Extra Family ticket to admit any additional member of the family, "Except Gentleman of 18 years or over," each Single Admission Skating Promenade Skating ticket holders in Costume will be ad-

The Rink will be open on MONDAYS, TUES-DAYS and THURSDAYS, from 2 p. m, till 10 p. m. and on SATURDAYS from 10 a, m, till p, m,
The RINK BAND will play an entirely new selection of popular and pleasing Music; and the harmony-loving patrons of the Rink will have an opportunity of revelling in its sweet strains two

evenings each week.

Tickets for sale at Mackenzie's Drug Store and the store of the Secretery. GEO WATT, D FERGUSON, Secretary Chatham, Dec 161885

is now offering PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA and a full line of choice family Groseries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing. At lowest cash prices.

FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Cornering on Duke and Cunard

Wesleyan Church Property. This lot has a frontage of 931 feet on Cunard St and 50 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c. as they now stand. This is one of the best business stands in town. The buldings are in good repair and suitable for Warehouse tor Factory. Possesion Given on the first of June next. Price Low and Terms Moderate.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Joseph Sheehyn, creditors of the Estate of Don-ald Buckley, late of the Parish of Rogersville in the said County, deceased, have by their pe-tition dated the Twenty third day of December, instant prayed that James Harnett, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Don-ald Buckley, may be cited to render an account of his administration on the said Estate of the said deceased, and that the said account may be pass-You are therefore required to cite the said within and for the said Count on Thursday the Fourth day of February next at the hour o there produce and file his account of administraion on the said Estate and all vonchers and said account may be passed and allowed; and you are further required to eite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in the said Estate to appear at the aforesaid time and place to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration. Piven under my hand and the seal of the said

(Signed) G B Fraser, Registrar of Probates

(Signed)

ATTENTION!

SAM . THOMSON.

Judge of Probates.

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year or two advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, formerly of Lesemahagou, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who settled in Granville. Nova Scofia, about the year 1777. Any information concesning estate or heirs will be thankfully received by JAS. NEILSON,

General Business. ATCAPTIAL PRIZE, \$75,000.59

" We do hereby certify that we supervise Lady's Skating Ticket, 14 years and over \$2.75 | the arrangements for all the Monthly and 4 00 Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person-6.00 manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducied 1.00 with honesty, fairness, and in good faith 15 toward all parties, and we authorise the 05 Company to use this certificate, with fac-

similes of our signatures attached, in its

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be p resented at

J. H. OGLESBY. SAMUEL H. KENNEDY. Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-lature for Educational and Charitable purposes-with a Capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879 The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND
GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY
FEB 9, 1886—189th Monthly December 1886. FEB 9, 1886 -189th Monthly Drawing CAPTIAL PRIZE, 75,000 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each

APPROXIMATION PRIZES, 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 Application for rates to Clubs should be made nly to the Office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and

M. A. Dauphin. New Orleans, La. and address Registered Letters to Grobate Court this Twenty fourth day of Decem- NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

win more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gradually. Northum berl and None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK Co., Port-

The subscriber will have on hand during the winter and offers for sale at market rates a prime in quantities to suit purchasers. Will also deliver affairs. it in car-lots at Station at lowest market figures, APPLY AT STORE.

F. H. SEARLE. Chatham, Miramichi, N.B. Chatham, Jan, 5th 1886 Purdy& Currie

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. WATER STREET. CHATHAM, N. B

We beg to quote the following low prices to the public for the remainder of the year:

PARLOR SUITS- Walnut Frame, from \$40.00 up to \$300.00 BEDROOM SUITS SOFAS-Walnut Frame. -14.00 LOUNGES STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS MATRASSES - -1.75

The above goods are our own make, and we Guarantee Satisfaction We also keep on hand a large stock of

Centre Tables, Extension Tables, CHAIRS, ORGAN STOOLS, WASHSTANDS, SIDEBOARDS and BEADSTEADS, which we are offering at small advance on

Call and examine our stock and if we have nothing on hand to suit you, we can make to order in short notice. Re-upholstering and Reparing done on the Premises.

PURDY & CURRIE,

Nov. 2nd, 1885. Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES.

Save Zour Sight



A further supply of those celebrated SPECTACLES just arrived. We are daily fitting glasses to persons who are delighted at being able to procure a properly adjusted Spectacle and who have been tormented with cheap glasses, which ruin the sight. We fit them on scientific principles and guarantee perfect sotisfactisn. Testimonials from hundreds in this County.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL, J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE. Chatham, Oct. 14th, 1885

1886---HAPPY NEW YEAR---1886

TO ALL. Sutherland & Creaghan, NEWCASTLE.

Immense Bargains! Tremendous for which they are mainly responsible. Reductions!

SWEEPING LOW PRICES IN DRESSES, MANTLES, HOLIDAY NOVELTIES and MEN'S CLOTHING :

In fact, \$50,000.00 WORTH OF GENERAL DRY GOODS in 1875 to \$1.00 in 1883 is theirs. True, MUST BE SOLDOFF before Stock-taking, REGARDLESS OF the present government extended the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Chatham:

Miramichi Advance,

JHATHAM, N. B. - - JANUARY 28, 1886.

Explanatory.

We are obliged-much to our own disappointment and, doubt, to that of many of our readers-to hold over the report of the proceedings of the Municipal Council, in order to dispose of matter previously in hand, notably the conclusion of Hon. Mr. Blake's famous speech, the first part of which was commenc-Pres. Louisiana National Bank. ed in last week's issue. It has always been our practice to give Pres. State National Bank the proceedings of our local paper, and it was not convenient to issue a supplement, we defer of next week, which will also, not lack general interest, as it eral matter than any paper heretofore printed on the North

The Queen's Speech. Whatever suspense waited on the delivery of the Queen's speech must have been mildly dissipated by the event on the 21st inst., when the Queen opened parliament in person, the Prince-consort. Both in tone and texture it is more characterized by the judicial calmness of a nation than the dubiety of party fueds, and seems to leave to Parliament the responsibility of any measures of the

No reference was made to any change in the Trade relations with other countries as was anticipated some time ago. Whatever was in Make P. O. Money Orders payable | contemplation in this regard may be only considered a matter of administrative detail and not judged wise or necessary to magnify into a radical change of policy by deliberate mention in the Queen's Speech. The depressed state of Trade and Agriculture was noticed, however, in terms which suggest a mental reservation for future expression which aims in the direction of officially dealing with PRESSED TIMOTHY HAY this important department of public

The question of tenure and transfer of land and to facilitate its sale promised. In short, almost in every direction where the Radicals bid the government seemed to advance to oc cupy the ground with its facts of legislation for the session. Its friends claimed that it could not be defeated on general principles, whatever its fate might be in the working out of

details. The most notable personal incident at the opening of Parliament, next to the presence of the Queen, was the moving of the address by the Duke of Argyle in the House of Lords who thereby has walked the plank of party and henceforth is expected to 25.00 sit under the leadership of Lord continent.

> As interested but unbiased spectators of the progress of the session, we can watch the struggle from our coign of vantage, unheated by the strife three thousand miles away, in which we trust country will survive faction, and law and order will be maintained where their suspension, even for a time, would materially and adversely affect ourselves.

> THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED. Since the above was in type we learn by telegraph that Lord Salisbury's Government has been defeated by the supporters of Gladstone and Parnell-marjority seventy-nine, or just about the Parnelite vote. The crisis was brought on by an aniendment moved by Collings to the address on the subject of allotments in England. Hartington and Goschen abstained from voting. The Government, in resigning, state that they do so without regret as they had assumed office with reluctance.

The Stum page Question.

It may not be out of place to remind the Advocate that it has a duty to perform towards the people in connection with the stumpage question and ought to address itself to that rather than the promotion of Messrs. Adams and Park's party fortunes. It brings out the names of those gentlemen in capitals and endeavors to float them in this inflated form on the wave of popular sentiment created by the circumstances of a depressed business and developed by the efforts of those who would look upon the return to power of the late Surveyor-General and his colleagues as a calamity for more to be deplored than The bad faith kept with the Dominion Government in the matter is entirely chargeable against the late Government. The long term system is theirs term somewhat and as a consideration connected therewith, levied an addi-Sutherland & Creaghan,
NEWCASTLE their declared intention to do about the tional 25c. per m. But had the late at C. Ry, Chatham, or to your nearest ticket agent the local forces. (Hear.) With three in religious matters, and to the common bered that the special provision requiring ment. (Loud cheers) For our part

same thing. Mr. Park's resolution of last winter was simply a political dodge, resorted to for party purposes. He knew that in view of the existing licenses and the terms on which they were granted, he could not carry it. Had he been sincere he would have placed the subject fairly before the country in a non-party spirit and en-Office, Lower Water Street, deavored to win the support which his partizanship repelled and alienated He must now join with others of both parties in an honest and earnest effort to assist the present Government in affording the measure of relief sought heart than the promotion of Mr. Adams' schemes to regain office he will (Chcers.) do this. If, however, he and others

of his county and the province at large.

like him are determined to proceed in

the matter under the impulse of a de-

sire to defeat the Government, the re-

Customs Frauds. MONTREAL, Jan. 23. - The inquiry going on here for some time past by Assistant Commissioner Parmalee into the frauds which have been systematically carried on Council in one issue, and as it by unscrupulous importers, is not yet could not all go in this week's finished, but sufficient developments have come to light which prove that the officers have been acting in collusion with importers to pass goods under proper the whole report until the issue value for one-third the original cost at the port from which they were shipped. Bernard, assistant appraiser, and Conant. an official in charge of the goods in the will contain more local and gen- department's warehouse, have been suspended by the minister of customs for being connected with dry goods importing firm, and conniving at its fraud upon the

The firms respectively have had to deposit \$6000 and \$4000 with the collector of the result of the assistant commissioners, that will involve importers of prominence, who, it is stated, were in league with being put an end to. It is stated J. C | though the local laws were valid, the fed-

How Six Went into \$75,000 Onco.

bonded warehouses here and elsewhere..

One fifth of ticket No. 46,799, which drew the Capital Prize of \$75,000, in the Louisiana State Lottery, Nov. 10th, was held in Traverse City. Six persons sent together for fifths of tickets. When they came each took one, and that held by Mr. Joseph Pohl, a worthy young salesman with Hamilton & Milliken, drew one fifth to the rural population was also of the Capital Prize of \$75,000, and it was collected through the First National Bank of this city-\$15,000-and divided. All of the lucky ones will make good use of Eagle; Dec, 29.

GRIP 1886 Canada's Comic Journal!

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

The aim of "GRIP" is to set forth, in an im gent, easily appreciable, and artistic style of preat a glance. The success of Grip shows how well this fact is appreciated -its Cartoons on the passing political events of the country being even more eagerly sought after than the chaste and humorous letter-press of the paper, - though the latter is equal to that of any similar publication on the

provements for 1886. The old cover is to be dis carded, and the journal will hereafter comprise 12 pages, and be printed on heavy toned and calendered paper,—every number being so artistically executed as to compare favorably with The advts will be compressed and more systematically arranged: while similar improvements will be made as to the letter-press. A new and handsome design will adorn the title page; while the Cartoons will certainly not suffer from exwhich is lower than that of any paper of its kind in America, -most of them selling for \$5. Single numbers of Grip will be 10 cents. Twice a year, at Midsummer and Christmas, a beautiful special number will be issued, the numper of pages being increased, and pleasing fea tures introduced,—particulars of which will be given in preceding issues. These numbers will be presented to subscribers without extra charge

GRIP'S PLATFORM.

Humor without Vulgarity; Patriotism wi

Only \$3 a Year, Postage Free.

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and CALL AND INSPECT.

These and all other goods in the Hardware line will be soid at BOTTOM PRICES. Sled Shoe Steel. CAST STEEL,

IRON AND CHAIN. J. R. GOGGIN,

-FOR-BOSTON

-via the-

International S. S. Co.

OF THE

FALL ARRANGEMENTS all information apply to E. JOHNSON, AGENT,

Mr. Blake on Conadian Affairs.

[Continued from 1st. page.] LAND, TIMBER AND MINERALS. The constitutional lawyer declared that even if the limits were the Lake of the Woods and the Albany River, yet Ontario had no right to the lands, the timber, the mines, or minerals; that these all belonged to Canada; that not a stick of timber nor a lump of lead or iron or gold would ever be Ontario's: and he has tried to divide up her heritage chancellor has held that the constitution (Hear.) al lawyer is wrong; that the property it by the resolution of our Municipal Ontario's. I am told that the prospect great industry affected nearer to his is excellent; and so we may hope that he will be obliged to abandon his prey.

ALTOGETHER WRONG AGAIN.

lers, declared that he had never doubted that the Local Logislatures had no right sult can only be the same as followed his effort of last winter, and an injury, Acts were waste paper; that they would | (Hear.) rather than a benefit, to the interests be so decided by the Courts; and he advised the victuallers to test them. He declared that if returned he would pass an Act taking away the power from that "Little Tyrant Mowat." The victuallers were pleased and voted accordingly. They called on him to redeem his pledge. egislation was necessary; that the local Liquor Laws were void; that the sale was free; that we must act at once; and this he said was shown by Russell's case. We swer to that call. (Cheers.) pointed out that Russell's case did not so decide, and that at any rate it was illargued; that the question of municipal rights was never raised, some of the reasoning was questionable, and that the proposed legislation was wrong. He insisted, and proposed a committee to frame a law. We declined to sit on his

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—Four officials We proposed postponement till the quesbeen suspended by an order from Ottawa court. He refused. We proposed action for conniving with the firm of Brosseau to remove the doubt in the sense of the and Lisabelle, absconding brokers, in high | Provincial Rights acted on for fifteen sion with two firms - one dry-goods and ed his machinery, collected his fees, issued the second time since the death of the other furs-in defrauding the revenue. his licenses, and involved the community in turmoil, confusion and expense. Meantime the victuallers had taken his advice. customs until the matter is decided by They tested the local Act. The Privy the Minister. Further startling develop | Council decided against the constitutional ments are expected to come out shortly as lawyer, that the Acts he had declared waste paper were good and valid. Conenquiries here for the past month or more fusion became worse confounded. Next session came. We called for

gigantic smuggling carried on here so long failed. He refused. He declared that, Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass, offered to eral law was so also, and would supersede fine but the Government refused. If the sity. He wanted to centralize. In the matter is not promptly settled application | end we forced a reference to the Courts. power to dispose of the patent medicine main parts of the law were ultra vires. stored at various ports in Government Last session came; we asked him to discontinue the struggle. He obstinately refused. All we could obtain was a suspension, and the wrong continued still.

that the emphatic and positive declaration The struggle was severe and protracted.

It is ended now. His cohorts are is off duty; his Act is waste paper! He has been forced to abandon his prey. which, though I might differ from the the money. - Traverse Cith (Mich.) (Cheers again and again repeated.) But conclusion of the Ministers, I should yet at what cost to the public and to citizens! refuse to censure them for honestly taking

Can you wonder that some people have actually begun to lose faith a little in the statesmanship and skill which, with such

adequate results? (Laughter.) THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

Now, Government all this time has been so busy with political intrigue, with the Provinces, that it seems to have had marked the early part of its old lease of political offence, a great agitation has this case of this condition. office by the North-west rebellion of 1869. (Hear.) It has, I believe, marked the closing scenes of its new lease by the (Hear.) North-west rebellion of 1885. (Hear.) NEGLECT, DELAY AND MISMANAGEMENT.

I cannot go into details to-night, I have done so in Parliament already. Re- must be investigated. (Hear.) member, that the Government was very specially responsible for diligence and liberality in dealing with the North-west because of former events, and because it was an unrepresented country, autocratically governed. I have, nevertheless, shown beyond all doubt, out of the select ed papers brought down under compulsion by Government, the most scandalous

With an enormous Indian expenditure (Hear.)

tions, pressure and remonstrances, they the fire was in the heather. (Hear.) When they first acted it was in a lame, fatal gause. Even their second step after the prisoners' conviction, and thus distory, and it was not till after the Commis- (Hear.) sion reported that they yielded. (Hear.) They showed also gress negligence i dealing with the claims of the Manitoba unenumerated Halfbreeds, whose just de-

years, they refused to recognize or settle. Nor were they dealt with till April, 1885. Their action as to the land office, the opening of the land for entry, the surveys, the settlement of land claims, the recognition of early occupation, wood rights, land patents, colonization companies and reserves, and their system of dealing with etters, petitions, and reports were all marked by apathy, incapacity, neglect, procrastination and bungling. (Cheers.) In truth the story is almost incredible were it not proved out of the records.

THEN IN JUNE, '84, CAME RIEL. There was ample time that summer to settle all. All might have been adjusted, the grievances which were his instruments removed, and with them his power broken. (Hear, hear.)

They knew he was there, they knew he was agitating, they knew the danger. Sir David Macpherson knew it, Sir John Macdonald knew it, Sir Hector Langevin knew it, Sir Adolphe Caron knew itthe whole corps of knights knew it. They were warned time and again, they were implored, they were threatened. Nothing creeds like ours; where we must combine sufficient. moved them. They were roused to ac- firmness in the assertion of our own But I do not see that the Government issue—before the English-speaking popu-

Government remained in power it was their declared intention to do about the the declared intention to do about the decl

of our gallant troops. They chose a mili. people. (Cheers.) tary post at Carleton, which was only tenable while there was no enemy, and was abandoned the first instant of the

war. These are but samples of their con-I say nothing of the cost of the war, or the management of the cost of that

business now. You know WHAT FOLLOWED THE OUTBREAK. The loss of many lives; many wounds; principles of justice, mercy, and policy much suffering; terror and anxiety among applicable to all alike, and should demand the scattered settlers; great hardships; no special favors by reason of Province, hypothetical criticism, and therefore I losses to individuals; millions drawn from | race, or creed. the public chest; the country injured; the Indians unsettled-a state of affairs or Provinces have our duty too, -to make amongst his political friends. But the produced of which we cannot see the end. ample allowance for warmth of utterance

at the end of last session; but the House was exhausted; the papers were unprinted; Council. If he has the interests of the of a favorable result in the higher courts the members had not read them; Government denied the accuracy of my statements; they called on their supporters to confide in them; they declared my motion inopportune, and called on their supporters to vote it down-and voted down it was. Since then there has been time The constitutional lawyer, seeking in to read the papers; the objections of last 1882 the support of the licensed victualsession no longer apply; some of their supporters have already declared that the Government was wrong, and I do not beto regulate the sale of drink; that their lieve they would now repeat their vote.

THE INCRIMINATED MINISTERS. who have by their criminal neglect and so far as my feeble powers might permit, incapacity produced these sad results? I to each of my fellow-countrymen, whathave told them that in older days they ever his creed, the same full and ample the withheld and suppressed documents He then told Parliament that Ottawa It is but a withdrawal of the power they to differ or agree according to our own and opportunity to raise rebellion by betrayed. This mild penalty we call on the people to inflict, and I will not so far despair of my country as to doubt the an-

THE FATE OF LOUIS RIEL Since the close of the outbreak an event growing out of it has to a great degree engrossed the public attention, and to that I now turn. I mean the fate of

political purposes, to color the character Dominion, and with special danger to and exaggerate the import of the agitation | those who, being the minority, were asked on this subject. Some Quebec supporters to work together as a unit, apart frem committee. He brought in their report of the Government have, in common questions of opinion. But no encouragenounced its action in very strong lan- Provinces to these views. It was all decision. attached to the Customs Department have tion he raised should be settled by the been done, which do not commend them. Tory interest. But when there is a selves to my judgment. On the other breach in the Quebec Tory ranks hand, the most violent language has been the cry of danger to the State used in the Ontario Ministerial organ; the at once fills the air! (Laughter.) movement as a whole has, in my view, A united French population, united in the swindles on the revenue. Two others years. He refused. He forced his meas- been misrepresented, and a deliberate Tory interest, would be a public blessing! are under suspension for acting in collu- ure through, created his offices, establish design is apparent on the part of (Laughter.) A more equally divided the Ontario Tories to create and intensify French population, since it would weaken

A WAR OF RACE AND CREED, and to obscure by this means all the real issues between parties in order to raise an issue false in itself, and which, handled as proposed by the Ministerial press, would imperil the future of our country.

It is quite certain that this question must, and most desirable that it should. be shortly debated in Parliament; and the Government should tender a definite the other races, some division of opinion. issue. This I hold, though I entertain | So may it be. Let us unite and divide, Brosseau and Lisabelle in making false which it was now shown was not neces- very strong opinions as to the reserve I say once more, on grounds of reason, entries. There is every prospect of the sary, the ground for which had wholly which should attend criticisms on the argument and opinion, and not of race or

exercise in ordinary cases of As Minister of Justice I have had to advise in many capital cases; and I de compromise the Government's claim for them. The cloven hoof appeared. It not forget the heavy responsibility which \$147,000 unpaid duty and tifty per cent. was a matter of policy now, not of neces- rests on those in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and whose task is rendered all the more difficult by reason of the large measure of discretion vested will be made to the court of exchequer for The Supreme Court decided that the in them, and expressed in the word "clemency." I know how much these difficulties are enhanced by heated partisan and popular discussion, in which distorted views and an imperfect appreciafor political gain. I deprecated then, as I would deprecate now, such attacks on ceive, very special duties. of the constitutional lawyer was altogether | Ministers unless made with good and suffi-I have sometimes been unable to reconcile my judgment to that of the present | case when presented; and we are to strive | (Hear.) banded; his licenses are torn up; his staff | the lesser evil on the whole to be silent | like judgment by the House of Commons. than to raise a debate; and I can readily conceive, in fact I have known of cases in

> a line which I could not follow. AN UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHT. But we must be guided in each case by its own circumstances. The right of discussion, of advice, of censure, has been large pretensions. has produced such in- denied by a leading Ministerial organ. schemes for retaining or obtaining political (Hear.) But I declare that the occasion tain the impression that with us, as with support, with jobs, with the regulatian of must be grave which renders discussion the Tories, there are differences of opinion gratify the thirst for vengeance, our private business, with its attacks on opportune, and the case clear which ren- in the ranks not likely to be composed. in respect of the Scott murder, of one

supervened, and various questions have

the Government have declared that they with the blood of the condemned. To have been mislead, deceived, and betray. apply words I have already quoted else- affect the general result, it is fitting that ed by the Government; and this charge Because these men also declare that Government acted, not on principle, but on party considerations, to punish an old offence, and to gratify the hate of a section of their supporters; a statement which care such papers as I could find. While best discharge my duty, which, as you demands enquiry. (Hear.)

Because unhappily at an early day, and before the trial, the Government, declining the high position of neutrality and inneglect, delay and mismanagement, difference, which, as the representatives of public justice, public mercy, and pub- on some points is not before us. (Hear.) they had the Indians largely in a state of | declared that the charge which I preferred | the evidence and proceedings at the trial, hunger, insubordination and disquiet. against them, of neglect, delay, and mis- and also of the papers found at Batoche, With seven years' time for action, full | defence of their prisoners : thus making | Government, but which Parliament should Address the Grip Printing & Publishing Compower to act, full knowledge of the dispany, 26 & 28 Front Street West, Toronto; or content and of the danger of delay, with the cause, and in effect resting their de. see, the rather that a minister has lately the cause, and in effect resting their de.

constant petitions, resolutions, representa- | fence on the others' condemnation. (Hear) | importance as affecting Riel's position, and I have always held that both parties yet did nothing to settle the claims of might be deeply guilty-Government for the North-west Halfbreeds to like treat- neglect, delay, and mismanagement; and ment as was accorded those in Manitoba the insurgents for rising in rebellionfrom 1879 to 1885, till it was too late, till always a grave offence against the State, and in this case aggravated by the incitements to the Indians to revolt. But Gov. inadequate and halting sense, and with a ernment identified their acquittal with the outbreak was unjust and unsatisfac- qualified themselves for just judgment.

For these and other reasons I deprecate mentary discussion, and am ready to it. (Hear.) facilitate so far as I can the ventilation of mands, though pressed and proved for the whole question, including the sentences of imprisonment, as to which I may be allowed to express the hope that Government will without delay deal with those sentences in a large and merciful spirit. (Cheers.)

CHARACTER OF THE DISCUSSION. feelings in this matter.

however, exist, and will have their effect. It is natural that those of us who are of one Province or of one blood should feel more warmly than the rest in the cause of men of our own Province or origin.

Blood is thicker than water. The condition I affix is this, that they should found their appeal on the great

Those of us who belong to other races and hasty phrase; to calm rather than to I brought the subject before Parliament | excite race prejudice, and to decide on broad and general, just and generous views, such as we would wish applied to ourselves. Let us do unto others as we would they should do unto us. (Cheers.)

> of one race or creed, irrespective of politithe subject of undue influence, I de- should be examined. (Hear.) other man, lay or clerical. (Cheers.) their misconduct. (Hear.) And during the last few years I have Look at Bishop Grandin's letters, lately more than once warned my fellow coun- published. Look at Colonel Houghton's union of all the Frenchmen throughout (Hear.) Canada in the interest of

THE QUEBEC TORY LEADERS.

I have pointed out that this was an nn-An effort has been made, for obvious patriotic step, fraught with danger to the right for Messrs. Langevin & Co. to cour the Tory interest, is a public danger (Loud laughter.) I say a more equally divided French population, for it is not my judgment that the French Canadians are a unit on this question. (Hear.) For the same base party purpose of promoting race prejudice, and giving ground for the cry of English against French, they are so represented by the Ministerial press. But I believe this to be but a dodge, and that that those who challenge the conduct of | there is amongst them, as there is among

creed. (Cheers.) THE COMING DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT. having somewhat abated, the further discussion in the press and among the people | (Hear.) may be more tranquil, that rash and hasty language may be avoided, and that when we meet in Parliament we may engage in ful of our national unity. (Hear.)

been falsely and wantonly accused of to whom it is open, unembarrassed by sides; we are to consider of the whole case without which we sould not decide

Ministers in capital cases, I have felt it | for the formation of a just and statesman-

these mists have cleared, shall ratify and

NOT A PARTY QUESTION. I believe we cannot, if we would, make of this a party question. (Hear.) After Yet it is unquestionable. (Hear,) Min- full reflection, I do not entertain that thought the execution necessary as a detisters are responsible in this as in all other | desire; but were it otherwise I doubt that | errent. (Hear.) cases. I was myself instrumental in pro- the result could be accomplished. I excuring the reform which made this sure; ercise no compulsive or constraining force have alleged that it shamefully betrayed and the rights which I helped to secure over the opinions of the Liberal party on and deceived them. We want the evifor my country I will help to maintain. this or any other question; and I enter- dence of this. (Hear.) They also ders censure expedient. Why then do I and which I, at any rate, shall make no section of the supporters of Government, hold that this is plainly a case for Parlia- endeavor to control to a party end. For and on a cold-blooded calculation of polino time or energy for the discharge of its mentary discussion? For several reasons. after all, though at first blush one may tical gains and losses in the counties,

For the reasons I have given, I do not been raised which cannot be disposed of desire a party conflict on the Regina save after full debate in Parliament. - | tragedy; I do not propose to construct a political platform out of the Regina scaf-Because some prominent supporters of fold; or to create or cement party ties where, in another case, I do not care

'To attempt the Future's portals with the Past's (Cheers.) Now, as you know, I have been absent from Canada for some months: but, since my return, I have read with these have produced impressions on my mind on the materials i-saes, I have been clearly led to the conclusion that THE INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR A JUST

lie policy they 'should have maintained. I think we require an authentic copy of management in North-west affairs was the | the production of which was refused by tending to contradict the allegation that he had himself procured the invitation to come into the North-west. (Hear.) I think we require explanations as to why, if it was intended to execute the sentence. Riel was not put on trial for murder instead of for high treason. (Hear.) Was it because it was thought inconsistent with General Middleton's letter to try him for anything save for a political that we should know more of the circumany attempt to evade or delay the Parlia- to judge of the weight to be attached to

AS TO THE TRIAL ITSELF.

cussion. Much has been said of the con- importance; and in a political case, in this otherwise I believe that duct of the French Canadians in raising which the Government has taken sides, this question, and a wicked attempt has this is brought home to the meanest com- can be formed only on a general underbeen made, taking advantage of some too prehension. But the judges of the North- standing on the substantial questions het and intemperate phrases, to arouse west hold office not like the superior calling for legislative and administrative prejudices of race and creed against them | judges of the older Provinces, during good | action, and that it would be equally because they have shown specially warm behaviour, but at the pleasure of the impossible and undesirable to form one Government, on which they are thus in based on commmunity of feeling, did that It is true that we Canadians are, in a some sort dependent. (Hear.) Besides, exist, with regard to an execution. political sense, one people. I could wish they are also political personages as mem- (Hear.) Nor have I reason to believe that, without obliterating race predilec- bers of the North-west Council, and thus that on that or any other question the tions, there were among us greater unity less fitted for political trials. (Hear.) I Government, though weakened, will be and love as fellow-Canadians. To that regret that the course of legislation has defeated this session. For the purpose of end I have laboured in my humble way been rather in the direction of reducing forwarding their design to and not long since, when defending those than of increasing the securities in these of another race and creed than mine cases. By the Act of 1880 the presence the Ministerial organs here have proclaimagainst what I believed to be unjust as- of two magistrates besides the stipendiary ed their defeat. But the organs do not perations, I pointed out the true path of in capital cases, theretofore necessary, play the same tune in Quebec. It is only duty in a community of divers races and was dispensed with, one only being made a dodge. The Government would doubt-

The choice of the judge is another matter. If I rightly understand, Mr. Richardson, besides being a magistrate and a member of the North-west Council. was the paid legal adviser, the pocal law officer, so to speak, of the Executive of the North west; and I think explanations are required of such a choice for such

a trial. (Hear.) Something I had intended to say as to the panel; but, on reflection, in the absence of knowledge on a material point, I think it better not to suggest in this respect a

I think it right to say that, in my opinion. Government acted in a very proper spirit in providing for the at ance of the prisoner's witnesses; and that from what I know of their leading counsel. I should think it impossible that in their management of the case there was anything unfair to the prisoner, or derogatory to the high character they deservedly enjoy, or the responsible duties they As to the union for political purposes undertook to perform. (Hear.)

I am not imply ng, then, any present cal principles, I am not now to speak for doubt as the justice of the trial. For all my the first time my mind. In 1871, when enquiries it may have been perfectly just. expressing the strong views I felt and feel Besides justice in fact, the creation of a on the subject of the murder of Scott, I feeling of public confidence, of a general deprecated any attempt to decide the impression that all was fair, and that question on the ground of nationality or every security was taken for fairness, is religion. In 1877, when protesting important, and in that view of the duties against some ill-advised pretensions on of the authorities I think these questions What is to be the penalty for the men clared that I should struggle to preserve, THE WITHHELD AND SUPPRESSED DOCU-

Again, we should have before us all would have been impeached as traitors to measure of civil freedom which be now as to the neglect, delay and mismanagetheir trust. (Cheers.) These are not our enjoys under those laws which enable ment of the Government; not, I repeat, modern ways. The penalty is milder; him and me, though we may be of diverse as justifying rebellion, but as added for such an offence as theirs, too mild. faiths, to meet on the same platform, and proofs that Government gave the occasion have abused-of the confidence they have political convictions and not according to means of the feelings evoked and the our religious faith, or the dictation of any materials and chances afforded through

> trymen of an insidious attempt which has report, still suppressed. Look at the been made to effect a so-called political mass of papers still confessedly withheld. The Government, in its Memorandum, says that it will not now enter into this part of the case—it is reserved for Par-

ferred. But we must have the evidence. And these papers may have an important bearing on the propriety of the decision, and on the question whether these were with some of its Quebec opponents, de- ment was given by the Tories of the other the men who should have reached that

> whites go tree; and the relation of these whites to Riel may have a serious bearing on his case. (Hear.) We should have further information as to Riel's demands for money. As Government states the case, his attitude was base and venal; and a strong impression has naturally been produced. But the statement is involved in contradictions,

He (Riel) said also if he got the money he would

for I find in the Memorandum the fol-

Now, however wicked, absurd, or indicative of a disordered mind may have been these words addressed to the man he I hope and trust that, the excitement was soliciting, they are inconsistent with venality. More light is wanted here.

I now come to some of the most interesting parts of the case. The question debate in a temper and after a fashion of Riel's mental condition is one to which suitable to our national dignity and regard. I am at present disposed to attach greater importance than, as I judge, does the gen-Now, on what lines are we to deal with | eral public. (Hear.) But I think all this question in Parliament? Those of us | will agree that we are clearly entitled to who have not engaged in the preliminary; have before us, besides the papers, the intion of facts are likely to prevail. I have discussion-who are free and unfettered, structions to and reports of the so-called Medical Commission, which is referred to Now the Privy Council has decided selling the prerogative for personal and any prior and premature declarations to by the Government. You will remember reach unbiassed conclusions-have. I oon- the conflicting rumors as to the character and results of the enquiry. Though there We are to help to obtain information on is much on which we can and ought to wrong, and that the whole Act is altra | cient reason. So delicate in my opinion is | all points now obscure; we are to listen | reach conclusions independent of the medthe exercise of this prerogative that, while to the arguments of those who have taken ical testimony, yet this is a part of the

I think also that we should have a statement of the grounds on which Government decided against the recommenda-We must endeavor to eliminate, as fac- tion to mercy, a course which may have tors in the decision, race and creed; and been perfectly correct, but which ought cause the Commons of Canada to speak to be explained. (Hear,) And here I with a voice and in a sense which poster- may say that I regret that we do not. ity, after these heats have cooled and know the ground of that recommendation. We should also learn something of the reasons for the last respite, of which several accounts have been given, one of an extraordinary nature. (Hear.) Fuller information seems to be required

as to the ground on which Government

Warm supporters of the Government most obvious and important duties. It Because the trial is for an extraordinary regret party divisions, yet am I glad in rather than on general considerations of public justice, mercy and policy. On this grave charge we want light. (Hear.

A SUSPENDED FINAL JUDGMENT. I will go no further. I have come to the conclusion that on this complicated case, where each of several branches may the materials for decision on every branch should be available before finally forming and announcing a general judgment; and, therefore, much as I should have personally wished to communicate to you my individual impressions. I believe I shall will have seen, I consider to be as much judicial as political, by abstaining from the expression of opinions which would be at best but partial, prima facie, hypothetical, and subject to correction and

review. (Hear.) It is with all the facts and arguments before us, and in the presence of the Government whose action has been assailed, and of their accusers, that our deliverance may best be made. (Hear.) To some partisans on either side, who think nothing is to be said on the other, my view that we should have more light, may be, will be, unsatisfactory. But those who are willing to seek for the light and, casting aside prejudice, to strive for just conclusions, will, I hope, recognize its propriety. (Cheers.) THE OUTLOOK AHEAD.

Much has been said about political alliances and compacts in this connection. I know of none. To none am I a party, I have had no communication, direct or offence? (Hear.) And it is proper also indirect, with any one outside of my own party. I have never wished for stances connected with that letter so as office. On the contrary, I dislike it; nor was there ever a time at which it presented, in my view, so little to attract, so much to deter. Beyond this, I believe it it must be confessed that the arrangements | to be, from a mere party point of view, for the administration of justice, origin- | the interest of the Liberal party that the ally of necessity rude and primitive, had present Government should remain in become by time less applicable to the office for a little longer, till the public circumstances of the country; and were have seen still more clearly the results of not well suited to the trial of such a case | their past policy; results which, if develas Riel's. (Hear.) The independence of oped in our reign, would be, as in the But while I am of this opinion, I hold the judiciary and its high standing in fact strong views as to the character of the dis- and in public estimation are of the first their real authors. (Hear.) But were all

tion only on the eve of the outbreak. To rights with fulness in the recognition of is censurable for having tried the prisoner lations. They would like it because they the rights of others, we must cultivate before the tribunal provided by the stand- know the long calendar of their crimes. They were as ineffective in measures of moderation and forbearance, we must ing laws, though I may regret that those But the crimmals shall not be allowed to dress. They demoralized and disbanded, each man's individual rights of conscience | tribunal. And it is always to be remem- | be tried or to frame their own indictyears' warning they left the guns in such citizenship of all in civil affairs if we the decision of the Executive before ex- we, too, know the catalogue of their