia authorities all expressed wonder and admiration at the successful means adopted and carried out by our Militia Department in putting down the outbreak in the Northwest. The efficiency of the transport service they admired especially, and they did not understand how those subjected to the hardships which usually accompany a campaign-want of food and want of transport. Some of the leading men, such as Lord Wolseley, and Sir Redvers Bullers, said that the Imperial service could not have been so well performed as it was in Canada. All this has a tendency, of course-it

THE LATE FATHER RAYMOND.

Ernscliffe.

that it is a source of strength instead of

a source of weakness, and I can assure you

that when any of you go home to England you will be gratified as Canadians to find the

nigh esteem and regard in which Canada and

Canadians are held in the mother country. I

cannot close my few imperfect remarks with-

out thanking particularly from the bottom of my heart the kind, warm and hearty address

presented to me by my French Canadian

triends of the Carole Lafontaine. Recent

events, to which I need not further allude,

rendered such an expression of kindness

towards myself of the greatest possible

moment to me. I thank them cordially and

heartily for their kindness, their opportune

kindness, and I can assure you that I shall

We regret to learn of the death of Abbe Charles William Raymond, which took place death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy at Brooklyn, N. Y., whither he had gone a or heart disease. Deceased was 43 years of age, and was the son of Mr. R. Raymond, ex.M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, and nephew of Mgr. Raymond and of the Hon. A. N. Morin. He was ordered by priest in 1807, afterwards appointed myelessor of the College of St. pointed professor of the College of St. Hydointhe, and still later cure of the parish of St. Louis de Bonsecours. The funeral will

Continued from first page.

ASKING FOR APPROVAL

Mr. Chapleau then submitted to the meet ing a long series of resolutions, approving of the general policy of the government, and of his own particular line of action.

HON. MR. BRAUBIEN'S ADDRESS

Hon, Mr. Beanbien was called apon to answer the Secretary of State, which he did in a most telling and rousing speech. The orator was received with loud cheering, which showed unmistakably that he and the cause he spoke for had the cordial sympathy of the mass of the audience. Mr. Beaubien tackled Mr. Chapleaus speech point by point, and to the immense delight and amus of the meeting tore the elequent effort of the Minister to shreds. Mr. Beaubien recalled many transactions of Mr. Chapleau, which were not very creditable nor a guarantee of his honesty and good faith in the discharge of his public duties. He several times made hits which brought down the house and awakened the indignation and disgust of the electors at the double-faced ed and led into disastrous rebellion? Was it game played by Mr. Chapleau. He kept the inciting the Indians to an uncivilized warfare Secretary of State in a constant state of un that resulted in the massacre of missionaries, easiness, which the latter often demonstrated by interrupting the speaker. He devoted the first portion or his speech to show that unfortunate victims? An appeal had been Mr. Chapleau had really done but little for made to the sympathies of the Irish people the County of Terrebonne, and said that when he had had money to invest he had placed it in the Pontiac Railway, which had been purchased by Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Beemer and Mr. Church in the hope that Beemer and Mr. Church in the hope that raising the Orange cry. But the Orange the Pacific Syndicate would have to buy it society possed no such influence as was atup some day. He then spoke of the great attempt made by Mr. Chapleau and La Minerve to raise a cry that a wind of revolt was blowing over the Province. (Cries of shame to Chapleau.) He would tell Mr. Chapleau that he did not so think when he had made a most horrible opposition to Lieut. Governor Letellier and the Joly Government. Mr. Chapleau had had an excellent opportunity pressed the greatest sympathy with Canada of showing that he was really attached to his and Canada's interests, the greatest desire to Province, and that his patriotism was only couched in verbal expressions with no mean ment and admiration at the great and rapid ing. (Cheers.) He concluded by saying that progress that had lately been made. I don't Mr. Chaplesu could have saved Riel if think I can exaggerate the wonderful progress he had so desired, but he did not have the that Canada had made in public opinion in courage to do so, and had sacrified that Canada had made in puone opinion in England. In the press, among the people of all classes whom I met, as well as among the career to retain his portfolio. (Shame.) The Minister winced visibly when he was narticularly. struck with the marvellous completion of the confronted with his articles in La Minerce. his personal organ, and his diversified public utterances on the Riel question to suit the occasion. Mr. Beaubien proved that the Minister was not sincere and that it was a game of calculation which he played in the general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of united in stating that it placed England in afraid of the other, and both failed to do united in stating that it placed England in afraid of the other, and both failed to do their duty by upholding the cause of justice

COUNTER RESOLUTIONS.

At the close of Mr. Beaubien's brilliant it might easily be blocked, and that means of speech the chairman, Mr. Prevest, read a communication with England's distant series of resolutions, in amendment to Chapleau's resolutions, by which the meeting refused to endorse the Minister and his policy, and condemned the mal-administration of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE SPEAKS.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, was the next speaker. He commenced by expressing the pleasure he had experienced in being given an opportunity of visiting this constituency, and to listen to the discussion of this great question, which was now agi-tating the country, side by side with his the character of Mr. Chapleau, he could not but wonder if the people of Quebec had so soon forgotten the gigantic contest which Mr. Chapleau had fought in '76, '77 and '78 to preserve the civil rights of the province. Riel's case had been fully considered in all its bearings, and the Cabinet had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to the security of the country and the integrity of the con stitution that the law should take its course in his case. The people of Quebec, as well as the people of the other provinces, were jealous of their rights, and the former had not been slow in shedding their blood in '37, when these rights had really been attacked. The people of Quebec could rely upon it that that they had no more sincere and true friend than the present leader of the Cabinet, and no possible reason could be given to refuse him their confidence to join a union which Mr. Blake declared was impossible. To-day it was the French who had suffered in senti ments and feelings, but to-morrow it might be the English. But no matter what nation ality the criminal may be, he must be punished if the laws of the constitution and the laws of the Dominion are to be upheld. He concluded his address by thanking them for the kindness with which they had listened to him, and urged upon them not to allow their sentiments to be taken advantage of.

Mr. H. J. Cloran was then called to follow the Minister of Justice. He said he was there first as a Canadian and next as an Irishman to express his views on the policy of the government. He came, not so much to combat Mr. Chapleau, the member of Terrebonne, but Mr. Chapleau, the Minister of the Crown, who held the destinies of Canada in his hands. He charged Mr. Chaplean with acting in an unworthy and undignified manner in attempting to bribe his constituents by promising to build railroads and public buildings in the county. What, said he, a Minister of the Crown trying to buy their sympathy and support by promising them a few miserable bricks and stones and a little parish railway (cheers). The attitude of the Secretary of State was a disgrace to Canadian statesmanship. What would be thought of Gladstone, Parnell, or any other statesman trying to secure the sympathy of the electors and the endorsation of the Government's policy by promising to build a 25 by 40 Custom house or post office or two or three miles of railroad. They would be laughed to scorn (applause). And our Secretary of State tries by these base subterfuges to capture the noble County of Terrebonne, which gave to the country so many statesmen and patriots wo thy of the name! The electors would not descend to the level of their representative, but would give their verdict on a fundamental question of government on higher and nobler grounds a (loud cheers). These questions of a custom house, a post office or a parish railway were only secondary considerations in face of the great national issue, and the electors should not lose sight of the principle of justice and right, which had been denied and trampled on in the mal-administration of the North-West and in the execution of Riel. (Cheers.) The speaker quoted the testimony of Archbishop Taché; Archbishop OBrien, Pers Andre and others, to prove that the Government was the cause of the rebellion, and should, be held responsible for the conse-quences. The quotation of Archbishop

which a partisan press, like La Minerve, the Gazette, etc., and interested Cabinet Ministers, like Mr. Chapleau, tried to render indelible," created a sensation; and when he added the word- of His Grace that "the sword that twice in three lustrums stopped the march of laud robbers and secured the legal recognition of the rights of an oppressed people, could not be called accursed," there was a scene of great enthusiasm.

The chairman now notified Mr. Cloran that his ten minutes were up, and the latter withdrew amid loud applause.

Mr. Chaplean then called on Mr. Curran, Q C., M.P. for Montreal Centre, to follow. he opened by pronouncing an enlogy of Mr. Chapleau, and urged the electors not to abandon him now. Mr. Curran asked by what did Mr. Cloran arrogate to himself the right to speak for the Irish people? He was in no sense a representative man. For his own part he did not presume to speak on behalt of the Irish race, but as the representative of Montreal Centre, where he thought he possessed the confidence of the vast majority of all classes of that community, he would say that the sympathy sought to be worked up on behalf of Riel could not stand the test of calm and serious investigation. What had he ver done that was praiseworthy? Was it the ruin of the homes of the Metis whom he had deceivand Riel had been compared to Emmett. To compare Riel to Emmett is an insult to the Irish nation. (Oh, oh.) An attempt had been made to secure the Irish Catholic vote by tributed to it. Our policy should be to bury old rancors if possible in this new land, and in forgetting old time feuds, to work all together for the interests af our common country. Did these men wish to raise not only a war of races, but a religious war as well?

DRAGGING IN FATHER DOWD.

For his part he had listened to the words of the venerable pastor of St. Patrick's church, that old mun now in his seventy-third year. who had lived so long in our community, who could see with his own eyes the disasters which were likely to flow from the movement of the so-called National Party, whose excesses, if not checked, must have led to bloodshod; that venerable priest who had twice declined episcopal consecration to he with his people, who had labored for their church and whose fatherly supervision had brought their institutions to their present state. The words of one who had done so much for the Irish people of this country would sink deep into their hearts, and the spotless purity of his patriotism could not be sullied by the attacks of men who must labor long and earnestly before they could presume to place their opinion in opposition to his.

After referring to the impertinence and audacity of a young editor holding different opinions, Mr. Curran closed with the hope that his friend, Mr. Chapleau, would be returned again.

Mr. Poirier followed in an eloquent address, in which he spoke of the feelings which had united men of all parties against a poli-tical crime which had been condemned in all civilized countries as unworthy of the age. The defence made by Mr. Chapleau of his conduct was unworthy of the name, and his course in seeking to calm the electors by making promises of giving railroads was below the dignity of a statesman.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau now came forward to close the meeting, and in a few brief remarks deried that he had neglected the railway interests of Terrebonne for those of Pontiac. my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time respect to this route and to urge on them its honored colleague Mr. Chapleau. After During these remarks he was repeatedly intector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this importance as a great national work, and I

" YOU'RE THE HANGMAN'S DROTHER,"

Mr. Chapleau, taking up this interruption told the man who had uttered it that he would become the hangman's servant for one dollar. This man denied this, and the meeting was evidently being worked up to

A PITCH OF EXCITEMENT,

as the time was approaching to vote on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Chapleau, or the contra ones of the opposition, to the effect that he (Mr. Chapleau) was deserving of condemnation and should be condemned. The friends of both parties were now seen to move about in the crowd, and apparently were organizing a move by which one party could outdo the other.

Mr. Chapleau, continuing his remarks, said: Mr. Poirier, his opponent in the county, had been given a position on the Hansard during the session through his instrumentality.

This raised an uproar and the crowd was vidently worked up to do unything. Mr. Poirier indignantly denied the assertion made and attempted in the uproar to quote from Hansard Mr. Chapleau's own explanation that he had known nothing of the application until after it had been granted.

Men were howling and screaming and a row seemed imminent. The Chairman said that the best way to ascertain the views of the meeting was to divide, and consequently he invited all who wished to approve of Mr. Chapleau's conduct to go to the south end of the hall and those who did not to take the north end.

A SCENE now ensued. Men began to push and shove and the mass was as a surging sea, Mr. Chapleau's friends shouting and working to retain the people in the south end. Mr. Chapleau himself stood on the table, waving his hands to go to his end of the building. Some did so, but the many did not. They kept on dividing until two distinct bodies were formed at the ends of the building, with a small open space between them. The noise became designing and the excitement was intense. The Chairman, Dr. de Martigny, Mr. Chapleau's friend, was now called on to give his opinion as to whether the resolution was carried. He looked at the division, put the resolutions in his pocket and walked into the crowd without declaring any result.

TWO THIRDS AGAINST CHAPLEAU The fact of the matter was the Minister was defeated and his resolutions rejected by two thirds of the meeting. The other third was mainly composed of the crowd imported by special train from Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Beaubien was now the hero of the hour. He was lifted high in the air on the shoulders of the sturdy formers, and carried in triumph amid the loud hurrahs of the multitude. It was patriotism trimuphing over treachery, bulldozing and political dis-honesty. The 20th of January at St. Jerome will be a historic one in the struggle to bring about the downfall of a Government which stands condemned for its mal-administration of the Northwest, which is pronounced by the highest authorities and the people as the cause of the rebellion and responsible for its disastrous results w face reconnect car.

The judge who passed the first death sentence in California is now pastor of the Baptist Church in Cambridge, Md. 🚅 a at 1. . g. tro. fire i i i