

too late, to know the whole cause of this rebellion. The hon. Minister who spoke says we have enough information to explain the rebellion. He made the first admission we have had that there were some causes bringing about that rebellion. To-day we had a long and excited speech in reply to the most admirable speech of the hon. member for Quebec East (Mr. Laurier) who proved last night, that the Government not only ignored the law, but ignored the petitions presented to them on behalf of the half-breeds, and to-day the Ministers admit that there are causes sufficient to justify the rebellion. We have not sufficient evidence to show us all those causes, but, no doubt, we have enough to enable us to decide rightly as public men on this motion. The Minister of Justice will admit, I am sure, that, in order to decide as judges, we should have the whole record before us. It was only yesterday that I could investigate the record, which is now upstairs, and I was struck by finding that a great part of it is not in the blue book. The charges of the judges and divers incidents of the trial are not printed there in a blue book which purports to be the whole record, but which is not so. Why it is not I will leave the Ministers to say; but it is most extraordinary that anyone should have the audacity to put before Parliament a record in an incomplete shape. They say that the part which is withdrawn is in favor of the Government. My answer to that is that the fact of the Government withdrawing that part of the record from the public would be in itself sufficient to withdraw from them the confidence of the public. The conduct of the Government in this case has been very extraordinary from the beginning. First, there is a motion made. I will not accuse the mover, and I will not accuse his intentions, but it is known—and, if it is not, I will make it known—that his motion was made without consulting the other members of this House who are in favor of that motion. It was proposed at a time when the Government had not put the papers before the House; and the second step was to come in with a motion for the previous question, so that the debate would go on from day to day and from hour to hour until a decision was arrived at, without the production of the necessary documents. What is the necessary consequence? Some of the members from Ontario, not being cognizant, perhaps, as others may be, of the facts of the case, will have to support the Government, and the game will be won. If we have any consideration for the public and for our individual honor, we must insist upon having the whole case brought before the House, upon having the whole of the documents before us, and then there will be no excuse for any member when he comes before his constituents, and has to answer for the verdict which the Minister of Public Works said the Government were expecting from this House. The hon. Minister of the Interior said the agitation in the Province of Quebec was a disgrace. Well, over 200 municipal councils, over 300 public meetings, over 300,000 people have made that agitation, and they were led by the organ of the hon. Minister of Public Works all the time; and, if there has been any disgrace, it is due to the one who has reached the position of being the leader in his Province, and it is upon his own colleagues that the hon. gentleman is laying the blame, though the Minister of Public Works has been snubbing those who had the courage to face the disgrace which he referred to before the public. All these affirmations show the Government cannot boldly come before the House and say: Here is the whole record, here are the whole of the facts, here are the whole of the documents; read them carefully, and we are not afraid of the appeal to the people when the decision of the House comes before the country. But there is something to hide at the bottom of all that. Beginning with the telegrams of the Medical Commissioners, the decision arrived at before the commission was sent out, continuing with the telegrams that must have been sent

Mr. AMYOT.

from Winnipeg to Ottawa by the Minister of Militia to the Prime Minister, and with those petitions and letters and telegrams pressing for the hanging and asking for blood, there is something to hide everywhere. We cannot reach the bottom, and everything will remain hidden for some time, perhaps; but, sooner or later, the country will get at the truth, and the country will know the causes of the rebellion and the justice of our pretensions.

House divided on motion of Sir Hector Langevin:

YEAH:

Messieurs

Abbott,	Ferguson (Leeds & Gren)	O'Brien,
Allison,	Ferguson (Welland),	Orton,
Bain (Soulanges),	Fortin,	Quimet,
Baker (Missisquoi),	Foster,	Painé,
Baker (Victoria),	Gagné,	Pinsonneault,
Barker,	Gault,	Pope,
Barnard,	Gordon,	Pruyn,
Beaty,	Grandbois,	Reid,
Bell,	Guillet,	Riopel,
Benoit,	Hackett,	Robertson (Hastings),
Bergin,	Haggart,	Ross,
Blondeau,	Hall,	Rykert,
Bossé,	Hay,	Scott,
Bourbeau,	Hesson,	Shakespeare,
Bowell,	Hickey,	Shanly,
Bryson,	Homer,	Small,
Burnham,	Hurteau,	Smyth,
Burns,	Ives,	Sproule,
Cameron (Inverness),	Jamieson,	Stairs,
Campbell (Victoria),	Kaulbach,	Taschereau,
Carling,	Kilvert,	Tassé,
Caron (Sir Adolphe),	Kinney,	Taylor,
Chapleau,	Kranz,	Thompson (Antigonish)
Cimon,	Landry (Kent),	Townshend, J.
Cochrane,	Langevin,	Tupper,
Colby,	Lesage,	Tyrwhitt,
Costigan,	Macdonald (King's),	Valin,
Coughlin,	Mackintosh,	Vanasse,
Cuthbert,	Macmaster,	Wallace (Albert),
Daly,	Macmillan (Middlesex),	Wallace (York),
Daoust,	McCallum,	Ward,
Dawson,	McDougald (Pictou),	White (Cardwell),
Desaulniers (St. Maurice),	McDougall (C. Breton),	White (Hastings),
Dickinson,	McGreavy,	White (Renfrew),
Dodd,	McLelan,	Wigle,
Dugas,	McNeill,	Wood (Brockville),
Dundas,	Massue,	Wood (Westm'd),
Everett,	Moffat,	Wright.—116.
Farrow,	Montplaisir,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Allen,	Dupont,	Livingston,
Amyot,	Edgar,	Mackenzie,
Armstrong,	Fairbank,	McMillan (Vaudreuil),
Auger,	Fisher,	McCraney,
Bain (Wentworth)	Forbes,	McIntyre,
Béchar,	Gaudet,	McMullen,
Bergeron,	Geoffrion,	Mills,
Bernier,	Gigault,	Mitchell,
Blake,	Gillmor,	Mulock,
Bourassa,	Girouard,	Paterson (Brant),
Burpee,	Glen,	Platt,
Cameron (Huron),	Guay,	Ray,
Cameron (Middlesex),	Guilbault,	Rinfret,
Campbell (Renfrew),	Gunn,	Robertson (Shelburne),
Cartwright (Sir Richard)	Harley,	Scriven,
Casey,	Holton,	Somerville (Brant),
Casgrain,	Innes,	Somerville (Bruce),
Charlton,	Irvine,	Springer,
Cockburn,	Jackson,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Cook,	King,	Trow,
Coursol,	Kirk,	Vail,
Davies,	Landerkin,	Watson,
De St. Georges,	Landry (Montmagny),	Weldon,
Desaulniers (Maskin'è),	Langelier,	Wilson,
Desjardins,	Laurier,	Yeo.—75.

Motion agreed to.

EXECUTION OF LOUIS RIEL.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Landry: "That this House feels it its