

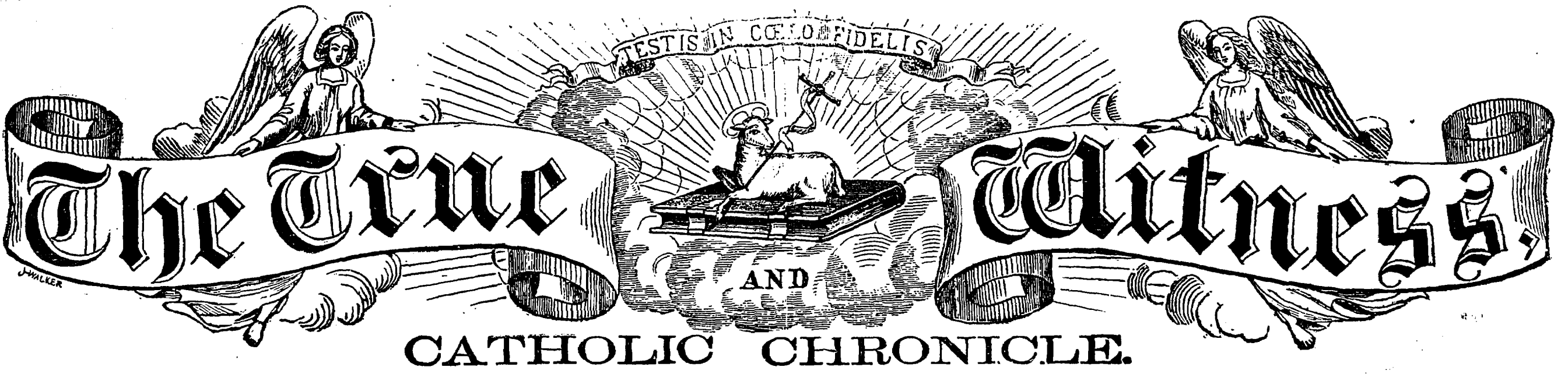
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THE RIEL QUESTION.

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 Casino 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 organization of the new National party.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Beaudry, Ald. Grenier was named chairman, and Mr. J. B. Rolland vice chairman.

Alderman Grenier mounted the platform and thanked the audience for the honor conferred 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. Clouan be appointed joint secretaries. The motion was adopted.

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 partake of a national character. (Cheers.)

HON. MR. BEAUDRY

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 duty of the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec to publicly affirm their rights, and in doing so it was their duty to follow a constitutional course and be careful not to give offence to any of the other nationalities or provinces. (Hear, hear.) They were united to make Sir John feel that this province had rights which could not be so easily sacrificed. (Cheers.) He asked them to be calm, but at the same time to be earnest and energetic. The action they were to adopt must be a broad and humane one, so that friends of civilization and humanity throughout the country would not misunderstand 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 sincerely hoped they would act with prudence and wisdom in naming the committee that would draft the resolutions, 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.) There was not a war of races, but a movement to secure justice and avenge a great crime. (Cheers.) They wanted liberty and 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.

HON. MR. MERCIER

followed and was also enthusiastically applauded. They had met not to declare war to any nationality, but to seek a re-ventilation of their rights and privileges. (Hear, hear.) They must all unite as a man to condemn the execution of Riel. (Cheers.) The committee that would be named must be composed of patriotic men of high standing in the 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 solemn 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 now all of one opinion, and upholding one great cause. (Cheers.) Previous to the hanging of Riel they had been divided on the question of the rebellion, its causes, and the responsibility of the Government. He was the first member to organize the Conservative caucus which sent the memorable despatch to Sir John, repudiating responsibility for the execution. (Bravo) They, the Conservative delegation of Quebec, had been shamefully deceived by their chiefs at Ottawa (loud applause). When the execution became 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 secret that Riel had been hanged because of the manoeuvres of the Orangemen of Ontario, who had made the unfortunate man their victim (shame)! The despatches received from Toronto and Ottawa of the

execution stated that the Orangemen were jubilant over the execution (shame)! He had read an article of the Orange Sentinel in which the Orangemen had said that as loyal men they were satisfied that the execution had been carried out. What right had these Orangemen to speak to French Canadians of 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 Canadian 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 was 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 been 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 Center 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 unanimous that Riel should not 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 their opponents. (Cheers.) The basis of their present union was an honorable and patriotic one. (Applause.) Those who had hanged Riel had attempted to justify their action, but they had failed to do so. (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. (Cheers.) Their duty was not only to speak but also to act. (Cheers.) He would suggest that all present would constitute themselves a National Committee and sign their names on a register to be kept. (Hear.) This would be a practical beginning. They would then select from among themselves an Executive Committee to draft a series of resolutions which would be presented at the Champ de Mars meeting. He 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.P.

for Hochelaga, then came forward, and was loudly applauded. He said the telegram 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 executed. (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 they petitioned 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 Conservative delegation and the Ministry had ceased. (Bravo.) He sincerely hoped that the population of Quebec would back up their members so that the present Administration could be removed from power. (Cheers.) The power, prestige and influence of Sir John A. Macdonald had commenced in 1849, at the burning of the Montreal Parliament, and it would cease with the gallows at Regina. (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 coming session of Parliament, and then, in a body, to register their votes against the Administration which had been guilty of this crime. (Cheers.)

MR. FRANCIS A. QUINN

expressed the feeling of sympathy the Irish people of Canada had for the French Canadians at the present time. The Irish had met in battle the very same enemy that confronted the French to-day. They could count on the Irish people at all times and in all places. It was not the Protestants who were their enemies, but a small minority of fanatics who seemed to be the masters of the Government. He had 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 public positions were filled by Orangemen, with whom the people

could have nothing in sympathy. He closed by reading an extract from the Dublin Freeman's Journal, showing that the Irish people sympathized with the French Canadian in the loss sustained by the death of the martyr Riel.

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

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen who had signed were appointed an Executive Committee to draw out the resolutions which are to be submitted at the Champ de Mars demonstration on Sunday, and which are to form the platform of the new party:

- Ald. Jacques Grenier, (Liberal), chairman; Mr. J. B. Rolland, (Conservative), vice-chairman; H. J. Clouan, (Conservative), Geo. Duhamel, (Conservative), secretaries; Hon. H. Mercier, (Liberal), Hon. Louis Beaudry, M. P. P., (Conservative), Mr. D. Girouard, Q. C. M. P., (Conservative), H. R. Lafontaine, Q. C. (Liberal), Mr. A. Desjardins, M. P., (Conservative), Mr. J. L. Bergeron, M. P., (Conservative), Mr. F. L. Beique, (Liberal), Hon. Senator F. X. A. Trudel (Ultramontane), Mr. F. A. Quinn (Conservative), Mr. Eugene O'Rourke (Independent), Mr. Ed. Luceau (Liberal), Mr. A. Vanasse, M. P., (Conservative), Mr. A. E. Poirier (Liberal), Ald. R. Proulx (Liberal), Mr. J. M. Papineau (Conservative), Hon. Senator Lacombe (Conservative), Mr. J. O. Dupuis (Liberal), Mr. J. Bursseau (Liberal), Mr. J. L. Arsenault (Conservative), President Club Cartier, Hon. Senator Thibault (Liberal), 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 Home Rule. The meeting was held in the City Hall last evening and was a grand success. The hall was packed with a representative audience, and the Hon. Dr. Sullivan was moved into the chair, making a splendid address. He read letters of regret from Hon. Mr. Costigan, Mr. R. T. Walker, Q. C., a leading Protestant citizen, and from Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in a long letter, warmly sympathized with the Irish, and expressed his conviction that Home Rule was the only solution to the Irish problem. Bishop Cleary, in a most eloquent and patriotic speech, moved the first resolution, which endorsed the Canadian resolutions and claimed for Ireland the same rights as we enjoy in Canada. He was enthusiastically applauded. A pleasing event took place, which was unexpected, and showed the good feeling existing in the city. Bro. Gaskin, one of the largest Orangemen in Kingston, asked permission to speak, which was willingly granted. He opposed the resolution, claiming that Parnell aimed at the dismemberment of the empire, and moved a resolution opposing aid to Parnell, and which prevented harmony of feeling among the people. He was cheered on mounting the platform and received a good hearing, as was Bro. Mackenzie and Bro. Snook, other Orangemen high up in the degrees, the latter moving another resolution of a similar character. But as the meeting was called to sympathize with Ireland, the chairman declared them out of order. A good natured discussion took place between the Orangemen and some Catholics, both receiving loud applause.

Bishop Cleary good naturedly said that Bro. Gaskin and he did not agree on some points; but as loyal citizens of Canada, sharing equal liberties, they were one and snook heads and great applause. Ald. Hart, Mr. Duroit and Mr. Birmingham also spoke; the former, in a fine speech, answered Bro. Gaskin's objections, and wondered why he was so inconsistent, the Home Rule resolutions passing the house without a murmur from his brother Orangemen. Ex-Ald. T. H. McArthur, a patriotic young Irishman, ably refuted the Orangemen's objections, and expressed help from people who cry so much about civil and religious liberty. Other fine speeches were made, and the hall rang with cheers and enthusiasm ran high, especially 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 contributions. 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 chairman remarked that if they would continue to do so, if we could not love them, we could respect them. Ald. Birmingham 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.

On 21st inst., the following young ladies took the veil at the Ursuline Convent, of Quebec:—Miss Marie Louise Bruyere, of St. Hyacinthe, in religion Sister St. Stanislas; Miss Clarissa Hudon, of St. Catherine, in religion Sister St. Alphonse; Miss Albino Paré, of Montreal, in religion Sister Annunciation.

The Western Druggist thinks that to prevent the dispensing of morphine for quinine a strip of steel should be firmly riveted over the mouth of the vial containing it, the neck being first plugged with a torpedo arranged as to explode and shatter the steel when the vial is taken in hand. If the clerk survives he will know that the shock meant morphine.

MASS MEETING.

The Country's Protest

Fifty Thousand People on the Champ de Mars.

Justice, Humanity and Civilization.

UNION OF ALL CANADIAN ELEMENTS

No Question of Creed or Race.

RIEL'S MEMORY HONORED.

The Government Condemned.

The demonstration on the Champ de Mars, Sunday afternoon, will long be remembered as one of the most memorable events of the kind that has ever occurred in the Dominion. In point of numbers it has never before been 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 meeting was called—to denounce the execution of Louis Riel at Regina by the Government of Canada for high treason—was fully avenged. The immense throng seemed to be of one accord.

The resolutions which were submitted, were unanimously approved. The proceedings passed off in a most orderly manner, and the best thing happened to mar the harmony of the proceedings.

The Committee of Management very wisely decided, in view of the large number present, to have the speakers deliver their speeches from three stands, at both ends and in the centre of the Champ respectively. Each stand was decorated with English, French and American flags. So as to maintain the interest of each of these respective stands, prominent orators were allotted for each place. The proceedings commenced about half-past one and were continued until nearly six o'clock. The day was a beautiful one. On arriving at 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 had been received from gentlemen who had been invited to speak but were unable to be present, as well as the resolutions which would be submitted for adoption. After thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him and expressing his pleasure at seeing so many present, he called upon

Mr. Geo. Duhamel to ascend the hustings. Mr. Duhamel did so and read the letters:—

951 ST. ANTOINE STREET, 21 NOV., 1885.

Ald. J. Grenier, Esq., President Executive 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 mass 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 honor.

My reason will, I trust, be accepted as a reasonable and satisfactory excuse when I state that for the past three weeks I have been laboring under an attack of bronchitis, 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. Nevertheless, permit me to say that I reiterate 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 bloodthirstiness 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 Beauvrand, Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., M.P., expressing their regret at not being present.

The secretary then read the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted at the meeting be communicated to each of the members and members for the Province of Quebec with an urgent request to give them their adhesion. The Chairman then called upon

whom the State had entrusted his trial, it became the duty of the government to use clemency towards him.

Considering, that three reprieves having been granted and the execution postponed three times, this duty became all the more imperative;

Considering, also the fact that Riel had surrendered at the request of Gen. Middleton;

Considering, that it is evident that the Government has made of this execution a subject of election calculations, that it has wrongly computed how many seats would be won by hanging Riel, and how many would be lost by a policy of clemency and justice; that, finally, in view of giving effect to its calculations, it has sacrificed him to the hatred of fanatics, thus allowing them to stir up against one another the different races, who in this country, live together under the protection of the British flag;

Resolved.—1st. That in thus executing Louis Riel on the 16th November, 1885, the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald 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 concept given by Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe P. Caron and the Honorable Joseph A. Chapleau to that effect, 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 becomes the duty of the electors of each constituency to exact from its representative in the House of Commons a formal pledge to demand the Government of Sir John Macdonald by every constitutional means at their command.

4.—That in the opinion of this meeting the circumstances demand that all divisions of political parties, of races and of creeds be put aside and that all men who are so disposed, what ever may have been their former differences of opinion, unite to accomplish the object indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Resolved further, that all county and local municipal councils of the Province be invited by the press to seize the first opportunity to qualify the execution of Louis Riel as having been on the part of the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald an odious act of cruelty, and as being moreover, on the part of Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe P. Caron, and the Hon. Joseph A. Chapleau, a betrayal of trust, and transmit the resolutions, which should be adopted to that effect, to their senators and members;

Resolved, that the resolutions adopted by this meeting be communicated to each of the members and members for the Province of Quebec with an urgent request to give them their adhesion.

The Chairman then called upon

HON. J. L. BEAUDRY.

Mayor of Montreal, to preside at the meeting. He was well received. He did not deliver the excellent because Riel had been three times reprieved and then hanged for having sacrificed the best years of his life for the good of his country. (Cheers.) The Metis had been hanged under the worst grievances imaginable. Their property 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 tender them that justice and fair play to which they were entitled as British subjects. (Shame.) It was the duty of all good citizens of Canada to enter a most energetic protest against the crying injustice of which the poor half-breeds had been victims, but men in power never had the heart or courage to see that these wrongs were righted. (Cheers.) In connection with the Ministers' (Riel) represented a cause, he sought for the Metis that which is not refused to any, and for this he was brought before a petty magistrate who tried him with the assistance of only half a jury, none of whom were of his race, and were 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 mercy of the court he was hanged. (Shame.) The people had a right to expect that after all these circumstances which told in Riel's favor, he would not be executed, since the jury had not wished that such a thing should happen. (Hear, hear.) The execution of this unfortunate was a great crime, for 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. Beaudry then read the following despatch, which created great enthusiasm:—

New York, Nov. 22, 1885.

To the Chairman 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 Orange brutality. (Signed) J. B. MURPHY. ( " " ) A. E. FOULX.

MR. A. DESJARDINS, M.P.

for Hochelaga, then came forward and said: The past week had been for Quebec 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 danger. The legitimate sentiments and feelings of the people of Quebec had been insulted and sacrificed at the bidding of the worst race antipathies fostered in obscure and dark lodge rooms. (Shame.) He would ask his hearers if the Province of Quebec had deserved all these insults and all these provocations. (No, no.) If these insults and these provocations had only been the work of strangers to their nationality and their creed they could possibly have brought

themselves to feel the sting less keenly, but when this despicable action had been committed in, and even sanctioned by men of their own blood, by men in whom they all had confidence, and in whom they had reposed their supreme trust and whom they had accepted as their chiefs (shame), the feelings of the people were readily understood. These chiefs had been false, and no longer deserved that name or the confidence of the people (cheers). We repudiate them as our chiefs (loud applause and cheering).

Had these men been sincere in their love for their compatriots they could have saved poor Riel. (Yes, yes.) The French Canadian were now without representatives in 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 murmur of the waves of the Atlantic could silence the terrible voice of remorse. (Cheers.) The protest of the people of this province against the cowardly conduct of their Ministers was 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 history of the country and of Montreal knew that alongside that dread monument erected to punish crime and criminals at the foot of St. Mary's church, and events which during the forty years it had borne the name of Colborne—the inhuman and cruel hangman of the noble victims of '37—had been deprived of all prosperity and the dread curse of God seemed 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 delatiner, 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 memory 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 Quebec and the Cabinet was broken by the scaffold of Regina. (Great cheering.) In this time of great trial the French Canadian race should not lose hope but be firm, united and with faith in the goodness of their cause the future would give them justice. Their sentiments were not those of murder, they were of a higher and nobler order. They had asked for the execution of the Divine virtue of clemency, but their hearts had been deceived in the wild cry of a hatred and desire for revenge. They had seen like one man not to declare war, but to promote national or religious animosities, not to deprive any nationality of their just rights, but to secure for the masses that justice and fair play to which they were entitled. (Cheers.) They were not seeking to provoke 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 law and their judiciary made it impossible for any man to be deprived of justice in Quebec. (Cheers.) French, English, Irish and Scotch were all treated alike there, and they wanted the same justice to prevail throughout Canada (cheers), and now to secure these inestimable rights they had shown themselves patriotic men, they had forgotten their party differences and hatreds of yesterday, and only remembered the great duties of the hour. The constitutional combat was commenced and would only end when full justice had been obtained and the authors of the crime of Regina punished. (Great cheering.)

HON. WILFRED LAURIER, M.P.

for Quebec, Esq., Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackenzie administration, and the leader of the Quebec Liberal party in the Commons, was the next speaker, and in his appearance was given an excellent example of the sanguinary tragedy of the day, and effaced all party relations and personal party ties in this province. (Cheers.) Riel had 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 injustice at the hands of both the Government and the unprincipled speculators who had violated the sacred rights of property and homestead. Laboring, as they were, under the most grievous injustice, it would be wonderful if that they had not been taking up arms and to rebel against the Government when their just demands had been refused from year to year, and finally a high almost denied. (Cheers.) These men were not new in history; they had been in all nations, and history mostly always have sanctioned them. The Metis had not only rebelled for their rights of property, but also for political rights to which they were entitled. They had been badly treated, and after nineteen of them had been incarcerated, their leader had been made the victim of a judicial murder. (Shame.) He hailed 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 fallen victims to the injustice of the British Government, and he was ashamed for the country, to try to say that Riel had fallen a victim to the injustice of the Canadian Government. (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 Adolphe and Mr. Chapleau had not had the courage to call their chief back to a just act and Sir Adolphe had well nigh gloried in the troubles in which he had earned a title. (Shame.)

(Continued on eighth page.)











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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1885

The Dominion Government revenges itself upon the Montreal City Council for having adopted that resolution condemning the execution of Louis Riel.

The Rev. Father Sentenne, the esteemed and respected pastor of Notre Dame, was interviewed by a Star reporter yesterday.

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

DURING his incarceration at Regina, Louis Riel was not allowed to see or read the newspapers. He repeatedly requested the authorities to grant him that privilege.

CORRESPONDENTS will please bear in mind that their signatures and addresses must accompany all communications sent to us for publication.

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

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.

WHAT TROUBLES ITS LIVER.

Says the Daily Witness of last evening:—"The Nationalists find that they are going to be crippled in the coming elections by English gold, which is to be freely spent by Loyallists."

The working girls of the United States can thank God that they are far more honest and decent than the driving churl that would attempt to sneer at them.

down to them by these same working girls, are not afraid to stand by and vindicate the Irish 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.

THE UNLUCKY NUMBER.

THE Canadian public will be interested in learning 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.

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 CUSTOMS.

HON. A. W. MCLELLAN, MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE.

HON. W. THOMPSON, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

HON. THOS. WHITE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, SECRETARY OF STATE.

HON. J. H. POPE, MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

HON. JOHN CARLING, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

HON. FRANK SMITH, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

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.

What we have done, and what we will continue to do as long as the Irish-Canadian people desire it, is to associate Irish Canadian interests and feeling with the outraged feelings and the violated interests of the French-Canadian people.

THE DUBLIN FREEMAN ON THE EXECUTION.

THE Montreal Daily Star published, in last evening's issue, the subjoined cable despatch sent special from Dublin to the New York Herald.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The Riel execution cabled here to-day has excited great feeling naturally against the English authorities.

"OUR FRIENDS AND OUR ENEMIES."

Under the above heading our esteemed 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

patrons and French Canadian readers of the Star to the attitude taken: by it on the Riel question, and particularly to yesterday's article in that sensational sheet, which knows, where the opportunity presents itself, how to display its hatred and fanaticism against our race.

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 can read with profit to themselves and without feeling a blush of indignation rush to their cheeks.

Very shortly we will be in a position to replace these which have proved themselves false and which have left us to fight alone in this critical moment.

THE moment has come for us to ask ourselves, where are our friends and where our enemies? The Montreal Daily Star is not of the former, and on more than one occasion, it has made common cause with the latter.

RIEL'S APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

A LETTER ADDRESSED BY HIM TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE TRIAL.

Louis Riel, the martyred Chief of the Metis, wrote on the 6th of May last, two days before the battle of Batoche, a letter which he sent to the Irish World, of New York, and which he entitled "An appeal for justice."

The letter is an eloquent protest against the wrongs that were inflicted on the half-breeds, and a powerful plea for the sympathy of civilized nations.

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.

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 land grabbers who never saw the country.

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 hands of English lords, who have large herds of cattle grazing thereon.

This wholesale robbery and burglary has been carried on, and it is still carried on, with the connivance of accursed England.

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 lines.

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, has also given aid and comfort to the English in permitting her Gen. Howard to come to Manitoba and the Northwest Territory to school the assassins that were sent from Toronto to murder me and my people.

Our Government, which has allowed her citizens to be robbed of their heritage by English lords and English capitalists, has also given aid and comfort to the English in permitting her Gen. Howard to come to Manitoba and the Northwest Territory to school the assassins that were sent from Toronto to murder me and my people.

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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 out against us.

On all sides and from all quarters do we receive the warmest felicitations of the Canadian people for the fearless and patriotic stand taken by THE POST on the execution of Louis Riel.

"THE POST" ENDORSED AND APPROVED ON ALL SIDES.

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the blood of Riel, we fear that he has lost, by that surrender, his hold on those followers in Quebec who have, in good report and ill, rallied to his standard. We also fear that Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe, together with Monsieur Chapleau, need never again face a Lower Canada constituency."

A SMALLPOX LETTER.

SOME years ago there lived in this city a lady of eccentric tendencies, who took so lively an interest in the welfare of her fellow-beings that she was continually employed in inscribing what she termed "scrolls" to the rulers of the earth.

It would appear that Montreal contains now at least one of her citizens, who, while exhibiting as great a degree of modesty as the lady referred to, adds to it an unlimited amount of venom.

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Meagher. This gives some rather remarkable exposures. Certain it is that the reports of the agencies are no use, and often absolutely mischievous. Not long ago one of the agencies was mulcted in damages in Ontario for having rated a trader as first-class, 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 agency lost a large sum, and, as this was done on the strength of the report, sued and obtained judgment for a considerable amount.

The commercial community should endeavor to 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 flimsy statements, which they, themselves, with consummate impudence, affect to decline responsibility for, are to be privileged, is the height of absurdity, and it is well that the bubble should have received a good pricking at the hands of the Superior Court.

ADDRESSING 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.

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 old 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 privileges of Habeas Corpus.

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.

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 peaceable 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, Judas-like, 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 Andre, Superior of the Oblate Fathers in the North-West Territories, says the rebellion is chargeable to the abnormal 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 rôle played by Riel in the rebellion was forced upon him. Listen to Father Andre's own words:—"It can, 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 half-breeds, exasperated at seeing themselves despised, and at being unable to obtain the slightest justice, thought the only means left to them to secure the rights which they demanded, was to send for Riel. He, in their opinion, was the only man capable of bringing the authorities at Ottawa to reason. Riel came, and we know the ruin which he gathered about him, but the Government

THE commercial community will feel general satisfaction with the learned and decisive judgment given yesterday by Mr. Justice Loranger, in the case of Carsley vs. Bradstreet. It cannot but be a cause for wonder that the institutions calling themselves "mercantile agencies" have ever obtained the proportions they have, and, inferentially, they can scarcely be considered complimentary to trade and commerce.

If the latter is conducted on such loose principles in certain quarters as to require, and trust to, an irreparable system of espionage for information, then ordinary people may reasonably argue that a reform in trade, procedure and morality might not be bad for the community.

We can quite appreciate the feeling that moved Mr. Carsley to decline any dealings with the agency. But here comes in a glaring proof of the mischievous tendencies of their establishments. It has been alleged that these agencies have been known to act in a manner that savors of levying blackmail on houses that are not strong enough to resist their approaches.

It has also been said that a little savvy in manner and strength in the matter of fees will obtain just what rating a tradesman likes. Those who are curious to know the true inwardness of these alleged reporting agencies cannot do better than study a book written on the subject not long ago by no less a person than the distinguished General

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

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 ecclesiastical authority; but to-day we find the case of the League 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 censures, and proffering him the hand that such a short time ago was opposed to him and his.

Obedient the dictates of conscience of justice and right, THE POST stood by that great Irish national movement through those dark days, until to-day we have the satisfaction of 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 pursued 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 bloodthirsty and fanatical section of the community.

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 Irish people of Canada have nothing to do 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 pernicious 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 Government, that this section 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 not 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 members hurt with impunity, so the Confederation cannot afford to see any of its provinces unjustly dealt with. When one is touched the others must come to its rescue.

So that far from holding and teaching that 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 race, 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 vindicated in time, is that the condemnation levelled at the movement was unjust and undeserved.

The movement was condemned and denounced on the ground that race and religious questions were involved, and that its object and aim were the assertion of one nationality over others. This is a most erroneous and mischievous conception of the char-

acter and object of the Riel movement. There 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 citizens, 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 willful deception or falsehoods about the events that are developing in the political world. When the Gazette 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. 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 people.

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 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 has the courage to stand up for the honor of the nation, for justice and humanity, against the wrongs and ill-will of party, and to denounce a crime committed by the Government, then the Gazette meanly and feebly spitters 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 ever find its evening contemporary, as the leading journals, Catholic and non-Catholic, of the United States and of Canada never fail to find it.

A FEW OPINIONS.

As the Gazette has questioned our right to speak on behalf of the Irish Canadian people, we will just refer to a few authoritative expressions of opinion on the matter:— A distinguished ecclesiastical dignity of Ontario writes:—"I am more than pleased with your articles on Riel and the hanging of the unfortunate man. Your reasoning on the subject 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 commented on, and therefore must be heard. THE POST, as to its editorials, is doing its duty." The Rev. gentleman adds: "Riel's hanging was demanded because of the death of Scott in the first fracas 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. Now, as to what the opinion of the citizens at large is regarding THE POST, we will let the following letter, received from a prominent 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 that this feeling is very general among Irish Catholics here. I am sure your many readers will concur with you in demanding the resignation of the Hon. Jno. Costigan from a ministry which has shown itself so subservient to and entranced by the dictates of the Orange faction in Ontario, and thereby, as the representative of the Irish Catholics in that Ministry 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.

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"A FOUL DEED."

Under the above heading the Catholic Record, of London, Ont., edited by the Rev. Father Coffey, publishes in its last issue the following leading article, which we commend specially to the attention of the Gazette and those who may happen to think like it. Says the Catholic Record:—

"The foul deed is done, another victim sacrificed to the Moloch of Orange hate—the virgin pages of Canadian annals reddened with blood, and the structure of confederation shaken to its very lowest foundations. The hanging of Louis Riel and the maintenance of Dewdney in a place he has dishonored, is the greatest political blunder perpetrated since Canada first entered on national existence. The whole country had just been rejoiced to hear of the completion of the Pacific Railway when this anguishing deed was done—dividing man from man, and setting citizen against citizen. A fate that Britain, with all her might and greatness, did not decree for Cetewayo or 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 fiefs 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 palliate his misdeeds. But we do say that if ever there was a case in which the clemency of the Crown should have been exercised, this verily was one. Riel was the leader of a people whom all honest men admit to have been severely wronged, and he had been tried by a court ever 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 sanity 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 Gary 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 judges, acting under orders from their leaders in Ottawa and elsewhere, sent their ultimatum to the executive and Riel's blood has been offered to appease 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 exigencies 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 judges may now rejoice, and rejoice they will for the moment. But if the Catholics of Canada, rising in their might, show them that they cannot here erect and maintain that same species of Protestant ascendancy that so long debased and disgraced Ireland, 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 by strongly Catholic and Frenchmen, they have raised the cry that the French must go. Quebec is henceforth to be the objective points of their assaults. Insidious attempts have been for years made to destroy the autonomy of the Provinces for the purpose of oligarchizing French influence in this Dominion. These efforts French statesmen have not resisted, until at last they were thought so passive as even to bear a murderous blow to 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.

THE PASTOR HONORED AND MEDITED

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 Messrs. Richard Mahoney, Bernard McCann, Henry Duffin and his young daughter Kate, John McCarthy, John McCormick and Daniel McCann, each one having in his hand a very handsome silver-plated table article. The reverend Father was to be seated, returned the most heartfelt thanks for being pleased with his parishioners and friends of Hinchinbrook, and that evening he was proud of them, not so much on account of these beautiful gifts so gratifying to him, as on account of the public and substantial proof they give of the virtues they cultivate in their hearts and specially of the sweetness of all gratitude. All my life, said he, I will keep in my heart, as green as these crocuses on their stand, and as bright as those triple-plated silver vases, the memory of this my thirty-sixth birthday. I am sorry for one thing, he added: You had a right to let me know beforehand that you were coming here this evening. I would have had a little fatter prepared to receive you. "We have every-

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 HISTORICAL CANADIAN BURYING GROUND.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 2.

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 opened. 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 eastward 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 friends here still lie neglected in the old ground.

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 neglected spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire, Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed, Or that the torrid clime might have subdued."

This place, doubtless, seventy years ago, was a spot of beauty, well attended to by the dead, having flower-decorated graves carefully looked after by living, loving relatives, with handsome headstones and costly tablets erected to perpetuate their memories, and neat 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 lads, 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 Nebo'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 desolation 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 MONTREAL, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON FEBRUARY, 1823, AGED 70 YEARS. —AND OF— ISABELLA FRASER, HIS WIFE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 4TH NOVEMBER, 1831, AGED 72 YEARS. —AND OF— ALEXANDER FRASER, HIS SON, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 24TH OCTOBER, 1849, AGED 25 YEARS. —AND OF— JANET FRASER, HIS DAUGHTER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 24TH AUGUST, 1818, 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 recaptured 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 spot being only known to a few hunters of the Buffalo and traders in furs. The whistler of the railway may now be heard near his last resting place, but he hears 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. This was while the United States were Colonies of Great Britain. 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 misfortunes of the clan. The dread echoes of Culloden sounded in her ears! She was an eye-witness of the sweep and the tramp of Cumberland's proud horse as they pursued and unmercifully cut down the broken and scattered clans!

We may here note that a relative of his father's was the standard-bearer of the Fraser flag on Culloden. He saved his banner by leaping a dyke which a pursuing Cumberland horse could not clear; but receiving from the dragon a sabre slash, as a farewell parting, on his right leg. That same man—thirteen years later—carried that same banner to the Sir Simon Fraser, in the 63rd regiment, in Wolfe's army, and played it, in the royal cause, on the plains of Abraham, at Quebec, on the 13th of September, 1759.

The Parliament of Victoria has passed a law abolishing barmaids in that part of the British empire.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO—GLAISTONE SPEAKS AGAIN IN MONTREAL—HE HINTS AT THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS—SALISBURY'S ELECTION LETTER—CHURCH DIS- ESTABLISHMENT DECLARED THE VITAL ISSUE—NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN—FUNDS FROM AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A Parnellite manifesto 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 Coercion act has been most brutal. Juries have been packed with unprecedented shamelessness, an innocent man have been sentenced to a living death of penal servitude. Twelve hundred men have been imprisoned 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 Poland and the administration in England were the Russian autocracy. The representatives of Liberalism in Ireland were men like Foster 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 be triumphant in Ireland. The landlords, instead of making reasonable abatements in rents which the depression in agriculture demanded and which every landlord in England and Scotland conceded, would be evicting their tenants by wholesale with Spencer encouraging them, the police and soldiery and the coercion magistracy would have filled the jails in assisting them. Under the name of free schools the Liberals are 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 Liberalism in the Commons and despotic 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 Ireland 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 self-government by the same methods of wholesale imprisonment by which durability was bought for the impracticable land act of 1881. Therefore we feel bound to advise that

NO CONFIDENCE BE 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 congenious loyalty 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.

GLAISTONE SPEAKS AGAIN. ENDSBURGH, 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 unduly and dishonorable to the country. Mr. Gladstone advocated a radical reform of the land laws. He regretted the secession of 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 believe that the abolition of that body was necessary.

PARNELL'S PLANS AND HOPES. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Irish question is again uppermost in British politics, and Mr. Parnell has got home rule to the front on the apparent disadvantage of the Liberals. Mr. Parnell calculates upon the certain possession 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 measures 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 Parnellite manifesto has infused new life into the Conservative party management. Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Michael Hicks-Baugh 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 the campaign work.

NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN. 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 electoral 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 and liberty unsafe, and at the moment of their downfall they were contemplating a renewal of the worst clauses of that act. The Conservatives, on the other hand, had partially rescinded liberty. Every Irishman who voted with the Liberals would help to relegate Ireland to chains, imprisonment and death.

READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARRIS' SOOTHING EXpectorant. Every bottle of it is warranted and can therefore be returned if not found satisfactory.

THE BRITISH BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

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. Lack 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 sulky apart. The Parnellite manifesto gives the Tories 90 per cent of the Irish vote in England, whose leaders are wonderfully confident, chiefly owing to the strong and constant appeals of the friends of 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 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 chafed Mr. Gladstone on Mr. Parnell's treatment.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....\$38 00 John McGarvey..... 10 00 D. & J. McCarthy, Sorel..... 25 00 Jas. O'Brien..... 25 00 L. O'Neill, Yanaquoque, Ont..... 4 00 P. Gallery..... 5 00 J. Allan..... 5 00 D. O'Shaughnessy..... 5 00 W. Stafford..... 10 00 M. Fitzgibbon..... 5 00 D. O'Connell, Sullfield..... 50 John Barry..... 2 00

COLLECTED BY MR. WALLACE, OF DAWSON, ONT. John McEvoy..... \$2 00 Michael Daly..... 1 00 Patrick Duman, Jr..... 1 00 Daniel O'Connell..... 1 00 Michael Terry..... 1 00 James McCartin..... 25 James Shea..... 1 00 James Leahy..... 50 James Herbert..... 1 00 Michael Wallace..... 1 00

COLLECTED BY RICHARD HARDGROVE, OF MONTREAL, QUE. Chas. Logue..... \$ 5 00 Michael White..... 2 00 Richard Hardgrove..... 2 00 James Martin..... 2 00 James Logue..... 5 00 James Donovan..... 3 00 William Keegan..... 1 00 John Moore..... 1 00 Francis Keegan..... 0 50 Thomas Fitzgerald..... 3 00 Lawrence Whelan..... 1 00 Martin Moore..... 1 00 William Logue..... 3 00 Patrick Moore..... 1 00 John Thompson..... 1 00 Thos. McGowan..... 1 00 James Whelby..... 2 00 Maurice Lynch..... 1 00 John White..... 2 00 Thomas White..... 1 00 Owen Conway..... 1 00 Michael O'Malley..... 0 50 John Lonan..... 0 25 John McGoey..... 1 00 Joseph Lisotte..... 0 50 Denis Millmore..... 0 50 Douglas Boucher..... 0 50

COLLECTED BY MR. FAY, OF MONTREAL, QUE. Rev. J. H. Peitras, O. M. I..... \$5 00 John Loughrin..... 5 00 C. A. McCool..... 5 00 Capt. B. J. Mulligan..... 5 00 Robert Gorman..... 5 00 N. Timmins..... 5 00 John McMeekin..... 5 00 Terence Keatney..... 2 00 Pat McCool..... 2 00 P. J. Loughrin..... 2 00 Geo. Smith..... 2 00 Alex. Kellest..... 1 00 J. Sunstrom..... 1 00 J. J. Turcotte..... 1 00 D. O'Connor..... 1 00 W. N. Murphy..... 1 00 C. Rankin..... 1 00 John McCracken..... 1 00 M. Rothschild..... 1 00 Joseph St. Denis..... 1 00 Xavier Ranger..... 1 00 Nap. Fink..... 1 00 Cleo Lamarche..... 1 00 Joe Beauvais..... 1 00 J. Kim..... 1 00 Geo. H. Lennon..... 1 00 W. W. Thompson..... 1 00 John Bangs..... 1 00 Chas. Jewell..... 1 00 M. Callaghan..... 1 00 E. Lepatimo..... 1 00 Charles Lamarche..... 1 00 A. C. McCool..... 1 00 A. Perrier..... 1 00 P. A. Ferguson..... 1 00 A. C. Clarke..... 1 00 Friend..... 1 00 Edward Smith..... 1 00 G. C. Smith..... 1 00 M. J. Reid..... 1 00 M. Taillefer..... 1 00 L. H. Timmins..... 1 00 Fred Gilbert..... 1 00 J. Lesperance..... 1 00 J. Cammings..... 2 00 J. Alph. Gauthier..... 1 30 Edward Ryan..... 50

A RELIGIOUS PROFESSION. A grand ceremony was held recently in the Grey Nursery, Bay Street, the occasion being a religious profession by three young ladies. A High Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father Deguire, director of the Montreal college, as deacon, and Rev. Father Moisseau, Curé of St. Genevieve, as sub-deacon. The young ladies who made a religious profession are: Miss Boucher, of France, in religion, Siste St. Mathurin; Miss Mercier, of Quebec, in religion, Sister Marie de Bonsecours; and Miss Rivard, widow of the late Dr. Joseph Trudel, in religion, Sister Marie Joseph. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Deguire, of the Grand Seminaire. Among the clergy present were remarked the Rev. Fathers Tranchesi, Lemassant, Gheheu, Trismet, and others. The ceremony was held in the chapel of the convent.

On 21st inst., at the Sisters of Charity Chapel, of Quebec, an imposing ceremony took place. Two young ladies, Miss Levis Bourassa, of Levis, 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, assisted by the Rev. Father M. Bacon, of 'Hale, and Rev. Father Bonneau. A sermon was delivered by His Lordship,



Sir John's Waterloo.

The Feeling in Canada and the United States Over Riel's Execution.

QUEBEC PRESS AND PEOPLE.

Strong Denunciation of the Action of the Government—A Political Blunder.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.—That the hanging of Riel has been received with grave dissatisfaction by the majority of the inhabitants of this city is undoubted. The press and our most trustworthy public men condemn the execution as being both a political blunder and a cruel crime.

The blood shed on the scaffold at Regina is a bad omen, and if the confederation has no other to keep it together than the gale which will tumble the whole fabric to pieces is not far distant.

What are the French Canadian Ministers doing? Our reply is short. Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau have been vanquished, but they have not deemed it opportune to resign.

We counsel calmness in the terrible crisis which we are traversing. Calmness has an imposing power when it is accompanied by the determination to obtain justice, to avenge an outrage on the first favorable opportunity.

A DAY OF NATIONAL SORROW.

Le Lecteur, the organ of the Quebec French liberals, has the following:—"This is for us a day of national sorrow, for this morning's murder signifies the triumph of Orangemen over French Canadians and Catholics."

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 nursing 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.

THE IRISH CANADIANS IN ONTARIO.

Orange Savagery and the Execution of Riel.—The Maud Taken by "The Post" Applauded 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 Orangemen make 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.

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 noble man's life; a man who has gallantly 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 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 those of the brave and noble men who sacrificed their lives for their country's sake in 1837, and to whose memory monuments ought and surely will be erected.

There are hundreds in Carleton Place 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 spirited stand taken by THE POST as the 10,000 who stood before the office on Monday night, and its influence, as well as its circulation, will undoubtedly increase in this and other quarters. We have plenty of Irishmen here, as well as Frenchmen speaking both

languages, who heartily endorse the sentiments of THE POST, and they are now more than ever in duty bound to support it. All honor to the numerous other papers, French and English, that advocated 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, and to the loud-mouthed individuals who were so ready to look upon every person who ventured to express his sympathy with Riel or the cause of the half-breeds as a rebel. If a foreign foe were to attempt the invasion of Canada these same "rebels" would be found in the front ranks ready to do battle for their country, while, ten to one, their calumniators would be looking for some nook or hole through which to escape from military duty.

There is some consolation to be had, however, from the united stand taken by the people of Quebec. The death of Louis Riel will be avenged in due time. The Government, which has insulted the whole French Canadian race to please a faction in Upper Canada, will learn that it has aroused a people who will make it pay dearly for the injustice imposed upon them. And Quebec will not be alone in her condemnation of the horrible wrong committed. She will have the assistance of thousands of Ontario nobles, who refuse to sacrifice all their principles to gratify Orange bigotry. Yes, dear Post, the Macdonald Government is doomed to die an ignoble death, to die leader than a door nail, never to rise again, and at one of the closing acts of that Government posterity will point the finger of shame. And it is time that it should die. It has outlived its usefulness, and can easily be replaced by much better, truer and nobler men. J. C.

RIEL'S BOSTON FRIENDS.

French and Irish Canadians' Condemnation of the Execution and of Sir John Macdonald.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—A meeting of French and Irish Canadians was held last evening at No. 8 Boylston street, to pass resolutions condemning the Canadian government and Sir John A. Macdonald for the execution of Louis David Riel. Mr. John Mee presided, and Mr. Thomas L. Foley was secretary. Several gentlemen spoke in strong terms, condemning the course pursued by the Canadian government among the speakers were Mr. John Mee, the chairman, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Charbonneau and Mr. Savat. The appended resolution was adopted.

Resolved, that we, the French and Irish Canadian residents of Boston, do hereby express our sympathy with our countrymen of Canada, and unite with them in condemning the Canadian government, and more particularly Sir John A. Macdonald, for allowing Louis Riel to be executed.

The resolution was signed by the following: Philip Charbonneau, John Mee, A. Lavigne, C. Lebrun, P. Harkin, E. Dostie, P. Brant, George F. Murphy, George Crysen, Thomas L. Foley, B. Vienno, F. LeCour, Thomas Shinkovin, Finton Kirwin, John Savat, Philip Thompson, William Neville, J. J. McLaughlin, J. P. McLaughlin, John B. Dufly, E. English, F. Meachand and 500 others.

Messrs. Mee, Charbonneau and Harkin were appointed a committee to arrange for a mass meeting next week.

MOURNING FOR RIEL.

Enthusiastic Meeting of French Canadians in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Nov. 18.—In response to a hastily issued call, between 400 and 500 French Canadians met in St. Jean Baptiste Hall to protest against the action of the Canadian government in the execution of Louis David Riel. P. H. Langlois presided and spoke briefly. The other speakers were John G. Crawford, late United States consul in a Canadian city; Mr. Arthur Charland, of St. John, Que., formerly editor of a Holyoke paper; Victor Belanger, editor of the Courrier de Worcester, and Henry Boland, a Parisian journalist. The speeches, which, with the exception of Crawford's, were in French, were strongly denunciatory of the hanging of Riel, who was alluded to as the John Brown of Canada, and the action of the Canadian government was contrasted with the generous treatment extended by the United States to the leaders of the rebellion. They prophesied that the hanging would prove to be the Waterloo of the Macdonald Government. The resolutions drawn by Mr. Boulanger recite that the Canadian Government, in granting the rights to the half-breeds for which Riel fought, have virtually condemned themselves for hanging him, that the jury which convicted Riel consisted of only six men, that his indictment was not made under oath, that this jury recommended him to mercy, and 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 ministry.

A stirring poem by an Irish-Canadian Poetess.

"RIEL."

With upturned face and fearless eye And heart which knew no craven shyness, In heroic silence, there to die,"

Stood Riel

For days long gone and days long dead To Orange hate he bows his head— For Scott's blood in rebellion shed

Dies Riel.

Forth from his cell with regal air, As steps a lion from out his lair, "Where shall I now find his equal, where?"

Brave Riel.

He stands beneath the scaffold's shade— Casts one last look o'er field and glade; With dying lips the hero prayed—

Brave Riel.

That Heaven might rout the tyrant band Which holds with red blood-stained hand His native home—his prairie land—

Brave Riel.

And thus he dies, the true-souled one, His chequered weary race is run, The Martyr's Crown is nobly won—

Brave Riel.

Oh! Brothers of his race and creed, Whose hearts will long and sorely bleed, Be ours the task to "venge the dead— Be ours to fan the fervid flame, To hand down Riel's noble name To endless glory—deathless fame—

Brave Riel.

Montreal, Nov. 18th. M.

DROPSY, GRAVEL, BRIGHT'S DISEASE

These common and dangerous complaints are due to a bad condition of the fluids, unhealthy changes in the blood and secretions—the Liver being equally at fault with the Kidneys. Regulate these conditions with Burdock Blood Bitters, one of the best systems renovators known to medical science.

RIEL'S REGINA PROPHECY.

HE PREDICTS THE COLLAPSE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR INJUSTICE COMMITTED IN THE NORTH-WEST.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 16.—Among the papers left by Louis Riel is one entitled "The Prophecy of Regina," which is as follows:—

"Seeing that King Charles II. of England had the right of Government in the North-West, he was bound by the nature of these rights, and as a Christian Prince, to see, saith the Lord, that not only the possession of the territory should be advantageous to his realm, but also that the English domination should be useful to the North-West. The duty of the Royal office was to adjust between the English on the one side and the tribes of the North-West on the other the balance of their interests, saith the Lord, and to cause to be given, the one to the other, that which belonged to them. I remember the sense and significance of the charter that the King of England gave in 1670 to the company of traders of Hudson Bay. I have judged the spirit of Pagan partiality with which it was worded, saith the Lord. That charter, establishing the English adventures as absolute masters of the commerce of the inhabitants, without guarantee, without restriction, without any remedy, without the least competition, as an entire and complete violation of the principles of equity, it is necessary that I arrange myself, saith the Lord, and that my justice should take in the Government of the empire the sum of the retribution it demands. This commercial monopoly of the Company of Hudson's 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 existed there only by the

BRUTE FORCE OF THE BAKING EMPIRE

whose support it has had, but that in that charter which is most false and odious in my eyes, saith the Lord, is that it accorded to people without principle, removed from all control, rights, material and moral, mental in the North-West. That charter exists before me, saith the Lord, and my spirit will not consent to place it in forcefulness 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. Alas! 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 used for the spoliation of different countries and the earth. Thou wilt not escape Me, saith the Lord, now that thy victories over the conquering Napoleon are tarnished, and thy glory has become dim. Alas! it is I who now stand before you, saith the Lord. It is necessary that thy measure you carry with mine. Thy crown, thy chamber of the Lords, the chamber of the Commons are powerful, but it is impossible that their official approbation should make unjust acts great, and thy public 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 adventures

HAVE ROBBERED IT OF

from the inauguration to the extinction of their commercial monopoly, and that thou repair, either by force or friendship, all the damage you have done to the people of the Territories in confiding the Government to thy infamous Hudson Bay Company, which has despoiled and scandalized them for centuries. Alas! if thou submittest not thyself with a good grace to my will, saith the Lord, I will concentrate the views of my providence to the empires. The Czar of Russia will throw the glance of his power on the Indians whom thou dearest, and he will triumph over thee. France will throw the eyes of her compassion, the balm of her sweetness

ON IRELAND,

and the French Government will take her from thee. The Empire of Germany, relying on all the Germans of America, will take the two Canadas and the Maritime Provinces. She will wrest from thy hands the Island of Newfoundland and Labrador, with the Arctic regions. Proud England! thee will know, saith the Lord, if I have let thee have provinces and states in order to render them unhappy. Thou wilt reply to my justice, saith the Lord, that thou hast conducted to happiness the people whom I have confided to thee, but I know thee, saith the Lord."

RIEL'S LAST WILL.

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 Andre:—

"MY PRISON AT REGINA.

"Testament of Louis 'David' Riel.

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

"In the name of the Father, of the Son, 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 Redeemer, 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 scaffold and to resign myself to the will and end of Providence by holding myself apart, as I am today, from all earthly 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 entirely disinterested, without passion, without excitement, entirely, in sight of God, while loving your neighbor, your friend and your enemy, as yourself for the love of God. I thank

MY GOOD AND TENDER MOTHER

for having loved me, and for having loved

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 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 an angelic grateful towards my friends who have desired to buy themselves with me 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 benefactors on the other side of the line, friends whose goodness to me has been beyond measure. I beg of them to accept my thanks, and to charitably excuse my defects, and if my conduct has in any way been offensive 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 SUI OF MY FAULTS,

my 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 soul, those who have caused me grief, 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, I pardon them this entirely, as I ask God to pardon me all my offenses entirely in the name of Jesus Christ. I thank my wife for having been so good and so charitable to me, for the part she has so patiently taken in my legal works and difficult enterprises. I pray her to pardon me the sadness 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 good thoughts, good words, good actions and good companions. I desire that my children may be brought up with great care in all that belongs to obedience to the church, their masters and superiors. I urge them to show the greatest respect, the greatest submission and the most complete affection towards their good mother. I do not leave to my children gold or silver, but I beg God of His infinite pity, Je supplie les entrailles de la Misericorde de Dieu to fill my mind and my heart with the true paternal blessing which I desire to give them. Jean, mon fils; Marie Angeline, 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 accomplish it in all piety and in all sincerity; that you may practice virtue solidly but simply, without parade or ostentation; that you do

THE MOST GOOD POSSIBLE

while holding to yourself, without being wanting to others within the limits of just obedience to the approved bishops and the priests, especially to your bishop and your confessor. I bless you that your death may be sweet, edifying, good and holy in the eye of the Church, and in that of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. I bless you, in fine, that you may seek and find the Kingdom of God, and that you may have, moreover, rest in Jesus, in Marie and Joseph. Pray for me.

"I leave my testament to the Rev. Pere Alexis Andre, my confessor. I pray my friends everywhere to hold the name of Pere Andre side by side with my own. I love Father Andre."

(Signed) LOUIS 'DAVID' RIEL,

"Son of Louis Riel and of Julie De la Gidmodiere."

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

OBITUARY.

THE LATE REV. P. X. SADIHER, 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 1832, 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 a 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 Rouhampton, England and Louvain, Belgium. In the death of this gifted young priest the Society of Jesus 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. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and J. H. A. Eury, of Va. On Tuesday, Dec. 15th, 1885, the 187th Monthly and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing will scatter \$22,560 all over to holders of tickets at \$10 or fraction of ten cents 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, last summer. During her sojourn there she carved the letters of her name into a young green apple. Last week the apple was sent to her, fully grown, and with her name still plainly visible.

DIRECT RELIEF follows the use of Hagar'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 that should be kept in every household.

A REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTION.

BISHOP CLEARY GIVES ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TOWARDS ST. MARY'S BUILDING FUND—THAT IS 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 \$3,225.50. Yesterday morning the Bishop handed him a check for \$1,000 swelling the amount to over \$9,000. When the silver collections were first taken up they averaged between \$170 and \$190, but at the present time they averaged between \$125 and \$140. He then referred to the way the Bishop had encouraged the congregation, 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 which have been erected 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 confessionals, \$596.89 for painting the church, \$562.80 for eye chutes, etc., and \$140 for advertising for tapers, making a total of \$1,992.35. The late gentleman who stated that mass was offered up every week by the bishop and the priests of the diocese for the members of the congregation who contributed.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

At 10.30 o'clock Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday morning, Bishop Cleary preached to the congregation. During the course of his remarks he referred to how the church was being beautified and how its members should be willing to give to God a small share of what was given to them. He also referred to the stained glass windows, stating that the first one erected was a gift from himself the next was in memory of the late Bishop O'Brien. It was erected by the Rev. Father Lynch, of Peterboro, and Rev. Father Brown, Port Hope. The third was a gift from the members of the Arch Confraternity of the Holy Family. The fourth was erected by the Rev. Chas. Murray, of Cornwall, and Rev. Ed. Murray, Cobourg. It is in memory of Bishop Horan. The fifth was in memory of the late Rev. John McDonald, V. G., and was erected by the congregations and pastor (Rev. Father Gauthier) of Williamsburg and St. Marsden'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 and is being put up at the expense of the congregations of St. Raphael's, Alexandria, and Lochiel. Mgr. Farrelly and Father O'Connor, of Perth, will also have windows erected. These cost \$550 each. The bishop 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 he promised to explain what the different windows represented. There were still three required, and he would like to have them put in by priests. He will inaugurate the windows on the anniversary of his consecration.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is purely a Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

THE STORY OF A GENTLEMAN'S CONVERSION.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AT HIS DEATH-BED. Some time ago a wealthy citizen, residing on Beaver Hill Hill, fell sick with the smallpox. His children conveyed him to the upper story of the house and abandoned him. No body volunteered to take charge of him.

Two Grey Nuns learned of the affair, presented 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 servant, "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 precarious, a priest was immediately brought into his presence. He was baptised, confessed and received communion, and a few hours afterwards expired, having been reconciled with the veritable Church.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

For Wasting Children. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infants wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissue, but gives strength, and I heartily recommend 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 population of Montreal, a most legitimate and well 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 patriots 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 Riel, 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 a cost."

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

A DESERVED WORD OF PRAISE.

This paper, in common with all the best papers of the Dominion is very chary in its public commendation of the works and articles which claim 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 Wagner'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. We know there is a prejudice against the use of unauthorized 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 really a present beneficial effect, but that to a remarkable degree it has a permanent effect on a singular and gratifying, and it is therefore well 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 reliable and efficacious remedy ever tried. It is like a charm, soothing, relieving and building up so quickly. I commenced 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 clerical duties, being utterly prostrated with a bad cough, palpitation of the heart, short breath and loss of sleep. In 1883 he was restored to health by the use of this remedy and remains in good health to this day. The Rev. D. A. Brown, a retired Methodist clergyman, of Autleville, aged 78, was completely broken down with gravel, bladder catarrh, profuse micturition and general nervousness. He underwent fearful operations, but did not amend. Two years ago he began Wagner's safe cure and it restored him to health, and he now says the effects were decidedly permanent. The Rev. George Watermann, of Winborne, Eng., was completely under the power of Bright's disease of the kidneys and was given up by the best London specialists. Two years ago he 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 confirms 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.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF AN OIL TANK EXPLOSION—MANY MEN KILLED OR INJURED—SOME SAD SCENES OF SUFFERING—A BRAVE MAN'S ACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The explosion of a 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, 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 extremities frightfully burned, will die. Chas. McLean, of this city, aged 24, single, burned about head and extremities, probably will not recover; Arthur Grueber, of England, aged 28, single, entire body terribly burned, will die. The works have been running to their full capacity, and early this morning a gang of men, numbering about fifteen, were set at work to repair the stone foundation under a large iron still which contained 150 barrels of crude oil. The repairs had been partially completed, and several of the men were in 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 followed a few seconds later by a second report, and a dense volume of smoke

THE UTMOST CONSTERNATION ENDED

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. The fire apparatus reached before any of the firemen 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 commenced. 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 Cavanaugh VOLUNTEERED TO RESCUE HIM, 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 unfortunate 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. Cavanaugh dropped it and hastily reached a place of safety, leaving the body to the flames. Cavanaugh's face and hands were badly burned by coming in contact with the blazing oil. A few minutes after Cavanaugh escaped the 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 eastern end of the works. This danger, however, was averted by the hard work of the fire department and at 3 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 Robinson and Arthur Grueber, died this afternoon.



TO RECEIVE PARNELL.

PRESIDENT EGAN APPOINTS A RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

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

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...

PATRICK EGAN, President.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults.

Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good."

John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a skilful physician to be very dangerous."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

WHICHRA FIELDS, Tex., Nov. 20.—Destructive prairie fires are raging in Indian Territory. It is believed that the fire belt is from forty to sixty miles wide.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A RELIABLE ARTICLE. Dr. E. CUTLER, 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.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla thoroughly cleanses the blood, stimulates the vital functions, and restores health and strength.

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

FOURD TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH are two concomitants of biliousness remedied by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery.

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

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.

Coffee as a beverage is rapidly losing ground in England, tea and chocolate being used in its place.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery."

An eminent St. Louis physician says that aspidium variegatum is the best disinfectant that is known of.

O. Hertz, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N.Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric 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 Greene's Worm Expeller; nothing equals it.

Recent issues of the Pall Mall Gazette, owing to the great demand, sold in Australia for \$9 per copy.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences.

A young person desiring a bull's-eye lantern went to a hardware shop and asked for a bull's-eye lantern.

Mrs. Harland, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

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

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION is particularly adapted to DELICATE FEMALES, in those low states of the system that manifest themselves in so many of the ailments peculiar to their sex.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The Nationalists of South Londonderry have selected T. M. Healy as their candidate for Parliament.

AMERICAN TRIUMPH AT THE LON DON INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

The MASON and HAMLEN ORGAN and PIANO Co. have just received a cable despatch from the London agents, Messrs. Metzler & Co., announcing that the only gold medal for an Organ or Reed Organ has been awarded their instruments.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.—It is rumored that Parnell will contest the Exchange division in this city for member of Parliament.

A HARD FIGHT

BETWEEN THE SERBIANS 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 Svinitz, says after heavy fighting Prince Alexander was forced to retreat before the Servian advanced positions and retire to Svinitz.

DESPERATE FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A despatch from Sofia says troops are arriving here from Roumelia. Twenty five thousand Servians were engaged yesterday near Svinitz, while there were only fifteen thousand Bulgarians in the engagement.

THE SERBIANS HEAVILY WOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Official Servian reports say "On King Milan's arrival in Zadar he was welcomed by the inhabitants as the liberator."

A RUSSIAN JOURNALIST'S ADVICE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The Journalist St. Petersburg advises Prince Alexander to conform with the desires of the Servians, as expressed in the letter of the day to Prince Alexander's request for assistance.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—M. Pilemon, mayor of Athens, in an interview with M. de Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs, explained to him the reasons why Greece was unable to remain inactive during the present struggle in the Balkans.

A WOULD-BE MURDERER.

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.

Readings and Recitations: THE MASON AND HAMLEN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

THE MASON AND HAMLEN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. have just received a cable despatch from the London agents, Messrs. Metzler & Co., announcing that the only gold medal for an Organ or Reed Organ has been awarded their instruments.

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BULLOCK BLOOD PURIFIERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BRUISES, SWELLINGS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, COLIC, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, EPILEPSY, Hysteria, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Trichinosis, Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Malaria, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Rabies, Hydrophobia, Scabies, Eczema, Psoriasis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Strabismus, Amblyopia, Myopia, Hyperopia, Astigmatism, Presbyopia, Cataract, Glaucoma, Strabismus, Amblyopia, Myopia, Hyperopia, Astigmatism, Presbyopia, Cataract, Glaucoma.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE. AMONGST THE SAVING NECESSARIES OF LIFE. THESE FAMOUS PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND ACT MOST POWERFULLY, YET SOOTHLY, ON THE LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. THE SCORCHING AND HEALING PROPERTIES KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. FREEDMAN'S WORM POWDERS. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery OF COLONIZATION. ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVISIONAL ACT, QUEBEC, 22 VICT., CAP. 26.

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MASS MEETING. THE COUNTRY'S PROTEST.

Continued from first page.

Some Ontario papers had said that French Canadians had no right to assemble to discuss this matter, but he would say that they had a perfect right to do so and that all the nationalities admitted the Meis of the Saskatchewan had been unfairly treated. (Cheers.) Riel had fallen the victim of a judicial murder (cheers), and it was the duty of all nationalities to see that such a crime was not repeated. (Cheers.) This was a free country, and not even the Government had the right of committing judicial murder. (Hear, hear.) It was said that Riel had died according to the sentence passed upon him, and that that sentence was just and deserved. (No, no.) It would be said the sentence was truly given according to the law as it stands in those territories, but the carrying out of the sentence was a sanguinary outrage. (Cheers.) There were many judicial murders in history which had been perpetrated according to law, but which did not remove the opprobrium which rested on the shoulders of those who had committed them. Mary Stuart had been judicially executed, but her murder was a stain on Elizabeth's historical record. (Hear, hear.) When the head of Louis XVI fell under the guillotine his trial had been carried on according to law, but, nevertheless, the judgment of history has been adverse to the Government of the Revolution, and the act has been condemned by all friends of liberty and humanity. (Hear, hear.) When Marshal Ney was executed his trial had been made by a legally constituted martial tribunal, but his death was nevertheless a judicial murder. (Hear, hear.) The execution of Riel was also a judicial murder. He had no hesitation in affirming that all circumstances taken into consideration, Riel and his compatriots should have been amnestied. (Cheers.) Riel had been invited by General Middleton, who was acting on the Government's instructions to surrender and that he would be protected until the Government had disposed of his case. The Government had received his hands as a full 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 when he thought of the noble example set it by the great nation to the South, who had not executed a single one of the men who had brought about one of the greatest civil wars in the world's history. (Cheers.) Canadians were now realizing the full extent of this shameful deed. Sir John Colborne, in his worst days, had never been more unjust than Sir John A. Macdonald. (Shame. Cries "He has run away.") Riel's trial may have been legal, but legality was not 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 right to choose half the jury of his own nationality and speaking his own language, but in Riel's case this sacred right had been denied. (Shame.) Riel had been condemned by a jury strange to his race and religion. (Shame.) The jury had recommended him to the clemency of the court. The court could not exercise this clemency, but the Government could and did not do it. (Shame.) Sir John in signing Riel's death warrant had forgotten that his honored colleague, Sir George Cartier, had once been guilty of the same crime and that a price had been set on his head. (Shame.) If Sir George Cartier had been alive Riel would never have been hanged or Cartier would not have been a Minister. (Cheers.) When justice had been done the French people, Sir George had become a loyal subject and had rendered great service to his country. (Cheers.) It must be well understood by all that this was not a war of races but rather a vindication of the rights of conscience. (Cheers.) They claimed for the French that which is granted to all other nationalities. The crime of Regina would still be avenged, not only by the French, but by all other races. (Cheers.) They were asking for no favor, but they only wanted common justice pure and simple. They were as jealous of the liberties of others as of their own, and if injustice was done no class injustice might be done to others. (Cheers.) The sentiments of race were not condemnable in any nationality. The courage and devotion of the French in 1837 had led to Canada the 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'Callaghan was a true friend. (Cheers.) Wolfred Nelson, who commanded the rebels at St. David, was an Englishman, and T. S. Brown, who commanded at St. Charles, was another. (Cheers.) When Lafontaine had been defeated in Terrebonne he found a seat in York, Mr. Macdonald's present constituency. (Cheers.) When the indemnity bill came before the Parliament, its strongest advocate was Mr. Hume Blake, Mr. Edward Blake's father. (Cheers.) In the last session Mr. Blake had defended the Meis and shown himself the worthy son of a worthy father. (Cheers.) If Mr. Malcolm Cameron's motion for a Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the Meis had been carried, the country would, perhaps, not have to lament all these sad events. (Hear, hear.) French-Canadians, as long as they would remain within constitutional bounds, would secure powerful allies in all the other provinces. (Cheers.) Montreal had followed in every honor from one end of the province to the other. (Cheers.) They cannot bring Riel back to life, but by patriotically uniting together they can drive from the wretches who do so pitilessly put him to death. (Cheers.) The people had one great power in their hands, and that was the ballot, and at the coming elections it now lay in their power to elect in such a way as to secure that amount of justice and fair treatment to which they were entitled.

OTHER SPEAKERS. Hon. Senator Tardif followed, and said that as soon as the execution was only equalled by the fact of seeing all Canadians united in a common cause. He said that the French Canadians could have saved Riel if they had been united in a common cause. He said that the French Canadians could have saved Riel if they had been united in a common cause. He said that the French Canadians could have saved Riel if they had been united in a common cause.

ly drive Sir Hector away from his constituency. The other speakers were Messrs. B. Bastien, A. E. Poirier, O. Desmarais, of St. Hyacinthe, E. Lareau, H. Arochambault and George D. Hameel, all of whom severely condemned the execution and hoped that all parties would unite to drive the Government from power. Alderman Grosvenor 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 Canadians would unite in stigmatizing the authors of the crime of Regina. (Cheers.) The meeting then quietly dispersed.

THE EASTERN STAND.

This stand was erected at the eastern end of the Champ de Mars in the rear of the City Hall. Alderman Jeannotte, the chairman, called the meeting to order and announced the names of the speakers who, as elsewhere, were limited to ten minutes. He apologized for the absence of Alderman Donovan, who was prevented from attending by illness. HON. O. J. COURSOUL, ex-Judge and ex-Mayor of the city. In coming forward he was greeted with loud cheers. Sir John A. Macdonald, said he, was the leader of the French-Canadians until the fatal day the 16th November, 1885, but he is their leader no longer. He has hanged Riel, not for the late rebellion, but for an offence which he had expiated 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 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 province of Ontario. Electors! I now make a solemn and unalterable resolution to oppose Sir John A. Macdonald. I will support him no longer. The French Conservative party has now no chief; it exists no longer, but as a united people we raise our voice in protest. In civilized nations the death penalty is no longer inflicted for political offences, whereas, in this case, the rebellion was in the interests of the people. Why was Riel tried by half a jury? True, it is the law—an unjust law—but it is enacted at a time when the North-West Territories were not as populous as they are now. God forbid that I should find fault with the jury. Oh, no! When they recommended the prisoner to mercy, did they mean that he was to be handcuffed, an iron ball tied to his feet and tortured by three reptiles? Thus was our compatriot treated and put to death without the benefit of the merciful recommendation of the English jury. (Shame.) The whole country 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. They don't want to isolate the Province of Quebec, but they want to be respected. (Cheers.) They want other races to respect them as they respect the countryman of other nationalities. They do not wish to form a separate people nor do they seek secession. French-Canadian Ministers have not done their duty. He (Mr. Coursoul) abhorred cowards more than he hated traitors. They say Riel sold himself. Captain Howard—"Gatling Howard"—who was there, said that on the battlefield Riel acted like a brave man, and after such a witness who can doubt it? Moreover, see now, without flinching, he mounted the scaffold to render his soul to God. He died like a hero. When French-Canadian members are called to the House of Commons they do their duty. His hearers could depend on them. (Cheers.) They will insist upon their rights. He repeated, French-Canadians do not want a war of races. He knew the English; he was born amongst them, and he had lived with them all his life; they did not want Riel to be hanged, their journals pleaded for him, but he was sacrificed by their political leaders. The people must now upset the Government, and then they can work the ship of state and steer it into a safe port. The other Provinces will have no reason to say that the Province of Quebec is disloyal. It is loyal to the core. (Cheers.) French-Canadians owed gratitude to England, but they also had shed their blood in fighting England's battles. They wish to remain in confederation, and will do so, but they must and will be respected (loud and prolonged cheering).

The Chairman then introduced

DR. MARSIL, of St. Eustache. Addressing the people of 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 in 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 manner. 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. Riel and her fatherless children fall on you like molten lead; the orphans will cry out to you, what have you done with our father? Ah! You sacrificed him to the vengeance of a sect!

THE HON. H. G. MALHOT, of Three Rivers, ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Du 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 Conservative, but not without much regret he had cut himself away from the chiefs he had followed so long. Canadians must politically execute those who executed Riel. They would not revolt, but they would simply overturn the Government composed of Riel's hangers-on, 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 National, next addressed the surging crowd, which had grown to enormous proportions, saying: All hearts, not only in Montreal, but all over the Province of Quebec, beat as one to-day, and nobly have French-Canadians resented the insult to their race. The same motives now animate all Canadians. They had but one programme—the union of all patriots. (Cheers.) When the government's leaders, then will they organize party. The cries of this meeting will reach across the Atlantic and reach the ears of the old renegade Sir John; let them all resolve to have nothing more to do with him. To-night they would meet Mr. Besant, the member for Chambly, at Longueuil. They had been political enemies in the past, but on that night he could extend the hand of friendship to him (applause). The advent of MR. J. ISRAEL TARTE, editor of La Canadienne, Quebec, and ex-M.P.P. for Bonaventure, was greeted with cheers. He said they should not heed the cry of sedition raised by the Government organs—it would be of no avail. He had

seen Mgr. Tache, session after session, seeking redress for the grievances of the Meis, but the Government would not heed him. Let the Toronto Mail teach them their duty. They did not need such monitors. Let there be less party feeling and more national convention and unite the French and English Canadians. The Meis says the public 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 the sea of public opinion been so much 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 fanaticism of Sir John A. Macdonald and of the treason of three of their people—(Shame)—three who, to save their wretched portfolios, sold their brother. (Shame.) Riel died on the 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 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 adopted children of Canadians. In the hanging of Riel the Government had struck a blow at justice and humanity, and this is why the Frenchmen who had been enemies before met as friends to weep for the man whose death raised a cry of protest from the hearts of all civilized people. The three French ministers of the Cabinet were hiding in the purlieu of Orangeville, and Sir John Macdonald 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 name Chapleau, Langevin, and Caron, but he despised them. Mr. Mercier then said that four days before Riel was executed he wrote a letter to Mr. Chapleau persistently calling on him to resign and Riel would be saved from the scaffold. He also told him if he resigned his seat in the Cabinet he would resign the leadership of 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 policy of associating with Sir John Macdonald. He hoped the union of the French-Canadians would be now cemented, and he believed it would, for he saw one platform, under the presidency of a Liberal alderman, Mr. Beaubien and Mr. Trudeau, and on that platform he was speaking under a Conservative president and along with ex-Judge Coursoul, 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 and French Conservatives. The Orangemen had insulted the French Conservatives and the first mistake was made when the French Conservatives joined Sir Allan MacNab. From the time the Parliament house in Montreal was burned by Sir John Macdonald he had always been a hater of the French race. Sir John tried to have a legislative union, and he would have succeeded only for Carleton and his Lower Canada friends, and gain after Confederation Sir John would have changed the resolutions only for Carleton. He had confidence in the Conservatives and he believed they would unite with all French-Canadians to hurl the men from power who had insulted them. The same ship that carried the renegade Sir John across the Atlantic would meet the ship bearing home a son of a rebel of 1837. This man fought the Tories under Sir John, who burned the Parliament House. The Hon. Edward Blake was the son of that rebel of 1837. Baldwin and Lafontaine had founded the Liberal party, and they had ceded to French-Canadians their rights and 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 1855 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, nor as Liberals, nor as Catholics, but as a great, united and just-loving people. Sir John Macdonald has forgotten that our dear old Quebec has never fallen 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 La Montee, was greeted with cheers.

He spoke, he said, as the representative of the old County of Yamaska, which in 1837, sent O'Callaghan to the Quebec Assembly to fight for liberty with Hon. L. J. Papineau. "I am poor, too poor to sacrifice my honor, 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. I will take this stand and will not fall to be firm." Mr. P. M. Sauvaille, editor of La Patrie, and Mr. Ernest Tremblay, also addressed the meeting.

THE MEETING AT THE WESTERN STAND.

As soon as the Hon. W. Laurier had concluded his speech at the Central stand, the chairman announced that a large number of persons attending the meeting were 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 Parliament had proved useless with the Government, who were ruled and dictated to by fanatics. But this movement, which was unanimous, will bear an eloquent testimony to the cause of the French-Canadians, and will vindicate their honor. Mr. Beaubien congratulated the people of Montreal on having forgotten their old political animosities to vindicate national honor and to sustain the cause of justice. He felt

glorious that they would succeed in their glorious undertaking, as they were firmly united. 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 partisan favors. (Cheers.) He considered, and all fair minded people would consider, and history would brand the execution of Louis Riel as a grave political crime. The hanging of Riel was all the more to be regretted and condemned from the fact that it was not justice, but mainly the hideous influence of a fanatic section of the population which prevailed in the council of the Government. (Cries of shame.) He felt sure that the English, the Irish, and the Scotch would sympathize with their fellow-countrymen of French extraction in their great bereavement. (Cheers.) All the circumstances of Riel's position demanded that his sentence be commuted. 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