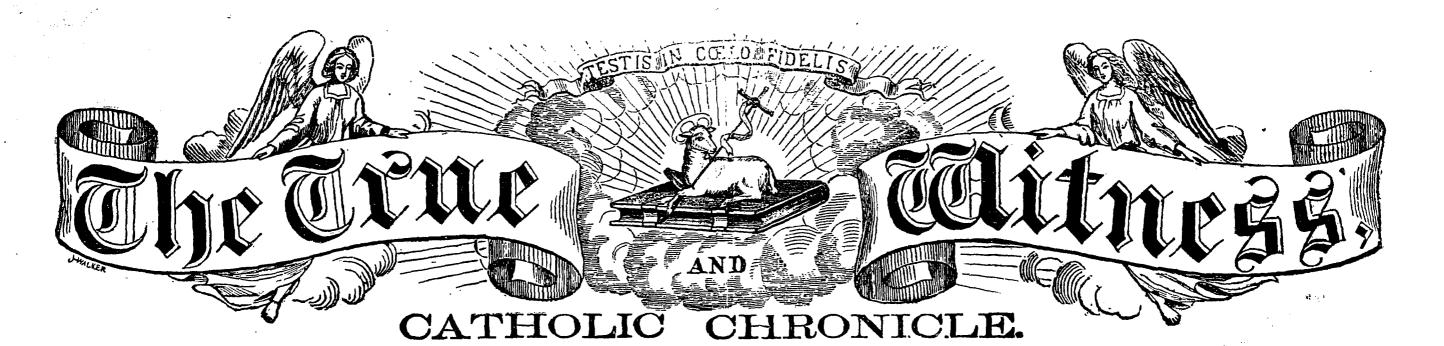
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VOL. XXXVI.--NO. 16.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1885.

THE RIEL QUESTION.

An Influential and Enthusiastic Meeting of Citizens.

A COMMITTEE NAMED TO PREPARE THE PLATFORM.

Stirring Speeches by Well-Known Politicians.

The meeting called to organize a solemn and public protest against the execution of Louis Riel at Regina was held Thursday afternoon at the Cabinet de Lecture on Notre Dame street, and was in every respect a most influential and enthusiastic one, and the feeling of indignation animating those present was expressed in the plainest terms. It was also the first meeting held for the organiza-

tion of the new National party. On motion of Hon. Mr. Beaubien, Ald. Grenier was named chairman, and Mr. J. B. Rolland vice chairman.

Alderman Grenier mounted the platform and thanked the audience for the honor con-ferred on him, and said that as the object of the meeting was well known he would not dwell upon it.

Hon. Mr. Mercier then moved that Messrs. George Duhamel and H. J. Cloran be ap-pointed joint secretaries. The motion was adonted.

Mr. Roy then said that the Seminary had granted the use of the Hall on the understanding that the meeting would not be considered as being a political one. Personally he was satisfied that the meeting would par-take of a national character. (Cheers.)

HON, MR. BEAUBLES

was the first speaker, and he was loudly cheered. He said they had met for the purpose of inaugurating a friendly and brotherly action. (Hear, hear.) The nation was in sorrow and mourning, and it was the bounden daty of the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec to publicly affirm their rights, and in doing so it was their duty to follow a coustitutional course and be careful not tion, but they had failed to do so. (Hear, to give offence to any of the other bear.) Having been deceived and wronged, tutional course and be careful not too, but they had harden to do so. (Hear, to give offence to any of the other nationalities or provinces (hear, hear). Having been deceived and wronged, it was their duty to rise like one man and see that their rights were not trampled upon. this province had rights which could not be (Cheers.) Their duty was not only to speak wantooly sacrificed. (Cheers.) He asked but also to act. (Cheers.) He would sugwantomy sacrified. (Lineers.) He asked, out also to tet. (Oncers.) He would sug-them to be calm, but at the same time to be earnest and energetic. The action they were to adopt must he a broad and humane one, so that friends of civilization and humanity threughout the country would not misunder. This would be a practical beginning. They could then select from among the structure. The sector to the select from among stand their motive. They as a people were entitled to be treated with justice and respect, and they would see what means could be adopted to reach this end. He sincerly hoped they would act with prudence and wisdom in naming the committee that would draft the resolu tions, and it would comprise men of all nationalities and all political opinions. (Hear, hear.) This was only the beginning of a great movement of which nobody could foretell the end. It had been rather hard for Conservatives to break loose from associations which had lasted for a lifetime, but they had had enough patriotism to do so manfully. (Cheers.) This was not a war of races, but a movement to secure justice and avenge a great crime. (Cheers.) They wanted liberty und fair play for all, and even for the Orangemen who had sought to deprive them of theirs. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he would move the formation of a committee.

men they were satisfied that the execution had been carried out. What right bud these Urangemen to speak to French Canadians of Sanator Trudel's any costion that the meet loyalty? (Cheers.) The French Canadians had always been Her Majesty's most loyal subjects. (Cheers.) They had been loyal when the Orangemen had been disloyal. (Cheers.) The Orangemen had not the right

of boasting of loyalty and submission to the laws, when in Montreal they had refused to submit to laws sanctioned by Her Majesty which declared their association illegal. (Cheers.) The time had now arrived for a great movement. It would be the most important one since Confederation and would determine the destiny of the French Cana-dian people, and he hoped they would be firm and law-abiding and constitutional. (Cheers.) The flag of the French Canadians, respect and justice, was raised and it was the duty of all patriots to rally to it. (Cheers.) The population of this Province were a unit in having this great crime avenged, and it was the duty of the Quebec delegation to be united and firm. (Hear, hear.) He had heen elected to support the Government, but he felt that he could do so no longer. (Cheers.)

HON. SENATOR TRUDEL.

chief editor of L'Etendard, and the recognized leader of the Custor party, was next called for and received with applause. He said that the cause which united them was a humane, a patriotic one. (Cheers.) They had sought from the start to impress upon the Government the necessity of making a difference between the case of a murderer and that of a political prisoner. They would not have said a word for a convicted murderer, but when it came to sending a political victim to the gallows, the case was greatly changed. All had been unani-mous that Riel should act be hanged, what ever his other punishment might have been. (Cheers). There is the same difference between a political prisoner and a murderer as there is between an honest and a dishonest man. (Hear, hear.) Canadians had asked that justice be done, and they themselves had always been just and even generous with all their opponents. (Cheers.) The basis of their present unin was an honorable and patriotic one (Applause.) Those who had hanged Rickhad attempted to justify their acthemselves an Executive Committee to draft a series of resolutions which would be presented at the Champ de Mars meeting. • Ha would also suggest the forming of sub-committees to study the whole question of the Northwest rebellion, its origin, causes and effect. (Hear, hear.) Above all he would ask them to be united, and being united they would be invincible. (Cheers.) The hanging of Riel was more than the hanging of one man; it was the execution of a whole race. (Cheers.) Riel had died like a brave and generous man and had offered up his heart to his country. (Cheers.) MR. ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, M.T. for Hochelaga, then came forward, and was loudly applauded. He said the tele gram which the Conservative members had sent to Sir John A. Macdonald was the protest of the whole French-Canadian nationality_against the execution of Riel. (Cheers.) They had been blamed by some for not interfering sooner to save Riel. There was no reason for this reproach, because they had entire faith in their leaders, who had promised them that Riel would not be excented. (Shame.) These Ministers had not kept their promises, and the result was that the French Conservative delegation had been deceived and the sentiments of the French Canadian people insulted. (Shame.) They had asked Sir John not to give this supreme insult to the French people, and he had told them to be calm and to wait events and he would do what was right in the matter. The Ministers from Quebec had told them the same thing, but they all had failed to keep their promises. (Shame.) When the Conservative members saw that the petitions for elemency could not be heard they notified Sir John that he need no more count on their support if the execution took place. (Cheers.) The telegram had its full meaning, and since the execution all communication between the Conservutive delegation and the Ministry had ceased. (Bravo.) He sincerely hoped that the population of Quebee would back up their members so that the present Adminis tration could be removed from power (cheers) A. Macdonald had commenced in 1849, at the burning of the Montreal Parliament, and it would cease with the gallows at Regma. (Cheers.) He expressed the sincere hope that all French Canadian members would be firm and patriotic enough to wait calmly for the opening of the comirg session of Parlia-ment, and then, in a body, to register their votes against the Administration which had been guilty of this crime. (Cheers.)

execution stated that the Orangemen were could have nothing in sympathy. He closed jubilant over the execution (shame) He by realing an extract from the Dubiln Free-had read an article of the Orange Sentinel in which the Orangemen had said that as loyal sympathized with the French Canadiaus in

> Senator Trudel's suggestion that the meet ing constitute itself a national committee was then carried out, and about 300 gentlemen present signal their names.

> > THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen who had signed were appointed on Executive Committee to draw out the resolutions which are to be sub mitted at the Champ de Mars demonstration on Sunday, and which are to form the plat

Mr J B Rolland, (Conservative), viec-shait man; II J Cloran, (Conservative), Geo Duman; H J Cloran, (Conservative), Geo Du-hamel, (Conservative), Secretaries; Hon H Mercier, (Liberal), Hon Louis Beau-bien, M P P, (Conservative), Mr D Girouard, Q C, M P, (Conservative,) Hon R Laflamme, Q C, (Liberal), Mr A Desjandins, M P, (Conservative), Mr J H Bergeron, M P, (Conservative), Mr F L Beique (Liberal), Hon Senator F X A Trudel (Utramontaux) M k & Opium (Conservative) (Ultramontane), Mr F A Quinn (Conservative) Mr Eagene O'Rourke (Independent), Mr Ed Lateau (Liberal), Mr A Vanesse, M P. (Con-servative), Mr A E Poirier (Liberal), Aid R Prefontaine (Liberal), Mr J M Papineau (Conservative), Hon Senator Laceste (Con-eervative), Mr J O Dupuis (Literal), Mr J Bursalou (Liberal), Mr J L Arenambuit (Conservative), President Club Cartier; Hon Schator Thibaudeau (L'beral), Mr D Barry (Liberal), Mr W Blumhardt, of La Presse

Conservative.)

THE LEAGUE IN KINGSTON.

ORANGE LIGHTS ALLOWED TO AIR THEIR GRIEVANCES AGAINST PARNELL AT AN IRISH MEETING.

(Special to THE POST.)

KINGSTON, November 19 .- At a recent meeting of the Kingston branch of the National League, it was decided to call a public meeting to discuss the best means of aiding Parnell and sympathizing with Ireland in the struggle for Honce Rule. The meating was held in the City Hall last evening and was a grand success. The hell was packed with a representative audience, and the Hon. Dr. Sulli'an was moved into the chair, mak ing a splendid address. He read letters of regret from Hon, Mr. Costigun, Mr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., a leading Protestant or izen, and from Sir Richard Cartwright, who, m a long letter, warmly sympathized with the Irish, and expressed his conviction that Home Rule was the only solution to the Irish proaccord. blem. Bishop Cl. ary, in a most eloquent and patriotic speech, moved the first resolution, which endorsed the Costigan resolutions are posed if in a most orderly manner, and not the least thing happened to mar the cornony claimed for Ireland the same right as we enjoy in Canada. He was enthalistantly applauded. A pleasing event took place, which was unexpected, and showed the good feeling existing in the city. Bro. Gaskin, oue of the largest Orangemen in Canada, asked permission to speak, which was willingly granted. He opposed the resolution, claiming that Parnell aimed at the dis memberment of the empire, and moved a resolution opposing aid to Parnell, and which prevented harmony of feeling among the prople. He was cheered on mounting the platform and received a good hearing, as we as Bro. Maskenzie and Bro. Snook, other Orangemen high up in the degrees, the latter moving another resolution of a similar character. But us the meeting way called to sympathize with Ireland, the chairman de clared them out of order. A good natured discussion took place between the big Orangemen and some Citholics, both receiving loust applause. Bishop Cleary good naturedly said that Bro. Giskin and he did not agree on some points ; bat as loyal citizens of Canada, sharing equal liberties, they were one, and snool hands amid great spplause. Ald. Harty McDernott and Bermingham also spoke ; the tormer, in a tine speech, answered Bro. Gaskin's objections, and wondered why he was so inconsistent, the Home Rale resolutions passing the house without a murmur from his brother Orangemen. Ex ald, T. H. Mattuire, a patriotic young Irishman, ably refuted the Orangemen's objections, and expected help from people who cry so much about civil and religious liberty. Other line speeches were made, and the hall rang with cheers and enthusiasm ran high, esp sially when young Mr. O'Reilly, son of the lamented James O'Reilly, that warm hearted Irishman whose memory we so much revere, was called on to speak, he receiving a warm ovation Irishmen are delighted with the success of the meeting, and a parliamentary fund was opened, and will likely receive generous support. Several of the speakers expressed themselves pleased, and thanked the Orangemen for attending and setting forth their views in such a friendly manner, and the The power, prestige and influnce of Sir John | chairman remarked that it they would continue to do so, if we could not love them, we could respect them. Ald, Bermingham said that a discussion of this kind is what does good, as it has done in the North of Ireland, where the National movement is taking a stronger hold than in the South. The resolutions of sympathy passed unanimously, and the meeting closed with enthusiasm.



Champ de Mars.

lization.

whom the State had entrusted his trial, it became the duty of the government to use lemency towards him. Considering, that three respites having been

times, this duty became all the more imperative :

ton:

The Country's Protest Fifty Thousand People on the be lost by a policy of elemency and justice; that, finally, in view of giving effect to its calculations, it has sacrificed him to the hatred of famatics, thus allowing them to stir up against one another ther different races, who in this country, live together under the pro-Justice, Humanity and Civi-

tection of the British flag; Rezolved-1st. That in thus executing Louis Riel on the 16th November, 1885, the Government of Sir John A. Madonald has committed an act of inhumanity and of cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation, and deserves the condemnation of all the friends of right and justice, without distinction of race and religion.

2 .- That the concent given by Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe P. Caron and the Honorable Joseph A. Chapleau to that adjous execution constitutes a betrayal of their trust. and specially deserves the reprobation of all the citizens of this Province.

3 -That under the circumstances, it ba-comes the duty of the electors of each constituency to exact from its representative in the victims of '37,-had been deprived of all House of Commons a formal pledge to defact prosperity and the dread curse of the dead the Government of Sir John Macdonald by every constitutional means at their command, 4.--That in the opinion of this meeting the sircumstances demand that all divisions of political parties, of races and of creeds be put side and that all men who are so disposed, what ver new have been their former differ ences of opinion, units to accomplish the object indicated in the preceding resolutions,

Resolved further, that all county and local The demonstration on the Chump de Mars, municipal connerts of the Province be invited Sunday afternoon, will long be remembered as one of the most memorable events of the by the press to seize the first opportunity to qualify the execution of Louis Riel as having ocen on the part of the Government of Sir kind that has ever occurred in the Dominion. In point of numbers it has never before been John A. Macdonald an odious act of cruelty, and as being moreover, on the part of Sir Heeter Langevia, Sir Adolphe P. Caroo, and the Hon, Joseph A. Chapleau, a betracal of surpassed by any demonstration for a political object. Some fifty thousand citizens were present at one time or another during the afternoon. The object for which the musting was called-to denounce the execution of trun, and transmit the resolutions, which shall be adopted to that effect, to their senators Lonis Riel at Regins by the Government of Inada for high treason-was fully scentred.

and members; Recolved, that the resolutions addipted by this meeting be communicated to each of the eastars and members for the Province of Quelied with an urgent request to give them enthnoissically approved. The proceedings | their adhesis n.

The Colomer then called up a

HON. J. L. BEAUDRY

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

themselves to feel the sting less keenly, but when this despicable action had been concurred in, and even sanctioned by men of Considering, that three respites having been their own blood, by men in whom they all granted and the execution postponed three had confidence, and in whom they had reposed their supreme trust and whom they had accepted as their chiefs (shame), the Considering, also the fact that Riel had feelings of the people were readily under-surrendered at the request of Gen. Middle stood. These chiefs had been false, and no ton; Considering, that it is evident that the of the people (cheers). We repudiate them Government has made of this execution a as our chiefs (loud applause and cheering). subject of election calculations, that it has find these men been sincere in their love cooly computed how many seats would be won by hanging Riel, and how many would be lost by a policy of elemency and justice; the Cabinet. As to the old chieftain, he had fled from the country, and although 1,800 miles distant from Regina, where Riel was sacrificed, he was not far enough removed from the scene of his crime, and was throwing himself across the ocean so that the murmure of the waves of the Atlantic could silence the terrible voice of remorse, (Cheera.) The protest of the people of this province against the cowardly conduct of their Ministers was unanimous and extended from one end of the unanimous and extended from one end of the province to the other, as he himself had had an opportunity of ascertaining. (Cheers.) Those who were acquainted with the bistory of the country and of Mont-real knew that alongside that dread monument erected to punish crime and criminals at the foat of St Mary's current runs an avenue which during the forty years it had borne the name of Colborne, -the inhuman and cruel heagman of the noble

seconed to rest eternally on it as long as it would be so called. Since the suggestion which had been made to change its name and bestow on it that of deLorimier, the name of the chief victim, had been carried out, prosperity had come to it. (Cheers.) Perhaps some day in the future in some town or city in the North-West, which may bear the name of Macdonald, a monument may be erected to the memory of the brave Riel. (Cheers.) The crime of Regina would live in history and future generations in the North-West would avenge us. (Cheers.) The alliance which had hitherto existed between the people of Outloop and the Cohiest was become by the Quebee and the Cabinet was broken by the scalfold of Regima. (Great cheering.) In this time of great trial the Versch-Canadian race should not lose hope but be dam, united and with faith in the substity of their cause the future would give them justice. Their sentiments were not clove of murder, they were of a nigher and note r order. They lead asked for the exactly of the Divine virtue of clouency, but their vale drowned in the wild criss of last had been hatred and desire for revenge. They have deen like one man not to declare war to any rees, not to rouse national or refigious unnosities, no to deprive any nationality of their just rights, but to secure for themselves that justice and tair play to which they were entitled. (Cheers.) They were not seeking to provole anyone, but they sought to vindicate their rights. (Cheers.) They had a right to stand equal with all other races, and the honor and integrity of their laws and their judiciary made it impos-sible for any man to be deprived of justice in Quebec. (Cheers.) French, English, Irish and Soutch were all treated alite there, and they wanted the same justice to prevail Lironghout Canada (choers), and now to secure there inestimable rights they had shown themselves patriotic man, they had forgotten their party differences and hatreds of yesterday, and only remembered the great dutics of the hour. The constitutional combat was commenced and would only end when full justice had been obtained and the authors of ine crime of Regina punished. (Great cheer-

UNION OF ALL CANADIAN ELEMENTS Question of Creed or No.

Race. RIELS MEMORY HONORED. The Condemned,

Government

HON. MR. MERCIER.

followed and was also enthusiastically applauded. They had met not to declare war to any nationality, but to seek a revindication of their rights and mivileges. (Hear, hear.) They must all unite as a man to condemn the execution of Riel. (Cheers.) The committoe that would be panied must be composed of patriotic men of high standing in all parties who were willing to sacrifice all partisan feeling on the altar of their country. (Cheers.) The demonstration that will be made must be one that will be recorded in history as the solumn protest of a whole people. (Cheers.) The resolutions must be firm, constitutional and patriotic. They must be framed so as to admit men of all parties and nationalities to adopt them. He would suggest that the demonstration on Sunday be held at an early hour, so as to permit men of all parties to be heard. The demonstration was to be made a national and brotherly one. (Cheers.)

MR. D. GIROUARD,

Q.C., M.P. for Jacques Cartier, was then loudly called for and was received with cheers. He said that if some one had told him eight days ago that a meeting such as this, composed of men of all parties, would be called to condemn a great wrong, he would not have believed such a thing possible. The divisions which existed among the French-Canadian people a week ago had now all disappeared. (Cheers.) They were all of one opinion, and upholding one great cause. (Cheers.) Previous to the hanging cf Riel they had been divided on the question of the rebellion, its causes, and the responsi-bility of the Government. He was the first member to organizo the Conservative caucus which sent the memorable despatch to Sir John, repudiating responsibility for the execution. (Bravo) They, the Con-servative delegation of Quebec, had been shamefully deceived by their chiefs at Ottawa (loud applause). When the execution be-came an accomplished fact, he had not hesitated for a moment to break all allegiance to the Cabinet. (Cheers). The telegram which was sent to Sir John was fully meant and would be fully carried out. (Cheers). It was no scoret that Riel had been hanged because of the manœuvres of the Orangemen

MR. FRANCIS A. QUINN

expressed the recling of smpathy the Irish people of Canada had for the French Canadians at the present time. The Irish had met religion Sister St. Alphonse ; Miss Albine in battle the very same enemy that con- Pare, of Montreal, in religion Sister Announfronted the French to day. They could ciation. in all places. It was not the Protestants The Western Druggist thinks that to pre-who were their enemies, but a small vent the dispensing of morphine for quinine a minority of fanatics who seemed to be the strip of steel should be firmly riveted over masters of the Government. He had the mouth of the vial containing it, the neck nothing to say against the Protestants, from whom had sprung some of Ireland's best friends, such as Grattan and Parnell. But in the North West the amblic antitic But in boling first plugged with a torpedo so arranged as to explode and shatter the steel when the poison is taken in hand. If the clerk surman their victim (shame)! The despatches | the North-West the public positions were vives he will know that the shock meant the court, by the six jurymen, belonging to a | of strangers to their nationality and their strengers and aread. different from his and to have the strengers to their nationality and their strengers to their nationality and their strengers to their nationality and their strengers are and aread. different from his and to have the strengers to seceived from Toronto and Ottawa of the filled by Orangemen, with whom the people morphine,

On 21st inst., the following young ladies took the veil at the Ursuline Convent, of Queboc :- Miss Marie Louise Bruyere, of St. Hyacinthe, in religion Sister St. Stanislas; Miss Clarisso Hudon, of St. Catherine, in

I to proceedings and Committee of Manegement very wisch boiled, in view of the large numbers present,

to have the speakers deliver their speeches from three stands, at both ends and in the contre of the Champs respectively. Each stand was docorated with English, French and American llogs. So as to maintain the interest at each of these respective stands, prominent orators were allotted for each place. The proceedings commenced about half-

The immense throug secured to see of one

The resolutions which were submitted, were

past one and were continued until nearly six o'clock. The day was a beautiful one. On arriving up the stand, Ald. Grenier, who had been selected to preside, ascended the platform and informed the audience that the Secretary, Mr. George Duhamel, would read the letters which has been received from gentlemen who had been invited to speak but were unable to be present, as well as the re-olutions which would be enhmitted for adoption. After thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon aim and expressing

his pleasure at sceing so many present, he called upon Mr. Geo. Duhamel to ascend the hustings. Mr. Duhamel did so and read the letters :-

251 ST. ANTOINE STREET, 21 Nov., 1885.

Ald. J. Grenier, Esq., President Eccentive Committee Mass Meeting of Citizens :-

DEAR SIR,-I feel much honored for the receipt of your favor of this date, inviting me to preside at one of three platforms at the mans meeting of citizens to be held to-morrow on the Champ de Mars. In reply I beg to say that I regret very much my inability to avail myself of so great and distinguished an հարու

My reason will, I trust, he accepted as a reasonable and satisfactory exuse when 1 state that for the past three weeks I have been laboring under an attack of brouchitie, superinduced by severe cold, and as I am not yet recovered I fear it would greatly aggravate this complaint were I to expose myself to the cold open air for any time long or short. Novertheless, per-mit me to say that I reit-rate the same sentiment I expressed at the meeting of the City Council on last Monday, a condemnation of the atrocious deed perpetrated in the execution of Louis Riel, to gratify the blood thirstiness of a fanatical faction in the Province of Ontario. I hope the projected meeting will result in uniting the citizens of our city in one grand union, irrespective of creed or nationality.

I remain Respectfully yours,

P. DONOVAN. Letters were read from Mayor Beaugrand, Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., M.P., expressing their regret at not being present. The secretary then read the following reso-

lutions :---RESOLUTIONS.

Wheras, the half-breeds, both French and English, for a long time past had grievances which were the occasion of the political offence for which their chief, Louis Riel, has

been executed : Whereas, civilized nations have practically offences :

reco and creed, different from his, and to creed they could possibly have brought

x-Mayor of Montreal, to address the meet ing 111 was well received. He do he industed the execution because life had es a three times respited and thea hanged or having sacrified the best years of his life for the good of his compatriots, (Cheers.) The Metis had been laboring inder the worst grievences imaginable, Their properties and their homes had been robbed by speculators from Ontario. All this had been going on with the knowledge of the Government, and still nothing was done to render them that justice and fair play to which they were entitled as British subjects. (Shame.) It was the duty of all good entirens of Ganada to enter a most energetic protest against the erving injustice of which the pror alf-breeds had been victims, but men in power never had the heart or concegeto see that these wrongs were righted. (Crics of "Down with the Ministers" iag.) Rich represented a cause; he sought for the Metis that which is not refused to

any, and for this he was brought before a pet y magistrate who tried him with the assistance of only half a jury, none of whomwore of his race, and were only mere creatures of the judge, who was himself also a creature of the Government, and in spite of the fact that Riel had been recommended by them to the morey of the court he was hanged. (Shame!) The people had a right to expect that after nH these circumstances which told in Riel's favor, he would not be executed, since the jury had not wieled that such a thing should happen. (Hang Caron) ! The execution of this unfortunate was a great crime, fer which the people of Canada would hold the Government responsible, and on the guilty parties would the guilt be brought home. Cheers.) In conclusion, he heartily concurred in the solemn protest which was now being

made. (Cheers.) Hon. Mr. Beaubien then read the following despatch, which created great enthusiasm :-

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1885. 'To the Chatrman of the Riel Indignation Meeting :

"The Irish American Union tender you our warmest sympathies, and we assure you of our earnest support in your struggle against Orango brutality. "(Signod) J. B. MURPHY. "(") A. E. FORD."

MR. A. DESJARDINS, M.P.

for Hochelage, then came forward and said : The past week had been for Quebee one of great sorrow, disappointment and indignation. The men with whom they had been in friendly alliance for years and with whom they had worked hand in hand for the development of the country had been unfaithful to them in the supreme hour of the worst race antipathies fostered in obscure and dark lodge rooms. (Shame.) He would ask his hearers if the abandoned capital punishment for political Province of Quebec had deserved all these insults and all these provoca-Considering, especially the fact that Riel tions. (No, no). If these insults and had been recommended to the elemency of these provocations had only been the work

HON, WICFRED LAURIER, M.P.

for Quebes Eco, Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackerzie administration, and the leader of the Queben Liberale in Postionmons. was the next speaker, and it makes his up-pearance was given an evation the most that the sanguinary tragedy of the seaf effaced all party relations and income all party ties in this province. (Cheere) dies Riel not been executed, had he (Mr. Laurier) been called upon to make a historic review of the memorable events connected with the whole Northwest question, he would say that the cause which Riel represented was as sacred a one as ever existed. (Cheers), These poor people had suffered the greatest injustices at the hands of both the Covernment and the unprincipled spectformer wh had violated the sacred rights of any stor and homestead. Laboring, as they been,

under the most greivous injustice be wondored at that they had be was it to Jyen to taking up arms and to rush, when their just demands had tabeli**ion** Pat off from year to year, and findly almost denied? Cheers). We not now in history ; they had a 1 nigh 10 WERO ad in all nations, and history mostly always ...ve sanctioned them. The Metis had a " only rebelled for their rights of impart also for political rights to which ty, but day were entitled. They had been budly treated, and after nineteen of them had been incarcerated, their leader had been made the victim of a judicial murder. (Shame) He holled with delight the reunion of the Liberals and Conservatives, and hoped that it would be lasting for the better good of the country. If he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan when the rebellion broke out he would have taken up arms against the Government. (Cheers.) The men of 37 had faller victims to the injustice of the British Government, danger. The legitimate sentiments and and he was ashaned for the county feelings of the people of Quebee had been try to say that Riel had fallen a victim insulted and sacrificed at the bidding of to the injustice of the Canadian Government. to the injustice of the Canadian Goverment. (Cheers.) Sir John had not had the courage of dealing leniently by a man who represented a cause which he had not treated fairly and justly. Sir Hector, Sir Adelahe and Mr. Chaplean hed not had the court call their chief back to do a just act and set Adolphe had well nigh gloried in the troubles in which he had earned a title. (Shame,),

Continued on eighth Page,

truly."

Nov. 25, 1885.

DR. O'REILLY'S LETTER. 1 THE IRISH REVOLUTION

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Unshaken Adherence of the People to Religion.

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DUBLIN, Oct. 20, -One by one the County Conventions succeed each other, and are dis-tinguished by such perfect order and unanimity that the bitterest anti-Nationalists are forced toucknowledge the fact. They would, however, weaken the favorable effect produced on public opinion by those assemblages by having Eng-lishmen believe that the priests and the Purnellites have combined to take away and forbid at any convention the usual freedom of discussion. The proceedings, they say, are all governed by the iron rule of machine politics, in the use of which Irishmen have borrowed some of the worst features of our American electioneering processes.

It would be worse than useless to refute these assertions. Certain it is that between Mr. Parnell, the Parliamentary party, the clergy of both orders, and the great body of voters there is a perfect understanding. The popular masses are convinced, and they have the best of reasons to be so, that their lay and clerical leaders have at heart the achievement of a full measure of decades, will leave Ireland more than ever justice and freedom for Ireland. that they are unanimously agreed on the means of attaining that end; and they thus leave to their trusted guides the regulation of all the preliminaries for each Convention. Each Convention, so far, has been an event which deeply stirred the national heart, and increased the faith of the people in the ultimate triumph of their cause.

I do not think that Americans have yet come to understand what a mighty revolution is taking place in Ireland, and what a unique and precicus lesson the Irish are giving to the world in the truly Christian spirit which guides them in their struggle for independence, and the liberality which the Catholic majority show to Protestants of every denomination.

The revolution, both political and social, utterly differs from any of the deep changes that have occurred in European countries within the last century in one most essential particular. In France, in Italy, in Spain and Portugal, and their vast colonies, the political changes have either overturned altogether the Christian religion, or implanted in the educa-tion of youth and the spirit of the civil administration principles so hostile to Christianity, so baneful to all religious belief and practice, that in these countries legislation and govern-ment are either positively hostile to the Church or coldly indifferent to all religious interests. Even in England the radical revolution, which is only in its first stage, will be sure within the next generation to assume toward revealed religion an attitude of bitter antagonism. The late extension of the franchise goes far to grant to the English masses and their representatives the political power yielded to the Tiers Etal in France when the two other constitutional bodies consented to sit in the same hall with the representatives of the people, and thus to abdicate virtually in favor of the latter. Who that has any political sagacity or foresight in England but must see at the close of this year of grace, 1885, that both the House of Lords and the Church of England are within "measurable distance" their legal extinction ? Of royalty I should only venture to predict that within the same period it is destined to undergo profound modifications. And, while speaking of the coming revolution in England, I should also say that the transfer of political power and there is a negro in Texarcana, Tex., who will of landed property from the upper to the est glass in any quantity for pay. He prefers lower classes will not, unless I very much lamp chimneys. misconceive the nature of the moral forces

connected with the national movement-a hostility, and hatred which I daily hear expressed in language recalling the worst times of the pro-slavery struggle -I must say that such sentiments produce no corresponding passions among Catholics. I verily believe that, were an Irish Parliament to morrow sitting in College Green with full powers to legislate and rule. Catholics would be more tender of the feelings and interests of their Protestant fellow-citizens than of their own. The Irish heart is a generous and forgiving

heart, for it is a deeply religious heart. Herein lies my great hope for Ireland. Thanks to the active and powerful co-operation of the Catholic priesthood in the present work of peaceful revolution and reconstruction, the nation will remain more religious than ever. The extraordinary and most successful labors of the religious orders of men and women in educating the youth of Ireland-in saving from ignorance, vice, and social degradation the children of the laboring poor-have spread the blessings of instruction, secular and religious, from above downward through every class in the community. Thus all the most beneficial changes due to modern progress have come to the homes of Irishmen associated with the blessed name of religion, identified

The revolution, once consummated, and consummated it must be within the next two bound by love and gratitude to her religious teachers.

Thus Irelana will have taught this golden lesson to the world-that a Christian people, precisely because they are thoroughly Chrisian, can struggle on by reaceful and corstitutional means to achieve self-government and secure all intellectual and industrial prcgress, without losing any of those mighty vital forces which are represented by the word

religion. Meanwhile, the Irish nation needs all the wisdom and moderation of its leaders, all the sympathy of enlightened public opinion in the English-speaking world, all the support Irishmen and their descendants everywhere can give toward a struggle which is only in its beginning, and to which the adversary is bringing the most formidable weapons of war-

fare. Again and again I have endeavored, through The oun, to make the friends of Ireland in America understand that the Irish landlerds, by the process of wholesale evic-tion, had it in their power to bleed Ircland to death. I perceived during my visit to the north of Ireland that the majority there were combining to form a landlord league to counteract the influence and action of the National League. Had Lord Spencer continued to rule in Dublin Castle you would have before now evictions on the most scen formidable scale in operation all over the land. Relying on the support of the English Liberal party, and even of the Radicals, counting as well on that of the powerful class of English and Irish Tory landlords, the new League has begun its campaign. The strategy is to drive the people into agrarian violence by desperation, and thus to necessitate the use of armed repression everywhere. It is

coercion under auother name. Between this and the end of January there will be more evictions in Ireland than during the preceding twelve months.

God grant the poor people patience BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D. (in N.Y. Sun.)

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them. [11-7-eow]

A writer in a Southern medical journal says

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计 12 (135-1453)。

An American Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER III.-(Continued.)

"MY DEAR HUSBAND-How must I write to you, now that you are such a great man among all those grand people in Washington ? But I want you to be always my Daniel, my Deniel that I need not be afraid to talk to, when I see him, just as I did before. May I? When I think of your coming home at Christmas, I am so glad I cry; but then again, I think how small I will be in your eyes, after seeing those fine ladies you meet every day; but I don't care for that, Daniel. That you can't help seeing. If in your heart I am better to you than they would have been, if one of them had been your wife, then I will be glad you will have liked them. I know you love me, because you told me so very often, and because I love you with all my heart. I am not very, very un. happy. I am doing just what you wish me to do; but I miss you, and can't sleep vory well thinking of you, and fearing that you will get sick. If you are, will you let me go and nurse you? I would go as your servant, and I know Mrs. Harper would keep Pura for us.'

- Danisl paused ; " Poor innocent, simple hearted child," he thought. "How little she knows of wordly wisdom to propose such a His heart was moved, he kissed the thing !" letter, and his eyes were dim with tears when he read on :--

"I have heard all about the parties and dinners they give to you, dear Daniel, and I am so proud of you. Captain Donaldson says that there is one lady in Washington who has fallen in love with you. I am surry for her. She could not help it, but can't you let her know that I am your wife, for she will be so wretched if she loves you too much, and then hears that you never loved her! Wha is her name? I love her because she liked you, if it is true. Captain Donaldson says that I am the strangest woman he ever saw. He thought I would be anyry with you, and he said it was wrong in you to treat me so. I do not doubt you, Daniel. if I did, how could you love me or I love you ?"

" Pura is the dearest little creature ever born. She is just like you, Daniel. I count every hour till you will come home. Do you? Now, I will think that you are here, and I put my arms around your neck and say good-

night.-Your loving wife, ANGELINA."

Dauiel laid Mrs. Harper's letter in his port-folio. He put Angelina's under his pillow, and returned to his hed. A sweet and restful calm came over him and he fell asleep. The next morning Colonel Keane came and found Mr. Courtney up and writing at his table, that was still covered with unanswered letters.

"You are early at business this morn-ing, Courtney," said his friend. "I was afraid last night that you were sick; you looked worn out."

"I thought so too," replied Mr. Courtney. But Keane, do you know, one half my sickness is worry ; depend upon it, more people die from worry than from any other cause. "What under heaven, Daniel, do you find to worry about, unless it may be that you have

more money than you know what to do with, and I'd like to worry about a little more than I have just now ?"

"Why Keane, so long as I live and have anything, you know where to come when you want a few thousands !" " To be sure, my generous fellow, I know

that ! I am queer. I keep my wants within my income. I got used to that in the army. An unmarried man like me, needs less than one with a family. Then I am not like you compliments and half confessions of liking in so much society. You are right.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY? plied Mr. Courtney, looking into Emily's plexion, but without the obarm of intellectual face for an instant only, "for 1 can love expression, and there was a lack of generos-

She flushed and changed the subject. Miss Grant was in some doubt whether this little confession was or was not intended as encouragement for her to continue her efforts to charm him! But she preferred to think that it was, and all the rost of the evening she gave the Southerner but little chance to say much to any one else of the party beside herself.

When they parted, Daniel, in a half whisper, said to Emily, "I would like to see you alone when it is agreeable to you that I should do

"At whatever time you prefer to name, Mr. Courtney," replied Emily, trembling in her voice.

"Shall I say next Saturday evening, at eight o'clock," he asked. "Let it be so," she answered, laconically. She was obliged to lean heavily on her father's

arm, who was taking her to the carriage, and

had overheard the conversation. "You look pale, my dear," he said, after they were sealed in the carriage, and Mr. Courtney had bid them good-night. Mr. Courtney was escorting the rest of the party in his own carriage to Mr. Crawford's house. "Yes, father, I think that the sudden change from the warm theatre to the cold air outside has made me a little indisposed. It will soon pass away," answered Emily. Miss Grant bantered Mr. Courtney all the

ray home about Miss Crawford. She was determined to ascertain if she had a rival. Mr. Courtney was guarded in his reply, yet he did not deny that he admired Miss Craw-

ford "Report says that Miss Crawford is to be

married," said Miss Graut. "To Lord L---," interrupted Mr. Courteey.

"I did not hear that Lord L-had any bance," said Vivie.

"You are her friend, and ought to know, replied Mr. Courtney. Vivie was acxious that he should think that Emily was engaged to Lord L-

though she knew to the contrary. "Well, so I cught, and perhaps 1 do, but would it be honorable in me to abuse her confidence?" said the ariful girl.

" Certainly not. I do not desire to know from you, Miss Vivie. It only interests me so far as to know that Miss Crawford loves one who is worthy of her, and who will make her happy.'

"Then you are not, as I thought, the happy man !" "I am not the happy man !"

Vivie was much elated in spirits when she

Mr Courtney. " Emily, dear," she said, sitting on the side home, and talked about you all the time !

You look pale ; are you sick ?" "No, Vivie, only tired."

"Shall I go away ?" "Oh, no, if you like to stay."

"You are so amiable, Emily, you will not

tell me that you want me to go. "What do you want to say, Vivie ?" "Are you well enough to listen ?"

Vivie seated herself comfortably for a long talk. She drew up a chair to the bedside, put her feet upon it, and covered them over with an Indian shawl! Poor Emily tried to These latter slaves were, in almost every look interested, but she would have given a instance, mulattoes, and fine looking good deal to be left alone, and, if possible, to men. Mr. Courtney took care to keep good deal to be left alone, and, if possible, to sleep. Then the story began of all that Vivie and Mr. Courtney had said at the theatre, of his

Gu Miss Grant ; and Said Vivie : "Emily, dear, you know I tell you everything. I do own I am so pleased

always a "day off" from work when "Master Daniel" came round, and the little ity in her face, such as Emily possessed. Vet Miss Vivie Grant was an acknowledged beauty in Washington society. She was petite in figure, graceful, and full of vivacity. After she left the room, Mrs. Crawford kissed Emily affectionately, and asked her if she could do anything for her. "No, thank you, mamma, I only need to

go to sleep." In a low-class hotel in Washington, that

night, at this hour, an occupant of a small room in the third story was sitting by a pine a threat that struck terror in their hearts, table that was covered with a greasy cloth. He was writing a letter by the light of a candle, nearly burned into the socket of the candlestick. This man was middle aged, fair the candlestick is the socket of the the socket of the candlestick is the socket of the th candlestick. This man was middle-aged, lair in complexion, and not bad looking; but a close observer of faces would read in his, hypocrisy, cowardice, and meanness. He work, and, as Aunty said, "that nigger is looked at the letter when he had finished it, | playing possum ; he's gone to bed out of lazismiled exultingly, and then read it aloud to a ness. I'll give him gallup !" And the remedy boon companion.

"Dear Captain Donaldson,—I've a lot of not often covered. When a holiday notes to ship you to night, and I hope you can do well with the cargo when you get it ! C_____ is going ahead fast. He dines, There was plenty of good drink, molasses, There was plenty of good drink, molasses, wines, drives out, and goes to the theatre all in the same week with Miss C—_____. I keep close watch. I have an eye on him. The best business you can do for Courtney is to chuck off the wife by making her icelung, and show the same of the will leave the making her icelung and show will leave the theatre all in the same week with Miss an eye on him. The best business you can do for Courtney is to chuck off the wife by making her icelung and singing and conundrume as only could be making her jealous, and she will leave the seen and heard on a happy plantation at the

> " Ralf." CHAPTER IV.

Riggs and Blunt were making great sales of real estate, and they were buying property which bankrupt planters and dissatisfied French residents were ready to sell at one quarter the price of the real value. To men like Daniel Courtney, who had capital to invest in making them productive, each was a good fortune. Persons who looked on gave the young men credit for their sagacity in the management of the estates; it was impossible for outsiders to compute the wealth of this fortunate land owner. Not only in N _____, but all along the Mississippi to Memphis, he owned plantations here and there, that were profitable and productive, and it was said that North or South there could not be found a man so rich as Daniel Courtney. The officials and the various grades of slaves emplayed on his vast plaptations were like an army of vassals,, and they all loved "Master Damel." In the slave cabins thore was no reached the house, and she ran to end of the number of little "Dans." Emily's room to talk over the dreadful Each mother looked for a present from end of the number of little "Dans." events of the evening that they had passed. Muster through the overseer. No overseer on She found Emily inclined to be silent, but the Courtney plantations dared to be cruel. yet good humored, willing to allow her guest. It such a case occurred, it was known that to talk as much as she liked, and all about he would show no mercy to the culprit. The overseer was at once discharged. Mr. Courtney encouraged his slaves in every possible of Emily's bed, where she was lying, "you way. When he found a lad who had moro reached home before we did, and how quickly intellect than was ordinary among the negros, you are in bed, my dear. What do you that boy was taken from manual labor in the think we did? We drove the longest way field, and instructed in the trade for which he manifested an inclination, so that the car-

penters. blacksmiths, and shoemakers on Daniel Courtney's plantations were, in most cases, his own slaves. He allowed these more privileges and better houses than the field laborers, thus encouraging in them a desire to rise above manual field labor. Then there were a few of his slaves whose intellectual talents had inclined the master to educate them in higher branches, and they became useful in his offices, where surveyors and competent clerks were needed. this class socially distinct from his white officials. They had their reoms separate from them, and were placed under the direction of and discontent among his men. The slaves

the white superiors in order to avoid jealousy were invariably faithful and honest. They were submissive to their forced captivity, but agree. did not mourn the less over their loss of with him, I think him so agree did not mourn the less over their loss of abl: --so handsome, and so unlike most of our liberty. It was among all classes Northern men, after of a ladies' man, I mean of slaves a subject of tears and more lokely to make passionate love than walling during the Christmas and New Northern lovers !" Year's feasts: for at these times claves in southern plantations were bought terrapied Endly, Sughing, just a wee bit and sold among the planters; and the poor ton; but laws, missus, I never had time to anneyed at Daniel for the mercense Vivie creatures knew that with New Years, came call him that, so I calls him Zack." And the time when mothers would be sent from their children and wives from their husbands, as he said to you to night, he can love deeply. | without any consideration for their feelings ; they were treated like "dumb driven cattle." "I understood him to mean that he had and sent from one plantation to another. This was not the case on the plantations of "So did I," said Vivie. Emily knew the his slaves was one of the few ex-inity of her friend, because she had told her ceptions. When it could be avoided, he never separated a family. He knew that "I wonder whom it is that he loves ?" said the family bond was a power to create good, Vivie; without waiting for an answer to her question, she added, "Ill tell you what he said to me in confidence, so for your life, never let him know that I told you." Vivie waited to be urged to tell her secret, but Emily gave no sign of curiosity in the matter and the young gessip continued: "He played the banjo, but there was but little heart in these amusements in the majority of were going to be married, but that he had no cubics. In their plaintive ballads and their further interest in the matter than to hope characteristic hymne this could be known. that your future husband would be worthy of | They all looked for a "good time a-coming, haps you are the happy man, Mr. Courtney?' strength "to the God of Zion" to deliver and he became agitated, and said, 'No, Miss Grant, I am not!" ance that was prophetic. Their tearful voices doubt in her mind of his intention to offer his in prayer at their religious night-meetings heart when he dared to do so, and from his could be heard far off. The cry was not in manner, and from what he had said, she was vain to the Father of all, though these poor sure that the reason that he had asked to see | creatures were scoffed at, their bondage was her alone when he came to see her again, was made the subject of amusement, and their in order to avow his desire to make her his piety was rediculed by many unbelievers. Once a year Mr. Courtney visited every plantation belonging to him. He talked freely with his slaves, and always began his conversation with " Well Sambo, how do you do? Does Aunty treat you well? Come, tell me all your troubles now, if you have any." A fat, good-natured, middle-aged woman, with a red and yellow bandanna handkerchief on her head and a home-made woollen gown and petticoat, standing near, laughed out heartily. Courtseying to Mr Courtney, and wiping her mouth with the corner of a blue check apron, as if proparing or wanting to greet him affectionately, "Aunty," as all middle-aged negro woman were called, looked the picture of happiness at the moment which she could not contain ! "Why, Master Daniel," she would say, "tho Lord bless us, if you have not come down on us all of a suiden, like an angel ! We are mighty glad to see you, Massa, Sambo, the nighty glad to also you, intest, Massa: his mouth is too big; keeps me cock-ing Johnny cake all day, he ! ha !" "Treated well all round, Aunty ?"

urchins had showers of candies and penries scattered among them, for which they scrambled pell mell. There was full liberty for any discontented man or -woman to come forward and state his or her grievance. The consequence was, It was rarely that any com-plaints used to be made. This privilege of the slaves held the overseers in check, and the slaves knew that any just complaint made against them; meant discharge. "I'll sell you, Cato, and send you to Mississippi," was "I'll sell was usually worse than the disease, and "Dear Captain Donaldson,—I've a lot of not often coveted. When a holiday making her jealous, and she will leave the master here free. He's agreat man. We must look to our own interests, and do the thing well. You understand, Captain. Trust me. If anything more turns up, you will hear from me. (" Rarr" old man in the chimney corner :

"Uncle Jack, why is your head like a half barrel of flour !"

"Gub it up," answers the good-natured old man

"Kase the top is empty," laughs the young scamp. "Let's see how full yours is," replies Aunty,

striking the woolly mass on Cato's head with wooden ladle she has in her hand.

This makes all present roar with laughter. but Cato declares his wool was so thick that Aunty would have to try again. At the invitation she springs towards him. Away he runs out and in again, while she is after him till she chases him off, amid the clapping of hands and cheers. And so the merriment goes on until midnight.

It need not be added that not much hard work is expected the next day, but the second day after, every one was early in the field or barn, and cheerfully doing a full day's work. "Good masters make good scrvants."

The housekeeper at the oversecr's house, usually his wife, knew that occasionally the chickens were not, as represented, car-ried off by "foxes," and that the hers nests were not robbed by any other than human hands. But it was no use to accuse anyone. There is one privilege, it seems, that all enslaved people, black or white, consider their own, and that is, to be untruthful in some things ; the same kind of idea, 1 suppose, that people have when they smuggle. They say : " I only cheat the Government ; it is tyrannical, and I am not bound to submit to unjust laws if I can avoid it." So Sambo thinks that, as he belongs to his master, what ever he wants to eat he is at liberty to take if he can. He does not look upon it as theft. Bugs of gold could lie before these men and not tempt them; but it may be there is for this another reason besides their honestythat is, the impossibility of their spending it without detection.

The house servants at the Courtney plantations were trusted and well treated. They were also well trained. The Southern negro cooks surpass all others in America in the excellence of their cooking. The Southerner is an epicure, and any fault at table irritates him ; so master must not be disappointed and annoyed. This they all well understool.

In good Southern families at this time servants identified themselves with the muster and mistress and the children, and they were ne family name. "I is a Washington," said an old "Aunty" slave to me, when I asked her name. Pointing to a mischievous-looking, ragged, but bright negro boy, I asked his name. " Oh, missus, that's my nigger Zack ; he was christened Zachariah George Washingsome time after, when I knew how many times a day -I might say, how many times an hour-" Aunty" had to call out : "Zack, Zack, you lazy dog ; Zack, where are you ?" I could understand that, in the month, to say Zichariah George Washington" every time he was called, more time than he was worth would be lost. The slaves onjoyed their Methodist Camp Meeting more than any other privilege grant ed to them. Methodist hymns and tunes pleased them, and excited their religious feelings to a degree, that was not always agreeable to those near them of a calmer temperament—that is, if this same aunty's account can be relied upon. I had heard so much of negro meetings and of the peculiar diction of the sermons, as well as of the extraordinary scenes "when the spirit moved them," as they affirmed it did, I was led by curiosity to wish to attend one of these meetings. " I would like to go with you to your meeting, aunty," I said one evening. "Well, missus, you can go, sure enough; but I don't advise it. Them niggers get awful excited after the singing has gone on loud for a time ; and, first you know, whack comes somebody's hand on the top of your head, and then go on a screamin' ' Lord, Lord !' instead of you. They say its the power of the Lord at work in 'em, but I don't believe half they says. I've had my head sore a week arter such blows from a woman who said she saw Jesus ! But I tell you, missus, I kind o' think when they get near somebody they has a grudge against, they get 'the power.' I never did trust niggers ; I don't like 'em. I is a Washington, and can't like such goings on." The humor and good nature of the slaves when well treated was universal, and examples of their generosity towards masters and mistresses when in trouble, particularly in financial difficulties, would shame the white race. It was not uncor mon for a slave who had gained his freedom to work many years to give his earnings to his master, and to meantime deny himself ordinary comforts. We can well imagine what an attachment existed between Daniel Courtney and his slaves, and it is not necessary to say that his orders were that they should be well treated in every respect. But, like a good master, he required that their work should be well doue. Lubin, his own especial personal servant, was a mulatto, whom he had cducated sufficiently to make him very useful to him. He was intelligent and had good judgment, therefore Mr. Courtney often confided to his management troublesome matters, when in-considerate applicants for favors had to be told that Mr. Courtney was obliged to put a limit to his generosity towards them. He could also trust to Lubin to receive and de-He liver confidential letters and papers. He knew that no one could extort a word from the little Dans, aunty, and here is some silver him respecting them if secrecy were necessary, for tobacco and soulf for you and Sambo." nor had Lubin the slightest idle curiosity Then he passed on to another cabin, where shout the contents of these packages, or rewas "as a pink," her flatterers told her. She a crowd from several of these tenements had specting the persons to whom they were ad-was beautiful in feature and lovely in com- gathered to welcome the master. It was dressed. The ancient mutes were not more

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governing the latter, be unaccompanied by a fearful and bloody upheaval. I do not think that American scholars and statesmen have taken careful note of the extent to which skepticism and dowuright unbelief have pene trated, not only the upper social strata in Great Britain, but the very lowest, those where religion has neglected to make its nfluence felt. There will be a terrible reaction.

In Ireland, on the contrary, religion among the popular masses has been, under all the wrongs and never sufficiently told sufferings of centurics, the only sustaining, soothing, enlightening, and strengthening force. Whenever the true history of this country is written from authentic documents, and by one solely studious of setting forth facts calming and impartially, it will be seen that never did people in all the past endure crushing wrong so heroically, and that this heroic endurance was only surpassed by the sublime devotion of their clergy, both secular and regular.

i have tried my best to be both a conscientious student of Irish annals and an attentive observer of the actual condition of all classes here. After - careful examination of the case, I am bound to say that it would be extraordinary, unnatural, if the Irish people did not venerate their clergy, for their lives for more then three centuries and a half have been bound inseparably together by the reciprocal services, the deep reverence, the most sacred affections, and undying aspirations, which must form lies that nothing scemingly ought to be able to sever or to weaker.

There was in the revolutionary movement originated by Fenianism and in the moral principles inculcated by its leaders more than one dauger for the religious faith of the Irish people. I do not wish here to discuss their methods, or their purpose of separating the cause and action of the people from the influence of the priesthood. Into that movement, in their despair of all legal means of redress. many, very many, noble and pure-minded men threw themselves, only seeing before them a hateful tyranny to be overthrown, and deeming open force and secret conspiracy legitimate weapons of warfare.

I am not now denying that the Irish hierarchy twenty or thirty years ago were far from taking in the open pursuit of national rights the united and foremost position they now occupy. There was a deep teeling of resentment in the national breast-not in the Fenian breast only-at the attitude assumed toward the popular aspirations by prelates who had the cars of the Administration.

But passing by a phase of the national movement which people may judge more dispassionately a few years hence, let me say that never, at any time in the history of Ireland, did there seem to exist a more cordial union of aim and action between the people, their political leaders and the clergy than at the present moment. It must have been remarked how heartily Protestant candidates are accepted by constituencies over whelmingly Catholic, how unanimously both Protestant and Catholic Na-tionalists everywhere declare that that in seeking for self-govornment, justice, and equality, the immense majority of the nation are only seeking for the interests of all creeds and classes.

Bitter, bitter as are the hostility and the hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Hus-hatred of the anti-Nationalist Protestants mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co, Mar-toward everything Catholic and all persons shall, Mich. G

INFLUENZA.

This is an epidemie worse and more depressing than an ordinary cold, and requires prompt remedies to break it up. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a trustworthy remedy for all forme of colds and their d-ngerous results.

The death rate in Dakota is only 5 in the 1,000.

CURED OF DEAFNESS. Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, was deaf for eight years, and also suffered with Chronic Rheumatism. After all class failed Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured both afflictions. Vallow Oil is a valiable internal afflictions. Yellow Oil is a reliable internal and external remedy for all painful and inflammatory complaints.

Cider is sold for 4 cents a gallon by the barrel by Crawford County farmers.

MALARIA is the action of disease germs in bad air, poor drainage, evampy regions, etc., upon the system, producing chills, fever, neuralgia and many dangerous diseases. Bur duck Blood Bitters regulates the bowels, liver and blood and wards off and cures Malaria.

A Spanish journal advocates the use of condemned criminals for cholcra experiments.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will re-move all kinds of Worms from Children or Adults

A man in Randolph, N. Y., has such a passion for old carriages that he has invested \$20,000 in them.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults.

The suttee is still largely practiced in India. Over 3,000 widows by this means devoted themselves to death last year.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption Gatarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hun-dreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent FIRE with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Arm-strong, 44 North 4th ,St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name this paper.) S-LDD

Eight hundred children in Jersey City have been refused admission to the public schools because of insufficient accommodations.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Norvous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many ot', disenses. Complete restantion to health, vi - and man-hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illus-

ahead, I want to see you settled this winter. You can have your choica here. Your ate rich and a deneed good looking tellow, est a man, too, who takes with the holics." "You will not be offanded, Krone, if I ask

you to be seated and smoke a cigar alone, will you ? I have to send off answers to some of these letters before I go up to the

House," said Daniel. "By no means. By the way, I think I'll go and see Foster. I hear he is going to op-

pose you in debate, so good-bye." No sooner had Colonel Keane left Mr. Courtney than three Southern lobbyists came in to talk over every possible plan, fair and unfair, to carry out their project, in which they expected the Louisiana member to give his time and influence. He had not learned as yet the magic words "I promise you," in order to quiet and get rid of applicants, without any serious intention of doing much for them. When he accused some politicians of this mode of getting rid of such visitors, they laughed and answered, "By next winter, Courtney, you will learn to say it too, with the mental reservation 'if I

can : Daniel was again alone, and prepared his notes for debate hurriedly. Sc many interruptions gave him very little time for serious study, and it must have been seen by our

reader that the interior and the exterior life that there must be continually a cycle of storms within his breast, almost impossible to calm. The wonder was that he achieved

so much as he did. We must read the drama of this person's life with generous judgment, and not allow one fault to outweigh his many virtues in the scales of justice. In the broad and beautiful laudscape shadows do not dim the glorious sunlight of the picture.

It is sad to know how easily the fairest fruit is tainted by a small speck in the core. The ladies drove out with Mr. Courtney that day, and in the evening the same party occupied a box at the theatre.

Daniel was more attentive to Miss Vivie Grant than to Emily, and a looker on might have decided that this young lady was in a fair way to entrap her admirer, if their smiles and animated conversation could be relied upon as a correct indication of their feelings. Ah ! it was far otherwise with Mr. Courtney. Not a movement of Miss Crawford escaped He read every change of exhim. pression in her face, and he knew that her vivacity that evoning was forced. The simple appeal to him in Angelina's letter was before him, and for the moment he resolved to follow the counsel of his good wife, and to him that Emily loved him, and he re-proached himself for having allowed it to come to pass.

"We are talking of jealous husbands," said Miss Crawfeid. "What is your dis position, Mr. Courtney? Would you believe idle reports against your wife, if you had one, until they were proven to be true?"

"Miss Crawford, I dare not answer your question without a little time to think about t. But I own to you that my knowledge of myself leads me to fear that I am naturally

jealous of those I love." "Oh, I think you accuse yourself unjustly, for I believe a jealous nature is not a gener. ous one; it is, in my opinion, a nature in-capable of true love." "Then I am not naturally jealous," re-

"Perhaps, to more than one at a time," in implied he had still to her. "No, I do not mean that, but I mean that,

Now, how did you take that ?"

already found out that he could love devotedly

vanity of her friend, because she had told her of the large number of her admirers.

never let him know that I told you.

told me that there were reports that you of Daniel Courtney were in such opposition you, and then, just for a joke, I said, 'Per. and a-coming," and they sang with all their that there must be continually a cycle of haps you are the happy man, Mr. Courtney?' strength "to the God of Zion" to deliver Grant, I am not!""

Emily was bewildered. There had been no wife, and now what could she think ? What Not by Daniel Courtney.

could she do? These painful thoughts were rapidly passing through her mind. The large clock struck two. "Vivie, dear, it is so late, and I do not

feel well to-night, may I ask you to let us talk over this subject to morrow ?" asked the poor girl, scarcely able to speak.

"Oh, yes, Emily dear, but I'm going first to tell you one thing more. Rising, she throw the shawl from her on the floor, and leaned over Emily. Hiding her face in the sick girl's neck, she whispered, "I'm really in love with Mr. Courtney, and I mean to catch him. I wish his name was not Daniel. It is not pretty enough for him !"

Emily was comforted by this outburst of sidinees, for it gave her the assurance that such a woman as Vivie would not become a

serious rival of hers. "Well, my dear," said Emily, "porhaps for your sake he will change his name to Romeo !"

Mrs Crawford at that moment came softly into the room.

"Hearing voices, I suspected how it was," she said. "You foolish children, is not the day long enough for your chit chat? You will both be sick. You must not stay another moment, Miss Grant; and, Emily, my dear,

you muss go to sleep !' "We have been talking over our conquests," said Vivie. " But good-Light, now, Emily !"

Mrs. Crawford knew that "we" meant Vivio alone, for that subject was never a theme of Emily's conversation in the manner expressed by the pretty coqueite. Pretty she

"Yes, Massa, they descent do otherwayn They knows Massa is coming."

"Any more 'Dans' here, Aunty, in this cabin since last year ?"

"Two, Massa. Sally has one and Minerva another; both as well as can be massa."

Mr. Courtney, tossing her two gold pieces, suid, laughing : "Give the mothers these for

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WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. •THE TRU

and Philadelphia. His professions of friendship had deceived his master, and he had gained such a hold on his confidence and affection that it was impossible to make him believe the slight his opinion of the captain.

Captain Donaldson knew the value of Lubin's good opinion, and tried by presents and flattery to win it. Lubin declined the he did no: fail to report falsehoods against to allude to the subject, because she saw it him.

holinays, and Riggs and Blunt were ready to show a great increase of money in the banks, as well

He wrote to Riggs and Blunt that his short visit home must be for undisturbed rest, and the instruction. it was his desire that it should not be made When coming publie. Colonel Bellechasse, Mrs. Harper, Captain Doualdson, and Mr. Ralf were the only persons who must be apprised of his being in New Orieans Christmas week. The day after Daniel had been at the

theatre with Miss Crawford and the Misses Grant, he felt encouraged by the idea that he was in a fair way to find an escape from the terrible bondage under which he was suffer-ing from his disguise. The advice in Angeli-na's letter to tell Miss Crawford he was married, had made a deep impression upon him ; and her faith in him, though he knew it was not deserved, strengthened his resolution to throw off the ugly mask he was wearing. It was becoming daily more irksome and embarrassing to him, and, like a sickness, it had enfeebled him.

"I have made the first step towards the right thing when I asked to see Emily alone," When Mr. Hilton was out of sight, the he said to himself; "and on Saturday I will Colonel expressed his contempt for the man. make a clean breast to her, and find in her a "I was in the House to day and heard his safe and confidential friend."

The very idea filled him with hope and courage, and he sat down after the many visitors of the night had gone from his room, and wrote to Angelina.

His apartments were furnished luxuriously, his feet, the sofas and chairs offered luxurious repose, the lights were brilliant in the chandeliers, and the fire burned brightly in the grate. Exquisite vases filled with natural flowers were on the side-tables. Large mirrors reflected the spacious room, and a side-board opposite the door was laden with decanters of rare wines, goblets and silver water-jugs, that showed the custom in those our friendship?' days of offering refreshments of this kind to Mr. Courtney every visitor. Mr. Courtney was in unusual spirits this evening.

Now, taking his seat at the table, he took from his vest pocket Angelina's letter, and read is slowly over. It seemed as if he had not before understood how much she loved him. He had not half valued her purity of heart and simplicity; and he felt he was cruch in subjecting her to the humiliation under which he had placed her. But it

speechless than Lubin when it was his flicting dispositions, that are ever produty to be silent. But no one could ducing misery; the good and the evil striv-be more active in discovering the bad faith of ing for control. A merciful Providence has anyone around his master than he was, when Mr. Courtney was in danger of being injured by them. For a long time Lubin had not liked Captain Donaldson. He thought he was hauging about Mr. Courtney for the sole | them to do so or not. Daniel Courtney was purpose of borrowing money from him. He not blindly forging his own chains. He knew had a ship which Mr. Courtney had bought that his act towards Angelina was a despic-for him, and he traded between New Orleans able one, for which he despised himself as he would have done any other man who had outraged the laws of society as he was doing. However, he solaced himself somewhat in the thought that his intention was sincere to make amends soon. Can amends ever be hints that Lubia, in a delicate way, gave of made? The mistake, the fatal mistake of postponement to amend, Mrs. flarper had again and again shown him. In many cases that had been known to her the conand flattery to win it. Lubin declined the sequences were dreadful. He acknowledged former respectfully, and despised him for the that her counsels were wise, and flattery ; so a bitter hatred sprang up in the that in a little time longer all would be made captain's heart against the good servent, and right. She had ceased in her letters to him

was useless At the Hall there were busy preparations Saturday came, the day of his visit to being made for Mr. Continey's return for the Emily, and it found our friend nervous, irrit Saturday came, the day of his visit to able, and by n means well. The day before had been one of great excitement in the as valuable additions to the real House. His opponents had made use of some estate from houses and shops bought in the expressions against hum that touched the city at auction sales. The profits were tenderest chord of his heart, though the hint almost fabulous from the plantations. In, thrown out was as delicately clothed in hypoproportion to this increase his love of money critical language that only he, if guilty, could decreased. His wealth ceased to give him understand it. If not guilty, it would any real astisfaction after it had reached the 'not wound him. It did wound him sum which supplied all that his heart could deepiy. Utter silence on the subject, rationally desire; and it became a care and a burden to him. sued, and he resulted to appear imprant of

When coming home from the capitol that morning, Mr. Courtney was overtaken by Mr. Hilton, who had insulted him in the

debate. "You made some good points, Hilton," he said, "but I can't approve of all you said." "I hope I did not offend you?" "The in the least." replied the other.

"What we say in the heat of debate must not be remembered outside the House, Mr. Courtney. You know what a triend I am of yours.'

Just then Colonel Keane came up behind them and stepped in between them, putting his hand on each shoulder. He had heard Hilton's remarks the moment before. Hilton felt guilty and uncomfortable, and made an excuse to leave the party and join a reporter of a daily paper who crossed the street and came towards him. When Mr. Hilton was out of sight, the

impertinent attack on you," said the Colonel ; "and I heard him just now say what a friend he was of yours ! It reminded me of a letter I heard read from one artist to another. A friend of Mr. A., a brother artist, had some paintings on exhibition in the Royal Gallery, but till to night they had seemed to which a stupid, ignorant fellow, employed him cheerless and uncomfortable. The in a newspaper office, criticised unjustly heavy green silk brocade curtains kept in his miserable sheet, adding ridicule out the cold air; the carpets were rich under to insult in his article. The fellow had the impudence to write to the artist, "Dear Bob, I had to handle your pictures rather harshly. Couldn't help it, you know, but I hope it will not interfere with our friend. ship."

To which the orher answered,

"Dear Will, when I see you I'll pull your nose for you, but I hope it won't interfere with

Mr. Courtney laughed heartily over the story, and the Colonel added, "I'd like to pull Hilton's nose for you !" "Oh, no, I don't mind such blows," said

Mr. Courtney; "when we go into political life we must expect to be handled without gloves."

"There is a grand dinner given to Webster to-night-are you going ?" asked Colonel Keane.

" No, I was one of the committee who got ander which he had placed her. But it "No, I was one of the committee who got tion of power between the liberals and the tories but was interrupted with evice of "Way dot is should not be long continued, and so, casting as the power between the liberals and the tories but was interrupted with evice of "Way dot in the new parliament. No merison has as yet you get a coercionist?" "Another O'Common side these self-reproaches, he wrote his let all those young men wanted. They like to been reached on this important point, but since Power," "He's Parnell's refuse, " and hond

Questions Answered !!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritations of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous com-

plaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing sleep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops [] ! "

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent phyвісіаля :

"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs ; Bright's disease, diabetes. retention, or inability to resain urine, and all the discusses and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!!"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver discusses or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, bilioueness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will teil you Mandrake! or Dandelion !! !

Hence when these remedies are combined with others

could which the test relations are confidence with others And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health-can possibly exist or resist its power, and y t it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other somey diseases, liver complaints, sovere coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone searly cra: y ! ! ! ! !

From agreey of pentalgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from exerustating pengs of hermatism, hallaneautory and chronic, or suffering rom servicita. Erystpelast "Suffrom, blocd poisoning, dynamics, indicastion.

Erssipelas! "Saltheum, blocd poisoning, dyspepsia, iadi estion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail" Nature is here to Have been cured by Hep Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

EF None genuine without a bunch of green lifes on he white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous statt with 'llop" or " liops" in their name.

A TRIUMPHANT MARCH.

PARNELL'S POWER AND PRESTIGE-PRO-TESTANT AND CATHOLIC-DIVISION OF HUNORS-GLADSTONE'S OPPORTUNITY -THE ONLY CLOUD.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6 .- Mr. Gladstone's declaration in favor of modified home rule has created a flutter among the nationalists and no little shaking of the head among the "loyalist" section. Both sides now agree that Mr. Parnell's triumph is merely a question of time. Mr. Gladstone's confession that the English metion against the tracted to main faith mode parties cannot be trusted to resist Irish press-ure while Mr. Parnel: has power to sustain or to overthrow English Ministries has had an especially depressing effect or both Whig and Tory loyalists. Every Irishman sees c early that Mr. Parnell will have this power in the

next Parliament, unless some unforeseen and as yet most unlikely division should spring up among the Irish members themselves. The hope that the English parties will com-bine to resist the Irish demands is now clearly seen to be chimerical. The dissolvent effect of the passion for rule is too great to be overcome. It is feit that in any event, though the con-servatives may remain silent until the elections are over on the home rule question, or though they may attempt to utilize the cry, "The Empire is to danger!" they will be ready when the house assembles to purchase the parliamentary support of Mr. Parnell in order to remain

ia nower. Mr. Gladstone's speech is regarded as singularly unskilful-more so even than Lord Hart-ington's. It has decided many wavering nationdist members to support the tories at the general election by making clear the immense advantage which the trish party would obtain by bringing about something like an equaliza-

with him the Irish party has declared it will no readmit the sitting member, Mr. Philip Callan to its councils. The question is not so much a political as a personal one. Mr. Callan pos-sesses great personal influence in Louth, with which district he has been identified for many years. Curiously enough he is supported by the extreme Nationalists and Ribbonmen, as well as by the publican influence and his wide family connections. At the last election he was defeated at Oundalk by Mr. Parnell's influence, but obtained his seat in Louth despite the opposition of the Nationalist leaders. A strong party in the country is resolved to support him again for purely personal reasons, even should the Convention reject him. There will be a bitter fight, with a good chance that Mr. Cailan may again successfully defy the nationalist leaders. But even if elected Mr. Callan will not be admitted to membership m

the Irish party. The Conventions practically close next week, only these of Rescommon and Louth going into the following week.

MITCHELL-HENRY IN GLASGOW

THE RENEGADE HOME RULER RE FUSED A HEARING.

GLASGOW, Nov. 2 .- Mr. Mitchell-Henry M.P. for Galway, a second O'Connor Power, addressed the first meeting of the electors of the Hutchesontown and Blackfriars division of Glasgow on Monday night in the interest of his candidature for that constituency. The hon, gentleman, who had proved false to Ire-land and could find no Irish constitu-

ency, is adopted by the local Liberal Association, who get up the meeting, and who appeared to be afraid of the Irish voters expressing their opinion of Mr. Henry in a manner the reverse of ap proving. In the placards announcing the ton, gentlem in's address the Irish residents there were informed that "none out el-ctors were admitted." Irish electors, nutwithstanding the Laberal packing, found their way into the meeting, and soon made their presence feit by the whistling of snatches of

God Save Ireland." Mr. W. Fife, Chairman of the Liberal Association, presided, and both be and Mr. Mitchell-Henry were loudly hisaed on ascending the platform. The chairman commenced to address the meeting at eight o'clock prompt. This effort was in vain, for fully ten minutes he was prevented from speaking by cries of "Send Mitchell Henry away first," "Get Scotchmen to represent Glas gow," and cheers for Parnell, Davitt and Home Rule, which were well responded to,

while the reply to cheers for Mitchell-Henry was answered by a tornado of fierce hisses. Mr. Mitchell Henry sat looking amozed at the determined faces of hundreds of men telling him to return to Galway. At first he had tried to smile at the hissers but hit by bis he showed signs of alarm, natil at last he broke into a cold passion. He did his best to retain his temper, and the excitement he suffered was evidenced by the large drops of perspiration running down his face. The chairman still kept his stand on the front of the platform, amidst all the storm of indignation, and endeavored to propitivte th audience by informing them he had canvassed

all classes of his fellow Protestant and Roman Catholic citizens (cries of "It won't do," and Send the renegade home.") Lord Fitzmaurice, the chairman went on th explain, had to retire from the candidature of

the constituency because of ill health. The answer to this was, "Mitchell Henry will get sick, too," and loud cheers. During the further proceedings the chairman lost patience with the audience, and addressed himself to the reporters. A free fight followed in an atcempt to put one of the Irish electors out. Next were energy for Parnell and the whist ling of "God save Irrl and." A second attempt was made to put an Irish elector out, and the meeting was brought to a full stop, while Mr. M'Keennie protested against any elec-

ters being ejected. The chairman similar, but was interrupted with eries of " Way dol

CONSOLATRIX AFFLICTORUM. MARY ON OALVARY.

Now there stood by the cross of Jesus, his mother. ST. JOHN, XIX, 25,

Dear mother, life is dreary, No comfort here I see ; I turn, with sorrow weary, From this bleak world to thee.

It is thy power that strengthens me, In weakness, doubt and fear, Thy smile consoles my saddened heart

And sorrows disappear. Whene'er the sinner, touched by grace,

Recolves from sin to part, And prays to thee, with childlike love, What sweetness fills his heart.

'Mid trials here that vary, My soul is sore oppressed, I fly to thee, O Mary, For solace, peaco and rest.

Sweet Virgin Mother, deign to hear, My earnest, loving prayer; Protect me through life's pilgrimage And take me to thy care. Oh, be then with me, night and day, Throughout this painful strife, Obtain for me the victory

Beneath thy safe protection No evil shall I fear ; I'll clug with fond affection, To thee, my Mother dear.

Of everlasting life.

When sinners call on thee for aid. The demons trembling flee ; Then then wilt never, Mother dear, Refuse thy help to me. By all the anguish of thy heart Once pierced by sorrow's sword, I crave thy love and mercy n w, Dear Mother of Our Lord.

> Beneath the cross, in sorrow, Thy soul found no relief : No comfort couldst than borrow From creatures in thy grief.

Thy heart was filled with bitte ness, And dreadful was thy loss, When Jesus died to save us all, In auguish, on the cross O Mother, it is hard to bear The loss of those we love, But sweet the hope when life is der,

To meet with them above. O. suffering Virgin Mother, Thy heart is breaking now ; On earth is found no other

So des date as thou, 0, 1 would sturd on Calvary To sympathize with thee, Beneath the cross, where thy dear Son Hath died for love of me And with repeatint Magdalen At Jesus' feet I'd kno I. And bathe them with my contrite tears

How sweet, amid our grieving, To find a friend to share Our sorrows, thus relieving The burden we must bear.

And seek His wounds to heal.

That faithful friend we find in thee, For thou our mother art, And 'neath the cross we contemplate The anguish of thy heart. O, Mother, may we learn from the To suffer with thy Son, And say to him from loving hearts, O God, Thy will be done,

> O when my life is closing, Dear Mother, come to me, That, in thy arms reposing, I may belong to thee.

Behold the grace I now implore, In life's last salemu hour, Oh ; he thou my consoler then, And manif st thy power. If, under thy protecting care, I yield my final breath, Pll be secure from ev'ry ill And gladly welcome death.

M. S. B.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was per-formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite noor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

the following symptoms :--The appette is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation : a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morn-ng, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the fails or accompany of the sense to aggravate the feeling. The cycs are sunken, tinged with yel-ow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky -a cold perspiration. The sufferors feel tired al the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-bodings. When rising suddenly from a recum-bent position there is a dizzuess, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and het at times : the blood becom-ing think and statement and does not circulat ing thick and stagmant, and does not circulat properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fer-mented condition, sometimes sweetish to the mented condition, sometimes sweetish to the tasts. Oftentimes there is a pulpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is no lead alarming, suffer ers with the above much symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and minety-nine cases ont of a thousand become of a size and a size of the disease is Neared's Charding signing a vegetable popuration add by all chemests and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by

vegetable propuration add by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprieties. A. J. White, (Linut el), 17, Farringdomers). London, E. C. This Symp strikes at the very foundation of the discust, and drives it, rost and bouch, or of the system. St. Mary street, Peterboreagh, Not enter 20th, 1881 "Sirge-It rives magnet pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Symp. I have been trended for y work with dystemin." I have been trended for years with dyspepsin; but after a few doses of the Symp. I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite carei.

Mr. A. J. White. September 8th, 1883, shoof Soigel's Sy William Brent.

September 8th, 1883, Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrm steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its mechanial virtues; one cus tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic Coner of screeces it as a "Content to dyspeptice," Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil, T. Me. A. J. White.

To Mr. A. J. White, Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substance and have them in a healthy condition. They enre costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir, -Your Syrup and Pills Pre still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two hottles of Syrup and said " Mother Seigel " has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it. The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigale Syrup the demand is so constant and the satia-fact on so great.

 act on so great.
I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker
To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1980 1882

Dear Sir,-I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigels Symp." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concentration evils, so that my life was a perpetual relievy. Twelve months ago I was induced to rry (beights Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many repated infallible determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glod to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men and I have no reason to doubt the truthfuiness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferent from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accor-dance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

aside these self-reproaches, he wrote his let

"My DEAR WIFE-My precious Augelina-How much I wish that you were here to-night, and that I could tell you face to face how I love you more and more ! But this cold sheet of paper must be my messenger to my beloved wife, and I know that she will find warmth in the words I write upon it, for they come from the core of my heart, dear Angelina.

"I have had a very busy time here, and I am not well pleased to be so much occupied, for it gives me too little chance to write to you, dear. But a man who represents a State must do the work of the men he represents in Washington, and forget himself. You say you are proud of the honors given me here. If it pleases you, I am glad. To me it is not a happiness, for I know well that I do not deserve it. A rich man, like me, Angeliua, never knows how much honor is to refuse all this notoriety .- To accept no inpaid to his riches and how little to himself, vitations, and to receive very few visitors. I am rich in my little wife. No one can take her away from me but God !

"Miss Crawford is the name of the lady knew very litt'e of what he was saying. I go orator. It is natural that you should be often into company here, not because I enloy lionized, Courtney." it, but because I am obliged to do so. A public man is not his own master, and I have and it has become intensely disagreeable." the misfortune of being a lion. Lions never "You will show yourself at the dinner have liberty. I know that you are mistaken about Miss Crawford. She does not love me, I am glad to say. She is engaged to Lord L_____, I have heard. Your advice was good; I shall tollow it. Take care of your. "Ah ! Miss C self, dear; I am afraid you are not well. Little Pura will not know ms. I love her, but I love you more. I shall soon see you, darling, and you must keep your courage till then, I am not happy, and cannot be till Crawford. I have you with me. Mrs. Harper is a good Courtney." friend. Follow her advice. 1 think it best "Do you not to offend Capt. Donaldson, but you can often say that you are engaged when he well as the wearer ?" calls. I do not wish him to give you advice. He means well, no doubt, but discretion is lacking. Mrs. Harper writes to me that you do not like him. I am sorry, because he is very much attached to me, and the poor fellow is in trouble, he tells me, so we must not turn him off at such a time, my dear. I know you agree with me in this. Marie must take good cire of you and little Pura. I have found some beautiful presents here for you. My Angelina will like them because I have given them to her. I am afraid that I do not know much about ladies wardrobes and jewelry; but I saw Miss Crawford wear a color I liked, and some dress that was very beautiful; so I found out her dressmaker and ordered the same for you, dear. I have an India shawl, too, for you, and a set of pearls. But I know my little wife will think more of my taking myself home than the gifts. She shall see both. The winter will soon be over, and then-then-then the world shall know that I have a wite that I love better than it. Good-night, dear. Your fond husband,

"D. COURTNEY." When Daniel had finished this letter he went to bed with a lighter heart, for he knew full well that it would give his wife real joy to receive a letter so full of his love for her. His nature was a generous one in spite of the one act of selfishness which had produced such bitter fruit, and was not yet done bearbe masters of ceremony on these occasions." "Oh, Courtney ! you must not be absent.

They rely on speeches at the table from you and Webster. "I made an engagement with a lady for

this evening, and I do not know hew I can excuse myself," "If it is to be an escart, can I not take

vour place ? "Not very well. I think, however, I can

send a note and postpone the visit till Monday; that is, if you really think my absence would be remarked, and give offence."

"1 am very sure it would cause sincere regret, Courtney. You are the lion of the sea-son. Next winter some one else will be the hero. Society, you know, lives on novelties." "I pity the poor dog, if he will dislike it as much as I do. I feel sometimes inclined till he loses them ! We all know the result ! To be followed, and stared at, and commented on, is perfectly odious to me." "You are supposed to be the richest man

in America. Gold has its weight. You are that Captain Donaldson told you about. He liked, and in the house you are an eloquent lionized, Courtney." "I feel that it deprives me of my liberty,

"You will show yourself at the dinner tonight, I hope. It is to be the finest gatherng of the season." "I think I will, if I can excuse mysslf to

"Ah ! Miss Crawford is the lady !" "Yes, I promised to make an informal

visit this evening at Mr. Crawford's." "Well, I do not wish to urge you to forego that pleasure. I am a great admirer of Miss Crawford. I wish I stood in your shoes,

"Do you lorget the time-honored proverb : No one knows where the shoe pinches so

"Ha ! Ha ! that is true."

"Well, Colonel, I'll send an excuse at once if you like, and you may expect me at the dinner."

(To be continued.)

PROF. LOW'S MAGIC SULPHUR SOAP -Healing, soothing and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use.

THREE MINISTERS RENOUNCE PRO-TESTANTISM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 .- The Liverpool Weekly Register says that within a few days three clergymen have left the Anglican for the Roman communion. These are the Rev. W. Southerden, curate of St. John's, Torquay, and formerly a worker with Mr. Lowder at London docks, the Rev. Owen C. H. King, curate of Llantarnan, Monmouthshire, and the Rev. C. A. Burleigh Hart, formerly curate of Oorrington, Lincolnshire.

DEBILITY.

Perhaps you are weak and weary, all run down, get tired with alight exertion, feel faint and dizzy, or dull and languid, then you ing 1 Who that has observed human nature has not seen in one person strangely con-

Mr. Gladstone's speech many Irish members who were formerly in favor of supporting the liberals have charged their opinion, and will vote when the time comes at the polls, in both England and Ireland, in favor of supporting the

England max and conservatives. PRICE OF ALLIANCE, When finally d

Should the Parnellites finally decide to which this course they expect that sixty seats in Eng-land and Ireland will be transferred from the liberals to the tories, making the latter suffi-ciently strong, with the eighty Irish votes, to remain in power and to defy the liberals s) long as the alliance with the Irish party is maintained. The tory government holding office under these conditions would be at the mercy of the Irish party, and would have to pay for its support by granting to Ireland very large home rule powers. Irish landlords and loyalists would prefer a solution of the question by a conservative gov-ernment, feeling convinced that better terms could be made for the protection of landlord interests and the political representation of the minority in the home rule parliement.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC

The nationalists are prepared to give the fullest guarantees for the protection of the Protes-tant minority in any scheme of legislative inde-pendence which will give the complete control f their domestic affairs to representatives of the Irish people sitting in Dublin. Five Protes-tants have already been selected to represent purely Catholic constituencies in Munster. This liberality of the nationalist party has produced a marked effect on Protestant feeling. There is now a movement among members of Protestant young men's societies tending to bring over the mass of the younger generation of Protestants to the nationalist ranks.

This movement had its origin among the Pro-testants of Cork, and meetings have already been held by them to consider the advisability of publicly throwing in their lot with the nationalists. This threatened Protestant revolt and filled the old time conservatives with alarm and indignation, and every effort will be madto suppress or check it. The members of the young Protestant party feel, however, that they must throw in their lot with their countrymer or cease to exercise any political influence out side of half a dozen districts where the Pro-testant population is in the overwhelming majority.

DIVISION OF HONORS.

By maintaining the character of a hostile Anglo-Irish garrison the Protestants would be Anguoritish garrison the Properties would be practically excluded from all share in the gov-ernment of their country. Recognizing this fact, and also the willingness of the Nationalists to concede to them a fair share of political honor and power, the more intelligent non-landlord Protestants are inclined to separate them-selves from the English garrison and frankly to take up their position in the Nationalist ranks as Irish citizens. Should this movement acquire the development which it promises, it is thought that the last argument against the concession of Home Rule would be removed. Mr. Prrnell could then speak as the representative of an almost unanimous nation. Mr. Gla istone spoke with full knowledge of

this important movement in Irish opinion. Mr. Parnell's reply to the Grand Old Man is re-garded as a remarkable exhibition of political For the second s rule before the British nation, and to ask a verdict on it at the polls. In this way only could be secure the Irish vote at the general elections. If the popular verdict were favorable, home rule would then be conceded in the first session of Parliament, and the foundation would be laid of a real union between Great Britain and Treland and Ireland.

THE CNLY OLOUD.

The Louth election is the only dark cloud on Perfect the horizon. After five years of experience Remedy.

hissing and hooing. The chairman threatened that he and Mr. Henry would, if the meeting did not conduct itself properly, address them-

selves to the reporters (laughter). The speaker then proceeded to shout his speech to the reporters amidist the booing, hissing and cheering that interrupted him.

Mr. Mitchell-Henry then rose to address the meeting. The scene was one of a most excited character. The hon, member tried to smile, but the hisses of the Irish electors changed his smile into his despair, and drowned the stimulating cheers of his friends, For a quarter of an hour he could not make a single word intelligible for the hissing and booing. He looked in despair from the angry audience to the powerless chair-man, but no comfort could he find maywhere. He was several times asked, "Why leave Galway?" and had to listen to the singing of "God Save Ireland." At length he addressed himself to the reporters (cries of "Coercion renegade," and "You're a landlord." Drawing out a manuscript copy of his speech Mr. Henry proceeded to read, first having dodged from the front of the platform to avoid "eggs," which a friend told him were coming. Now he said he had been

in Ireland. A Voice-They are too ily for you there now (cheers, and cries of "put him out"). During the last seven years, continued Mr. Henry, the Liberal party has been engaged in taking off the limbs of Ireland those chains of slavery that bound her, and I took no small

part in effecting those laws for the benefit of Ireland. A Voice: You opposed Parnell (cheers, hisses, and singing of "Wait Henry, till the

clouds roll by "). Voices: What about your letter to the bishop ?

Mr. Henry, turning to the questioners, said : I would like to talk to you in a room quietly by yourself (boos). Here the interruption took a violent form.

A rush was proposed to the platform. A part of the audience seemed determined to storm the platform, and one of his friends took care of Mr. Henry and escorted him to the back of the platform. The rush to the platform seemed to be now about to become un fait accompli, and the front of the platform was barricaded with chairs and desks by those on the platform, while poor Mr. Henry sat at the back the picture of misery. In a fit of despair the chairman declared the meeting dissolved, but this was unheeded. Mr. Arthur Murphy said he had that night

to show the hollowness of that political hypocrite (cheors). Chairman-Go away.

Voices-We won't. In the midst of the excitement twenty police entered the hall, and were received with loud booing. They at once grasped at an Irish elector who was booing, and arrested him. The police afterwards formed a line between the platform and the angry audience, and the meeting, which had been practically wound up, was resumed. There were crics of "Put out the police."

Mr. Henry, crestfallen and chagrined, was escorted off the platform without having made Becorted on the platform wenty in the audi-his utterances heard by twenty in the audi-ence, and determined, it is said, to address no more public meetings in Glasgow. Perfection is attained in Dr. Sege's Catarrh Remedy. We take pleasure in recommending #Halls Hair Restorer to our readers. It restores grey hair to its youthful color, prevents baldness, makes the bair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is altogether the best known rem-edy for all hair and skin diseases. his utterances heard by twenty in the audience, and determined, it is said, to address no more public meetings in Glasgow.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT

PROGRESS AND SPREAD OF CATHOLICITY -NEW PRESEVTERY-"THE PROTEST-ANT CLASS."

(Special Correspondance of THE Post.)

Hardly any one would venture the thought a few years ago that Catholicity would have such a firm hold upon the people of Carleton Place to day as it has. We had then only a handful of Catholics in our town, who were hardly capable of building and maintaining a church, and with different Protestant chapels here and there throughout the town, and not the remotest sign of the building of a Catholic edifice, there certainly was very little inducement offered to outside Catholics to come here and make Carleton Place their home. But how differently we are situated to-day ! What a gratifying change a few years have wrought in our favor, and how thankful we should be. We have a church and a resident priest, and instead of our former handful of Catholics we now count our numbers by the hundreds, and are slowly but surely increasing, not only by the arrival of these from other places, but by the addition of converts. Now that we have a church and a resident priest and the rities and ceremonies of our holy religion are performed here as elsewhere, we are not unlike other towns with the same advantages, and the wisdom, the love and care which our Mother the Church exercises towards her children, is in striking contrast with the indifference of the many Protestant denominations toward each other and not a few have had their eyes opened to the truth, and have shown an inclination to return to the fold. At the present time, although we have only been with a church and priest for a little over a year, the Rev. Father O'Donohue has already a Protestant class, which numbers a dozen pupils. And these are not mere children who cannot think and judge for themselves, but all grown up people, some of them middle-aged, who attend their catechism classes regularly, and listen with pious attention to the instructions of our worthy pastor. "I do not ask you to believe everything I say without taking time to consider for yourselves," remarked the reverend gentleman to the class, Sunday before last, in the presence of the writer; but from the case with which they answered all interrogations, it did not require a very close observer to perceive that they were already convinced. And when we have in such a short space of time a class whose members have separated themselves from various Protestant sects, in order that they may better see the light of truth, is it not prob-

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Berry, A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary, Hensingham, Whitzhaven, Oct. 16, 1882

Mr. A. J. White,--Dear Sir,-I was for some ime afflicted with piles, and was advised to give time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored mo to complete health.... I remain, yours respect fully, (Signed) John H. Lighthot. A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. Jamesstreet, Montreal For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (L'd.), 67 St. James street City.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

CANADIAN MILITIA SCANDAL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18 .- Some very "crooked work" is reported in connection with the settlement of the accounts of the late rebollion, and it is believed beyond all ... ubt that more than one individual high in authority has reaped a good harvest. The man out the Minister of Militia, Caron, stands pominently to the front in this connectian. How or the serious charges made can be borne out will not be known until a Parliane may hevestigation is held next session.

NATIONAL PILLS are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough, purga-tive, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually.

LONDON, Nov. 17 .- Michael Davitt has promised to personally assist Miss Helen Taylor in her contest for member of Parliament for Camberwell.

Nolloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people. Young and old of both sexes may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use, when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying, aperient, and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation, and headache, and are specially ser-

viceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box is wrapped with printed insouc-tions for the guidance of invalida who willow readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of recovering health. Holloway's Pills will work a thorough change in the constitutions of the weak und nervous.

to our church property and to the town. It will be completed and occupied by next June.-Con.

able that as time goes on we will have a great many more, and the Rev. Father O'Donohue will ultimately be looked upon and praised as a most successful "missionary." The new Presbytery, which is in course of erection, will be another handsome addition

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761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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OT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1855

THE Dominion Government revenges itsel upon the Montreal City Council for having adopted that resolution condemning the execution of Louis Rie!, by ordering the Civic Board of Health to remove the disinfecting shanty on the Champ de Mars within twentyfour hours failing which, it will be levelled to the ground. Small piece of busiacse.

THE Rev. Father Sentenne, the esteemed and respected pastor of Notre Dame, was interviewed by a Star reporter yesterday. In answer to the question of what he thought of the Riel agitation, he said :

"I think that it is in every way justifi-"able. The deservedness of Riel's death I " will not discuss, but I am certain of one " thing, and that is the fact that had he been "an English Protestant Metis chieftain, "and not a French-Canadian, he undoubtedly "would not have been hanged.

DURING his incarceration at Regins, Louis Riel was not allowed to see or read the newspapers. He repeatedly requested the authorities to grant him that privilege. The only response received to his prayers, it is stated. was one from Lord Melgund, who sent him copies of Salvation papers and some tracts. It will be interesting to the Canadian people down to them by these same working girls, are not afraid to stand by and vindicate the lrish cause by wealth of brain and pocket. The role which was played by the working girls has now been taken up by their sons, whether they fill positions in the White House, in the National Congress, in the State Executives or Legislatures, in the hierarchy of the Church, or in the manifold branches of commerce and finance. That is what troubles the liver of the "only religious atio. daily."

THE UNLUCKY NUMBER.

The Canadian public will be interested in earning and bearing in mind until the day of retribution the names of the Ministers who are directly responsible for the execution of Riel, for the disgrace brought upon the name of Canada, and for the irritation created among the people. There were exactly 13 Ministers who ordered the death warrant to be issued. Thirteen is said to be an unlucky do under the circumstances. number ; and if ever there was cause or reason for ill-luck attending any body of thirteen it is certainly on the present occasion, and to the following men who compose the present

Administration :---SIR JOHN MACDONALD, President of THE COUNCIL.

SIR A. P. CARON, MINISTER OF MILITIA. SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN, MINISTER OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

HON. M. BOWELL, MINISTER OF CUS-

TOMS. HON. A. W. MCLELAN, MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE.

HON. W. THOMPSON, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

HON. THOS. WHITE, MISISTER OF THE INTERIOR

HON, J. A. CHAPLEAU, SECRETARY OF STATE

HON. J. H. POPE, MINISTER OF RAIL-

WAYS AND CANALS. HON. JOHN CARLING, MINISTER OF

AGRICULTURE. SIR ALFXANDER CAMPBELL, Post-MASTER GENERAL.

HON. FRANK SMITH, WITHOUT PORT-FOLIO.

WHY THEY SHOULD RESIGN. The Ottawa Citizen says that The Post has, "in the most unwarrantable manner, associated Ireland and Irish affairs with the Riel case," and adds it "takes it for granted that Mr. Costigan will not be dictated to in the matter of resigning from Sir John's Cabinet." The Cilizen is wrong. We have not associated nor are we blind enough to associate Ireland or Irish affairs with the Riel case. What we have done, and what we will continue to do as long as the Irish-Canadian people desire it, s to associate Irish Canadian interests and feeling with the outraged feelings and the violated interests | York, and which he entitled "Au apof the French-Canadian people. The hanging | peal for justice," It was addressed of Riel was dictated by Orange hatred and fanaticism. That we have on the highest and | The editor of the Irish World, judging that

patrons and French Canadian readers of the Star to the attitude taken by it on the Riel officiation, and particularly to yesterday's article in that sensational sheet, which knows, when the opportunity presents itself. how to display its hatred and fanaticism against our race. Ordinarily the Star hides its natural instincts under the cloak of independence, but, only allow the occasion to arrive, scratch the hypocrite and you find a fan-In the national mourning which at present afflicts all French Canadian hearts,

the Daily Star amuses itself in placing us in a false light before the eyes of foreign races and making them believe what we are not,

in wilfully and deliberately crying us down. and in making statements which are as out rageous against our self respect as they are shamelees lies against our history. We hope that the French Canadian readers of that sheet will remember this, and that they will understand what there remains for them to

"There are other English newspapers just as well informed, even though they do not open their columns to all sorts of street rumors, just as complete, just as well got up as the Star, and which our fellow-citizens read with profit to themselves and without feeling a blush of indignation rush to their cheeks. THE MONTREAL POST, for instance, could not show itself more sympathetic for our race in the crisis which we are passing through, and it has contributed a great deal towards obtaining for us the sympathies, as active as they are generous, of its fellowcitizens. It remains for us to learn how to acknowledge these services by finding out in when we should place our confidence.

" Very shortly we will be in need of alliances with our own, and rests upon a community of religious b-liefs, which is the most solid havis of union in all associations. It is, therefore, to the interest of our fellowcountrymen to encourage these who, by their devotion to us in the past, have by their decds merited our confidence.

"The moment has come for us to ask ourselves, where are our friends and where our enemics ? The Montreal Daily Star is not of the former, and, on more than one occasion, is has made common cause with the latter. It remains now for our fellow-countrymen to sulted. choose, and let them not forget that he who

is pet with us is against us."

RIEL'S APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

LETTER ADDRESSED BY HIM TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE UP-RISING.

Louis Riel, the martyred Chief of the Metis, wrote on the 6th of May last, two days before the battle of Batoche, a latter which he sent to the Irish World, of New "To the Citizens of the United States." most reliable sources. In yielding to the the printing of this document might be pre-

Bayard have much to answer for. A word here to the French and Irish of Canada, and I am done : I beg and pray that they will not allow themselves to be induced by any threats or by any blandishments to come oat against us. Our cause is just, and, therefore, no just man of any race or nationality ought to stand opposed to us. * * * In a little while it will be all over. We

may fail, but the rights for which we contend will not die. A day of reckoning will come to our enemies and of jubilee to my people. The hated yoke of English domination and arrogance will be broken in this land, and the long-suffering victims of their injustice will, with God's blessing, re-enter into the peaceful enjoyment of their possessions.

THE POST" ENDORSED AND AP-PROVED ON ALL SIDES.

On all sides and from all quarters do we eccive the warmest felicitations of the Canadian people for the fearless and patriotic stand taken by THE POST on the execution of Louis Riel. THE Posr voiced the sentiments of humanity and of civilization when it urged the Government of Sir John Macdonald not to steep its hands in the blood of a political she meant well to her fellow creatures. prisoner, specially when that blood was demanded by a funatical and bloodthirsty foe. The Government, by its inhuman policy towards Riel, drove his aged mother mad and killed his childs

yet unborn. Surely that was blood and misery enough to satiate the Orange demon !

But deaf to the highest and noblest considerations of the nation's honor and magnamity, blind to the welfare, peace, union and happiness of the Canadian people, the Government, to its eternal disgrace, resolved, for party purposes and interests, to defy the selves false and which have left us to fight the good will and opinion of the whele world. atone in this critical moment. There are In the darkness of the night and in the secrecy some which coromend themselves to us, and of the Council chamber, like their Venetian smong all others, that of the Irish Catholies, prototypes, they signed the death warrant and

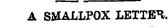
> Irish Canadian people throughout the other Irish Canadian confreres. They saw form of justice, tair play and national honor, Our esteemed contemporary, the Canadian on the subject :---

"With sincere regret we to-day chronicle the death of the hero-martyr of the Saekatchewan-Louis Riel. Not since the days of probably recoil on the sender. William Lyon Mackenzie hus Canada been so aroused as it is to-day, and never before has the Satholic population of this country

the bload of Riel, we fear that he has lost, by Meagher. This gives some rather remark. that surrender, his hold on those followers in (able exposures. Certain it is that the reports Quebec who have, in good report and ill, of the sgencies are no use, and often abao. allied to his standard. We also fear that luters mischievous. Not long ago one of the Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe, together with Monsieur Chapleau, need never again face a for having rated a trader as first-class, Lower Canada constituency."

The second second second

1033



Some years ago there lived in this city a lady of eccentric tendencies, who took so lively an interest in the welfare of her fellowbeings that she was continually employed in inscribing what she termed "sorolls" to the headquarters in New York, beat the wholerulers of the earth. Now it would be the Emperor of the French who would be favored ciple was, however, vindicated, as it was with an exhortation as to his duty, now H s yesterday, by Mr. Justice Loranger. The Holiness, then Queen Victoria, the Emperor commercial community should endeavor of Russia, or some other potentate. This amiable lady confidently thought that whatever good was done in the government of the world arose from her wise counsel and direction. As long as she was pleased no one was hurt, and her harmless efforts went calmly on. At least

It would appear that Montreal contains now at least one of her citizens, who, while height of absurdity, and it is well that the exhibiting as great a degree of modesty as the bubble should have received a good pricking lady referred to, adds to it an unlimited amount of venom. Mr. H. Graham has made himself very prominent, officiously so, in connection with the Citizens' Committee on the smallpex, and he seems to labor under the delusion that he will make himself more prominent by impudently taking upen himself the task of personally counselling the electors of St. Ann's ward as to their duties. He takes the course pursued by Mr. Tansey in reference to the smallpox to replace these which have proved them- country, insult an entire race and laugh at as the text of his discourse and indulges in some most prodigious untruths in the expounding. Apart from the gigantic impudence of the letter, it deserves nothing but the most uncompromising condemnation from where cause, it might be said, is identical gave hushed orders for the execution of a the public on account of its deliberate falsity man aliom his judges solomily declared to The electors are told that Mr. Tansey has be deserving of mercy, whom the country been a "cypher," "often absent" from the regarded as the representative of a people meetings of the Board of Health, and has who had been more sinned against than | "persistently declined to act on any of the having sinned, and, finally, whom the nations | sub committees." Mr. Graham indicates by of the earth said it would be a crime and a this letter that he cannot have raid as much crucity to hang. That is why we have said attention to the proceedings of the Board of that the Government played an ignobleand ini- Health as the frequency of the appearance quitous role in the last scenes of the Northwest of his name in print would lead any rebellion, and that is why we say that they ordinary observer to suppose. These deserve the ill will and the oppusition of the I who have followed the proceedings people whom they have dishonored and in- of the Board know very well that Ald. Tansey has borne his part in the Our position on this Riel question has not proceedings as earnest as anyone else. Apart only been approved by the masses of the from the mere deliberative sessions, he has taken a prominent and active part in the en-Dominion, but it has been endorred by our deavor to stamp out the pestilence. When the Exhibition buildings were being converted that we had taken up a stand on the plat- into an hospital Mr. Tansoy himself headed the first body of workmen who hurried one and they have come to keep us company. of the courts into a form that could be used. The petty attempt to injure Freeman, of hingston, thus expresses itself Mr. Tansey at the eleventh hour will, we have no doubt, be placed at its true value by the electors. It is a paltry personal attack, worthy the source, a poisoned arrow that will rot only go wide of its mark, but

THERE WAS A PROTEST.

agencies was mulcted in damages in Ontario whereas he had never had money, and at the time was utterly insolvent. By this a wholesale house who weakly confided in the report of the sgency lost a large sum, and, as this was done on the strength of the report, sued and obtained judgment for a considerable amount. But the corporation being a foreign one, with its sale house on the execution. A sound printo work without these agencies, which have been plainly proved by the Carsley case alone to be utterly untrustworthy, mischievous, careless, and, it may be, capable of being malicious. To claim that their fimsy statements, which they, themselves, with consummate impudence, affect to decline responsibility for, are to be privileged, is the at the hands of the Superior Court.

Nov. 25, 1885

REDRESSING THE GRIEVANCES.

The Hon. Thomas White, the new Minister of the Interior, has been travelling in the North-West in order to become acquainted with the people and ascertain personally what are their wants and grievances. Addresses and petitions from the white settlers in all parts of the territory were showcred upon the Minister as he advanced on his journey. The petitions all contain about the same number and kind of grievances, and all put forth the same claims for justice and fair-dealing.

These white settlers want railway communication with the larger centres of business and an outlet for their produce; they want control over their own local affairs ; they want the odd sections of land now reserved by the Government thrown open for settlement and homesteading. They want the remission of timber dues, more frequent and more rapid mail connection, and a better system of postal delivery. They want the officers of the Civil Service to be appointed from competent local men, and not from strangers and foreigners imported from abroad. They want a supply of seed grain, as their crops were killed last spring and autumn by the severe frosts and by the rebellion. They want reform in the administration of justice and trial by jury instead of by half a jury, and all the priviliges of Habeas Corpus. This last claim actually astonished the Minister for, notwithstanding his extensive knowledge of public affairs, it was not until he arrived in the North-West that he learned the fact that the people there are deprived of what he termed the "inalienable right of every British " subject in every part of the empire."

From every section of the country the people are unanimous in their demand for representation in the Dominion Parliament. They are not particularly in love with a sham system of government through a Northwest Council, the majority of whose members are appointed by the Federal Government, and who are neither more nor less than machines for registering the foregone decrees of the Ministers at Ottawa. The Hon. Minister sympathizes with all their claims, and assures them that they are in process of softlement, and that they will have representation in the next Parliament. Now, is it not passing strange that these claims with which the Government, through its responsible Minister, acknowledges to-day and is actually engaged in settling, are the very same in sum and substance as those made by Riel in his famous "Bill of Rights" on behalf of his oppressed countrymen? And yet because he dared, after repeated neaceable attempts, to draw the attention of the Government to these glaring grievances in the only way which seemed to him and his people calculated to make the Government listen to them-he was hanged as a criminal, a malefactor, and a murderer. He was invited to surrender and led to believe that he would be honorably treated with as an acknowledged belligerent. The Government took possession of all his papers, then, Judaslike, betrayed him, refusing even to produce the papers during his trial lest they might prove favorable to the prisoner and show that he was forced into the position which he occupied. To the fanatics who are blaming the French Canadian people to day for their disloyalty in sympathizing with a rebel, we commend the calm consideration of the following facts from an authority on North-West matters, than whom there is no higher in the Dominion. The Rev. Pere André, Superior of the Oblate Fathers in the North-West Territories, mal system of government to which the country had been subjected. He affirms that if there had been a responsible government with authority and power to remedy the grievances of the half-breeds, there would have been no rebellion. He maintains that the role played by Riel in the rebellion was forced upon him. Listen to Father Andre's own words :---"It car, in all truth, be stated, and the " affirmations of the Government to the contrary will not destroy the fact, that it was " the guilty negligence of the Government at " Ottawa that brought Riel into the country. " The halfbreeds, exasperated at seeing them-" selves despised, and at being unable to ob-"tain the slightest justice, thought "the only means left to them to so-"cure the rights which they demanded . was to send for Riel. Ho, in their opinion, "was the only man capable of bringing the "authorities at Ottawa to reason Rie "came, and we know the ruin which he

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to know for a certainty if Lord Mergund, who is private secretary to the Governor General, is also a special agent of General Booth, at Rideau Hall.

CORRESPONDENTS will please bear in mind that their signatures and addresses must accompany all communications sent to us for publication. Their names and addresses need not necessarily be published, but it is neces. sary that we should know them, as a guarantec of the good faith of the correspondents, and of the authenticity of the correspond ence.

"Irish Catholic." who has forwarded letter re the Riel affair, for publication in THE POST, will please govern himself accord. ingly.

THE STAR CLOUDED.

THE Montreal Daily Star apparently takes great pleasure in making the statement that two morning contemporaries were hissed and groaned at during the demonstration held on Monday night to condemn the action of the Government in hanging Louis Riel. The Daily Star should have been the last in the world to talk about its neighbors being hissed. No such storm of public indignation and disgust ever swept over anything or any. body as that which burstupon the same Daily Star on Monday night from the serviced ranks of ten thousand people. The streets of Mont. real never before re-echoed such a hearty and unanimous roar of popular disapproval. The hissing and groaning of the multitude were loud and prolonged, and left no doubt in the public mind as to the contempt in which the Daily Star is held.

WHAT TROUBLES ITS LIVER.

Says the Daily Witness of last evening :-

"The Nationalists find that they are going to be crimpled in the coming elections by English gold, which is to be feeely spent by Loyalists. Of course the only antidote to this poison is American gold. The poor working girls of the United States will please respond as soon as possible, as the elections are now not for off."

The working girls of the United States can thank God that they are far more honest and decent than the driveling churl that would attempt to sneer at them. The modest contribution of the working girl is as welcome (and as valuable to the cause of their motherland as the three and four sigured cheque of a millionaire. But, thank God, the day has come when the working girls of the United States have given to their adopted country a race of men who have no superiors in the financial and political world, as they never had any in the intellectual world, and a race of men who, with that love and generosity for the old land handed

bloodthirsty Orangemen, Sir John and his Ministers struck a blow at the French race. That blow we will help them to return with publication until now. interest. If Ontario wants no so-called French domination, then we want no Orange

principles that we call for the resignation of the representative of the Irlsh Capadian people in the present Ministry.

The Hon. Frank Smith, who represents the English-speaking Catholic interest of Outario, but who is without a portfolio, should also decline to make common cause with an Administration which has worked such injury to the Confederation. Both he and Mr. Costigan would be more honorable representative men outside of a guilty cabinet. If they consult the wishes and the interests of the people they represent, they should resign without any further delay. But of course if they want to remain in the Ministry in defiance of that public sentiment, they can do so, safely and profitably, until the meeting of Parliament. After that they go out for

THE DUBLIN FREEMAN ON THE EXECUTION.

ever.

THE Montreal Daily Star published, in last evening's issue, the subjoined cable despatch. sent special from Dublin to the New York Herald; but our Montreal luminary took special care to cut out the last two lines of the despatch, as they were too complimentary to THE POST. The following is the cablegram in its entirety :---

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.-The Riel execution cabled hero to-day has excited great feeling naturally against the English authorities. Mr. Gray, M. P., in his newspaper, the Freeman's Journal, says :- " Everything was done to exasperate the sympathizers of Riel. His trial was a judicial mockery of which any free nation ought to be ashamed. It was not denounced, as under any other circumstances it certainly would have been, because few had any doubt that the capital sentence would be commuted. We cannot pretend to guess at the policy which guided Sir John Macdonald in hunting Riel to death in face of French-Canadian opinion against that course, and we are mistaken if it does not indirectly tend to strengthen the movement for separation which influential papers like the Montreal

Daily Post so strenuously advocate."

"OUR FRIENDS AND OUR ENEMIES."

Under the above heading our catcomed contemporary, Le Monde, publishes the following article in its editorial columns of last evening. The article speaks for itself, and the Irish Canadian people throughout the Dominion will no doubt fully appreciate the spirit and the sentiment that dictated it. Le Monde says :--

"We call the attention of the French rebellion? Grover Cloveland and Secretary

judicial to Riel during his trial, and while his fate was still pending, has withneld it form

The letter is an eloquent protest against the wrongs that were inflicted on the halfdomination, and we won't stand it. It is on [breeds, and a powerful plea for the sympathy] these grounds and in vindication of these of civilized nations. We commend it to the what the opportunity or how exasperated our Riel. Le Canadien of Quebec says this comattention and careful consideration of the ; co religionists may be at any act of those Canadian public. Louis Riel wrote :--

FELLOW MEN: The outside world has heard but little of my people since the beginning of this war in the Northwest, and that little has been related by agents and apologists of the bloodthirsty British empire. As of old, England's infernal machination of falsehood has been employed to defame our character, to misropresent our motives, and to brand our soldiers and allies as cruel savages. These things I learn from American papers, which come to me through the same channel that I send this to you. The end which our enemies have in view is plain. Their object is to prevent good people from extending to us their sympathy, while they themselves may rob us in the dark and murder us without pity. *

Our lands in the North-West Territory, the possession of which was solemnly confirmed by Government fifteen years ago, have since been torn from us and given to lund prabbers who never saw the country-and this after we had cut down forcets, plucked up stumps, removed rocks, ploughed and needed the soil, and built substantial homes for ourselves and our children.

Nearly all the good available lands in this Territory (as is the case with the lands east of the Rocky Mountains) are already in the clutches of English lords, who have large herds of cattle grazing thereon; and the riches which these lands produce are drained out of the country and sent over to England to be consumed by a people that fatten on a system that pauperizes us.

This wholesale robbery and burglary has been carried on, and it is still carried on, with the connivance of accursed England. The result is extermination or slavery. Against this monstrous tyranny we have been forced to retel. It is not in human nature to

quietly acquiesce in it. In their treatment of us, however, the behavior of the English is not singular. Follow those pirates the world over, and you will find that everywhere and all times they adopt the same tactics and operate on the same thievish lincs.

Ireland, India, the Highlands of Scotland. Australia, and the isles of the Indian Ocean -all these countries are the sad evidences of England's land robberies. * * * * Your Government, which has allowed her

citizens to be robbed of their heritage by English lords and English capitalists, los also given aid and comfort to the English in permitting her Gen. Howard to come to Manitoba and the Northwest Territory to school the assassing that wore sent from give the Queen's Own lessons in handling the American Gatling gun, as well as in granting license to British soldiers and British ammunition intended for our destruction to pass over business the Administration at Washington has made the United States the ally of England in fighting a people who are fighting only for homes and firesides. Does it require two powerful nations such as the United States and England to put down the Saskatchewan

been made so strongly to feel the iron heel of the accursed Orange oppressor.

Toward our fellow men of all denomireligiously or politically opposed to them, they will never thirst for the blood of their Ontario with this position, and and we charge notably Sir Alexander Campbell, with pandering to the brutal desires of this infuriated, bloodthirsty Orange faction. To our minds Louis Riel was not hanged on account of his connection with the rebellion of 1885. but because one Scott was killed in the 1869in our conviction, that to that bigot. Sir Alexander Campbell, is due Riel's death. As a journal, advocating the interests of Catho. purge himself of the Cain-like storm which the Matis-Louis Riel."

The Irish-Canadian of Toronto relates how the Orangemen threatened destruction to the Government if Sir John did not string Riel up. It was more to avenge the death of Scott than to punish him for the part he played in the late rebellion that the Orangemen kept "badgering and browbeating the Premier incessantly," The Irish-Canadian concludes its article as follows :---

"Riel's compatriots, the French-Canadians, oppose the machinations of their enemiesfor they had made Riel's case their own-French Canadians asked that Riel's senand the folly of making martyrs of political offendors present to our mind ; but the sequel Toronto to murder me and my people, and to has shown that they do not count for what compared with the Orange organization, they must in future (so far as their influence with turned on a trial of strength between the French Canadians and the Orangemen-and the Orangemon have won. But though Sir

It was stated by one of our esteemed contemporaries that the members and ministers of the Local House had not taken any action nations we bear the best wishes for happiness to prevent the Federal Government from nd contentment, and hope that no matter committing the terrible blunder of hanging plaint is not founded, as it is in a position to say with authority that the Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands, sent a despatch opponents. We charge the Orangemen of to the Government at Ottawa giving his opinion of the execution and protesting against th Ministers of the Dominion Cabinet, and the commission of the crime. Le Canadien says that it also knows that Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice, M.P.P., and twenty two other members of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, registered their solemn protest against the judicial murder of Riel, and adds that if. it could have been imagined for one moment 70 robellion. We are decided and outspoken that the Federal Government would act as it has done, the entire Legislature would have risen and protested as one mar.

All honor to the Hon, W. W. Lynch for lics, we call on John Costigan to resign his his manly and patriotic protest against the position in this nefarious Ministry, and thus perpetration of the greatest political crime of the 19th century. We have no doubt that will attach to every member thereof who the entire Province of Quebec, irrespective of sunctions the murder of the patriot leader of | party, race or creed, will appreciate and remember this disinterested effort of an honest and fearless Irish-Canadian Minister to save the life of Louis Riel.

THE commercial community will feel gen. eral satisfaction with the learned and decisive judgment given yesterday by Mr. Justice Loranger, in the case of Carsley vs. Bradstreets. It cannot but be a cause for wonder that the institutions calling them. selves "mercantile agencies" have ever obviewed the clamor of the Orangemen as the tained the proportions they have, and, offspring of a natural antipathy—as the spirit | inferentially, they can scarcely be considered | says the rebellion is chargeable to the abnorof a faction who rule with a rod of iron where complimentary to trade and commerce. If the they have the power---and they determined to latter is conducted on such loose principles in certain guarters as to require, and trust to, an irreparable system of espionage for inforwith all the force at their disposal. They mation, then ordinary people may reasonably accordingly brought to bear on Sir John all argue that a reform in trade, procedure and the influence they could-thus placing the morality might not be bad for the community. Premier in a very awkward position. The We can quite appreciate the feeling that moved Mr. Carsley to decline any dealings tence be commuted-a not unreasonable | with the agency. But here comes in a glarrequest, with the recommendation of ing proof of the mischievous tendencies of the jury still fresh in our memory their establishments. It has been alleged that these agencies have been known to act in a manner that savors of levying blackmail on houses they thought they were worth, and that, as that are not strong enough to resist their ap. proaches. It has also been said that a little survity in manner and strength in the matter American soil. By its conduct in this entire | Sir John Macdonald goes) take a secondary of fees will obtain just what rating a tradesposition. The truth is, the fate of Riel | man likes. These who are curious to know the true inwardness of these alleged reporting agencies cannot do better than study a book writton on the subject not long ago by no less a John has placated the fury of the brethren in green than the distinguished General "gathered about him, but the Government

Nov. 25, 1885

THE TRUF WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

"may well say mea culpa for their delay in "saking measures which would have pro-"served the peace of the country."

Meantime, the blunder of Sir John's Government has been condemned by the civilized world, and they now know to their cost that in issuing the warrant for the physical execution of Riel they have issued the decree for their own political execution. Sic semper tyrannis.

AN UNDESERVED CONDEMNATION.

It is always a grave and serious matter to condemn and denounce great national movements, but it becomes a matter of the deepest regret when condemnation is wrongly and undeservedly pronounced upon the intentions, the motives, the aims and actions which are at the basis of a public movement.

We all remember how in the early days of the Land League, only four or five years ago, how it and its noble leader were denounced and condemned on this and the other side of the line, and especially in Ireland itself, by men high in civil and eccleciastical authority; but to day we find the esuse of the Lesgue and the leadership of Parnell triumphantly vindicated in the eyes and esteem of the world ; we find the bishops and archbishops, who did all in their power to crush the great national rising, now standing up by the side of Parnell, manfully retracting their censure, and proffering him the hand that such a short time ago was opposed to him and his.

Obeying the dictates of conscience of iustice and right, THE FOST stood by that great Irish national movement through those dark seeing the entire Irish Hierarchy, a large section of the American Episcopate and clergy, and, we are proud to add, a good number of the most eminent prelates and respected priests in Canada enrolled in the ranks of the National League and aiding the National movement by pen, voice, and pocket. Thus has time brought us a swift and eloquent justification of the course adopted and narrued by THE Post.

Will history repeat itself in regard to the present movement, which has been inaugurated by the people of Canada to punish a Ministry for a great crime, but which has been condemned in pretty strong and warm terms, as will be seen by a reference to another column.

Yes, we think history will repeat itself. Our reasons for so thinking are few, but

they are fundamental and insuperable. In the first place the movement is a just and legitimate one. The people who elect the government are the ones to pass judgment upon the actions of the Government : that is their right and that is the essence of the constitutional system under which we live. We don't suppose there is any intention of dispossessing or preventing the people from using such a right as they deem fit and proper.

Now, the present government, known as Sir John A. Macdonald's, has, in the course of its administration of the affairs of the country, sent a man to the gallows whom his judges had recommended to mercy, for whose life civilization and humanity pleaded in every shape and form, whose grace had been petitioned for by the immense majority of the Canadian people, but whose head was demanded by a cloodthirsty and fanatical section of the community.

acter and object of the Riel movement. There | following letter, received from a prominent is absolutely no question of race or religion, or national party, in the sense it is used, at the bottom of the movement. We are more than surprised, that any should have been led into such grievous error concerning a great public movement, and owing to that error, and to the want of reliable, full and authentic information concerning the true character and aim of the movement. should be led to pass an unjust and undeserved condemnation upon it and those who support it.

The movement is in no way exclusive; it is not directed against any class or race of cit zens, for it embraces them all. There is no intention of the French riding it rough shod over anybody else. All that is sought for, all that is demanded, is the overthrow of a Government which the people consider, and have a perfect right to consider, did not consult the best interests of Canada in hanging

Louis Riel. A DEMAGOGIC LIE.

IT was not to be expected that the Montreal Gazette would abandon the Government and party in which its fortunes are so intimately bound up; but the public have a right to expect from it that there will be no wilful deception or falsehoods about the ovents that are developing in the political world. When the Gasette calls the movement inaugurated on the Champ de Mars one "for the formation of a French Canadian party," it promulgates a demagogic lie,-a lie calculated to embitter one section of the people against the other,---a lie calculated to fan the flames of a war of races. days, until to day we have the satisfaction of The movement is not for the formation of a French-Canadian party, it is solely and simply one for the punishment of Sir John and his colleagues, and to drive them from power. The English, the Scotch and the Irish, who love fair play and who respect reciprocally the sentiments of the various races composing the population of Canada, are and should be as much interested as the French in punishing the authors of a crying injustice. To-morrow it may be the turn of some

other section of the people that might have to resent an injury done them by the government, and then we would as willingly and forcibly invite the rest of the citizens to cooperate with them to attain their object. Is the Gazette preparing to follow in the steps of the Toronto Mail, which is excitedly talking about French domination, after having been maintained in power for nearly a quarter of a century by the same French people? If the Gazette cannot be honest and truthful, it ought, at least, to be careful.

THE GAZETTE'S DISCOVERY.

The Montreal Gazette of this morning says : An evening contemporary, which professes to speak on behalf of the Irish Catholics of ' Montreal." Our morning contemporary has discovered at a rather late hour of the day that it is only a matter of profession with its "evening contemporary" when it speaks on behalf of the Irish Canadian peoplc.

The peculiarity about the Gazette's discovery is, that as long as the "evening contemporary," to which it now denies the right to speak in the name of the Irish people, supported the Government of Sir John Macdonald, its measures and its men, the Gazette never found any fault with the "evening contemporary" for speaking in the name, not only of the Irish Catholics of so long debased and disgraced Ireland, Montreal, but of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. When we had words of praise and commendation for the Government it was no mere matter of profession, it was the right of the "evening contemporary" to voice the sentiments of the Irish people; but when that evening contemporary lies the courage to stand up for the honor Irish people of Canada have nothing to do of the nation, for justice and humanity, against the frowns and ill-will of party, and to denounce a crime committed by the Government, then the Gazette meanly and feebly sputters out, "You've no right to do so on behalf of the Irish Catholics of Montreal." The Gazette has a bad case when it attacks the attorney and fails, or is unable to answer his arguments. We defy the Gazette to point to a single argument or statement, in our article of yesterday, which is not based on truth, fact, logic and sound constitutional doctrine. We make no fiery appeals to the people, nor do we give them unmitigated lies to swallow as a morning contemporary does. What we have to say we say it fearlessly and we give reasons for saying it. Where truth, justice and fair play are, there will THE POST always be, and there will the Gazette over find its evening contemporary, as the leading journals, Catholic and non Catholic, of the United States and of Cauada never fail to find it.

citizen of Ontario, say :---

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to acquaint you of the gratification I feel over the firm stand you have taken on the Riel affair, and to assure you this feeling is very general among Irish Catholics here. I am sure your many readers will en 'orse your course in demanding the resignation of the Hon. Jno. Costigan from a min istry which has shown itself so subservient to and entrammelled by the dictates of the Orange faction in Ontario, and thereby, as the repre-sentative of the Irish Catholics in that Minis try give expression to the indignation all Catholics feel in the matter. Follow up the course you have taken and you will voice the sentiments of that section of the people of which you are the able exponent in this Dominion.

Yours approvingly,

Wolfe Island, Ont., Nov. 22, 1885.

Under the above heading the Catholic Record, of London, Ont., edited by the liev. Father Coffey, publishes in its last issue the following leading article, which we commend specially to the attention of the Gazette and friends here still lie neglected in the old these who may happen to think like it. Says ground. the Catholic Record :--

"The foul deed is 'done, another victim sacrificed to the Moloch of Urange nate-the virgin pages of Canadian annals reddened with blood, and the structure of confederation shaken to its very lowest foundations. The banging of Louis Riel and the mainten-ance of Dewdney in a place he has disis the greatest political perpetrated since Canada first honored, blunder on national existence. The entered whole country had just been rejoiced to hear of the completion of the Pacific Railway when this sanguinary deed was done-dividing man from man, and setting citizen against citizen. A fate that Britain, with all her might and greatdid not decree for Cetewayo or 1-098, Arabi Bey has befallen the unfortunate Chief of the Metis. It is all very well for interested men, men who hanker after the loaves and fishes of office, or men now in possession of the fleshpots of Egypt, to cry out against the infamy and the guilt of the half breed leader. We seek not to extenuate his guilt, nor to pelliate his misdeeds. But we do say that if ever there was a case in which the elemency of the Crown should have been exercised, this verily was one. Riel was the leader of a people whom honest men admit to have been all goaded into rebellion by oppression as galling as over borne, he had been tried by a court declared by one of the ablest of Canadian jurists -a man who loved him not-unconstitutional ; and then his sunity had more than once, and by men of undoubted weight of character and experience, been called in question. But still he was hanged. Hanged ! But not, mark you, for his part in the late insurrection ; he was hanged because of the execution of Scott at Fort Garry in 1870. For this crime he had already suffered the severest of punishments, banishment from his own country and people. But the Orange Moloch would not be satisfied. The lodges, acting under orders from their leaders in Ottawa and elsewhere, sent their ultimatum to the executive and Ricl's blood has been offered to appeare the monster. Will Orangeism now be satisfied ? Not at all. Give that foul beast blood and he will demand more. Our French friends and fellow-citizens are now enabled to see the true nature of this bloody and infamous association, whose entire history is one of murder and violence. These are strong terms, but no stronger than the

exigences of the case demand. With heart and soul we join with the Post in urging the closest union at this critical moment between French and Irish Catholics of the Dominion. Riel has been made a victim to Orange hate and bigotry. The lodges may now rejuice, and rejoice they will for the moment. But if the Catholics of Canada, ising in their might, show them that they cannot here crect and maintain that same species of Protestant ascendancy that their rejoicing will be of short duration. The recent public declarations of the Orange body leave no room for doubt as to its intentions. Not satisfied with closing the doors of Municipal Councils in every Province where they are numerous enough to do so against Catholics, not content with making it almost impossible for any Catholic to win legislative honors except in strongly Catholic constituencies, they have raised the cry that the French must go. Quebec is henceforth to he the objective points of their assaults. Insidious attempts have been for years made to destroy the autonomy of the Prothe purpose of obliterating vinces for French influence in this Dominion. These efforts French statesmen have not resisted at the outset as they should have been resisted, until at last they were thought so passive as even to bear a murderous blow at their nationality without the slightest resentment. It is difficult to predict the immediate political results that must follow so grave an occurrence as the execution of the half breed chieftain.

thing ready here, Father," was the immediate answer. And pies, biscuits, cakes, apples grapes, &c., were brought in, while music,

and songs and merry chatting afforded to everyone the pleasure of a most agreeable soiree. -- Com.

THE NEGLECTED GRAVES OF AN HIS-TORICAL CANADIAN BURYING GROUND.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 14. The writer recently paid a visit to the old Protestant burying ground on the Papineau Road, the last resting place of many of the Protestant dead of Montreal, and of Canada, of a past generation. It is now nearly four score years since this old burial place was first we well. It was then far out on the outskirts of the city, being fully three miles distant from the parish church of Notre Dame, but at the present day the city has stretched over a mile caetward of it,

It is now over forty years since the new Protestant burying ground-Mount Royal Cemetery-was opened, and a large number of the bodies have been removed to it, but the remains of those who had or have no living

On entering that old home of Montreal and Canada's almost forgotten dead ones, the words of the poet came forcibly and appropriately to mind :--

"Perhaps in this neglocted spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with colocida fire, Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed Or wake to exclacy the living lyre."

This place, doubtless, seventy years ago, vas a spot of beauty, a well attended to home of the dead, having flower decorated graves carefully looked after by living, loving relations, with handsome headstones and costly tablets crected to perpetuate their memories, and nest iron railings enclosing many of the graves.

What a sickening sight now presents itself It has the appearance of an "earthquake's spoil," as if it had been the scene, on some past day, of a battle field ! Tablets displaced ! Headstones and railings broken and scattered here, there and everywhere around, remembering one of the ravages of hostile artillery ! Opened and still unfilled graves, from which the remains have been taken and removed to Mount Royal Cemetery, presenting a ghastly sight !

This old neglected spot is very dear to many of the present generation-particularly to Scotchmen; two-thirds of the sleepers there bear Scotch names ; many of them have now no relations in Montreal, being scattered all over the Dominion of Canada, many others of them never had relations living here, being young men-Scotch lade, who came over at that early day to seek their fortunes in Canada, lie buried there ! No kind eye to watch or look after their last resting place ! Their friends or families in Scotland holding burial certificates, showing that this and that one of their friends lies buried in the Protestant burying ground on the Papineau Road, in the city of Montreal, Canada. But were such relatives to visit Montreal at the present day it would be a sorrowful sight for them to witness the desecration there! They might as well seek the burial place of Moses on Neho's Mountain Slope as to find the spot of earth covering their dead here.

The writer's family was early connected with the destinies of Canada, and while searching amid the surrounding desolution and desecration of this old burying ground, he came across the headstone erected over the last resting place of his paternal grandfather and three members of his family, bearing the following inscription :--

--SACRED-TO THE MEMORY OF HUGH FRASER, A NATIVE OF INVERNESS SHIRE, SCOTLAND, AND FOR MANY YEARS A RESIDENT OF LACHINE, WHO DEPARTED THIS

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

ABNELLL'S MANIFESTO-GLADSTONE SPEAKS AGAIN IN SCOTLAND-HE HINTS AT THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS-SAL-ISBURY'S ELECTION LETTER-CHURCH DIS-

ESTABLISHMENT DECLARED THE VITAL ISSUE -- NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN-FUNDS FROM AMERICA. LONDON, Nov. 21.-A Parnellite mani-

festo signed by Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, Justin McCarthy, Sexton, Healy, Redmond, O'Kelly and Biggar has been issued to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland. It says the Liberals are appealing to the electors for support under false pretences. They have flagrantly violated their solemn pledges made to Ireland. It denounces the coercive

practices resorted to under their regime and says the manner of their enforcement of the have been packed with unprecedented shame-Iwelve hundred persons have been im-prisoned without trial, and ladies have been convicted under an obsolete act directed against the degraded of their sex. The press and public meetings were suppressed as if Ireland were "oland and the administration in England were the Russian autocracy. The representatives of Liberalism in Ireland were nen like Forster and Earl Spencer, who have left more hateful memories in Ireland than any other statesmen during the past century. If the long delayed triumph had not expelled the Liberals, Earl Spencer would still be at Dublin Castle and coercion would IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. be triumphant in Ireland. The landlords, instead of making reasonable abatements in rents which the depression in agriculture de-manded and which every landlord in Eng-

land and Scotland conceded, would be evicting their tenants by wholesale with Spencer encouraging them, and the police and soldiery and the coercion magistracy would have filled the jails in assisting them. Under the name of freeschools the Liberals ars making an insidious attempt

TO CRUSH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION and establish a state of tyranny and intolerance to fetter conscience. The reform of the code of procedure of the House of Commons as set forth by the Liberals is a new gag for application to all opponents of Radicalism in the Commons and despetic methods of mean machinery. The Birmingham caucus has made a specious demand for a majority against the Irish party. This would mean a power to crush the anti Radical in Parliament. First they would then propose for I reland some scheme which would be doomed to failure, because it would not be suitable to the wants of the people, and finally they would force down a halting measure of selfgovernment by the same methods of wholesale imprisonment by which durability was bought for the impracticable land act of ISSI. Therefore we feel bound to advise that

NO CONFIDENCE RE PLACED IN THE LIBERAL or Radical party, and it is, as far as possible, to prevent the government of the Empire from falling into the hands of a party so perfidious, treacherous and incompetent that Irish Nationalists should not vote for Liberal or Radical except in some few cases in which courageous fealty to the Irish cause in the last Parliament has given a guarantee that the candidate did not belong to the servile, cowardly and unprincipled herd, who would break every pledge and violate every principle in obedience to the call of the "whip" or the mandate of a caucus. We will communicate their names to the Nationalists.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS AGAIN

EDINBURGH, Nov. 21.-Mr. Gladstone this afternoon delivered his third speech of the campaign at Dalkeith. Fully 3,000 persons were present. He said he was confident the Liberals would elect a majority of the members of the House of Commons in the coming elections. The dependence of the Tories, he said, on the Irish voters was unsafe and was dishonorable to the country. Mr. Gladstone advocated a radical reform of ile regretted

THE BRITISH BOROUGH ELEC TIONS.

SALISBURY CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- People are beginning to talk of the possibility of a Tory victory. The distress in the manufacturing districts has worked enormously in favor of the Tories, and fair trade is grasped as a possible remedy for existing evils. All the seaport towns will probably return Tory candidates in consequence of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed shipping legislation. Mr. Gladstone's tour has been a disastrous failure. Luck of fire and force in his programme has damaged more than it has helped his influence. The Catholics are not pacified by his laborious explanations of the free schools theory, and the churchmen remain sulkily apart. The Parnell manifesto gives the Tories 90 per cent of Coercion act has been most brutal. Juries the Irish vote in England, whose leaders are wonderfully confident, chiefly owning to the lessness, and innocent men have been hanged strong and constant appeals of the friends of or sent to a living death of penal servitude. the Liberal candidates to save them from defeat. The Irish are almost certain to make in Lancashire forty-four seats, several in Yorkshire and twenty-five in London.

LORD SALISBURY CONFIDENT.

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- Lord Salisbury in his speech at the St. Stephen's Club to-night said that a Conservative majority was assured, but he warned the Tories against the danger of over confidence. He chaffed Mr. Gladstone on Mr. Parnell's treatment.

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"A FOUL DEED."

That execution, like any other act of the Government, say, for instance, Sir John's telegram for another \$10,000, becomes a subject for the people's approval or disapproval. And who is going to assert and hold that only this or that portion of the people are interested in passing judgment upon the conduct of the Government? Still we are told that the English, the Scotch and the with the hanging of Riel; that it is none of their funeral, and that the French ought to be left to themselves to settle the question.

Against this doctrine we must protest most emphatically. This is a most permisious and unconstitutional proposition to lay down in a confederation like ours, and where the population is so mixed, both as regards creed and nationality.

It amounts to saying that the Canadian people, as a whole, should not take united action for or against a policy or an act of the Covernment, that this section or that section of the country, that this por tion or that portion of the population only should act as the government's conduct affects it. Thus, if the people of Ontario suffered from any measure of the Government, the people of Quebec and the other provinces should not bother their heads about Ontario's suffering, it did'nt concern them.

Such a political doctrine is as absurd on the face of it as it is mischievous. As the body cannot afford to have any of its memiers hurted with impunity, so the Confederation cannot afford to see any of its provinces unothers must come to its rescue.

So that far from holding and teaching that ' pressions of opinion on the matter :-the French-Canadians, or the Province of Quebec alone, should be left to deal with the Government in this Riel matter, we say and hold that it is the duty of all citizens of this Dominion, irrespective of creed or ruce, to organize and help to onst a Government that has so basely discredited itself.

Our second and last reason for saying that history would repeat itself, in as much as the stand taken by THE POST on this question and the present movement will be fully justified and viudicated in time, is that the condomna tion levelled at the movement was unjust and undeserved.

The movement was condemned and de--ounced on the ground that race and religions questions were involved, and that its object and aim were the assertion of one A FEW OPINIONS.

As the Gazette has questioned our right to justly dealt with. When one is touched the speak on behalf of the Irish Canadian people, we will just refer to a few authorative ex-

> A distinguished ecclesiastical dignitary of Ontario writes :---

"I am more than pleased with your articles on Kiel and the hanging of the un-" fortunate man. Your reasoning on the sub-"ject cannot be overcome, and I think "must, ought and will be heard. The " Executive is not without knowing them ; they have been copied and favorably commonted on, and therefore must be heard. THE POST, as to its editorials, is doing its "hanging was demanded because of the death of Scott in the first fraces and to satisfy the Orange demon, and therefore

was he opposed to the execution,"

That is an instance out of many of what is thought of THE POST in ecclesiastical circles. Tationality over others. This is a most erro. Now, as to what the opinion of the citizens at this ovening. I would have had a little gouter law abelishing heeus and mischievous conception of the char. large is regarding THE POST, we will let the prepared to receive you. "We have every. British empire.

THE PASTOR HONORED AND FÉTED

On the anniversary birthday of Father Joseph de Repentigny, formerly of St. Ann's parish, Montreal, and now pastor at Hinchinbrook, some seventy of his parishioners and friends stole their way into the parsonage about 7.30 in the evening. Rain, snow, bad roads, darkness, nothing could hinder them from being present at the rendezvous. Things had been settled secretly before hand, presents bought and baskets prepared, to surprise the pastor. At 8 o'clock the reverend Father was requested to the office. To his great surprise he saw the office and refectory and the whole house full of light and people, old and young, even babies, all in full dress and bearing in their countenance an air of self contentment. Mr. James Leaby, in the name of all, addressed him with very complimentary words, and wished him many and many happy years in Hinchinbrook. Then came in Messra. Richard Mahoney, Bernard McConn, Henry Duffin and his young daughter Kate, John McCarthy, John McCormick and Daniel Mc-Cann, each one having in his hands a very handsome silver plated table article. The reverend father moved to tears, returned bis most heartfelt thunks and said he slicenty had many ressons for being pleased with his purishioners and friends of Hinchinbrooke, but this evening he was proud of them, not so much on account of these beautiful gifts so gravifying to him, as on account of the public and substantial proof they give of the virtues duty." The Rev. gentleman adds : "Riel's they cultivate in their hearts and specially of the sweetest of .all, gratitude. All my life, said he, I will keep in my heart, as green as those cruets on their stand, and as bright as those triple-plated silver vases, the memory of this my thirty-sixth birthday. I am corry for one thing, he added : You had a right to let me know beforehand that you were coming here

LIFE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1823, AGED 70 YEARS. -AND OF-

ISABELLA FRASER, HIS WIFE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 4TH NOVEMBER, 1831, AGED 72 YEARS. -ALSO OF-

ALEXANDER FRASER, HIS SON, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 24TH OCTOBER, 1818, AGED 25 YEARS.

-AND OF-JANNET FRASER, HIS DAUGHTER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 24TH AUGUST, 1815, AGED 15 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS.

This headstone records the deaths of four of the family-the writer's family, but of this family, paternal and maternal, bearing the same name, it may truly be said of them :--"Their graves are severed far and wide." Some of them are sleeping on battlefields in far India. Several fell during the American Revolutionary war. One died around the lost but recantured cannon on Lundy's Lane. Another, a West India Planter, fills a grave never seen by any of his family. And, still another, a Chief Factor in the Hudson Bay Company, lies buried on a Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains, the epot being only known to a few hunters of the Buffalo and traders in furs. The whistle of the railway may now be heard near his last resting place, but he heeds it not!

The head of the family, as recorded on this headstone, visited Canada over one hundred years ago, in 1774, then quite a youth. was while the United States This were Colonics of Great Britaln. He was in Boston Harbour the next year (1775) on board of a British man-of-war, during the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was an eye-witness of that battle. Twenty-five years later he became a permanent settler in Canada and was one of the first Scotchmen to cut down a tree in the then wilds of Argenteuil.

Hugh Fraser, the sleeper in that lone grave, far away from his native hills. No blooming heather nor blue bells of old Scotia to mark the spot, was born about the year 1750, in Inverness, Scotland. This was a few years after the Scotch rebellion of '45. His father and all his father's relatives were in the Fraser Regiment on fatal Culloden, fighting for Royal Prince Charlie ! His mother, with hundreds of other Scotch women, was in the Fraser camp, following the fortunes and mis-fortunes of the clan. The dread echoes of Culloden sounded in her ears ! She was an eye witness of the sweep and the trainpot

Cumberland's proof horse as they pursued and unmercifully cut down the broken and southered clans ! We may here note that a relative of his father's way the standard-bearer of the bruser

hag on Calloden. He saved his banner by leaping a dyke which a pursuing Cumberland horse could not clear ! but receiving from the dragoon a sabre slash, as a farewell parting, on his right leg. That same man-thirteen years later-carried that some banner under Sir Simon Fraser, in the same regiment, in Wolfe's army, and planted it, in the royal cause, on the plains of Abraham, at Quebec, on the 13th of September, 1759.

a few Liberal peers. Their departure from the Liberal ranks, he said, would not harm the party, but it would harm the House of Lords, as it would induce the people to be lieve that the abolition of that body was necessary.

PARNELL'S PLANS AND HOPES. LONDON, Nov. 21 .- The Irish question is again uppermost in British polities, and Mr. Parnell has got home rule to the front to the apparent disadvantage of the Liberals. Mr. Parnell calculates upon the certain pos session of a secure balance of power in the next Parliament and feels sure of being able to command enough Radical votes upon most questions relating to home rule which may

come up to give his side of the house power to pass all reasonable measuree relating to Ireland. It has been decided to transfer the headquarters of the executive committee of the English branch of the National league to Liverpool for the remainder of the campaign. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, president of the British branch, will, however, remain in London. whence he will direct the Irish campaign throughout Great Britain. The Parnell manifesto has infused new life into the Conservative party management. Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Hon. W. H. Smith, war secretary, are devoting their entire energies to the Tory campaign work. To day they issued an urgent appeal to all those London Conservative electors who usually spend November out of town to return if possible at once and take part in

NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN.

the campaign work.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.-Mr. Parnell presided at a conference of sixty Nationalist candidates for Parliament held here to-day. It was decided to adopt uniform electora tactics, with the view of avoiding liability under the stringent Corrupt Practices Act. The Nationalists will employ a few lawyers to advise them, but will rely chiefly on volunteer counsel. They will also issue placards explaining the chief provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act, so that cause shall not be given for petitions to set aside elections on the ground of intimidation. Parnell announced the receipt of the additional sum of \$75,000 from America for the parliamentary fund. The announcement was received with cheers, which were echoed by the crowds that had assembled outside. After the meeting Parnell found difficulty in reaching his car, and a crowd followed him for a mile, cheering until exhausted.

PARNELL AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22 .- Mr. Parnell, in a speech here to-day, said he endorsed every word of the Irish manifesto. The Gladstone government, he said, were authors of the Coercion act. a measure that rendered life newal of the worst clauses of that act. The was held in the chapel of the convent. Conservatives, on the other hand, had partially restored liberty. Every Irishman who Ireland to chains, imprisonment and death.

READ THIS

For COUCHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED The Parliament of Victoria has passed a PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and law abolishing barmaids in that part of the can, therefore be returned if not found satis actory

C A McCool	5 00
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C+pt B J Mulligan	
Robert Gorman	5(0)
N Timmins	5.00
John McMcekin	5 00
Terence Kearney	200
Pat McCool	200
P J Loughrin.	2 00
Geo Smith	2 00
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D O'Connor	1 00
W N Murphy	1 00
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M Rothschild	1 00
Joseph St Denis	1 00
Xavier Ranger	1 00
Nap Fink	1 00
Cleo Lamarche	1 00
Jos Beauvais	1 00
J A Fink	1 00
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A REIGIOUS PROFESSION.

A grand ceremony was held recently in the Grey Nunnery, Guy street, the occasion the Grey Numery, Guy street, the occasion being a religious profession by three young ladies. A High Muss was celebrated at 9 o'clock, His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, officiat-ing, assisted by the Rev. Father Deguire, director of the Montreal college, as descon, and Rev. Father Moisseru, Curé of St. Gene vieve, as sub-deacon. The young ladies who made a religious profession are : Miss Boucher, of Brance in religious Sidre St. Mathuria of France, in religion, Sister St. Mathurin ; Miss Mercier, of Quebec, in religion, Sister Marie do Bonsecours ; and Miss Rivard, widow of the late Dr. Joseph Trutel, in religion, Sister Mario Joseph. An elequent and appropriate section was delivered by the Bay. Father Clouthier, of Three Rivers. Coercion act, a measure that rendered life Among the clergy present were remarked the and liberty unsafe, and at the moment of Roy. Fathers Tranchmontagne. Bennissant, their downfull they were contemplating a 12- Ghehou, Trismatet, and others. The ceremony

On 21st inst, at the Sisters of Charity voted with the Liberals would help to relegate Chapel, of Qacuec, an imposing ceremeny took place. Two young ladies, Miss Leda Bourassa, of Lovis, and Miss Helene Larue, pronounced their last vows. The former bears in religion the name of Sister St. David, and the latter Sister Alphonse. The ceremony was presided over by His Lordship the Archbishop, arsisted by the Rev. Father M. Bacon, of "l'felet, and Rev. Father Bonneau, A sermon was delivered by His Lordship,

RIEL'S REGINA PROPHECY.

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languages, who heartily endorse the sentiments

ever in auty bound to support it. All honor to the numerous other papers,

French and English, that udvocated clemency

in Riel's case, and have, since his execution, condemned it in strong terms. Their conduct

is a direct slap in the face to the Government

that caused the death warrant to be issued,

duty.

better, truer and nobler men.

donald.

RIEL'S BOSTON FRIENDS.

BOSTON, Nov. 19 .- A meeting of French

Resolved, that we, the French and Irish

press our sympathy with our countrymen of

Canada, and unite with them in condemning

The resolution was signed by the following

Philias Charbonneau, John Mee, A. Lavigne, C. Lebrun, I. P. Harkin, E. Dostie, F.

Thomas Shinkevin, Finton Kirwin, John

Messrs. Mee, Charbonneau and Harkin

were appointed a committee to arrange for a

MOURNING FOR RIEL.

Enthusiastic Meeting of French Canadians

in Worcester.

that the death penalty is not now applied by

civilized nations for political offences. They

condemn Macdonald and his ministry. The

meeting adjourned with cheers for Riel's

memory and groans for the Canadian minis-

A Stirring Poem by an Irish-Canadian Poetess.

." RIEL."

Stood Rio

Dies Riel.

Brave Riel,

Brave Riel

Brave Riel

Brave Riel.

Brave Riel

M.

With upturned face and fearless eye And heart which knew no graven such,

For days long gone and deeds long dead

That Heaven might rout the tyrant band

To endless glory-deathless fame-

DROPSY, GRAVEL, BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Montreal, Nov. 18th.

To Orange hate he bows his head-For Scott's blood in rebellion shed

In heroic silence, there to die,

mass meeting next week.

spoke brielly,

try.

No. 8 Boylston street, to pass resolu-

THE POST, and they are now more than

HE PREDICTS THE COLLAPSE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR INJUSTICE COM-MITTED, IN THE NORTH-WEST.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 16 .- Among the papers left by Louis Riel is one entitled "The Prophecy of Regins," which is as fol-

and to the loud mouthed individuals who lows:were so ready to look upon every person who ventured to express his sympathy with Riel " Seeing that King Charles II. of England had the right of Government in the Northor the cause of the half breeds as a rebel. West, he was bound by the nature of these If a foreign foe were to attempt the invasion of Canada these same "rebels" would be rights, and as a Christian Prince, to see, saith the Lord, that not only the possession found in the front ranks ready to do battle of the territory should be advantageous to for their country, while, ten to one, their his realm, but also that the English domination should be useful to the North-West. The duty of the Royal office calumniators would be looking for some nook or hole through which to escape from military was to adjust between the English on the There is some consolation to be had, howone side and the tribes of the North-West on ever, from the united stand taken by the

the other the balance of their interests, saith people of Quebec. The death of Louis Riel the Lord, and to cause to be given, the one to the other, that which belonged to them. will be avenged in due time. The Government, which has insulted the whole French I remember the sense and significance of the Canadian race to please a faction in Upper Canada, will learn that it has aroused a charter that the King of England gave in 1670 to the company of traders of Hudson people who will make it ray dearly for Bay. I have judged the spirit of Pagan the injustice imposed upon them. And Que partiality with which it was worded, saith bec will not be alone in her condemnation of the Lord. That charter, establishing the the horrible wrong committed. She will have the assistance of thousands of Ontario's nobler commerce of the inhabitants. without commerce of the inhabitants, without guarantee, without restriction, without any remedy, without the least com-petition, as an entire and complete sons, who refuse to sacrifice all manly principles to gratify Orange bigotry. Yes, dear Post, the Macdonald Government is doomed to die an ignoble death, to die deader than a violation of the principles of equity, it is necessary that I arrange myself, saith the door nail, never to rise again, and at one of the closing acts of that Government posterity Lord, and that my justice should take in the will point the finger of shame. And it is time that it should die. It has outlived its Government of the empire the sum of the retribution it demands. This commercial usefulness, and can easily be replaced by much monopoly of the Company of Hudson Bay, founded on no right, based on the solitary caprice of a brigand king, calling himself Britannic Majesty,' has never had any authority, has never had, saith the Lord, any moral hold on the North-West, and has French and Irish Canadians' Condemnation existed there only by the of the Execution and of Sir John Mac-

BRUTE FORCE OF THE DARING EMPIRE

whose support it has had, but that in that charter which is most false and odious in my and Irish Canadians was held last evening at eyes, saith the Lord, is that it accorded to people without principle, and removed from all control, rights, magisterial and governmental in the North-West. That charter exists before me, saith the Lord, and my spirit will not consent to place it in forgetfulness till after I will have punished all the evil and all the crimes and all the culpabilities with which it has been accompanied and with which it has been followed. Albion ! it is by no inadvertence that thou hast given the functions of Government to the unjust Company of the Hudson Bay Company, but the charter to begin with and afterwards by different acts of the Parliament is one of the means by which the proudest now for several centuries have good thoughts, good words, good actions and used for the spoliation of different countries good companions. I desire that my children and the earth. Thou will not escape Me, may be brought up with great care in all that saith the Lord, now that thy victories over the conquering Napoleon are tarnished, and masters and superiors. I urge them to show thy glory has become dim. Albion ! it is I the greatest respect, the greatest submission who now stands before you, saith and the most complete affection towards the Lord. It is necessary that you their good mother. I do not leave measure your tury with mine. Thy to my children gold or silver, but I crown, thy chamber of the Lords, the beg God of His infinite pity, Je supplie les chamber of the Commons are powerful, but entrailles de la miséricorde de Dieu to fill my it is impossible that their official approbation mind and my heart with the true paternal should make unjust acts great, and thy public | blessing which I desire to give them. Jean, acts respectable and worthy of the obedience of man. Thou hast been fain to renew thy iniquities in giving them, in order to hold them in vogue, the name of measures legal and constitutional. This before me, saith the Lord, is only abomination. You must give back to North-West, in money well computed,

all thy adventurers HAVE ROBEED IT OF

from the inauguration to the extinction of while holding to yourself, without being WORCESTER, Nov. 18.-in response to a their commercial monopoly, and that thou wanting to others within the limits of just hastily issued call, between 400 and 500 French repair, either by force or friendship, all the obedience to the approved bishops and the Canadians met in St. Jean Baptiste Hall to In St. Jean Baptiste Han to the action of the Cana-in the execution of Louis H. Langlois presided and The other speakers were the thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for the other speakers were thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for the other speakers were thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for the other speakers were thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for the other speakers were thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for the other speakers were thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for the other speakers were thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for the other speakers were thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for the other speakers were thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for the other speakers of thrush a mode scandalized them for thrush a despoiled thrush a mode scandalized them for thrush a despoiled and scandalized them for thrush a despoiled a despoiled and scandalized them for thrush a despoiled a despoiled a despoiled a despoiled a despoiled a despoiled and scandalized them for thrush a despoiled a des damage you have done to the people of the priests, especially to your bishop and your confessor. I bless you that your death may protest against the action of the Canadian government in the execution of Louis David Riel. P. H. Langlois presided and John G. Crawford, late United States consul thyself with a good grace to my will, saith the Lord, I will communicate the views of my providence to the empires. The Czar of Russia will throw the glance of his power on "I leave my testament to the Rev. Pere in a Canadian city ; Mr. Arthur Charland, "I leave my testament to the Rev. Pere the Indians whom thou devourest, and he Alexis André, my confessor. I pray my will triumph over thee. France will throw friends everywhere to hold the name of Pere speeches, which, with the exception of Crawthe eyes of her compassion, the balm of her André side by side with my own. I love ford's, were in French, were strongly denunsweetness ciatory of the hanging of Riel, who was alluded to as the John Brown of Canada, and Father André. ON IRELAND, (Signed) LOUIS 'DAVID' RIEL, "Son of Louis Riel and of Julie De la and the French Government will take her the action of the Canadian government was

me with a love so Christian. I demand of her pardon for all the faults of which I have been guilty against the love, the respect and obedience that I owe her. I beg of her to pardon also the faults that I have committed against my duty toward my well loved and regretted father and towards his venerable memory. I thank my brother and sisters for their great love and kindness to me. I also ask their pardon for my faults of all kinds, and for all the errors for which I have been culpable in their eyes. I thank my relatives and the relatives of my wife for having always been so

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good and gentle to me, in particular, my affectionate and well loved father-in-law, my mother in-law, my brothers in-law and my sisters in-law. I beg of them also to pardon whatever has not been right in me and all that has been evil in my conduct. I give

THE HAND OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP

to my friends of all ages, of all ranks, of all conditions and of all positions. I thank them for the services they have rendered me. Particularly am I grateful towards my friends who have deigned to busy themselves with my affairs in public, both on this and on the other side of the line, to the Oblats of Marie Immaculate, the Society of St. Sulpice, to the Grey Nuns, for all the good and kindness I have received from them from my infancy, I return them my thanks. I have benefictors on the other side of the line, riends whose goodness to me has been heyond measure. I beg of them to accept my thanks, and to charitably excuse my defects, and if my conduct has in any way been offotisive to them, whether in great or small matters, I beg of them to pardon me. while taking into account the excuses that may be in my favor; and as to

THE REAL SUM OF MY FAULTS,

mei culpabilities, I hope they will have the goodness to forgive them all before God and man. I pardon, with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my force, with all my those who have caused me chagrin, soul who have given me pain, who have done me harm, who have persecuted me, who have without any reason made war on me for five years, who have given me the semblance of a trial, who have condemned me to death, and if they really mean to give me to death, 1 pardon them this entirely, as I ask Gud to pardon me all my offenses entirely in the name of Jesus Christ. I thank my wife for having been so good and charitable to me, for the part she has so patiently taken in my painful works and difficult enterprises. I pray her to pardon me the sadgess I have voluntarily and involuntarily caused her. I recommend to her the care of her little

children, to bring them up in A CHRISTIAN MANNER

with particular attention to all that relates to belongs to obedience to the church, their he promised to explain what the different windows represented. There were still three put in by priests. He will inaugurate the windows on the anniversary of his consecramon fils ; Marie Angelique, ma fille, I bless you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, so that you may be attentive to the will of God, and faithful to The great demand for a pleasant, sale and re-

accomplish it in all piety and in all sincerity; that you may practice virtue solidly but simply, without parade or ostentation ; that youdo

THE MOST GOOD POSSIBLE

A REMARKABLE CONTRIBU-TION.

BISHOP CLEARY GIVES ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TOWARDS ST. MARY'S BUILDING FUND-THE COLORED WINDOWS.

KINGSTON, Nov. 16 -At the different services in St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday Rev. Father Twohey made the announcements. He stated that the whole amount received towards the Church Improvement Fund was \$8,223.56 Yesterday morning the Bishop handed him a cheque for \$1,000, swelling the amount to over \$9,000. When the silver collections were first taken up they averaged bstween \$170 and \$190, but at the presand \$140. He then referred to the way the Bishop had encouraged the con-gregation, and he hoped the members, who

had slackened off in their contributions, would again raise their amounts. He referred to the stained glass windows, six of it has a permanent effect at once singular and which have been crected on the east side, stating that these had been put up at a cost of about \$5,000 by the bishop and priests of the diocese. Of the amount subscribed towards the Improvement Fund, \$692.64 had been expended in erecting pinnacles and confessionale, \$596.89 for painting the church, \$562.80 for eve chutes, etc., and \$140 for advertising for tenders, making a total of \$1,992.33. The rev. gentleman also stated that masses were offered up every week by the bishop and the preists of the diocese for the members of the congregation who contributed.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

course of his remarks he referred to how the of Aultsville, aged 7S, was completely broken church was being beautified and how its down with gravel, bladder catarrh, profuse members should be willing to give to God a micturition and general nervous unrest. He small share of what was given to them. He underwent fearful operations, but did not also referred to the stained glass windows, amend. Two years ago he began Warner's stating that the first one erected was a gift safe cure and it restored him to health. from himself the next was in memory of the and he now saye the effects were de-late Bishop O'Brien. It was erected by the cidedly permanent. The Rev. George Rev. Father Lynch, of Peterboro, and Rev. | Watermann, of Winborne, Eng., Was com-Father Brown, Port Hope. The third was pletely under the power of Bright's dis. a gift from the members of the Arch Confraternity of the Holy Family. The best London specialists. Two years ago he fourth was erected by the Rev. Chas. Murray, began this remedy and in a recently published of Cornwall, and Kev. Ed. Murray, Cobourg. It is in memory of Bishop Horan. The filth was in memory of the late Rev. John Mc. Donald, V.G., and was crected by the cou gregations and pastor (Nev. Father Gauthier) of Williamstown and St. Margaret's. The sixth was erected by Rev. Father Corbett and congregation of St. Andrew's. The first nearest the Blessed Virgin's altar, and which is now being erected, will be in memory of the late Bishop Macdonald SERIOUS RESULTS OF AN OIL TANK EXand is being put up at the expense of the congregations of St. Raphael's, Alexandria, and Lochiel. Mgr. Farrolly and Father O'Connor, of Perth, will also have windows erected. These cost \$550 each. The bishop l then made brief reference to the decrease in | the weekly offerings. He said that they had fallen off \$50, and this would amount to \$12,500 per annum. On some future occasion

liable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Con-

sumptive Syrup. It is purely a Vegetable Com

A DESERVED WORD OF PRAISE.

Nov. 25, 1885

1 E 1

This paper, in common with all the best papers of the Dominion, is very chary in its public commendation of the wares and articles which chim public attention in its advertising columns. When it knows any thing is worthy of special mention, it is frank enough to say so. For the past two or three years our columns have contained many articles (taken from other papers and inserted with our regular reading matter) commendatory of Warner's safe cure. We hear much from it on every hand, and we confess we have been as surprised as gratified, at the reports in circulation concerning it. Wo know there is a prejudice against the use of un. authorized proprietary medicines, and in many cases the prejudice is well founded. In this instance, however, the prejudice seems hurtful only to him who indulges it. We are satisfied from personal investigation that this great preparation has not only a present benefficial effect, but that to a remarkable degree gratifying, and it is therefore not at all surprising that it should have won such a deserved hold on public favor.

Our well known Bishop Edward Wilson, of Ottawa, pronounces it "the most valuable and efficacious remody ever tried. It is like a charm, soothing, relieving and building up so quickly. I commend it without hesitation and often meet with instances where it has proved a great boon."

The Rev. William Henderson, of Prescott, Ont., was unable to fulfil his elerical duties, being utterly prostrated with a bad cough, palpitation of the heart, short i reath and liver disorder. In 1883 he was restored to At 10.30 o'clock Mass in St. Mary's Cathe-dral yesterday morning, Bishop Cleary preached to the corgregation. During the D. A. Brown, a retired Methodist elergyman, of Aultonilla and 75 more the corgregation. ease of the kidneys and was given up by the began this remedy and in a recently published statement we see he is fully restored to health. We might multiply instances without number -everything we hear of it coulirms our belief that this preparation is one of the most praiseworthy ever discovered. Endorsement from such sources as we have named ought to discount the possibility of any skepticism.

A PHILADELPHIA DISASTER.

PLOSION-MANY MEN KILLED OR IN-JURED-SOME SAD SCENES OF SUFFER-ING-A BRAVE MAN'S ACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 .- The explosion of tank of oil at the Philadelphia Lubric company's works this morning resulted in the death of a man and the probable death of a boy, the serious injury of others and the partial destruction of the establishment. The victims are : Alex. Banks, aged 40, burned to a crisp, required, and he would like to have them he was superintendent of workmen and had recently come from Pittsburg; Chas. Marshall, aged 12, at work with men under the tank, cannot be found ; Joseph Robinson, married, aged 35, boiler maker, entire body terribly burned, cannot recover ; Patrick Boyle, single, aged 26, laborer, head, trunk and ex. tremities frightfully burned, will die, Chas. McLean, of this city, aged 24, single, hurned about head and extremities, probably will not recover; Arthur Grueber, of England, aged 28, single, entire body terribly burned, will pound, and acts promptly and magically in sub-duing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflamation of the lungs, etc. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that die. The works have been running to their will not exclude the poor from its benefits. — In many a gang of men, numbering about tifteen, were set at work to repair the stone foundation under a large iron still which contained 150 berrets of crude oil. The repairs had been partially completed. and several of the m plastering up the interior walls, when the man-hole of the still was blown off, setting the oil on fire, tilting over the still, and causing the burning oil to fall on the men below. The explosion was followel a few seconds later by a second report, and a dense volume of smoke THE UTMOST CONSTERNATION ENSUED among the workmen. Several ran in different directions to sound an alarm while the remainder assisted in caring for those who had been injured. In a remarkably short time after the explosion the works were surrounded by a large crowd of men, women and children, and when it became known that a number of men had been killed or badly injured great excitement ensued. Considerable time elapsed before any of the fire apparatus reached the scene, by which time the oil, which still remained in the tilted tank and the portion which had flowed to the ground, was burning fiercely. Within a few minutes after the explosion Superintendent Strain called all the employees together and the work of rescuing the injured was com-menced. An elderly man whose name could not be obtained was found lying against a fence which surrounds the works, about seventy-five yards from the exploded tank. He was unconscious and was terribly burned about the head and face. Joseph Robinson was discovered lying on the ground close to a pool of burning oil. His clothing was saturated with oil and part of it had been burned off. He was picked up and carried to the company's works, where a portion of the flesh of his right leg dropped off. Mex. Banks was working immediately under the tank when the explosion took place. While the rescuing party were searching around for the victims his body was observed as the wind carried the smoke away lying on the ground close to the foundation walls and surrounded with blazing oil. Michael Cava-

tions condemning the Canadian gov-ernment and Sir John A. Macdonald for the execution of Louis David Riel. difficult. Let us not repudiate them without Mr. John Mee presided, and Mr. Thomas L. Foley was secretary. Several gentlemen hearing their explanations. L'Evenement, in its editorial comment. spoke in strong terms, condemning the course pursued by the Canadian premier. Among the speakers were Mr. John Mee, the chair-We counsel calmness in the terrible crisis

which we are traversing. Calmness has an imposing power when it is accompanied by man, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Charbonneau and Mr. the determination to obtain justice, to avenge Saviat. The appended resolution was adoptan outrage on the first favorable opportunity. ed :---The future waited for, coolly, pa-tiently, is always pregnant with such op-Canadian residents of Boston, do hereby exportunities. The scaffold at Regins is an out-rage upon the renown of the British Empire. Riel has been executed against the law of the Canadian government, and more particunations, in obedience to Orangeism, which larly Sir John A. Macdonald, for allowing puts in peril to day one of the richest jewels Louis Riel to be executed. of the British crown.

6

Sir John's Waterloo.

The Feeling in Canada and the United

States Over Riel's Execution.

OUEBEC PRESS AND PEOPLE.

Strong Denunciation of the Action

of the Government-A Poli-

tical Blunder.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19 .- That the hanging of

Iviel has been received with grave dissatisfac-tion by the majority of the inhabitants of

this city is undoubted. The press and our most trusty public men condemn the execu-

tion as being both a political blunder and a

cruel crime. The Canadian voices' the sen-

timent of thousands of people in this province

in the following editorial :--The blood shed on the scaffold at Regina is

a bad cement, and if the confederation has no other to keep it together then the gale which

will tumble the whole fabric to pieces is not

far distant. As a young country, too, we

have set to the world the bad example of

punishing with death that class of offences known as political which all other

civilized communities condone ; a coun-

try, also, in which the power of life or death is swayed by factions is not

likely to be regarded as a cafe or desirable one to live in. We are asked on all hands, "What are the French Canadian Ministers

doing ?" Our reply is short. Sir Hector

Langevin and Mr. Chapleau have been van-

quished, but they have not deemed it oppor-tune to resign. Whatever line of conduct they followed their responsibility was im-

mense. They have chosen the line mentioned.

Their position is exceptionally painful and

36.V8 :---

A DAY OF NATIONAL SORROW.

Braunt, George F. Murphy, George Crysen, Thomas L. Foley, B. Vienno, F. LeCour, Le Lecteur, the organ of the Quebec French liberals, has the following :--

"This is for us for a day of national sor-Saviat, Philip Thompson, William Neville, J. J. McLaughlin, J. P. McLaughlin, John B. Duffy, E. English, F. Mechaud and 500 row, for this morning's murder signifies the triumph of Urungemen over French Canadians and Catholics." others.

The same paper urges all French Canadians to unite with it in hurling the government from power, and concludes by calling upon the French Canadian conservatives to weep for the crime they have committed in nurs ing for twenty five years the viper which strangled them to day, in giving to an Orange chief the power to strike them this fatal blow.

L'Electeur remarks that there are no longer a Bleu and Rouge party in this Province, but a national party and a party of hangmen. The same paper also thanks the Irish Catholics for the active and enthusiastic part they took in the demonstration and for their sym pathy with the national cause.



ONTARIO. Orange Favagery and the Execution of Riel —The Stand Taken by "The Post" Ap-planded by the Bard plauded by the People

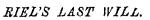
(Special Correspondence of THE Post.)

CARLETON PLACE, Ont., Nov. 19 .-- In a small town like Carleton Place, situated as it is in the Province of Ontario, where Orangeism makes its greatest stand in our country, it is but natural to expect a difference of opinion in regard to the execution of our hero and patriot, Louis Riel. We have plenty of fanatics here who are loud in their savage exultations over the "murder" of this unfortunate man, and who are wont to use the pronoun "we," when speaking on the subject, with as much pride and vanity as if they, insignificant in themselves, had held the late of our latest martyr in their hands. We have others who take a more moderate view of the question at issue, but are still pleased that the death sentence has been carried out, principally on account of the death of Scott, which many of them are pleased to stigmatize as a murder, being really ignorant of the fact that Scott was tried and condemned by a council composed of members of the only government which existed in the North-West country at the time; anything that Riel did during the late rebellion having very little weight with them. It is true that it was only a "Provisional Government," but it was one of sufficient legality and importance to confer with the then Government of Canada in the formation of treaties, which were afterwards shamefully violated and ultimately totally swept away by the Cana-

dian Government. But, thank God, dear Post, we are not all semi-savages, even in Ontario, who delight in the spilling of blood and the taking away of a Forth from his cell with regal air, noble man's life; a man who has gallantly As steps a lion from out his lair, "Where shall we find his equal, where?" fought for his countrymen and all nationalities, and gloriously suffered the death of a martyr for his country's sake; a man to whom all the credit is due for He stands beneath the scaffold's shade-Casts one last look o'er field and glade; With dying lips the hero prayed the rights and privileges which the people of the Province of Manitoba to-day enjoy; a man whose name will go down to posterity, equally honored and respected with these of the brave and notle men who Which holds with iron blood-stained hand His native home- his prairie landsacrificed their lives for their country's sake in 1837, and to whose memory mouuments ought and surely will be erected. His exe-And thus he dies, the true-souled one, His chequered weary race is run, cution will serve as a foul blot on Canadian history, and may well be classed among such The Martyr's Crown is nobly wonhorrible crimes as the savage execution of Robert Emmet or the beheading of Mary Queen of Scots, an act so cruci and inhuman Oh ! Brothers of his race and creed, that Her Majesty Queen Victoria has horself Whose hearts will long and sorely bleed, Be ours the task to 'venge the deed— Be ours to fan the fervid flame, stigmatized it one of the foulest stains on the history of old England.

There are handreds in Carleton Place To hand down Riel's noble name whose sympathies are entirely with the French Canadians throughout the country, and particularly with the gallant men who have already publicly manifested their supreme disgust and indignation, in Montreal and other places, and there are hundreds here who are as ready and willing to applaud the spirit#d stand taken by THE POST as the 10,000 who stood before the office on Monday healthy changes in the blood and sceretions --the Liver being equally at fault with the Kidneys. Regulate these conditions with Burdock Blood Bitters, one of the best system night, and its influence, as well as its circulation, will undoubtedly increase in this and other quarters. We have plenty of Irishmen Burdock Blood Bitters, one of the bes here, as well as Frenchmen speaking both renovators known to medical scienco.

from thee. The Empire of Germany, relying contrasted with the generous treatment exon all the Germans of America, will take the tended by the United States to the leaders of two Canadas and the Maritime Provinces the rebellion. They prophesied that the She will wrest from thy hands the Island of Newfoundland and Labrador, hanging would prove to be the Waterloo of the Macdonald Government. The resolutions with the Arctic regions. Proud England drawn by Mr. Boulanger recite that the thee will know, saith the Lord, if I have let Canadian Government, in granting the rights thee have provinces and states in order to to the hulf-breeds for which Riel fought, render them unhappy. Thou will reply to my justice, saith the Lord, that thou hast have virtually condemned themselves for hanging him, that the jury which convicted conducted to happiness the people whom I have confided to thee, but I know thee, saith Riel consisted of only six men, that his indictment was not made under oath, that the Lord." this jury recommended him to mercy, and



GOOD WILL AND PEACE TO ALL MEN.

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 16 .- The following is the last will and testament of Louis Riel, which was deposited with Father André :-"MY PRISON AT REGINA.

' Testament of Louis ' David' Ricl.

"I make my testament according to counsel given me by the Rev. Father Alexis André, my charitable confessor and most devoted director of my conscience. "In the name of the Father, of the Sou,

and of the Holy Ghost, I declare that this is my testament, that I have written it freely.

in the fullest possession of my faculties. "Men having fixed the 10th of November next as that of my death, and as it is possible the sentence will be executed, I declare beforehand that my submission to the orders of Providence is sincere, my will is ranged with entire liberty of action, under the influence of the divine grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, on the side of the Roman Catholic and Apostolic church. I was born in it, and it is by her also that I have been regenerated. I have retracted what I have said and professed contrary to her teaching, and I retract it again. I ask pardon for

THE SCANDAL I HAVE CAUSED.

I do not wish that there should be a difference between me and the priesthood of Jesus Christ as great as the point of a needle. If I should die on the tenth of the month, that is to say, in four days, I wish to do all in my power, with the divine succor of my Saviour, to die in perfect harmony with my Creator, my Redeemor, my Sanctifier, and with the Holy Catholic Church, and if my God wishes well to accord me the gift inestimable of life, I wish, on my side, to mount the scallold and to resign myself to the will and end of Providence by holding myself apart, as I am today, from all earthing things, for I understand the most certain means of doing well and of having durable fruits, is to practise and perform all enterprises in a manner en-

tirely disinterested, without passion, without excitement, enjirely in sight of God, while These common and dangerous complaints are due to a bad condition of the fluids, unloving your neighbor, your friend and your enemy as yourself for the love of God. I thank

MT GOOD AND TENDER MOTHER

- for having loved me, and for having loved that should be kept in every household.



Mr. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE REV. F. X. SADLIER, S J.

The death is announced of Rev. Francis Xavier Sadlier, S.J., at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., after a brief illness. He was born in Montreal, in 1852, and was the son of the late James Sadlier, who with his brother, the late Denis Sadlier, founded the well known Catholic publishing house of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of New York. His mother is the well known Catholic authoress Mary A. Sadlier. Father Sadlier was educated at Manhattan College, and after s brief but brilliant career in journalism decided to enter upon the priesthood. He was received into the Jesuit novitiate at Sault-au-Recollet, Canada, on the 1st of November, 1873, and had the happiness of being ordained at Woodstock last August, after making his theological studies at Rochampton, England and Louvain, Belgium. In the death of this gitted young priest the Society of Jesuits has met with a loss which can be only accurately estimated by those to whom his perfect purity of heart, deeply intellectual mind and most lovable character have endeared him for many years.

REVIVAL OF THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK SOUTHWARD.

The business outlook throughout the South and West is very bright harvests have been abundant, the public health free from even the ordinary maladies, and prosperity has brought an increased patronage to the Louisiana State Lottery on account of its well-established character for honest management, under the sole direction of Gen'is G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubai A. Early, of Va. On Tuesday, Dec. 15th, 1885, the 187th Monthly and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing will scatter \$522,560 all over to holders of tickets at \$10 or fraction of tenths at \$1 each. All information can be had

of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application. A young woman of Kingston, N. Y., visited friends in Jefferson, Greene County, that state, Just summer. During her sojourn there she carved the letters of her name into a young green apple. Last week the applo was sent to her, fully grown, and with her name still plainly visible.

DIRECT RELIEF follows the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in case of Pain, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and all soreness of the flesh. Yellow Oil is an internal and external remedy Some time ago a wealthy citizen, residing on Beaver Hall Hill, fell sick with the smallpox. His children conveyed him to the upper story of the house and abandoned him. Nobody volunteered to take charge of him. Two Grey Nuns learned of the affair, pro sented themselves at the house of the sick man, and asked permission to see him, stating that their mission was to aid the sick of every religion. "As you wish," responded the ser

religion. "As you wish," responded the ser-vant, "and, as you do not fear the smallpox, you can go up stairs," and in accordance they did so. The Protestant gentleman was touched with the charitable conduct of the Rev. Sisters, and admired the religion which inspired them to make it a duty to assist him, and as his children had abandoned him, he asked that he should die a member of the Catholic Church. His condition being pre carious, a priest was immediately brought nto his presence. Ho was baptised, conlessed and received communion, and a few hours afterwards expired, having been reconciled with the veritable Church.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Ced Liver Gil, with Hypophosphirs, For Wasting Children.

Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I nave used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissue, but gives strength, and I heartily recom-mend it for diseases attended by atrophy."

THE POST AND THE FRENCH. CANADIANS.

To the Editor of La Presse :

In your issue of yesterday you pay THE POST, the organ of the Irish Catholic popula tion of Montreal, a most legitimate and weil merited tribute of praise. This excellent journal never ceases, in fact, to have for us the warmest and most sincere sympathies. Moreover, many of your readers will be pleased to see that you take notice of this fact. It is quite proper that THE Post and all our Irish Catholic compatriots should know that we attach the greatest value to their friendship.

A READER OF LA PRESSE AND POST.

A TRIBUTE TO "THE POST."

La Presse, referring to the demonstration of Monday evening, says :-- " Opposite THE POST the crowd halted and cheered the Irish organ. Repeated hurrahs rent the air, and the employes replied with enthusiasm. Many were heard asking the union of Irish and French Canadians who have already a common belief. As one of the orators remarked, the Irish have great grievances against England which has oppressed them for centuries past, and the noble stand taken by THE POST on the inhuman execution of Ricl, proves that the Irish people, already so persecuted themselves, resent the injury done the cause of right and justice. It is necessary that there should be union, union forever. The liberty of our menaced religion and of our political rights can only be obtained at such cost.'

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

And, are made pallid and unattractive by functional ash. edy Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands ... of testimonials. By druggists.

VOLUNTEERED TO RESCUE HIM,

nagh

and notwithstanding the protests of his companions crawled along on the ground after one of the firemen had saturated his clothing with water. When within reach of the un fortunate man he grasped his right foot, and when he made an effort to draw the body out the man's foot parted from the body. Cava anagh dropped it and hastily reached a place of safety, leaving the body to the flames Cavangh's face and hands were badly burned by coming in contact with the blazing oil A few minutes after Cavanagh escaped th tank fell and Banks was hid from view Charles McLean and Arthur Grueber were also found lying close to the burning still, the former being unconscious and both terribly burned. Several other men who were working close to the still at the time of the explosion were also burned, but their injuries were comparatively slight. The injured were taken to the Pennsylvania hospital where their wounds were dressed. Soon after the explosion occurred the burning oil, which had run from the still when it careened, flowed along the ground, communicated fire to three adjoining tanks, and at one time threatened the destruction of the entire castern end of the works. This danger, however, was averted by the hard work of the fire depart-ment and at one o'clock the fire was under control. Loss, \$30,000. The body of the missing boy, Charles Mitchell, was finally recovered. Two more victims, Joseph Robin-son and Arthur Grueber, died this afternoon.

Nov. 25, 1885.

THE-TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

 $\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{ITH}}$

TO RECEIVE PARNELL.

PRESIDENT EGAN APPOINTS & RECEPTION COM-MITTEE.

LINCOLN, Neb.. Nov.' 20. — The following circular was issued to the National Land League by President Egan :--

EXECUTIVE OFFICE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18, 1885. To the National Executive Committee and

Members of the League-

Mr. Parnell and his colleagues of the home delegation are coming to this country as the guests of the Irish National League of America, and it is now time that steps should be taken to arrange for a reception worthy alike of the League and of our distinguished visitors. I therefore respectfully request visitors. I therefore respectfully request that the following persons will con-sider themseives a committee to act with the president or the Municipal jouncil of the League in New York to suitable of the League in New York to suitably re-ceive our guests on their arrival and the escort them to the National Convention at Chicago. The several members are :-- Rev Charles O'Reilly, D D, Lational treasurer ; Patrick A Collins and Mr James Mooney, ex-presidents ; Collins and ver sames incomey, expresident; Mr Alexander Sullivan, ex-president; Rev T J Conaty, ex-treasurer Parnell fund; Mr John Boyle O'Reilly, General M Kerwin, Mr Patrick Ford and John F Finerty. Confi-dently relying on the prompt and effective action of this committee, I remain, gentlemen, and the state of the second seco yours faithfully, PATRICK EGAN, President.

PRAIRIE FIRES. WHICHIRA FRILS, Tex., Nov. 20. -- Destruc tive prairie fires are raging in Indian Territory. It is believed that the fire belt is from forty to sixty miles wide. The loss to cattlemen is \$400,000.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. A RELIABLE ARTICLE.

CUTTER, Boston, Mass., says :--" I found it to realize the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

A goose that crows like a rooster is one of the novelties at Cumberland, Md.

Aver's Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleanses the blood, stimulates the vital functions, and re-stores health and strength. No one whose blood is impure can feel well. When you are discouraged and despondent take Ayer's Sarsa-parilla to parify and vitalize the blood.

There were 334 deaths in Philadelphia last week-nearly 100 more than in Brooklyn.

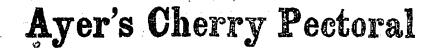
FURRED TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH Bre two concomitants of biliousness remedied by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery army of the Widdin district may be consider-and Dyspeptic Cure. Heartburn, which harasses the dyspeptic after meals, and all the perplexing and changeful symptoms of captured 01 prisoners with a number of rifles. the perplexing and changeful symptoms of captured 01 prisoners with a number of rifles. established indigestion, are disposed by this The Bulgarian commander at Bresnik, (i.e.

Apple trees in some parts of California are producing a second crop of fruit this SEABOD.

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold-how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs,-one of the most popular Indicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes : "It gives general satisfaction and sells splon-didly."

need in its place.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, continuous fighting for eighteen hours are nend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery Sotia, the Bulgarium disputing every inch."



Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to be of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. Thousands of physicians and families testify to its great worth. Jas. E. Moling, Hilliard, Ohio, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twelve years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it

Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran | John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise | "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a nothing that I do not know to be good. I severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a was saved from the grave, I am sure, by skilful physician to be very dangerous. the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and and liable to terminate in Pheumonia. have recommended it to others with the After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occa-Chicago, Ill., writes: - "I have never sional use of it since that time has. I think, found, in thirty-five years of continuous extended my life ten years at least." Mrs. study and practice in medicine, any prepa- V. M. Thebaud, Montreal, Cauada, writes : ration of so great value as Ayer's Cherry |" Last spring my daughter was attacked Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the by membraneous croup, or diphtheria. throat and lungs; and I constantly recom- The doctor prescribed Ayer's Cherry Peemend it to my patients. It not only breaks toral, which cured her of the diphtheria. up colds and cures severe coughs, but is | Being still very weak and sick, she began effective in relieving the most serious taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which restored bronchial and pulmonary affections." her to vigorous health."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

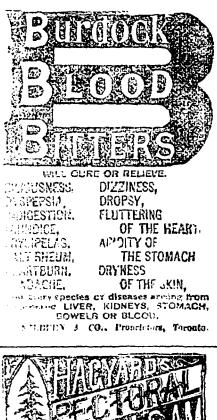
A HARD FIGHT

BETWEEN THE SERVIANS AND BULGARIANS-THE FORMER DRIVEN BACK WITH GREAT LOSSES.

BELGRADE, Nov. 18 - An official despatch relative to the engagement between the Servians and the Bulgarians, near Slivnitza, Says after heavy lighting Prince Alexander was forced to retreat before the Servian advanced positions and retire to Slivnitza. Both sides lost heavily. Sharp righting has occurred on the left of the Service colvenced line where both forces hold their positions, Official reports from the front state that the Servians entered Breanik yesterday. The town has been abandened by the Balgarians, who, in their heave to get away, bert tight guns behind. This capture of Breenik leaves that route open to Sofik. The Bulgarian army of the Widdin district may be consider-ed considerestablished hungeston, are emperated blood Ohilipog, fled, leaving his military papers. murifier. The Bulgarian volunteers, with their leader, also fled.

DESPERATE FIGHTING YESTERDAY. LONDON, Nov. 18 .- A despatch from Sofia

says troops are arriving here from Roumelis. I wenty five thousand Servians were engaged yesterday near Slivnitza, while there were only fifteen thousand Bulgarians in the en-gagement. There was desperate lighting at Slivnitza today. The Bulgarians forced the Servian right wing back at the point of the bayonet for several kilometrea with great losses. It is reported that the Servians fired upon the Red Cross ambulances. A militia force from Widdin has male a successful didly." Coffee as a heverage is rapidly losing ground in England, tea and chocolate being ing Servian account is from Zaribrod : "The Servians found the Balgari ons of unexpected strength at Slivnitza. The Services, after







ALLAN LINE.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Under the personal supervision and management of

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and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepda, Impure Block Pundes on the Face, Biliousness and Construct n -- such cases having come un et uy

O. Bortis, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N.Y., writes : "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ton or twelve nights in suctession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil."

A man died in the Gulf of Mexico a few days ago of sea sickness-the first case of the kind on record.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it.

Recent issues of the Pall Mall Gazette. owing to the great demand, sold in Australia for S9 per copy.

creseuce...

A young person desiring a bull's-eye lantern went to a hardware shop and asked for a burgher's lantern. "We do not keep thieves' tools, madam," was the reply.

Mrs. Burnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rhen-matism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil ; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured. There are base imitations of this medicine for sale : see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

It costs something to be English. A pair of English shoes, hideous in appearance and rough in finish, often represents, dutics included, an expenditure of \$20 or more.

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMUL-SION is particularly adapted to DELICATE FEMALES, in those low states of the system that manifest themselves in so many of the allments peculiar to their sex. Always ask for ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMUL-SION, and be sure you get it.

DUBLIN, NOV. 17.-The Nationalists of South Londonderry have selected T. M. Healy astheir caudidate for Parliament.

AMERICAN TRIUMPH AT THE LON DON INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

The MASON and HAMLIN ORGAN and PIAAO Co have just received a cable despatch from their London Agents, Mosars, Metzler & Co., annonneing that the only gold medal for Cabinet or Reed Organs has been awarded their instruments. This seems to be a fitting climax to the unitomly highest awards at all Great World's Exhibitions which this famous Organ Firm has received during the past nineteen years,

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 17.-It is rumored that Paraell will contest the Exchange division of this city for member of Parliament.

THE STRVEYS CHEARTHY WELCOMED. LONDON, New, 13, --Official Servian reports

my : "On King Milan's arrival in Zaribrod An enument St. Louis physician says that asphaltum varnish is the best disinfectant that is known of. plaints against the Bolgerian a Iministration, specially against its pribanals."

A RUSSIAN PAPER'S ADVICU.

ST. PETERSBURG, N. v. 18 --- T. & Johnnal de St. Petersbury advises Prince Alexander to conform with the desires of the Salver, as expressed in the liver's bayly to lynca Alexander's request for a-si : are all 10nounce his scheme respecting Eistern Rou-melia. "This," it says. "will deprive Servi-of her pretext for aggression, and en den the Porte to assume a decided attimic towards Servia if she persists in her military aggres-sion. Bulgaria has no light to prolong an operation ill-began and worse-prepared when Europe demands peace. It is no humiliation for a young nation to confide her destinies to the powers, and abandon projects she is unable to conduct to a successful issue."

GREECE MUST INTERVENE.

PARIS, Nov. 18 -M. Philemon, mayor of Athens, in an interview with M. de Freycinet, minister of foreign atlairs, explained to him the reasons why Greace was unable to remain inactive during the present struggle in the Balkans, and sold that Greece would shortly ha obliged to invade Ottoman territory. M Philemon appealed for French sympathy. M. le Frevenet replied that he was unable to enter into a discussion with M. Philemon on the subject.

A WOULD-BE MURDERESS.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 18 -A singular case of attempted arsenical poisoning and attempted shooting by a lady in high social standing in Jersey City has created a sensation here. The names of the parties are withheld, but it is alleged that the holy in question had become morbidly affected through anxiety on ac-count of her husband's sickness. Last Saturday night the lady arose from her bed and put two large capsules in her husband's mouth, thinking him asleep. The husband removed both of them unnoticed and laid them aside. A few moments afterward, having arisen to go into a bath room, ho heard something click and turning suddenly found his wife confronting him with a loaded revolver. A scuffie ensued and the ludy was overpewered. She is thought to be hopeletsly insans, The capsules were analyzed and found to contain forty-four grains of arsenic. The parties reside near Van Vorst square, the most fashionable part of the city.

Beadings and Meetintions: Reachings and kieckictions: All and a sector of the secto 13-4eow

8

MASS MEETING.

THE COUNTRY'S PROTEST.

Continued from first page.

Some Ontario papers had said that French

Canadians had no right to assemble to

Revolution, and the act has been con-

by a legally constituted martial tribunal,

taken into consideration, Riel and his com-

patriots should have been amnestied. (Cheers.) Riel had been invited by General Middleton,

who was acting on the Government's instruc-

tions to surrender and that he would be pro-

tected until the Government had disposed of

his case. The Government had received

Riel a self-constituted prisoner from the

hands of General Middleton, but instead

of protecting him and doing him justice.

they had given him an unfair and unjust

trial, and had then hanged him. (Shame.)

He was almost ashamed to own in the eyes of

the world that he was a Canadian when the

government was guilty of such a crime.

(Shame.) He was ashamed of his country

by the great nation to the South, who had

not executed a single one of the men who had

right to choose half the jury of his own nation-

denied. (Shame.) Riet had been condemned

when he thought of the noble example set if

Alderman Grenier then put the resolutions to the meeting and they were adopted amid cheers. He then thanked them for the honor done him and sincerely hoped that all authors of the crime of Regina. (Cheers.) discuss this matter, but he would say that The meeting then quietly dispersed.

THE EASTERN STAND.

they had a perfect right to do so and that all nationalities admitted the Meils of the Saskatchewan had been unfairly treated. (Cheers.) Ruel had fallen the victim of a This stand was erected at the eastern end judicial murder (cheers), and it was the duty of the Champ de Mars in the rear of the City Hall. Alderman Jeannotte, the chairman, of all nationalities to see that such a crime was not repeated. (Cheers.) This was a free country, and not even the Government called the meeting to order and announced the names of the speakers who, as elsewhere, had the right of committing judicial murder. were limited to ten minutes. He apologized (Hear, hear.) It was said that Riel had died according to the sentence passed upon for the absence of Alderman Denovan, who him, and that that sentence was just and deserved. (No, no.) It would be said the was prevented from attending by illness.

HON. C. J. COURSOL,

sentence was truly given according to the law as it stands in those territories, but ex-Judge and ex-Mayor of the city. In coming forward he was greeted with loud the carrying out of the sentence was a sanguinary outrage. (Cheers.) There were many judicial murders in history which cheers. Sir John A Macdonald, said he, was the leader of the French-Canadians until the had been perpetrated according to law, but which did not remove the opprobrium which rested on the shoulders of those who fatal day the 16th November, 1885, but he is their leader no longer. He has hanged Riel, not for the late rebellion, bat for an offence had committed them. Mary Stuart had been judicially executed, but her murder was a stain on Elizabeth's historical record. which he had explated ten years ago. When the whole Province of Quebec petitioned the Government to spare his life, the French-Canadians had a right to expect that their Conadians had a right to expect that then prayer would be heard by Sir John and his colleagues, that they would not yield to the clamor of a bloodthirsty sect. Riel was offered up as a sacrifice to ease that sect of the offered up as a sacrifice to ease that sect of the inters of Ontario. Electors I I now make isters of Orangeism, and Sir John Macdonald (Hear, hear.) When the head of Louis XVI. fell under the guillotine his trial had been c arried on according to law, but, nevertheless, the judgment of history has been adverse to the Government of the demned by all friends of liberty and humanity. (Hear, hear). When Marshal Ney was executed his trial had been made Sir John A. Mucdonald. I will support him no longer. The French Conservative party has now no chief; it exists no longer, but but his death was nevertheless a judicial as a united people we raise our voice in murder. (Hear, hear). The execution of Riel was also a judicial murder. He had no hesitation in affirming that all circumstances protest. In civilized nations the death penalty is no longer inflicted for political offences, whereas, in this case, the rebellion vin, was in the interests of the people. Why was Riel tried by halt a jury? Trne, it is the law-an unjust law-but it was enacted at a time when the North-West Territories were not as populous as they are now. God forbid that I should find fault Cabinet he would resign the leadership of the with the jury. Oh, no ! When they recom-mended the prisoner to mercy, did they mean that he was to be handcuffed, an iron ball tied to his feet and tortured by three respites ? Thus was our compatriot treated and put to death without the benefit of the merciful recommendation of the English jury. (Shame.) The whole country is agitated; 2,000,000 French Canadians have arisen and asked why he was executed. French Canadians did not beg for mercy for him because he was a French Canadian, but because he did not deserve death. They do not want a war of races. Mr. brought about one of the greatest civit wars in the world's history. (Cheers.) Quebec, but they want to be respected. Canadians were now realizing the full extent of this shameful deed. Sir John respect them as they respect the conn-respect them as they respect the conn-trymen of other nationalities. They (Shame. Cries "He has run away.") Riel's they seek secession. French Canadian Minis-trial may have been legal, but legality was not ters have not done their duty. He (Mr. always justice, and in this case justice had not been given. Whenever an English speaking man was on trial in this province he had a Captain Howard—"Gatling Howard"—who who was there, said that on the battlefield ality and speaking his own language, but Riel acted like a brave man, and after such a in Riel's case this sacred right had been witness who can doubt it? Moreover, see Riel acted like a brave man, and after such a denied. (Shame.) Riet had been condemned now, without flinching, he mounted the by a jury strange to his race and religion. scaffold to render his soul to God. Ho died (Shame) The jury had recommended him like a hero, When French Canadian to the clemency of the court. The court members are called to the House of Comcould not exercise this clemency, but mons they will do their duty. His hearers could not excretise this diemency, out mons they will do their auty. His hearers the Government could and did not do could depend on them. (Cheers). They it. (Shame) Sir John in signing Riel's will insist upon their rights. He repeated, death warrant had forgotten that his honored colleague, Sir George Cartier, had races. He knew the English; he was honored colleague, Sir George Cartier, had races. He knew the English; ne was price had been guile of the same crime and that a price had been set on his head. (Shame.) If them all his life; they did not want Riel to be hanged, their journals pleaded for him, he believed they would unite with all French be hanged, their journals pleaded for him, he believed they would unite with all French papers; they would follow the example of the Kiel would follow the example of the Lish tubs. also have shed their blood in fighting Engfederation, and will do so, but they must and

ency. The other speakers were Messrs. B. Bastien, A. E. Poirier, O. Desmarais, of St. Hyacinthe, E. Lareau, H. Archambault and George Du-hamel, all of whom severely condemned the units to drive the Government is would Alternative the Government is a set of the method in the set of the method is a set of the method is a set of the set of the method is a set of the s peace is in danger, if so, why has Sir John left the country; if there be danger he should call parliament together. Not since 1837 have they been so badly treated or had Canadians would unite in stigmatizing the the sea of public opinion been so much authors of the crime of Regina. (Cheers.) | disturbed. Cries of Bravo ! Bravo ! The Chairman then introduced the

HON. HONORE MERCIER, Q.C.,

M. P.P. for St. Hyacinthe, and leader of the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec. The hon. gentleman received a perfect ovation, and large numbers flocked from the other stands to hear him. He said :

Compatriots-Riel, their brother, was dead, a victim of the tanaticism of Sir John A. Macdonald and of the treason of three of their people-(Shame)-three who, to save their wretched portfolics, sold race of which he was born. His execution their brother. (Shame.) Riel died on the brought disgrace on Canada. It was the duty scaffold like the patriots of 1837; he died like a hero and a Christian; in the face of death he gave his heart to Canada, and, like disgrace, and it was solely to punish them the Saviour, he forgave his enemies. There was no fear in him at that sublime moment. The martyr bequeathed his widow and orphans to his country; they are now the salopted children of Canadians. In the hanging of Riel the Government had struck a blow at justice and humanity, and this is why the Frenchman who had been the people to punish them for this at the polls. was hiding his shame on the waves of the ocean, so that the curses of a whole people would not reach his ears. But the curses of the 50,000 people assembled on the Champ de Mars that day would follow him. The speaker did not nate Chapleau, Langeand Caron, but he despised them. Mr. Mercier then said that four days before Riel was executed he wrote a letter to Mr. Chaplean persistently calling on him to resign and Riel would be saved from the scattold. He also told him if he resigned his seat in the province of Quebec in his favor. The speaker said he knew he made a sacrifice in making this offer, but Chapleau was in the Cabinet to day and Riel was dead. This death had united all French-Canadians. The Conservatives were guilty of fratricide indirectly by their past policy of associating with Sir John Macdonald. He plause.) hoped the union of the French Canadians would be now comented, and he believed it would, for he saw one platform, under the presidency of a Liberal alderman, Beaubien and Mr. Trudel, and on that platform he was speaking under a Conservative president and along with ex-Judge Coursol, M.P., and Mr. Bergeron, who had been Conservatives. In this movement the French did not wish to attack the English, nor did they wish to rebel, for one crime would not justify another. This was a movement not to break up but to consolidate the interests of the country, but he hoped that his Conservative friends would not be annoyed if he said that this was the last of the damned alliance between the Orangemen had insulted the French Conservatives and the first mistake was made when

sure that they would succeed in their follows :-- No. 2 red winter 94c to 95c, No. glorious undertaking, as they were firmly 2 white winter 92c to 93c and No. 2 spring nited.

a server a server a server a server a

MR, H. J. CLORAN,

being introduced, said he was present as a Canadian who placed the honor of his country before allegiance to party, who set a higher value on the esteem and good will of the civilized nations than upon partizan favors. (Cheers.) He considered, and all tavors. (Onsers.) he considered, and all fair minded people would consider, and history would brand the execution of Louis Riel as a grave political orime. The hanging of Riel was all the more to be regretted and condemned from the fact that it was not justice, but mainly the bideous influence of a fanatic section of the population which prevailed in the councils of the

Government. (Cries of shame.) He felt sure that the English, the Irish, and the Scotch would sympathise with their fellowcountrymen of French extraction in their great bereavement. (Cheers.) All

the circumstances of Riel's position de-manded that his sentence be commuted. He left Montana for the North-West, not of his own notion, but at the demand of the at 70° to 76°. Montreal is quoted at 80° to race of which he was born. His execution 85° in bond. of all Canadians to remove from power the men who were the cause of their country's that the present movement was or-ganized. (Applause.) We wanted a good name for Canada in America and in Europe; for no immigrants would come to this country if its Government hanged political offenders. (Cheers.) The United States and England do not punish those guilty of political offences with death. Why hang a man who had good reasons to act as he did ? which they deserve for having allowed Riel

(Loud cheers.) J. E. ROBIDOUX, ESQ., M.P.P.

for Chateauguay, was then called. The cause of Riel, he said, was that of justice and of humanity, and his martyrdom had made him a citizen of the world. Our Ministers drank at the banquet they were tendered at Winnipeg; but as they were carrying the cup to their lips an invisible carrying the cup to their fips an invisible hand wrote on the walls of the banqueting hall the words: "You are weighed in the balance and found wanting." And so they must relinquish office and power for having committed the crime which is the cause of the present agitation. (Cheers.) It was not a question of race. Englishmen, Scotchmen, all those who have at heart the cause of liberty and of justice, will join the French-Canadians in the present movement. (Ap-

F. A. QUINN, ESQ.

This gentleman, once Mr. Robidoux's opponent in politics, said he now forgot the differences which had hitherto existed between them, and hoped that the tie which united them would extend so as to make both races one in sentiment. The question at issue did not concern the French Canadians only, it was a national question, in which every man in Canada, of whateve-race or creed, was interested. (Cheers). He did not look upon his heavers as English, Scotch, Irish or French, but as compatriots had committed a crime and a blunder; but he (Sir John) would be more sorry for his blunder than for his crimes. The cause of Orangemen and French Conservatives. The the rising in the North-West was the landgrabbing, for which the landlords of Ireland, the aristocrats of England and the petty the French Conservatives joined Sir Allan aristocrats of Canada were striving. (Shame.) MacNab. From the time the Parliament The latter robbed the Metis, and Riel, MacNab. From the time the Parliament The latter robbed the Metis, and Riel, house in Montreal was burned by Sir John like Robert Emmett, fought for his Macdonald he had always been a hater of the fellow-countrymen's rights. Riel died French race. Sir John tried to have a legisla- like a hero on the scaffold, as Emmet had tive union, and he would have succeeded only done. The question was, not to justify the Gie to 74c; earlier makes 4c to Gie. for Cartier and his Lower Canada friends, and rebellion, but one on which they were free to shipments this week will be heavy.

94c to 95c. The price of wheat in Chicago has advanced about 30 per bushel during the week, No. 2 spring closed yesterday at 90c Dec., 90% o Jan, 513 90% May.

CORN. -The market is purely nominal on the basis of 50: to 51c in bond, and at 60c to 62c duty paid. PEAS.-The latest sales of poas were at 73c

afioat. OATS .- The supply is in excess of the de-

mand, a considerable quantity having been thrown on the market here. Prices are eary at 29c to 30c, with sales at 30c afloat. BARLEY.-Malting qualities have changed

hands at 55c to 60s per bushel. Feed barley is quoted at 4So to 50c.

RYE. -There is little or nothing to report in this market; values are nominal at 65c to 67c.

BUCKWHEAT. - One or two cars are reported sold at 46c per 48 lbs delivered here, and prices range from 46c to 48c.

MALT.—A quiet feeling pervades the mar-ket. Sales have been made of Ontario malt

SERDS. -This market has a very quiet look, quotations remaining to a great extent nomi-nal at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel for timothy. Clover seed \$6.50 to \$7.00 per bushel.

PORK, LARD, &0 -Pork has had a fair amount of orders on city. Short cut mess is placed at \$13 50 to \$14. Sales of Western mess are also reported at \$12 to \$12,50, as to size of lot, and terms of sale. Canada lard, which is now asked for, has realized 9c to 94c ss to brand. Tierce lard is quoted at 8c to Sic. Tallow is quiet; refined at 5ic to 5ic per lb., and rough at 3ic to 4c. Our Ministers must meet the punishment Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$1300 to 13 50; Morgan's short cut clear per brl, to die an ignominious death. It is for \$1350 to 1400; Burkhardt's do do, \$1350 to 14 00 ; Mess pork Western per hrl, \$12 00 to 12 50 ; India mess beef per tce, \$22 00 to 2250; Mess beef per bbl, \$1400 to 1450; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 121c; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 94c; Lard, Can-dian, in pails per lb. 64c; Bacon, per lb, 100 to 11; Tallow, common, refined per 1b, 54c to

> DRESSED HOGS .- The few small lots received during the past few days have realized about \$6 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. Further advices from the West state that in the Guelph

6ł.

district the hog supply is good. BUTTER. — The only demand at the moment is for fancy fall ends of dairy, and fresh late made creamery for the local trade which command full quotations. During the past week receipts have been liberal, whilst the outlet has been of a very restricted character. One lot of 500 packages of choice fall make was offered at 21¹/₂c. Our quotations are as iollows :---

Eastern Townships, fair to fine.....14 -

CHEESE -Bad as was the condition of the market last week, worse symptoms have supervened on both sides of the Atlantic, resulting in a complete disruption of values. who condemn a crime. John A. Macdonald There has undoubtedly been a grand miscalculation somewhere, either in the extent of production or nature of the demand, or else things have been unduly depressed by manipulation. Since last report quite number of lots of early makes and French Septembers a little off in quality, have been placed here at from 4c to 74c. Prices here are quoted as follows :---Western--Fine to finest September and October 8kc to 82c ; do August 74c to 84c. French-Fine to finest September and October Se to Sic ; do August The shipments this week will be heavy. The gain after Confederation Sir John would express their opinions, and act like Canadians. total shipments of these and batter from ve changed the resolutions ouly for Curtier. They would fight like patriots ;-not against Montreal for week cuding Nov. 20th, 1885,

ART CARPETS!

Received, Choice Carpels in the Newest Art Designs

Velvet Carpets. Axminster Carpets.

- Wilton Carpets
- Turkey Carpets.
- **Brussels** Carpets. **Tapestry Carpets.**
- **Kidderminster Carpets.**

Tourney Carpets.

Moquette Carpets.

Onr Carpets are selected from the best makers who make for the finest London and New York trace, Quite , greent to what is usually bought for the Colonian Markets. They cost no more than the ordi-nary run of Carpets exported to Canada, and are much superior in appearance and make.

S. CARSLEY,

ART CURTAINS !

Received, a new stock of handsome WINTER CURTAINS in the newest art designs, colorings and thats. Some beautiful warm tints, sp. cially suited for a Canadian Winter,

S. CARSLEY.

THOSE DOWN QUILTS:

Still some of the DOWN QUILTS left, to be sold at ne following extraordinary low prices :---

REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 5.25, WORTH \$ 700 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 6.25, WORTH \$ 900 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 8.00, WORTH \$1400 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 9.00, WORTH \$1600 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$10.00, WORTH \$1600 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$10.00, WORTH \$1800 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$11.07, WORTH \$2000

WELL FURNISHED.

Bedrooms in the citles of France, England, Sootland, Ireland and the United States are supplied with kider Down Quites, and at the low prices wo are offering them, all well furnished Hedrooms. In Montreal should have Down Quites. Down Quites, considered the lightest, warmest and healthiest Bed Coverings known.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL

AVOMAN OR DAAN 125 Per Cent. WANTED TO WARE 125 PROFIT taking orders for our celebrated edl portretis. Previous knowledge of the husiness unnecessary. 82,25 Onthin Firste. The agent real roses of positive reasons with the action to all posts of the statements of the statement o 16-4 & 20ow

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS (RICT OF MONTREAL SHORT CONTREAL **DROVINCE OF QUEEBEC.** DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1217. Dame Bosalie St. Denis, while of Jean-Enpite W. Phurand eit Marcelin, heretofore trader, of st. Clet, said district, and now absent, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband, CHS. C. DRLORIMER. Attorney for Plaintiff. Ment-real, 2nd November, 1885. 16-5

WANTED. POR SECTION No. 2, CON-MON SCHOOL, a Roman Catholic Gentleman Teacher holding a scroud-class cor-tificate. State Salary and send Testimoniais. Address, MAURICE DALTON, Kintail P.O., Ontario. 16-5

WANTED-FOR THE R. C. SEPARATH School of Belleville, a Male and Female Teacher. Duties to commence on the 4th of January, 1886. Applications stating Salary and Testimonials to be made to

P. P. L'INCH, Sec.-Treas. Bellevile, Nov. 16, 1885.

To introduco our New Catalogue of Faro And curious Noverties we will CIVE AWAY 4000 sets of elegant gaid oder Christmas cards Bend Bone cout Atamps for postage and write at once to World M'I'gCo, P.O. Box 2633 N.F. City

Nov. 25, 1885.

have been a Minister. (Cheers.) When The people must now upset the Government, justice ha hera done the French people, and then they can work the ship of state and Sir George had rendered great service to his country. (Cheers) It must be well understood by all that this was not is loyal to the core (Cheers.) French Canaa war of races hit rather a vindication of the dians owed gratitude to England, but they rights of one case (Cheers.) They claimed for lake have shed their blood in fighting Engthe French that which is granted to all other | land's battles. They wish to remain in Connationalities. The erime of Regina would still be avenued, not only by the French, | will be respected (loud and prolonged cheerbut by all other races. (Cheers.) They were iog), asking for ro favor, but they only wanted The Chairman then introduced common justice pure and simple. They were as joalous of the liberties of others as of their own, and if injustice was dono one of St. Eustache. Addressing the people of class isjustice might 22 dono to others. (Cheers). The sectiments of race were not condemnable in any nationality. The courage and devotion of the French (f '37 had secured to Canada the great rights of free Government. (Cheers). In those days, not only were the French united but they had allies among the English and Irish. (Cheers) Papineau's best friends were among these nationalities. O'Callaghen was a true friend. (Cheers). Wolfred Nelson, who commanded the rebels at St. Danis, was an Englishman, and T. S. Browne, who command en at St. Charles, was in York, Mr. Macheozie's present constituency. (Chees.) When the indemnity bill came before the Parliament, its strongest advocate was Mr. Hume Blake, Mr. Ed ward Blake's father (Cheere.) In the last session Mr. Blake had defended the Metis and shown hunself the worthy son of a worthy father. (Cheena.) If Mr. Malcolm Cameron's motion for a Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the Metis had been carried, the all these sad events. (Hear, hear.) French-Canadians, as long as they would re-main within constitutional bounds, would secure powerful allies in all the other provinces. (Cheers). Montreal had now spoken, and its example would be followed in every handet from one end of the province to the other. (Cheers) They cannot bring Riel back to ofe, but by patriotically uniting together they can drive from power the wretches who has so pitilessly put him to death. (Chause) The people had one great power in their bunds, and that was the billot. and at the coming chevions it now lay in their power to not in such a way as to secure that amount of justice and fair treatment to which they were estimal.

Mr. Laurier retired amidst a storm of applause.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

that his success on the as execution was only equalled by the join it at seeing all Cana-

Rivers, the consideracy which Sir Hector represents, condenated the execution and

.

DR. MARSIL,

Montreal, he said, a month ago, he had said if Riel was hanged they would protest. 20,000 of them had risen to protest, not only under this bright sun of Canada, but in the whole universe. Sir John A. Macdonald, who had been so long upheld by the Province of Quebec, should not have treated them in this way. In return for their support he had given them what? The blood of an innocent French Canadian Catholic. Apostrophizing the Premier, he said, Sir John ! The shade of Riel will follow you to the grave. May the tears of Mrs. another. (Charles) When Lafontaine had Riel and her fatherless children fall on you been defeated in Terrebonne he found a seat like molten lead; the orphans will ery out to you, what have you done with our father ? Ah ! You sacrificed him to the vengeance of a sect !

THE HON. H. G. MALHIOT,

of Three Rivers, ex-Commissioner of Crown Londs in the De Boucherville Government. was next called upon by the Chairman, and said : This is not a party question. Canadians must rise and protest as one man. He was a country would, perhaps, not have to lament Conservative, but not without much regret has he cut himself away from the chiefs he had followed solong. Canadians must politically execute those who executed Riel. They would not revolt, but they would simply overturn the Government composed of Riel's hangmen, and when it is overturned they would see what they could construct in its stead, Cheers.

ALDERMAN PREFONTAINE,

ex-M.P.P. for Chambly, president of the Club Nationale, next addressed the surging crowd, which had grown to chormous proportions, saying : All hearts, not only in Montreal, but all over the Province of Quehec, heat as one to day, and pobly have French Canadians resented the insult to their race. The same motives now animate all Canadians. They had but one programmethe union of all patriots, (Cheers.) When the government is beaten, then will they organize a Hon. Senator Trudel followed, and said party. The cries of this meeting will re-hat the surround of the s execution was only echo across the Atlantic and reach the cars of the old renegade Sir John; let them all diana united me and couse. He said that resolve to have nothing more to do with him. the Freech Mirisons could have saved Riel To night they would meet Mr. Besoit, the if they had so dested, as there were exten- member for Chambly, at Longueuil. They uating circumstances which pleaded in his had been political enemies in the past, but favor. All support and the hand of that night he could extend the hand of friendship to him (applause.) The advent of

MR. J. ISRAEL TARTE,

sugmanized the during the more Ministers as traitors to their own compatibutes and unworthy of all support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government we them from power, and they would sure-in the during the provide the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the solution raised by the Government in the support. They was proved in the support of the solution raised by the Government is a follow the support. They was proved in the support of the support of the support of the support. They was proved in the support of the support of the support of the support. They was proved the support of the suppo euitor of Le Canadien, Quebec, and ex-

Canadians to hurl the men from power who papers; they would follow the example of EGGS.-Limed eggs continue to find an had insulted them. The same ship that the Montreal Post, of the Toronto Icish outlet in the American markats, onite a numthe Atlantic would meet the ship bear, the Londen Catholic Record. (Loud ap-ing home a son of a rebel of 1837. phuse.) This man fought the Tories under Sir ALDEKMAN BEAUSOLEIL John, who burned the Parliament House. f followed. He protested against Riel's execu rebel of 1837. Baldwin and Lafontaine had founded the Liberal party, and they had ceded to French Canadians their rights aud privileges. If Riel was dead it was because he thought his brethren would get the rights which Baldwin and Lafontaine ceded to the French Canadians. Ontario in 1885 would furnish a Baldwin in the person of Edward Blake and Quebec had to furnish a Lafontaine,

Mr. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois, in the course of his remarks, said :- We are gathered here not as Conservatives, not as Liberals, not as Castors, but as a great, united and justice loving people. Sur John Macdonala has forgotten that our dear old Quebec has never faltered in its allegiance to the party he has led so long. The people must be calm and act with moderation, and the members of this province will be doing their duty by uniting to protest against the high-handed act of the Canadian Government.

MR. F. VANASSE, M.P.,

editor of Le Monde, was greeted with cheers. He spoke, he said, as the representative of the old County of Yamaska, which in 1837, sent O'Callahan to the Quebec Assemily to fight for liberty with Hon. L. J. Papineau. "I am poor, to poor to sacrifice my houor, and I feel in honor bound to oppose all the power of the Government." When I go back to the House of Commons I will oppose the Government. We are no longer Liberals or Conservatives, but we will unite for the combat and form a party for the good of the country. We will drop all our personal ambitions in the interest of the commonwealth ; we will form, not a French Canadian party, but a Canadian National party, 1 will take this stand and will not ail to be firm."

Mr. P. M. Sauvalle, editor of La Patrie, and Mr. Ernest Tremblay, also addressed the meeting.

THE MEETING AT THE WESTERN STAND.

As soon as the Hon. W. Luurier had conemded his speech at the Central stand, the chairman announced that as the number of persons attending the meeting was so large, and the speakers could not be heard by more than half of those present, another meeting would be opened at the western stand to be presided over by J. B. Rolland, Esq.

HON. L. BEAUBIEN, M.P.P.,

said the supplications of the members of Parhament had proved useless with the Government, who were ruled and dietated to by fanatics. But this movement, which was unanimous, will bear an cloquent testimony to the cause of the French-Canadians, and will vindicate their honor. Mr. Beaubien congratulated the people of

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were :-- Cheese, 63,598 boxes ; butter, 2,588

carried the renegade Sir John across Candian, of the Kingston Freeman, and of her of shipments having been made during the past week to the Eastern States. Fresh eggs are firm at 20 to 22c, held stock at 1S to

19s, and limed at 16 to 17e per doz. HONEY. -The market remains quiet. Sales The Hon. Edward Blake was the son of that tion, for it was the triumph of fauaticism, of at 100 in large cans, and at 101c to 12c in

persecution and of inhumanity. Sir John smull cans, as to quality. Macdonald's career ended on Riel's scaf- BLASS -Sales at \$120 to 130 for choice

fold. But it would be a surprise to lots, down to \$1 for ordinary, nobody. The Parliament buildings at Mont. HAT AND STRAW-Pressed he HAY AND STRAW-Pressed hay has changed real were burned in 1849 because that hands in 10 ton lots at \$14 to 14 50 per ton, great patriot Lafontaine hud advised and in smaller quantities at \$15. Loose hay Lord Elgin to indemnify those who had is in good demand at \$12 to 13 per 100 bunsuffered from the rebellion of 1837, and the dies for choice timothy, and at \$5 50 to 12 for mob that committed that nefarious deed had poor to good. Straw is in fair supply at at its head that came John A. Macdonald, \$4.50 to 6 per 100 bundles, as to quality. who led them thither from the Champ

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The markets have shown no material change. A good business is transacted at unchanged prices in the general trade.

They must protest against its commission. If not, they must hold themselves to be that FIOUR AND MEAL -Quite a few sales were made during the past week. The price for all kinds is lower all round. There is very man's accomplices. They must repudiate Sir John A. Macdonald, and, particularly, the three Ministers whom French Canadians fitle strong bakers' offering at \$1 50 to \$4.75. Some sales of oatmeal have been made at had the dishonor of counting as their own \$3.75 to \$3.80. Bran is worth \$10 to \$10.50 Mr. Champagne, advocate, and Mr. Denis per ton.

GROCERIES .- Some houses report a notice able snackness since navigation closed. Fruits still maintain great firmness and the scarcity

throngs dispersed to their homes after having furnished the spectacle of one of the most HIDES AND SKINS.-The scarcity HIDES AND SKINS .- The searchy of hides continues. The market is strong and quota tions unchanged :- Steers 9c., Cows, green, Sio; cured and inspected 91 to 10c; Culfskins are nominal at 10 to 12c for green and 13 to 15: for cured ; Sheepskins are freely taken at 85c.

PROVISIONS.-Dullness still rules in this market. Receipts of batter have been large with more inferior than other kinds. A very Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale | mall business is being done in hog products, Markots. | long clear bacon selling at 74c, and hams 12c. Lard is in fair request at Syc to Syc according to package. Eggs, 22c for fresh, pickled com-mand 18c to 195. Dressed hogs, \$5.50 to

> WOOL -A very good business was done in this market last week. Elecco is taken at 21c for best selections. Pulled is firm at 22c

FLOUI,-List week's deliness has beer in-tensified. Western millers are beginning to to 24c, and extra unchanged at 20c to 20c. HARDWARE .- The bulk of country orders in metals and shelf hardware has been placed and there is now only a limited sorting up

business being done. GRAIN,-Prices of wheat have not varied much of late. There is said to be a moderste enquiry for barley at 86 to 87c for No. 1; 76 to 77c for No. 2 ; No. 3 extra 68 to 69c, while No. 3 is unchanged. For peas 61 to 62c is about the price. Oats are unchanged, and corn and rye remain nominal.

81 S0 to 1 S5 ; city bags, delivered, \$2 45. [4] OATMEAL, &c.-This market is extremely The New York stock market opened strong and remained so up to noon. Canadian Pacific opened yesterday in New York at 53, opened this morning at 543 and afterwards advanced to at \$4 to \$4 10 for ordinary, and at \$4.25 to 541. In London, consolssold at 100 15-16, United States 44 per cent bonds 1154, Eric 263, Canadian Pacific 558, New York Central 1078, Cornmeal remains quiet at \$2.90 to \$3. Moullie \$23 to \$25 per ton. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and Illinois Central 142.

pot barley \$4.25 per bbl. Split peas \$3.50 to The local stock market opened firm with

BIRTE.

ROWAN.-At 267 St. Martin street, on Saturday, 14th inst., the wife of John J. Rowan, 118.2of a son.

MARRIED.

MARICI FIF. PRENDERGAST — FITZGERALD. -- At St. Anne's church, November 23rd, by Rev. Father Strubbe, John J. Prendergast, oldest son of John Prendergast, to Katie Fitzgerald, only daughter of the lats John Fitzgerald, both of this sity. No cards. 123-1 this city. No cards.

GROULX-NEVEU-At Pointe Claire, or the 18th instant, by the Pert J. St. Aubin, P.P., J. Roger Groulx, of l'His Perrot, to Maria Georgiana Neveu, second daughter of the late J. Bte. Neveu.

DIED.

MURPHY.-In this city, on the 21st inst., Elizabeth Carroll, agod 74 years, beloved wife of Timothy Murphy.

CAVANAGH.—At Hemmingford, suddenly, November 10, Mr. Michael Cavanagh, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, aged 66 years.

COGHLAN.-In this city, on the 15th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Hannie, eldest daughter of Michael Coghtan.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 21st instant, Mand, twin daughter of Christopher Smith, aged 6 years, 4 months and 21 day. 1224

O'NEILL.-In this city, on the 16th Nov., instant, James, eldest son of Patrick O'Neill, aged 12 years.

BRITT.-In this city, on the 16th instant, William Edward, son of the late John Britt, Esq.

NROWE .- In this city on the 14th inst., after a long and painful illness, Agnes Josephine, aged 19 years and 5 months, e.dest daughter of Mr. John Crowe.

McLEAN.-In this city, on Monday, the 16th inst., Patrick McLeup, aged 67 years, a native of the County Derry, Ireland.

United States and Irish papers please copy. TRUDEAU .- At Lowell, Mass , on Monday, THU DEAU.—At LOWER, MASS, on Alonady, the 16th inst., at the age of 62 years, the Rev. Father Alexander Trudeau, O.M.I., and mem-ber of the Rev. Oblat Fathers of Montreal.— R.I.P. 122-1

DALY-At St. Patrick of Rawdon, on the 13th inst., of diptheria, Frederic Daniel, beloved son of John H. Daly and Emelia Truesdell, aged three years and ten months. 118 2

RYAN.—In this city, on the 16th, Ann Fryday, aged 95 years, reliet of the late D. Ryan Esq., and grandmother of James E. Rypolds, of the firm of Morris & Reynolds. Canadian, United States, English and Irish-papers please conv.

papers please copy.

DRUHAN, -At Quebec, on the 17th instant, Ellen Barden, aged 63 years, beloved wife of Mr. John Druhan, stevedore, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland.

O'HANLON-In this city, on the morning of the 21st Nov., 1885, Henry O'Hanlon, son of the late Patrick O'Haulon, of the County Armagh, Ireland, age 19 years and 6 months.

JACKSON-In Quebec, on the 23rd instant, Sarah Dunlop, relict of the late John Jackson,

Michael Means, In Queboc, on Nov. 22ad, Mr. WHEELER-In Queboc, on Nov. 22ad, Mr. Michael Wheeler, aged 26 years. O'MALLEY-Op the 20th Nov. instant, at Quebec, Eliza Guilfoyle, wife of John O'Malley. MEKCIEH-On the 23rd instant, at Quebec, Concerned Ar years, for many years Georgo Mercier, aged 47 years, for many years, an employed of the Quebec Post Office, DUNN-On the 21st instant, at Quebec,

Margaret Chapman, ared 40 years, a native of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, beloved. wife of Denis Dunn.

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de Mars where they were new standing. All divisions among Canadiana must cease to exist. John A. Macdonata's

crime can be punished but in one way

Murney followed with stirring speeches,

which elicited loud applause. As the shades

of evening had fallen fast and heavy, the

Markets.

same footing since our last report.

The impending close of navigation does not impart much increased activity in wholesale \$6.00.

circles. Business generally remains on the

effor more freely. We quote:-Patents Hungarian per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Oatario, \$4 50 to 4 75;

Strong Bakers', American, S4 S0 to 5; do, Manitola, S4 S0 to 5; do, Ganada, S4 40 to

4 50; Superior Extra, \$4 25; do, choice, 84 35 to 4 40; Extra Superine, \$4 15 to 4 20;

Fancy, S4 10; Spring Extra, S4 to 4 10; Su-

perfine, \$3 85 to 3 95; Fine, \$3 60 to 3 70; Middlings, \$3 40 to 3 50; Pollards, \$3 15 to

3 25; Oatario bags, strong, b.L. S2 to \$2 05; do, spring extra, S1 90 to 1 95; do, superfine,

quiet under full supplies. Prices are quoted

S4 35 for granulated.

orderly, enthusiastic, unanimous and grand-

race (Cheers.)