The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1885. VOL. XV—NO. 7

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House,

Are now opening Millinery Goods, Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Mantle Cloths, Ulster Cloths, Jersey Cloths, Straw Hats, Shapes and Felt Hats, Gloves, Hosiery, etc.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT. LOW PRICES.

White, Grey and Print Cottons, Wincies, Towels, Towellings, Cretonnes, Pillow Cottons and Sheetings, very cheap.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Grey Flannels & Fleecy Cottons,

AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

STANLEY BROS.

Brown's Block, Charlottetown, Sept. 30, 1885.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR

NEW FALL GOODS,

which, for Variety, Quality and Value, surpass anything before offered consisting of

DRESS GOODS,

IN CASHMERES, SOLIELS AND BERBER CLOTHS,

Dress and Ulster Cloths, Mohair Cloakings, &c.

Tweeds, Worsteds, Flannels, Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c.

TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES at bottom figures.

Our **CROOKERY** is without doubt the Best ever offered, and the Prices the Lowest.

Oats, Butter, Eggs, Hides and Pelts, and all Farm Produce bought, and the Highest Market Price paid.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

London House, Kensington, Sept. 9, 1885.

SEWING MACHINES.

The CHEAPEST PLACE to buy

—IS AT—

MILLER BROTHERS,

QUEEN STREET.

No less than **Twenty Different Varieties** to select from, selling at prices that will defy competition.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MILLER BROTHERS,

Dealers in Sewing Machines, Pianos & Organs.

October 7, 1885.

GRAND PREMIUMS

FOR TWO SUBSCRIBERS TO

The Weekly Mail

We have had a large number of letters from people who sent in Clubs last year and received the prize books, in which they say, "We had no idea that the prizes would be such good, well bound, valuable books. If your subscribers only knew what good value in prizes you were offering, there is not one of them who would not send in a club." This year we are offering a much more attractive and in every way better list of prizes.

Anyone sending in TWO Yearly Subscriptions to THE WEEKLY MAIL, at the regular rate of One Dollar a year each, will receive as a present a choice of one of the following valuable Books, which will be forwarded postage prepaid.

1 **A WOMAN'S REASON**
By W. D. HOWELLS
Author of "A Chance Acquaintance," "Our Wedding Journey," etc., etc. 350 pages. Well printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound in extra cloth, black and gold.

2 **BESSIE'S FORTUNE**
By MARY J. HOLMES
450 pages. Bound in cloth extra, with handsome stamps, black and gold.
A charming story by this ever popular authoress

3 **QUEENIE HETHERTON**
By MARY J. HOLMES
411 pages. Bound in cloth extra and gold. One of the best stories ever published, with handsome designs.

4 **WITHOUT A HOME**
By E. P. ROE
Author of "Barriers Burned Away," "A Young Girl's Wooing," etc., etc. 450 pages. Handsomely bound in cloth.

5 **A YOUNG GIRL'S WOOING**
By E. P. ROE
Author of "Barriers Burned Away," "Without a Home," etc. 350 pages. Handsomely bound in cloth in black and gold. A most entertaining and popular story and one which should be read by every member of the household.

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By E. P. ROE
372 pages. Handsomely bound in cloth, in black and gold. This book has had an immense sale in the United States, and is one of the best efforts of this popular author.

7 **THE EARL'S ATONEMENT**
By BERTHA M. CLAY
370 pages. Bound in cloth extra. An entertaining story of modern society life.

8 **HAWORTH'S**
By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT
Author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." 320 pages. Bound in cloth extra.

9 **INFELICE**
By MISS AUGUSTA J. EVANS
Has deservedly won a splendid reputation. Her "St. Elmo" is a powerful picture of a bad man with latent traits of goodness, which are developed by the gentle influence of a pure woman. Her "Infelice" is a thrilling story of the stage, and shows a clear analysis of human nature.

10 **ST. ELMO**
By MISS AUGUSTA J. EVANS
450 pages. Bound in cloth extra, with gold stamps.

11 **SPY OF THE REBELLION**
By ALLAN PINKERTON
A true story of the spy system of the United States army during the late rebellion; revealing many secrets of the war hitherto not made public. Compiled from official reports prepared for President Lincoln, General McClellan and Provost Marshal General, by Allan Pinkerton, who was Chief of the United States Secret Service. 540 pages. Illustrated.

12 **COMMON SENSE IN THE HOUSEHOLD**
By MARION HARLAND
320 pages. Bound in oil-cloth. This is acknowledged by everyone to be the best, most complete, and easiest understood Cookery Book ever published. The directions are exact, and the quantities, qualities, times, etc., are given with such exactness, that success is certain to the housekeeper who uses it.

13 **EVE'S DAUGHTERS**
Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother, by Marion Harland, author of "Common Sense in the Household."
320 pages. In cloth binding, neat. A book that should be found in every household.

14 **OUR DEPORTMENT**
Or the manners, conduct and dress of the most refined society, including forms for letters, invitations, etc., etc. Also valuable suggestions on house culture and training. Compiled from the latest reliable authorities by John H. Young, A.M. 320 pages. Illustrated and handsomely bound extra cloth, with gold and black stamps.

15 **FOUR GREAT PREACHERS**
A collection of choice sermons by Spurgeon, Moody, Talmage and Beecher, with eloquent biographical sketches of these celebrated divines. 320 pages. Printed in good clear type, and handsomely bound in extra English cloth.

16 **MOODY'S SELECT WORKS**
By D. L. MOODY
412 pages. With portrait of the evangelist. This is a collection of anecdotes and illustrations from Mr. Moody's speeches and Sermons.

17 **GETTING ON IN THE WORLD**
By WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL.D.
340 pages. Bound in cloth, in blue and gold. This is one of the most popular books, by a writer who combines knowledge with the ability to impart it in a most attractive form. There is no better book for a young man, in fact for anyone, to read than "Getting on in the World."

18 **HOURS WITH MEN AND BOOKS**
By WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL.D.
352 pages. Bound in cloth, in green and gold. "Worth any dozen of the trashy books in cost for the tenth part it contains." Full of useful information.

19 **THE COTTAGE HEARTH**
A large, finely printed monthly magazine, made up of attractive literature, pure in tone and illustrated. Its price is $1.50 a year. Anyone sending THREE new subscriptions to the WEEKLY MAIL at the regular rate of one dollar each will receive as a present the above capital magazine for one year. Specimen copies will be sent free on application to The Cottage Hearth Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.

RULES.

1.—The full prices of the papers mentioned and for must in all cases accompany the order. The prices are WEEKLY MAIL, $1.00 a year, 50 cents for 6 months; DAILY MAIL, $2.00 a year, $1.50 for 6 months, $1.75 for 3 months; EVENING MAIL, $1.00 a year, $1.00 for 6 months, 50 cents for 3 months.

2.—In counting up your subscriptions to see how many prizes you are entitled to; a subscription to the DAILY or EVENING MAIL for 3 months is equal to a WEEKLY for one year; a DAILY or EVENING for 6 months is equal to 2 WEEKLIES for a year; and a DAILY or EVENING for one year is equal to 4 WEEKLIES.

3.—Subscriptions for the combined "Mail and Sewing Machine Bargain" will count just the same as ordinary subscriptions.

4.—There is NO extra charge for sending papers to Great Britain or the United States, and subscriptions for those points count as ordinary subscriptions.

5.—To entitle to a prize a club must consist of at least two subscribers, and as many more as possible; that is to say, the sending in of one subscription to the DAILY MAIL or to the WEEKLY MAIL would not entitle the sender to a prize, but a yearly subscription to both DAILY and WEEKLY, or several subscriptions to either one or both, will be all right.

6.—A subscription to THE MAIL for two years, with the money in advance, will count as two subscribers; for a subscription for three years as three subscribers.

When this list is sent in to the MAIL office a new list will be sent containing a larger list of prizes.

These books are all handsomely bound in Cloth. They are by excellent authors, and will be welcome in any family.

Remember, we prepay all postage on the papers and on the books.

Send for specimen number and illustrated prize list to THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1885-6. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1885-6.

On and after Tuesday, December 1st, 1885, Trains will run daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Charlottetown	7.15 a.m	1.50 p.m
Royalty Junct'n	7.34 "	2.12 "
North Wiltshire	8.17 "	3.05 "
Hunter River	8.39 "	3.20 "
Bradalbane	9.00 "	3.57 "
County Line	9.16 "	4.07 "
Freetown	9.28 "	4.22 "
Kensington	9.46 "	4.45 "
Summerside ar	10.10 "	5.30 "
Summerside dp	12.40 p.m	
Miscouche	1.0 "	
Wellington	1.27 "	
Port Hill	2.08 "	
O'Leary	3.22 "	
Bloomfield	3.45 "	
Alberton	4.20 "	
Tignish ar	5.15 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Charlottetown	2.20 p.m	10.00 a.m
Royalty Junc. dp	2.12 "	9.27 "
North Wiltshire	1.29 "	8.45 "
Hunter River	1.15 "	8.30 "
Bradalbane	12.45 "	7.53 "
County Line	12.36 "	7.43 "
Freetown	12.28 "	7.32 "
Kensington	12.06 "	7.05 "
Summerside dp	11.35 a.m	6.30 "
Summerside ar	10.35 "	
Miscouche	10.15 "	
Wellington	9.49 "	
Port Hill	9.07 "	
O'Leary	7.54 "	
Bloomfield	7.30 "	
Alberton	6.55 "	
Tignish dp	6.00 "	

Trains Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Charlottetown	2.30 p.m	
Royalty Junct'n	2.50 "	
Bedford	3.03 "	
Mt. Stewart ar	3.35 "	
Mt. Stewart dp	4.10 "	
Cardigan	5.22 "	
Georgetown ar	5.45 "	
Mt. Stewart		4.05 p.m
Morell		4.44 "
St. Peter's		5.12 "
Bear River		5.57 "
Souris ar		6.40 "

Trains Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	No. 6.	No. 8.
Charlottetown	10.25 a.m	
Royalty Junct'n	10.05 "	
Bedford	9.32 "	
Mount Stewart dp	8.00 "	
Mount Stewart ar	8.50 "	
Cardigan	7.31 "	
Georgetown dp	7.15 "	
Mount Stewart dp		9.00 a.m
Morell		8.17 "
St. Peter's		7.48 "
Bear River		7.03 "
Souris dp		6.20 "

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1885—6i

Opinions of Physicians and others as to the merits of

PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, ETC.

DR. JENKINS, of Montreal, says:
"I prescribe your EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES largely in my practice, with most gratifying results. You may use my opinion in any way you desire; I cannot speak too highly of your preparation."
J. F. T. JENKINS, M.D. C.M., etc.

CAPT. JOHN R. HIRE, of Schr. Lillian, speaks of it thus:
"I was suffering from a severe attack of inflammation of the chest, caused by a heavy cold brought on by exposure at sea, and on making my next voyage, I took with me a good supply of PUTTNER'S EMULSION, which I am happy to say, has perfectly cured me; indeed I cannot praise it too highly. I feel that it has given me a new set of lungs."
JOHN R. HIRE, Capt. Schr. Lillian.

Send to your Druggist, or to the Puttner Emulsion Co., Halifax, for a Pamphlet.

Have You Heard It? Heard What?

That W. P. Colwill has the Largest, the Cheapest, the Best Assortment of Crockeryware ever offered in Charlottetown.

If you want a Cheap Lamp,
If you want a Cheap Teapot,
If you want a Cheap Tea Set,
If you want a Cheap Dinner Set,
If you want a Cheap Chamber Set,
If you want a Cheap Glass Table Set,
If you want the Cheapest China,
If you want the Cheapest lot of Assorted Glass, China and Earthenware,
If you want any of the above-mentioned Goods, all of which I have just imported direct from England,
If you want the best Iron Stone China made by Thomas Furnival & Sons,
you will get them all Cheap at

W. P. COLWILL'S.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—3m

D. NICHOLSON,

Custom Tailor & Cutter.

A NEW STOCK OF COATINGS. TWEEDS AND TRIMMINGS received this week, and will be made up in first-class styles to suit customers.

Cloth brought in will be made up, and Trimmings found on reasonable terms.

A GOOD STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ON HAND, AT MODERATE PRICES.

☞ Remember, next door to Mrs. Watson's, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 23, 1885—3m

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL *has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.*

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and affording me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
150 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.
A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

E. G. HUNTER,

WORKER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

From New and Beautiful Designs,

ORNAMENTAL OR PLAIN.

Prices Low. - Workmanship Unexcelled.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Sydney Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

October 21, 1885.—1yr

Mr. Chapleau Explains.

DEFENDING THE CABINET'S COURSE—SETTING THE CONDUCT OF RIEL IN ITS TRUE LIGHT—THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau has addressed the following explanation of his course in the Riel matter to his constituents:

To the Electors of the County of Terrebonne:

GENTLEMEN,—I have promised you an open and loyal explanation of the reasons which have guided my conduct in this Riel affair, to which certain parties have unfortunately given a political turn which it never ought to have had. I am eager to make you this explanation. It will be the

REPLY TO PASSIONATE APPEALS

which have been made to your sympathy, to your generosity, which they have wished to work upon to the cost of the confidence which you have up to this time reposed in me. I believe that it is not in the midst of a meeting called for a political object, where words would not be measured by prudence, but exaggerated by the want of mature thought, that I ought to tell you my opinion on this unhappy affair. I have acquitted myself of this duty with all the calmness which you demand when one comes to speak to you on subjects which interest your conscience as electors, your sentiments as citizens of a great nation. A wind of revolt is blowing with violence at this moment over the Province of Quebec, threatening to upset in its passage, if it is not allayed, the Conservative party and the ministry. Please God, that may be the only disaster, and that the nationality to which we belong may not be seriously ruined by it. A political party can soon reorganize itself; a ministry is soon forgotten, and is replaced even more easily than it is forgotten. But the wounds which a nationality receives bleed for a long time, and are never completely cured; and errors committed in its name are irreparable. As much as I respect the national sentiment which produces the present movement, as much as I deplore the cause of this rising, so much do I grieve over the sad consequences which may result from it. The

BEST PROOF THAT THE CAUSE IS BAD

is that a spirit of injustice seems to dominate it. People suspect, they accuse, they condemn the old and faithful servants of the country even before they have spoken. During the eighteen years for which I have been your representative the sincerity of my patriotism and my devotion to the people has never been doubted. It is with a conviction, which has not diminished with me, that I have worked with this people, of whom I am one, and to whom I owe all. I have often been accused of exaggerated predilection for the French-Canadian cause, because I exerted all my efforts to afford the Province of Quebec the means of developing its immense resources as rapidly as possible under the impulse of a powerful current of French influence. I do not regret my efforts. I was acting within my right, for I did not attack the interests of my fellow-citizens of British origin. Stimulated by their spirit of enterprise I wished to see my people press forward with them in the race for material prosperity. When they accuse me to-day of wanting this great national sentiment, of denying my people, it is an injury which I resent profoundly, which I do not merit, and in regard to which I have a right to feel wounded. They reproach me with being wanting in honor, in remaining at my post after the Federal Cabinet had refused to commute to imprisonment for life the capital sentence passed on Louis Riel by the court, and they have treated my refusal of the request of a large number of friends to tender my resignation as a terrible fault of which I would be the greatest sufferer. I would not have spoken here of this affair, had not one of the chiefs of the Opposition, Mr Mercier, declared to the meeting on the Champ de Mars at Montreal, that he had written to me that he would be ready to march with his friends under my orders if I would but tender my resignation as a member of the Federal Parliament. Yes, I acknowledge it. I have been pressed and solicited by my devoted friends and political enemies to take the lead in this popular movement. These offers were very flattering to me. The prospects they opened before me were very attractive,

I SAW MYSELF

accepted as the recognized defender of my race, honored and applauded by all my compatriots, interpreter of their sentiments and of their aspirations. In this role, to which they urged me, I found a brilliant reward for the nameless opprobrium with which certain men have drenched me for these years past. But, between this seductive role which they offered me and myself, I saw rise up like an impassable barrier the oath which I have taken to fulfil my duty at the risk of losing friends and honors, the intimate sentiment, the immovable conviction that what they asked of me was contrary to justice and to the best interests of our province. I saw as a logical

CONSEQUENCE OF THIS MOVEMENT

isolation, antagonism of race, reprisals, losses and disasters. I felt that there was more courage in braving the current than in following it, and I have allowed to pass without moving the cries of traitor and coward which have been hurled at me. What does my personality matter? In the grave crises which come to a nation men are nothing; the safety of the people is all. The responsibility of power imposes on those on whom it rests the obligation to see beyond the interests of the moment, and to study well if in yielding to the popular impulse of the moment they do not compromise for the benefit of their friends a sacred cause. Let us examine for a moment the

FACTS WHICH HAVE INSPIRED MY CONDUCT

and that of my colleagues. Louis Riel last year left the United States, of which he made himself a naturalized citizen, to come to fight against Canadian institutions, law and authority. He raised the standard of rebellion in our Canada, so tranquil and so happy, in calm peace. You have been told, in an attempt to justify the revolt of Riel, that the half-breeds had grievances which the Government did not wish to redress. I will leave

PERE ANDRE HIMSELF TO REPLY

to the statement. At the trial of Riel, he declared that—

"The claims of the half-breeds have often changed shape since the arrival of Riel. Before his arrival they wanted patents for their land, and afterwards scrip, giving them the right of transfer on their lands as had been given to the half-breeds of Manitoba, neither, the lands along the rivers (river surveys) and exemption from the wood tax. The Government replied to their petition, according them river surveys. This was a very important concession. The only question which remained to settle was that of the patents and of the right to cut wood, and that was in a fair way of being settled. Towards the 4th of March a telegram was received announcing that the Government had made these concessions."

Thus, according to Father Andre, the principal claims were already settled and the others were in a fair way of being so. As early as 1883 the Government had decided to send the chief of the Land department, Mr. Lindsay Russell, to settle these claims, but an accident happened and that officer was prevented from setting out. In the interval the Government instituted an enquiry as to the best method of satisfying the half-breeds, whether by a grant of non-transferable lands, by scrip as in Manitoba, or by scrip equivalent to a certain sum of money. On the 28th of January, 1885, the Government passed an order-in-council, appointing a commission charged with settling all the claims of the half-breeds. On the 8th of February last a telegram was sent to the Northwest to make known the appointment of the commission, and several days later circulars were addressed to the postmasters and to the priests of these districts informing them of the approaching arrival of the commission. As you well know, the commission was composed of Messrs Street, Forget and Goulet, and that it has settled the greater part of these claims.

RIEL, WHO WAS VERY WELL INFORMED

on all that was taking place, hastened to precipitate events in order to hinder a settlement that would have upset all his plans and all his calculations. It is evident that his pride and his ambition would not be satisfied with a solution so simple and so practical, that he would rather plunge the half-breeds into ruin, cost the country a hundred lives and several millions of money, of which you are paying the account with the rest of the nation.

THE FIRST REBELLION.

It only remains to recount what took place in 1870. Mgr. Tache hastened from Rome to endeavor to pacify his diocese, which was in insurrection. Arrived at Great Forks, an unfortunate accident happened him, but in spite of his extreme suffering the Bishop continued on his way to Fort Garry. Riel was informed of it, and, feeling that his reign was about to close, did not hesitate to throw a corpse between himself and the conciliation which was arriving with the holy missionary. Scott was immolated and his blood was thrown as a defiance at all efforts at reconciliation. It has been said that this revolt had a noble object; that he came to aid his brothers to vindicate their rights. In saying this they attribute to him sentiments which he never possessed. They clothe him with a garment to hide the sinister role which he has played in the drama of insurrection in the Northwest. If he had been moved by an enlightened patriotism he would have followed another course, he would have taken other means, he would have fought and followed other counsels than those of his ambition. He knew where to go; he had not far to go to find out that. He knew the tenderness and zeal of him who had always protected and saved him. But no.

"AN UNBRIDLED AMBITION

which has warped his intelligence and driven him almost to insanity, an unquenchable thirst of power, an insensate pride which has led him to apostacy, has been the moving power in his acts." That is what the greatest prelate in the Northwest has said of him. A motive worse still, a sordid motive, made him act, if one may believe the testimony of the most respected people. Father Andre, whose sympathy for Louis Riel no one will doubt, declared on oath at the trial at Regina that this pretended defender of the rights of the half-breeds had begged him repeatedly to use his influence with the Federal Government to obtain for him a hundred thousand dollars, and he declared that in return he would bind himself to leave Manitoba and go wherever it pleased the Federal Government to send him. When Father Andre remarked to him on the extravagance of this demand he did not hesitate to say that he would be content with very much less.

AS TO THE CLAIMS OF THE HALF BREEDS.

Riel contended himself with saying, "I am myself the half breed question; if I am satisfied the half breeds will be." I do not believe that my compatriots, so punctilious on a point of honor, so frank in their patriotism, will pardon this act of venality. I defy any-one to say that this was an idle conversation of Riel. On the contrary, it is true that he followed up his venial proposition. Last winter was not Riel's debut in this course of high treason. His revolt of 1869 will be remembered—the useless murder of Scott whom he had caused to be executed when that poor unfortunate was in a position where it was impossible for him to injure his captor. It will be remembered that he bound himself some time after these unfortunate events, on receiving a sum of money from the Canadian Government, never more to return to Canada to raise an agitation

IN SPITE OF HIS PROMISE,

he returned to Canada in the autumn of 1884 and set himself secretly, with consummate skill, to prepare a new revolt. In order to succeed, he commenced first by undermining and ruining the influence of the priests with the half breeds, and when he has blinded these latter he pushed them on to their destruction. After the last battle he had not the courage to follow Dumont in his flight; he preferred to allow himself to be arrested, believing that the province of Quebec, which had saved him once, would save him again even after a second rebellion. He deceived himself in his calculations. Guilty of high treason for a second time, he had no more claim to the indulgence which it had been the habit to accord to political offenders. But this is not the most revolting part of his crime. No one denies that it was he

WHO RAISED THE INDIAN TRIBES

of the Northwest, and that he has been the direct cause of the frightful massacre of a number of persons, among whom two Catholic missionaries have perished, victims to savage barbarity. Ask all the priests, all the half breeds of the Northwest, who is the murderer of Fathers Farfard and Lamarchand, and they will all reply "Riel." He alone had been able to persuade the Indian tribes to rise, and he is responsible firstly and chiefly for the murders which the rising has caused. Now, to raise the Indians is regarded by every government which has been under its control as a crime which deserves death, for it is a crime against all the laws of humanity, Indian warfare being a war of extermination, without quarter, without mercy for defenceless people, for women and children. It is the greatest possible outrage on civilization, and a crime which falls outside the class of political offences. Before the execution of Riel those who wished to save him made capital out of the

PRETENCE THAT HE WAS INSANE

and therefore not responsible for his acts. They demanded from the Government at the last moment that an enquete should be held as to his mental condition. This investigation took place, and Riel was found sane enough to have full knowledge of his crime, and more recent facts have confirmed the result of this investigation. In fact, since the execution they have not treated him as an insane person. They place him in the ranks of heroes, patriots and martyrs. They go even so far as to demand that he should be interred under the monument of the heroes of 1837-38. What would Cardinal, Baquet, DeLorimier and Chenier say if they proposed to them to share their glory with a man who wished to sell his cause for money, who terrorized the nuns and the priests, who called the savages to massacre the whites, and who caused the slaughter of the holy missionaries. The venerable Bishop of Saint Albert, Mgr. Grandin, has said that the conduct of Riel while he directed the insurrection was odious and monstrous, that he had systematically persecuted the Church. If this is the hero whom they wish to make us venerate, I, for one, will not be among his admirers. They wish to-day to make Riel pass for a saint. That he died at peace with the Church, I hope. God alone is the judge of that. But we have not to consider how he died but how he lived. On this last question there is no necessity for me to pronounce my opinions. I have only to cite the testimony of the missionaries of the Northwest, who, being on the spot, have known him, have been able to judge of his acts, of his principles, of his piety and of his virtue, and, certes, they

DO NOT HOLD HIM UP AS A SAINT.

Besides the citations which I have already made, there is a collective letter from the missionaries in the district of Prince Albert, dated 13th June, 1885. They appear to have forgotten this important document, which, however, has been published:

PRINCE ALBERT, June 12, 1885.

We, the priests of the districts most particularly affected by the rebellion to wit St. Laurent, St. Antoine, Grandin, Duck Lake and Batoche, for it was there, in the midst of our people, that Louis "David" Riel had established his headquarters, desire to draw the attention of our fellow countrymen in Canada to these facts:

Louis "David" Riel does not merit the sympathies of the Roman Catholic Church or the members of that church, having usurped our mission as priests, and robbed our people of the benefits and consolations it was our duty to render them. He has done all this in his purely personal interest.

Signed,
PERE ANDRE,
" TOUSE,
" MOULIN,
" FOUCHARD,
" VEGREVILLE,
" LECOQ.
" FOUCHARD,
[Cure of Batoche.

This testimony, so strong and so convincing, will suffice to enlighten all men of good sense on the character and the conduct of him who has plunged his brothers, the half-breeds, into the direst misfortunes. To condemn our conduct they rest on the principle that in our days it is no longer the custom to inflict capital punishment for the crime of high treason.

IT IS A NEW MAXIM,

as strange as it is dangerous, against which justice, the protector of peace and the security of society, revolts. To proclaim that high treason, which carries with it murder, pillage, the ruin of populations, ought not to be punished with death is to appeal to the worst passions of the ambitious and provoke rebellion by guaranteeing it immunity. To pretend seriously that a man once guilty of high treason and murder, pardoned once and again taken with arms in his hands, ought to count on having his life saved, is to hold out an assurance that Riel himself has never had. For in quitting Montana he declared that his head would be the price of the step he had taken. This doctrine of mercy in favor of political criminals could not apply to him who had, in cold blood, let loose on his compatriots hordes of savage tribes. They attempt to justify him by saying that he had faith in his mission, that his intention was not criminal, because that his conscience, guided by his soul, did not reproach him for the frightful acts which he had committed and caused to be committed. But since when has come into vogue this strange doctrine that one should not be punished for faults of judgment. Faults of intelligence are even more criminal than those of the heart. Bad passions had warped the intelligence of this great criminal. Before God and before man he was guilty of having falsified in his soul the eternal notions of justice and injustice, of truth and of falsity, of obedience and insubordination. This first guilt is put forward as an excuse for all the criminal actions he has done. No,

THERE WAS ONLY ONE POSSIBLE EXCUSE

in his favor, and that was the excuse of insanity. It was a charge he denied himself, and in his last moments he gloried in the assertion that he was perfectly free of wil, had full knowledge of all his acts, and he was therefore responsible for his crimes. He died repenting those crimes of which he had been the cause, and yet there are those who would ask that he should share the glorious *aureola* of the great patriots who died for liberty in 1835 and to place him in the ranks of the victims of those heroic days. What man can think and reason that the conduct of Riel merits any serious sympathy? It is also said on every side. "It is not for him that we rise, we have no sympathy for his crimes, but we would like that the penalty should be commuted because all French-Canadians demand that he should not suffer the infamous penalty of death on the scaffold." I declare that I have been profoundly touched with this unanimous feeling and by the sorrow which has been raised in favor of this great criminal, and which has gone to the foot of the throne. But in this

OVERFLOW OF GENEROUS SYMPATHY

from the population they have lost sight of the important fact that the crime has been committed in a region much more exposed than ours is to surprises and brigandage and to rebellion of Indians; they have forgotten that the only security for life and for the property of citizens in those new countries lies in the rigorous administration of the law. They have forgotten that the savage marauders of Frog Lake could not be allowed to escape the consequence of their crimes without placing the entire white population at the mercy of those savage tribes on the one hand, and on the other hand they could not deliver those murderers into the hands of the hangman and permit him who had been the cause of their digging up the war hatchet to go unpunished. Those who would advocate clemency have forgotten the anguish into which the whole population had been plunged for long months. They have forgotten the grief, the despair of the victims of this horrible rebellion;

THEY HAVE FORGOTTEN

that the blood of the peaceable colonists and the holy missionaries who fell under the blows of the rebels' cries for vengeance and for justice and that a failure of justice and reparation would drive the people of the four corners of the immense region of our territories to despair and to hatred. They have forgotten in their demand that in this grave question of the rigor or the mercy of the law, those who have suffered, those whose fathers, whose sons or brothers have perished by the fault of the rebels, have as much right either to claim for the reparation of the past and protection from danger in the future. The promoters of this agitation have forgotten that in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories we have compatriots squatted sparsely in the midst of the vast district, and they have forgotten that the brave pioneers of the peaceful colonies which we are establishing will feel the fatal results of the agitation in our province. For the inhabitants of Quebec it is a question of sentiment; for the inhabitants of the Northwest it is a question of security—an affair of life and death. As a minister of Her Majesty it has been my duty to think of all those things; to weigh all those reasons; to calculate closely the conclusion of all those facts, and, on

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SOLEMN OATH

which I have taken to do my duty, to defend the Crown and to uphold our laws. Responsible before my conscience and before God for each of my decisions, I have not been able to find a justification or excuse for the crime of the condemned man. His lawyers themselves have declared that his trial was conducted in an impartial manner, and that the contention of his insanity had been fairly decided against him. The Government has decided that the law should take its course. We have yielded in this decision neither to appeals nor intimidation from any sect nor faction, and the enemies of the Government have no ground for argument in this. We have taken counsel in the supreme interest of society and the greatest good of the country for the tranquility so desirable in those immense regions of the Northwest, and we can say, with all sincerity, the greatest good of all the provinces and of all the interests entrusted to us.

The esteem, the affection which we bear to our compatriots are precious to us in the execution of public duties which are imposed upon us. It is our desire, as much as our interest, to preserve them intact, and if from the elevated position which we occupy, with a most extended knowledge of the wants of society and the dangers to guard against, we have been obliged to come to a decision which is as painful to us as to you from a humane point of view, we have a right to ask you to give us the benefit of the confidence which you have always reposed in us, and of which our devotion and our conduct are the guarantees. In exposing us to incur your disgrace we risk our future. They threatened us with a certain fall if we consented to the execution of the sentence of the court. We have placed on one side our desire for popularity and the fear of your resentment, to remain faithful to our duties. Is it not, then, presuming on our rectitude and on our good faith? They invoke the feelings of race and of nationality to accuse us of feebleness and of treason. To do otherwise than we have done would have been to violate our oath, without benefit to the condemned person, who would have been executed even although all the French Canadian ministers had resigned; without benefit to the country; without benefit to our province, and with the frightful risk of compromising forever our dearest interests. My conscience tells me that I have not wanted in these circumstances, neither to God, to my sovereign, nor to my compatriots, the courage which has enabled me to do my duty without weakness, and it will not forsake me in the painful tribulations with which I am menaced. I have served you for eighteen years with joy, with pride, and I will continue to the end on your one condition—that of preserving my liberty, my honor and respect for my dignity.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your devoted Servant,
J. A. CHAPLEAU.

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Jan. 21, 1885.