A SLASHING REPLY.

MR. McCARTHY PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO THE GLOBE.

And Leaves the Megalomaniac Organ in a Most Uncomfortable Position.

The following communications explain themselves:

SIR,—I have sent the letter, of which I enclose you a copy, to the editor of The Globe, with a request that the same should be published, but as that newspaper may refuse to insert it, and as the question is of some importance, I would be obliged by you finding space for it in your columns.

D'ALTON MCCARTHY.

Toronto, February 14, 1887.

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR,—I depart from my accustomed rule in taking notice in this way of your allegations regarding either myself personally or my statements upon public matters, and I ask you to insert this communication since you have in no doubtful terms charged me with "the meanest possible sort of garbling and falsification," to use your own terms, in the speech which I delivered recently at Barrie upon the subject of the Northwest grievances. I ought to state here that I did not see the Globe containing the article headed "McCarthy's Falsifications" until late on Friday afternoon, having been in the country electioneering up to that date, hence the delay in noticing it.

You summarise my argument by stating that I have blamed Mr. Mackenzie for not settling with the Metis before 1878. In this you do me an injustice. On the contrary, my statement was that Mr. Mackenzie's Government had, through their Minister of the Interior, laid down a policy with regard to the halfbreed's claim for scrip which, after full consideration and investigation, Sir John Macdonald had not been able to improve upon, and that upon the whole, and looking back with all the light which after circumstances afforded, I was unable to say that Mr. Mills' refusal to give the halfbreeds scrip or to do more for them than the Government were prepared to do for the other white settlers was wrong. However, your main charge against me is that I have falsified and garbled the documents so as to make it appear that Mr. Mills had answered the petition of the halfbreeds for scrip by a refusal, whereas your allegation is that Mr. Mills stated that the question of the scrip had for some time past engaged his attention, and that was the sole and only reference to the matter of scrip that Mr. Mills made. I have re-read the petitions and correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest and the Department of the Interior upon the subject, and, notwithstanding your assertion to the contrary,

I MUST REITERATE MY STATEMENT,

and I now, with your permission, will establish the truth of my assertion. It may not be unimportant, more especially as you charge me with having introduced the petitions from the halfbreeds prior to the one of 1878 with the design to delude my audience into a belief that several petitions for the settlement of the scrip question had been laid before Mr. Mills, to briefly recapitulate the petitions and applications which, as shown from the papers brought down, were made to the Government prior to the particular petition from the Metis of the parish of St. Laurent that Mr. Mills answered: First at a public meeting held upon the 5th May, 1873, an address was voted to the then Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Morris, which was signed by John Fisher and ten others, in which amongst other things is the following claim, namely:—"We also ask of you, our Lieutenant-Governor, to give us lands in compensation of our rights to the lands of the country as Metis."

In this document you will therefore see that the halfbreeds in the Northwest made a distinct claim, the earliest I know of, I do not say it was the first, for lands in compensation of their rights in the Northwest.

Again, on the 9th June, 1874, Mr. Morris communicated to the Department of the Interior a memorandum furnished by Mr. John Mackay, of Prince Albert, on the subject of the so-called grievances and claims of the halfbreeds of the Northwest, in which, amongst other things, it was stated that Gabriel Dumont had established a Provisional Government, of which he was the President, and the people of St. Laurent had sworn to obey the laws passed by him and his council, and further, to quote from the document:—"The people of Prince Albert want the land question settled," and on the 5th of April, 1875, Bishop Grandin, in a long communication to Mr. Laird, then Minister of the Interior, sums up amongst other claims that he make on behalf of the halfbreeds of St. Albert "Sixth; reserves of land for the children thus brought up," referring to the orphans for whom he suggested an asylum should be provided "and aid to help them on to a little farm once they are married," to which Mr. Laird replied as follows:—"The sixth head refers to a large question of public policy on which it would manifestly be premature at present to pronounce an opinion. The settlers in the Northwest have good grounds for believing that the Dominion Government will deal liberally with them. There is a sufficiency of land in the Territories for all of them and their children, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they will cultivate as much of it as possible and secure for themselves comfortable homes in the country to which they belong."

This, it is true, does not in terms claim scrip or lands in the same way that they had been alloted in Manitoba, but it is in my judgment not unimportant

AS SHOWING THE PRETENSIONS

which were then made on behalf of the Metis of the Northwest and as throwing light on the policy of the Government with regard thereto.

It is now proper to refer to the petition presented to Mr. Laird at the Blackfoot crossing of the Bow River on the 23rd September, 1877, because in some later despatches Mr. Laird refers to the expressions of his opinion contained in the despatch of the 19th November, 1877, enclosing copy of petition just referred to. In this document the halfbreeds make a very touching appeal to the Governor of the Northwest asking in their own language as follows: "The help we implore is farming implements and seed to begin with. We want to settle and till the land but we have no capital, nothing at all to start with." Mr. Laird thus speaks of the petition: "This petition sets forth the destitute condition of these halfbreeds, and prays that they may receive some assistance from the Government in procuring agricultural implements and seed to enable them to commence farming. Their case is deserving of favorable consideration inasmuch as though they have a large admixture of Indian blood, and have been living in a great measure like Indians, yet they have not been admitted into the Indian treaties," and in the answer which he made to the petitioners he stated that he would forward the petition to the Government at Ottawa with a recommendation that it may receive the favorable consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council.

THE ST. LAURENT PETITION.

And now I come to the petition from the halfbreeds from the parish of St. Laurent, which although, with literal exactness, you state was signed but by two men, you have apparently not noticed that the petition was adopted in a public meeting assembled under the chairmanship of one Gabriel Dumont, Mr. Alexander Fisher, acting secretary, the other who signed, and that they executed the document officially as the chairman and secretary of the public meeting. In this document one of the resolutions claim "That there be granted to each halfbreed head of a family and to their children who had not participated in the distribution of scrip and land in the Province of Manitoba a like amount of scrip and like land grant as in Manitoba. They also resolved that the circumstances set forth compel them to apply to the Federal Government for assistance and agricultural implements and seed grain, like assistance, as they allege, having been granted to certain foreign immigrants in the Province of Manitoba. Now, this petition was transmitted by Mr. Laird in a despatch dated the 13th February, 1878, which I shall refer to more in detail later on. I desire, however, to draw attention to the fact that a petition was forwarded

BY CAPT. MOORE, OF PRINCE ALBERT,

the receipt of which was acknowledged by the Surveyor-General on the 23rd February, 1878, from a number of settlers and residents of Prince Albert settlement, in which, amongst other things, this paragraph is to be found:—"Your petitioners would humbly represent that their rights to a participation in the issue of halfbreed or old settlers' scrip are as valid and binding as those of the halfbreeds and old settlers, and are expected by them to be regarded by the Canadian Government as scrupulously as in that province, and with a view to the adjustment of the same your petitioners would humbly request that a census of said halfbreeds and old settlers be taken as early a date as may be conveniently determined upon, with a view to supplementing to those of them who have not already been included in the census in Manitoba, their just allotment of land and scrip." This petition was signed by no less than 147 people.

On the same day on which the receipt is acknowledged it appears by the memorandum endorsed that this petition was referred "for the information and instruction of the Minister," namely, Mr. Mills of the Department of the Interior. It was, therefore, before him as well as the petition from the halfbreeds of the Parish of St. Laurent, when he wrote the despatch of the 18th March, 1878.

And now, let me see whether the charge you make against me for misrepresentation—and "the meanest possible sort of garbling falsification" in your language—is correct.

THE CHARGE ANSWERED.

The first paragraph of Mr. Mills' letter acknowledges merely the receipt of Mr. Laird's despatch of the 13th Feb., covering the petition of the halfbreeds of St. Laurent, "relating to several matters affecting the interests of the halfbreeds in the Northwest." The second paragraph may be placed after the second and third paragraphs of Mr. Laird's despatch, which I quote, as it is evidently in answer to both these paragraphs.

"Though the petition is addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, yet as it refers to questions for the most part wholly under the control of the Dominion Parliament and Government I am requested to forward it to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council. I hope you will have the goodness at an early day to lay it before His Excellency in Council."

Mr. Mills' answer is as follows:—"2. You are requested to inform the petitioners that I shall have much pleasure in submitting their petition for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council."

The fourth paragraph of Mr. Laird's despatch which refers to the first resolution embodied in the petition is as follows:—"Should it be the intention of the Government to appoint any additional members to the Council of the Northwest Territories the prayer of the petitioners that such should be selected from the old residents of the country is well worthy of consideration."

The answer is:

"3. In the meantime you may intimate to the petitioners that should it be thought desirable to appoint additional members to the Council of the Northwest I shall be prepared to recommend to His Excellency's consideration their application that such members should be selected from old residents in the Territories and that if possible one of them should be of French Canadian origin."

The next paragraph of Mr. Laird's despatch is:—

"It is important that the land policy of the Government towards old settlers and others living for many years in the territories should be declared. It appears to me that they have a claim to some more speedy means of acquiring a title for settlement purposes than the Homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands' Act."

No reference is made to this matter in the petition of the halfbreeds of St. Laurent, but no doubt the claim had even at that early day been put forward, that the Homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands' Act, should not be applicable to halfbreeds, but that some more speedy means of giving them a title to their lands should be adopted, as is evinced by the contemporaneous petition from the French Canadians and halfbreeds of St. Albert which is referred to later on.

Now, to that is the fourth paragraph of Mr. Mills' reply which you have ventured, I think as you may admit, erroneously to ascribe to the application for scrip. It is as follows:—

"4. The propriety of passing an Act to secure for the halfbreeds some more speedy means of acquiring a title for settlement purposes than the provisions of the present Homestead and Dominion Lands Act has for some time past engaged my attention."

The next paragraph of Mr. Laird's despatch has reference to, and perhaps I had better quote it since it may

SAVE YOU THE TROUBLE

of putting the petition, the despatch and the answer, in parallel columns. "To prevent disputes between neighbors it is highly desirable that the survey of lands settled upon along the principal rivers should be prosecuted with all convenient speed." Mr. Mills' answer is as follows:—

"5. As regards the application of the petitioners for an early survey of the settled lands along the principal rivers I have to request you to inform the petitioners that the survey of such lands has already been carried out to some extent and will be prosecuted as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Department will permit."

And next, Mr. Laird writes:—"With respect to the prayer for assistance in procuring seeds and implements to commence farming operations, it is similar to the request made to me by the halfbreeds of Bow River during the Blackfeet treaty negotiations and which I forwarded to you and commended to the favorable consideration of the Government.

There are three paragraphs in Mr. Mills' despatch which, as you correctly state, is dealing, not merely with what Mr. Laird has drawn to his attention but also with the petition Mr. Laird enclosed, and although Mr. Laird made no reference to the claim for scrip and lands, the answer evidently refers not only to the request for seeds and agricultural implements, but also to the claim made for scrip and lands. I will repeat the language of the resolution with regard to the scrip and lands:—

"That there be granted to each halfbreed head of a family and to their children who have not participated in the distribution of scrip and lands in the Province of Manitoba, the like amount of scrip and like land grant as in Manitoba."

Now comes the remaining portion of Mr. Mills' reply.

"6. The application of the petitioners to be aided by the Government with seeds and agricultural implements in their farming operations I confess I am not disposed to view favorably. I do not see upon what ground the halfbreeds can claim to be treated in this particular differently from the white settlers in the Territories."

So far the Minister of the Interior was dealing with the application for seeds and agricultural implements.

His next paragraph is as follows:—

"7. The halfbreeds, who have in some respects an advantage over new settlers in the Territories, should be impressed with the necessity of settling down in fixed localities and directing their energies towards pastoral or agricultural pursuits, in which case land would no doubt be assigned to them in the same way as to white settlers. But beyond this they must not look to the Government for any special assistance in their farming operations." The Minister promises that lands should be assigned to the halfbreeds in the same way as to the white settlers. The only claims made to lands was for scrip and lands as had been given to the halfbreeds in the Province of Manitoba. The seventh paragraph can have no other meaning, can be an answer to no other portion of the petition than the demand for scrip and lands, and the Minister distinctly lays down the holding of the Government that beyond the assigning to them of lands in the same way as to the white settlers, they must not look to the Government for any special assistance in their farming operations. The eighth paragraph has no bearing on this point; it merely refers to the argument put forward in the petition or resolution that seeds and farming implements had been given to certain foreign immigrants in the Province of Manitoba. I do not find that any reply was made to the petition of the residents of Prince Albert settlement, forwarded through Capt. Moore, in which, as I have already pointed out, the claim to scrip was even perhaps more distinctly put forward than it was in that of the petition of the parish of St. Laurent, and which, as I have shown, had been referred to the consideration of the Minister three weeks before the date of his despatch of 18th March.

It is not without significance also that shortly afterwards a petition from the French Canadians and halfbreeds of St. Albert was forwarded to the Government, in which reference is made to the petition that had been signed by the halfbreeds of St. Laurent already fully quoted, and reiterating the substance of the resolutions set forth in that petition, and amongst them the claim for scrip and lands, further setting out "That it is of the greatest importance that the Government cause to be surveyed with as little delay as possible the lands occupied and cultivated by the halfbreeds or old residents of the country, and that patents for the said lands be granted to them." This petition was sent by Mr. Laird on the 10th April, and acknowledged from Ottawa on the 17th May. The paragraph just quoted is evidently an embodiment of the claims of the halfbreeds referred to by Mr. Laird and answered by Mr. Mills in the fourth paragraph of his despatch, which you have chosen to assume was in answer to the claim for lands and scrip. No other answer than the one already forwarded to Mr. Laird on the 18th March, was vouchsafed to the petition, and this would indicate that in the opinion of the Minister the matter was disposed of by that despatch, or it would establish neglect upon his part in dealing with this halfbreed claim, which is an alternative that I do not suppose you will care to adopt.

It would be expecting more fair play at the hands of the Globe than it usually or ever accords to the political opponents of the party of which it is the organ, to have given to your readers even a summary of the speech which you undertook to criticise, but I desire to correct, still claiming the indulgence of your space, the various mis-statements which you have made. You say "That Mr. McCarthy was mean enough to quote the petition of 1874 by way of making the people believe that Mr. Mills had been then asked to deal with the scrip claim." The only quotation I made from the petition of 1874 was in the words of the petition, has no reference to scrip, and all I said about it was, "So we find the matter dealt with by Governor Morris. I do not find whether Mr. Morris could so approve or not, and in fact this question, although arising in 1874, was not settled until Sir John Macdonald came into power again." You underrate the intelligence of a Canadian audience when you suppose that a statement of that kind could mislead them in the way you mention, and it was certainly not intended to do so.

I have ventured to occupy so much of your space because the matter is one that I deem of very considerable importance and as to which I would have been very sorry indeed to have made any misrepresentation. Had I found, upon investigation that I was wrong in the statement which I made, I would have been very willing to correct it; but I am confirmed in the view which I put forward, and I think I have established to the satisfaction of every impartial mind that I was warranted in all that I said on this part of the subject. I make no mention of the vituperative character of your article, nor do I attempt to emulate it. That my statements were false, my application was mean and contemptible, my argument was foolish, and that I had been guilty of the meanest possible sort of garbling falsification, may in your judgment add to the strength of your position, but it does not appear to me that an imitation of it would at all help my argument.

I ought perhaps in fairness to you to point out that in quoting a portion of the fourth paragraph of Mr. Mills' reply you have, I presume, unintentionally given but the last few words which formed the concluding part of a sentence which ought to have been given as a whole to permit the meaning of the writer to be seen, and you have interpolated the word "it," and if you will put the fourth paragraph and your partial quotation of it in parallel columns I think every reader of the Globe will see that there has been a misquotation, not merely in language, but in the sense. You have distorted, in order to endeavor to convict me of garbling and falsification, the plain meaning of the paragraph as any person can see who will trouble himself by reading your version, namely, "When Mr. Mills came to answer Governor Laird's letter . . . and said of the Governor's recommendation in reference to scrip that it has for some time past engaged my attention," whereas what Mr. Mills did say was "Fourth; The propriety of passing an Act to secure for the halfbreeds some more speedy means of acquiring a title for settlement purposes than under the provisions of the present homestead Dominion Lands Act, has for some time past engaged my attention."

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D'ALTON MCCARTHY.

Toronto, Feb. 12, 1887.

Florida, "The Land of Flowers,"

—is a paradise for the invalid, and the "Fountain of Youth" was once thought to be hid in one of its forest glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will restore to perfect health. For all chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

It is positively stated that the famous San Joaquin ranch in Colorado, containing 96,000 acres has been sold for $1,250,000 to a syndicate representing the Southern Pacific Railway.

—Pleasant as syrup; Rosing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

The New York correspondents at Montreal are sending glowing references to the Governor-General and the Marchioness of Lansdowne in their carnival despatches.

—As a toilet article, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivaled. It cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff, cures lingering humors, restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and promotes its growth. d

The New York Sun's cable letter says Parnell is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys. He is not liable to consumption or to insanity as first reported.

Ex-County Treasurer Hollingsworth, of Vincennes, Ind., who has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on a charge of embezzlement, has become insane.

—No other spring medicine has won for itself such universal confidence as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alteratives ever offered to the public, and is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the best blood purifier.

Mr. R. S. Soule has been appointed General Manager of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway and its leased lines, with headquarters in New York.

—West's Cough Syrup stops tickling in the throat, stops that hacking cough, and gives perfect relief; it is certainly worth a trial. All druggists. ed

Two thousand five hundred employes of Higgins' carpet factory, Brooklyn, N. Y., resumed work yesterday, the difficulty having been settled.

—To ladies. The great beautifier for the complexion: One of West's sugar-coated Liver Pills taken nightly. 30 pills 25c. All druggists. ed

Enormous losses of stock on the Yellowstone ranges are reported, in some places whole herds having succumbed to the severe weather.

—Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

The jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., was burned on Sunday and three prisoners confined there perished in the flames.

—Why will you suffer with a bad cold when a few doses of West's Cough Syrup will cure you? Invaluable for all throat and lung troubles. Consumptives try it. Small size 25c., large bottles $1. All druggists. ed

—Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Leopold Friedman, who made himself responsible for the expense incurred in entertaining Mr. Munkacsy in New York, has been sued by Tiffany to recover $280, the sum charged for printing invitations and menus. Friedman offered to pay $130 for the work, but the offer was indignantly spurned.

—Wonderful is the effect of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment. One bottle will effect more cures than four times the number of any other liniment. 25 and 50c. All druggists.

Senator-elect Turple, of Indiana, is what the boys call "a jolly fellow," who has had money enough all his life to escape hard work and has consequently missed that fame which his ability would otherwise have brought him.

—So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

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