BY TELEGRAPH.

PETITCODIAC.

A Barn and Contents Destroyed by Fire.

(Special to THE SUN)

PETITCODIAC, March 18—At 4 p. m., to-day a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop formerly occupied by the late Moses Lockhart. At the time of the fire the building was being used as a barn by M. W. Walsh and contained three valuable cows, a quantity of hay and some farming implements. The cattle and other property were destroyed in consequence of the fire having started from the inside of the building. Its origin seems a mystery and will, in all probability, be investigated before Judge Herrett tomorrow. A determined effort was put forth which prevented the dwellings of Chip. Keith, and L. Trites, and the public hall from being burned.

P. E. ISLAND.

Another Liberal Conservative Victory—The Northern Light Running.

(Special to THE SUN.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 16.—The Liberal Conservative party scored a great victory yesterday, in the election of Boyver for the second legislative council district of Queens. His majority is 107; a gain over the vote of 1882. It was a very keen contest and the result is considered a great victory for the local government.

Irish circles are busy preparing for the celebration tomorrow.

The Northern Light is running regularly between Georgetown and Pictou, and nearly all passengers take that route.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Bodies Recovered—Labor Troubles Expected.

(Special to THE SUN.)

TORONTO, March 18.—The ice left the bay yesterday and this morning two bodies were found floating in the water. One was that of Miss Alexander, an estimable young lady who mysteriously disappeared on Jan. 19th, and the other that of John Cochrane, street railway employee, who was last seen alive on January 3rd. In neither case is suicide suspected, and their drowning is attributed to accident.

The local legislature will prorogue next Wednesday. With the exception of the debate on the Northwest, the session has been very tame and devoid of interest.

Labor troubles are looking up here. Carpenters say they will strike on April 1st, unless the nine hour system is adopted, and the bricklayers will soon follow suit. Bakers are also demanding that each day shall consist of eight hours instead of twelve. Street railway men are restless, as several of their number have been discharged since returning to work last Saturday, and another strike is feared shortly.

TORONTO, March 19.—A cable received here today states that the London chamber of commerce, the most important body of the kind in the United Kingdom, has this afternoon petitioned the government to support the Canadian Pacific steamship line, and expressed the opinion that there is a great value to imperial commercial interests of Great Britain in this new route to Australia and the east.

The boycott, which has been for the past twenty months placed upon the *Mail*, was removed tonight by the Trades and Labor Council, that paper having again become a union office.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., March 19.—George N. Boggs, deputy postmaster, convicted on four different charges of stealing registered letters, was sentenced to five years in the provincial penitentiary on each charge to run concurrently. The prisoner had been employed in the post office for sixteen years and had heretofore borne a good character.

PICKERING, Ont., March 21.—Owing to the recent heavy rains the water rose twelve feet above high water mark, causing great damage to dwellings and mill properties. The people had to be rescued from their houses on the flats. One large bridge near the railway has been carried away and fears are entertained that some others will follow. The floods are the greatest known for many years. The water is still very high.

TORONTO, March 21.—Just at the commencement of the season's building operations Toronto is threatened with a strike which will have the effect of paralyzing other trades. The lathers yesterday decided not to resume work tomorrow morning owing to the refusal of employers to grant them an advance of 25 cents per day. Last year at the beginning of the season the bricklayers and laborers went out on a strike and the building operations were retarded for three months.

Joe Elliott, a notorious forger, now under arrest in New York, has been fully identified by a clerk in the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, as the Walter Gardiner who swindled three banks here in June, 1883, out of $15,000 by means of forged drafts.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., March 21.—Alfred Aldworth, a young farmer, was killed by lightning yesterday morning. The fluid struck the chimney, ran down the stovepipe and flew off, striking the bed in which he, his wife and child were sleeping. The other two escaped without injury.

OTTAWA.

Sir John Very Sick—A Consultation Held.

(Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA, March 22.—Dr. Powell today called in Dr. Howard of Montreal, to consult with him on Sir John's case. The premier is suffering from sciatica and lumbago, which supervening on a severe bronchial attack that left him in a debilitated condition, causes great pain and rendered it advisable for a consultation to be had. The doctors agree about the treatment and recommend quiet, rest and great care. Fortunately Sir John is able to take nourishment.

THE DEATH ROLL.

LONDON, March 22.—The dowager Duchess of Norfolk is dead.

Mme. Heilbron, prima donna, is dead. She leaves a daughter 13 years old, and a fortune of £120,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 22.—Dr. J. H. Kane a leading practitioner of this city, brother of Dr. Kane of Arctic fame, and with him a participant in the north pole expedition, died this morning. The deceased was brother-in-law of Secretary Bayard and was eminent in his profession.

LONDON, March 22.—Thomas Spencer Cobbold, M. D., F. R. S., the distinguished scientist is dead.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, March 22. The British bark Gloire, from St. John, N. B., Feb. 16, was passed March 10, in lat. 42 N., long. 41 W. She was waterlogged and had been abandoned.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The bark James Stafford, which arrived today from Havre, reports Jan. 30, Adolish Kline, a seaman, fell overboard from the jibboom and was lost. On Feb. 5, during a hurricane, Charles Mortz, Joseph Cullen and Hector McLean, seamen, were washed overboard. She also lost and split sails and had everything movable washed from the decks.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., March 22.—Steamer Enchantress of Sunderland, Eng., from Baltimore to Havana, is ashore on Frying Pan Shoals and with cargo will probably be a total loss. Crew were saved.

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA, March 16—The house met at three Tupper introduced a bill relating to Pictou bank, and Kinney a bill respecting the Nova Scotia Steamship Co. The introduction of public bills and government orders were passed over.

On public bills and orders being called, Allen moved the second reading of the act to extend the jurisdiction of the maritime court of Ontario.

Sir Hector moved in amendment that the house proceed to Landry's resolution.

Blake objected that Allan's bill would be dropped if the amendment succeded.

Langevin said if Allan would withdraw his bill he would withdraw his amendment, provided the leader of the opposition agreed to make no objection to the house going at once to the Reil resolution.

This proposal was agreed to by Blake.

Rykert spoke on the Riel resolution. He referred to the charges against the government for moving the previous question and showed that the effect under the rules of the house was to bring about a direct vote on the resolution of censure of the government. There could now be no sbirking of the vote by the opposition, while the fullest opportunity was afforded for discussion of the resolution. The "previous question" was not, as in England, intended to prevent a vote on the main issue. It was to prevent the introduction of side issues encumbering the real question. Rykert complained that Blake, as usual, had not given expression to his views on this subject. He showed that the Macdonald-Cartier government never proposed amnesty for Riel in the first rebellion, and that Riel came on the second occasion into Canada for mercenary motives. Quoting from Girouard's speech, last session, he showed that there were no grounds for rebellion among the Metis. Quoting from Mackenzie's speech, some years ago, he showed that Mackenzie took the broad principle that no acts of the government justified rebellion, and that Cartwright had declared no man could have sympathy with a rebel who should start a rebellion in an Indian country. Yet Laurier had declared he would have taken his musket and fought alongside of Riel. Other French Rouges, allies of the Grits, had declared the rebellion justified. He followed the opposition from point to point in the various attitudes they had assumed towardt the Riel matter, and showed that one and all had wanted Riel hanged when they thoughs the government was not going to hang him, and had turned sharply round when the government had vindicated law and order by allowing these things to take effect, and condemned the government for the execution. After Rykert closed

BECHARD

spoke for a short time. He admitted that the Rouges could not rely upon the recalcitrant Bleus, who he doubted not would go back to the Tory party. He declared the French would not be put down by other nationalities, admitting, however, that the French speaking minority had received justice and fair play from the English majority.

The question being called and no one rising, the deputy speaker rose to put the question.

LAURIER

sprang up at the last second amidst much laughter and spoke to the question. He declared many bitter calumnies had been written against the French and English speaking journalists, and taunts had been thrown out that French Canadians were aiding and abetting the rebellion. He denied it. He also denied that the *Parte National* was a French party.

OTTAWA, March 17.—In the commons, Pope introduced a bill respecting extension of Intercolonial railway into Pictou, and stated the object of the bill was to empower the government to expropriate lands required.

In answer, White, minister of the interior, said the number of homesteads entered within the C. P. R. belt up to 31st. Dec. last, was 15,644.

In answer, Thompson said the government had received from their counsel in the Northwest rebellion prosecutions, facts with respect to the active encouragement of the rebellion by white men in Prince Albert.

In answer, Pope said the government had entered into an agreement with a company to construct a railway from the Intercolonial to Paspebiac, and that the agreement would be submitted for the approval of parliament.

On Amyot moving for copies of all telegrams, asking that sentence of death against Riel should not be commuted, Sir Hector following the usual course, moved in amendment that the house proceed to discussion on Landry's motion of censure.

Edgar moved in amendment that the papers connected with the trial and all other papers asked for should be at once brought down.

Mr. Speaker ruled that Edgar could not move such amendment under the rules of the house.

Blake insisted it was within the rules.

Mr. Speaker read from parliamentary procedure that both in the Canadian and English parliaments, such amendment to amendment could not be moved.

BLAKE

then spoke to Sir Hector's amendment, attacking the government for not producing the papers. He wanted some of the opposition to study the papers with the government, and decide what should be produced.

White of the Interior, said the public of Canada would know what inference to draw from Blake's anxiety to prevent discussion on Landry's motion. All the papers needed have been brought down. The opposition has not ventured to specify any single paper that it wants and that has not been brought down. In general terms Blake asks for papers and declares the government suppressed documents. What documents? Let them mention! The government are bound, in the interest of the country, to withhold documents which would affect injuriously any persons outside of the government. He (White) would say that if the private communications to Sir John were published it would be found that individuals might be affected, but that the government would stand all the stronger in public esteem, though some friend of the opposition might suffer. There was no connection between the papers connected with the Northwest Metis grievances and Louis Riel's execution. Blake would not dare say that all the grievances of the Metis justified the rebellion. The public would insist upon a straight vote on Riel's execution.

Blake explained that he said it would be very much more satisfactory to the house and public if documents relating to the Northwest rebellion were brought down before the Riel resolution. He did not mean that he and the public could not arrive at a sound conclusion as to Riel's execution with the documents already in their possession. He, himself, had already made up his mind on Landry's motion.

This giving away of himself by Blake was received with cheers by the government side. White's speech had drawn Blake out of his shell and compelled him to come out and openly state that he had all the material he wanted to enable him to arrive at a conclusion.

Cameron taunted the government for withholding papers, and declared the only inference was that the papers were suppressed because the government were afraid to bring them down.

Desjardins thought the government ought to bring down the papers connected with the rebellion, even if they threw no light on Riel's execution.

Amyot followed in the same strain.

A division being taken, there appeared for Langevin's motion 116 and against 75, making a majority of 41 in favor of going on with the debate. The former French speaking supporters of the government who voted against the government numbered thirteen.

Caron rose to speak to Landry's motion at half-past five and till six o'clock made introductory remarks, referring to the responsibility of the advisers of the crown in the case, etc.

House adjourned at six o'clock.

There was no night session.

OTTAWA, March 18.—The house met at three o'clock. Several bills were introduced.

In answer, Chapleau said no petitions had been sent to the government by Orange lodges praying that the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel for high treason be commuted; also, that no copies of resolutions were sent to the government passed by either the Grand Orange Lodge, the district, county or private lodges, to the same effect. The only documents of the sort the government received in this matter was one letter from a member of parliament transmitting a petition of one Orange ledge, two petitions from the Northwest and one private letter.

The house then renewed discussion on Landry's censure motion,

SIR ADOLPHE

continuing his speech. He disputed Riel's claims to be considered a hero and a martyr. He had a letter from Bishop Grondin to himself, showing the craft and skill of the rebel. How he (Riel) turned everything to his advantage in the preliminary arrangement; how he sought at first the aid and moral support of the priests; how, when he found they did not sympathize with him, he set to work to undermine their influence by assuming the most devout and saintly style, making long prayers and giving out that he was a special messenger from God; how, by these means, he won the half-breeds over and moulded them as instruments to do his bidding; how then he turned to the Indians and planned and schemed to draw them to his support; how, after having, as he believed, prepared the weapon to his own satisfaction, he began a series of efforts designed to help him tyrannize over law-abiding half-breeds, threatening and punishing severely those who stood out against his will; how, at length he threw off the mask and raised the standard of revolt. Sir Adolphe read letters from other priests, all showing the cool, crafty disposition of Riel, the persistency with which he followed up his plans, regarding neither the sufferings of his victims nor the obligations of the church; yet this was the hero who it had been attempted to set up on a pedestal and to crown with a martyr's crown. This was the man to save whom from the scaffold his friends had set up the plea of insanity—a plea, the force of which was utterly destroyed by the acts of the man by his letters to his wife and mother, and by his letter of recantation of religious errors. He (Caron) then turned to the consideration of the action of cabinet and showed that from the first the government decided to allow the law to take its course; that in consequence of Riel's counsel declaring Riel's mental condition had changed since being sentenced, the government had sent three medical men to ascertain and report upon his mental state. If they had reported Riel to have become insane after the sentence the government would have intervened. They reported otherwise and the government held to their intention in behalf of people of Canada to uphold law and order. Sir Adolphe continues, explaining his presence at a Winnipeg banquet; stated he made no agreement that if they gave him a banquet he would telegraph Riel must be hanged. It was well understood by members of the cabinet before he left Ottawa that Riel would be hanged, provided the report of the medical men was that since being sentenced he had not become insane. Sir Adolphe read, amidst great laughter, telegrams and letters received by him from Amyot, praising him for the management during the rebellion, congratulating him on deserved honor received from the Queen. He also read Amyot's letter suggesting that the proper plan to put down the rebellion was to send 500 scouts to fight the rebels and leave volunteers to guard the provisions. Five hundred scouts were, he wrote, better than two thousand volunteers. Sir Adolphe also read affidavits of men who captured Riel, showing that he did not surrender at all, and therefore could not under any circumstances be considered a prisoner of war, or to have been promised an amnesty.

DESJARDINS

spoke after recess, and read articles from the *Mail* attacking the French and complained of their tone. Desjardins complained that Sir Hector Langevin had misled his supporters in Quebec into a belief that a constitutional agitation against Riel's execution would result in good. He complained also that some English papers in Canada had stated that the French were only tolerated in Canada and would not be allowed to have the privileges continued to them which were granted by treaty.

LANDRY, KENT,

said Desjardins had in a public meeting in Quebec declared he would unmask the member for Kent for his statements in St. John. He had heard a great deal about the Riel question, since that meeting, but all he had heard only strengthened his belief than expressed. He believed the bolters were led unthinkingly into the agitation and were sorry now that they had made so many appeals to prejudices and passions. At any rate they were no such appeals in parliament. He believed in teaching his people in New Brunswick the value of moderation and that the way the Metis had acted in the Northwest was not the way to obtain redress of grievances. He could not tell his people that the way to secure attention of the government was to resort to firearms. Mr. Landry then turned to Desjardin's arguments. First, the government, Desjardins complained, had not taken the public into their confidence Parliament was the place to do that, and at the earliest possible moment after the meeting of parliament the government had given precedence to this very question. The next argument was that the *Mail* newspaper had attacked the French. He (Landry) did not support the *Mail* in its course, but the papers on the other side had been violent first, and had no right to expect a monopoly of violence. The battle was fought on both sides in pretty much the same style. The next argument was that Riel had been sacrificed because he was a Frenchman. He did not believe it, but even if it was so, did that justify the Rouge organ, *L'Electeur*, the day after the execution, urging the French to engrave in letters of blood on their hearts the word "Revenge?" Did that justify the appearance of Rouge papers in black for Louis Riel, the martyr? Louis Riel did not die for the French cause. It was folly to urge the French Canadians to revenge for such a martyr. He (Riel) represented his own cause, and no other. When he was forcing the Metis into rebellion by threats, was he representing the French cause? He said he could not believe that the government had sat down coolly and calculated whether the one course or the other would bring them the most votes. Responsible to the country under their oath of office and bound to look after the lives of every man, the government had every motive to do right, and he believed they had done right. The man, Riel, was as sane as any man that ever led a rebellion. He came over to speculate on the rebellion. The Metis had no wrongs which justified their rising. No man had been interfered with or the exercise of any right of free speech and free worship of any right in property. The government, he thought, had done too much for the Northwest to the exclusion of the other provinces. They should not have given the Metis the scrip. Mr. Landry, at the close of his able speech, received a great ovation. The opinion among the members in the corridors is general that Landry showed a grasp of the subject and a freshness of ideas in dealing with and a power of presenting his facts, which made his speech one of the best yet delivered. He fairly surprised the house.

Dr. Guay followed in French.

OTTAWA, March 19.—House met at three. After preliminaries house proceeded to the further discussion of Landry's motion.

MACINTOSH

referred to the French Canadian element as generous and noble of disposition. The agitators had seized these good qualities and found them in the wrong direction, stulifying their own record in many cases. Laurier, for instance, had declared he would have taken up his musket and fought by the side of Riel, yet when he was a member of the government he had declared he hated rebellion and that rebellion under no circumstances was justifiable. No one with a head on his shoulders believed Laurier and others sincere in advocacy of Riel. The opposition had taken hold of the Riel matter because they had no fixed policy except to stir up sectarian prejudices and set race against race and creed against creed, as their only hope of success as a party. He pointed to the Grit attacks in the past upon Catholics; to Blake's attacks upon the government for its action respection Riel in 1870, contrasting it with the present expressed sympathy with the man. A few months ago French domination was their cry. Now they were wooing the French to secure office. He (MacIntosh) discussed the question of insanity. Riel, he said, was systematic in what he did and diplomatic in what he said and consistent throughout in carrying out his plans. He quoted largely from medical authorities to show what insanity really is. Turning to precedents in Canadian history he gave several cases in which Blake and other ministers of justice had refused to intervene to prevent the law taking its course when men were sentenced to death, though insanity had been pleaded and the jury had recommended mercy. The rule had been to hang persons convicted and sentenced under similar circumstances. Have these cases been taken up by a party and made the ground for an attack on the executive or reason for formation of a new party.

BLAKE

followed. He said the question belongs to that branch of the administration of justice of which the executive had by law control. It was the proper thing to bring it before parliament. Discussion was one of a delicate character and all party spirit should be eliminated. Parliament was called upon to act in the spirit of a judge. Holding this view his party had decided that there should be no association of party in their ranks, whatever course the government side might take. As a party, his supporters had agreed with him that each should vote as he conceives it right to vote. As for himself, he spoke for himself alone. He had waited to hear all that could be said on either side. Material highly important to help to a conclusion had not been brought forward. Those that had been laid on the table were on manuscript and few had therefore been able to peruse them. The conduct of ministers was blameable about papers. They selected such papers as they thought should best suit their case, refusing to bring down others. The whole conduct of the Northwest matters by the government was material to this question. It was putting the cart before the house to discuss the final act in the great drama, before being thoroughly acquainted with the preceding act. It was an inconvenient, illogical, and unsatisfactory course. The previous question, as moved by Langevin, was unwise. He, however, would deplore if any attempt had been made to have a decision on other questions at same time. He, himself would vote against the motion that the question be now put, though he knew he would be in small minority. He then said he proposed to discuss the method in which he would deal with Landry's motion. It had been suggested that the opposition should abstain from voting at all upon Landry's motion. There were many reasons to be urged in favor of the wisdom of such a course. Those who urged such a course might abstain if they pleased. He had reached a conclusion, clear and well-founded. He held the government responsible for every pang that had been suffered in consequence of the rebellion, for every life sacrificed, and for every death, whether on the scaffold or elsewhere. He admitted Riel was guilty of high treason. No matter how long the grievances had been endured, or how great in number or degree, provided he was mentally responsible. The government counsel at the trial had stopped enquiry into the grievances and prevented it rightly. The question at the trial was complicity in the insurrection, and for Riel, whether being guilty of complicity he was to be found guilty or not guilty, by reason of his insanity. He (Blake) regretted the choice of judge to try high treason. The stipendiaries of the Northwest were not as in other provinces, men of weight, dignity and authority. They were political officers, having seats in the Northwest council. They were not independent judges, because the government could remove them of its own motion, as had been done. He stopped at call of six o'clock, up to which hour he had not given any inkling of how he was going to vote en Landry's motion.

AFTER RECESS,

Blake dealt at once with the question of Riel's sanity. He admitted Riel's guilt; admitted that there was a divergence of opinion between lawyers and doctors respecting the degree of insanity which might accompany the responsibility, the lawyers holding stronger views than the doctors, and quoted largely from medical works to show what insanity was. He then presented the doctrines of the law on insanity, and from that passed to the evidence at the trial. The first point, he said, was that Riel had undoubtedly been insane; that he afterwards became sane, and subsequently, at the time of the insurrection, had had recurrence of insanity. Riel's case, he considered, was insanity with lucid intervals. He read a letter from one of the jurymen, stating that after they had listened to the evidence and judges charge, the jury went out and the foreman asked, first, was Riel guilty, and second, was he sane? To both questions they answered immediately—"Yes." The recommendation to mercy was because they thought there had been grievances. Blake said he did not agree with the jurymen about the insanity. Blake finished by stating that it was deeply to be regretted the execution was allowed to take place, and he would vote for Landry's motion.

OTTAWA, March 22.—The house met at three, when the following bills were referred to their Bow River Coal Mine and Transportation Company, respecting the Pictou Bank, amendproper committees: To incorporate the ing the act of the Nova Scotia Steamship Company, and reducing the capital stock of the Union Bank of Halifax.

In answer Langevin said the government was considering the Brooklyn breakwater, in Queens county, Nova Scotia, but had not yet decided whether to put on merely ordinary repairs or change the location altogether.

In answer, Thompson said documents had been laid before the executive council before the execution of Riel in favor of mercy. They had been transmitted through the usual channel and had been laid before the house.

In answer, Costigan said parliament will be asked to vote a sum of money to pay the commissioners and inspectors appointed under Liquor License act 1883, and also to reimburse parties who paid fees under section 16 of the same act.

In answer to Campbell of Victoria, Pope said the engineer's reports on the different railway routes surveyed last year through Cape Breton would be laid on the table as soon as possible.

In answer, Foster said the government intend to send the Albert again to Hudson bay under command of Lieut. Gordon, but whether another winter's observations would be necessary was a question still under the government's consideration.

In answer, White said it was the intention of the government to establish one or more national parks along the line of the C. P. R in the territories or British Columbia. Also, that the government did not intend to make explorations of the upper waters of the river Yukon in the territories.

In answer, Thompson said all documents had been brought down asking that Riel should not be pardoned or sentence not commuted.

The house then proceeded with the debate on Landry's censure motion.

HON. MR. THOMPSON

on rising was received with great applause. He said the charge that Landry's motion was framed by the government was not true. The executive would if it framed such an indictment against itself he unfaithful to the trusts placed in its charge. The position the government took was the same as Blake would have had to take if he were minister of justice. There is no parliament in the British realm which arrogates to itself the right to decide upon matters relating to the administration of justice. In the nature of things parliament could not, ought not to be the court of appeal in such cases. Partisan feeling was always present and the commons could not come to the question with the calm deliberation necessary. Blake had complained of the previous question being used to prevent discussion of other subjects germain to the question at issue, but if the parliament in England did not feel competent to deliberate upon the administration of justice in cases standing alone, how much less likely would we be to possess unclouded judgment, if with the question of the exercise of the prerogative there were mixed up other questions of interest calculated to create divergent views and arouse partisan feelings? He quoted from several British parliamentarians showing that the exercise of the prerogative of the crown was left invariably with the executive untrammelled, and the house of commons was not the place where cases may be tried over again. Such a course was inconvenient, injurious and dangerous. The executive must, if weakly supported, always keep in mind that the exercise of the prerogative may be traversed by the opposition and taken to the polls. This degraded the administration of justice. As to the papers, he said the country had been given before the house met all the record which would have been laid before a court of appeal, yet the opposition called out for more papers. If more were brought down, he ventured the statement that the gentlemen opposite would find in them matters equally satisfactory as those already brought down. The more papers they brought down the less the opposition would like them. In the British parliament, he (Thompson) had searched the records for 25 years back and had been unable to find a single instance in which papers relating to exercise of the prerogative were even asked to be brought down. He had found instances in which ministers had incidentally remarked that of course papers would not be laid on the table, yet here we had the spectacle of Cameron of Huron, in the midst of a violent attack on the government for not bringing down all sorts of papers, asking in a loud voice, why was not Riel's diary brought down, and then in a low voice asking Laurier whether it had been brought down or not. That was what the commons was coming to under the violent action of some of the opposition. He (Thompson) then turned to Blake's attack upon the government, founded on a presumed difference between law in the Northwest and in other provinces and showed that practically the law was identical; and on the point of the alleged unfairness of the trial, because Riel's counsel had not been granted the month's delay that they asked for, he showed that no application had been made to judge Richardson for a month's delay. The prisoner's counsel had asked for a delay in order to give time to get witnesses, but the counsel for and against had agreed that if the government would use all its officers to summon and would pay witnesses, a delay of a week would be quite sufficient. Much had been made of the alleged refusal of the government to pay Dr. Howard $500 as a witness. As a matter of fact the minister of justice had telegraphed Riel's counsel stating Howard's demand and asked shall I pay him the money and send him? The defence said, "We would not ask the crown to pay any such sum. Tell him he need not come." As to the time allowed, he Thompson held in his hand from Fitzgerald, the counsel for defence, the statement "I think it reasonable time." It had been alleged that interpreters had not been allowed. It was not true. The department of justice had taken no part in selecting interpreters. It agreed to pay those selected by the defence. As to the objection made that papers captured at Batoche had not been allowed by the government to be used at the trial, as a matter of fact none were asked for by the counsel or by the prisoner. Riel has had the fairest possible trial. He had more than would be given to any other accused in the older provinces, because in the Northwest a prisoner had the advantage of appeal on law and fact to the court of appeal. It was significant that not a single exception was taken by the prisoner's consel to the rulings or to the charge of Judge Richardson. The prisoner's counsel had, in fact, waited on the judge after the trial and thanked him for the fairness of the trial. Not a single petition for commutation on the ground of unfairness of the trial had been sent in. He (Thompson) said the condemnation of the prisoner having been arrived at the duty of the executive began. It had (1st) to consider the criminality of the prisoner. He read several extracts from the evidence showing the craftiness and wicked purposes of Riel. "Blood, blood," said Riel, "is what I want." (2) His attempt to incite the Indians to rise. He proved Riel's complicity in this and closed this branch by saying the man who incites the Indians of the Northwest to rapine and murder, when he appeals to me as minister of justice for mercy will get justice. He read the depositions of Father Andre, Fourmount and others in which Riel's trickery and venality wore thoroughly exposed.

I omitted to state in its proper place that he (Thompson) dealt fully and convincingly with Blake's insinuations against the tribunal and the judge before which Riel was tried. He (Thompson) thought such insinuations should not have come from Blake, inasmuch as Blake was minister of justice when the law was placed on the statute book providing for trial by a stipendiary magistrate and six jurors. The statute originally passed in 1875, providing for trial by judges of the superior court of Manitoba and eight jurers had been changed in 1877, handing over the trial to the stipendiary and reducing the jurors to six.

Thompson sat down at six o'clock amidst loud applause. The galleries were crowded. All say he has laid out Blake cold, and made a great reputation for himself.

AFTER RECESS

Thompson dealt with further evidence of Riel's criminality. He referred to this as his second offence and ridiculed the idea that the first offence should not be considered. There are many statutes which prescribe severer punishment for the second offence than for the first. It is incumbent upon the executive, following the English practice, to take into consideration the previous offence. He cited instances to show that previous history must be enquired into. Entering upon that record to show what opinion had been held by eminent men, he cited Lord Carnarvon, Lisgar, Blake, etc. He then turned to consider the circumstances under which Riel got into Middleton's camp. Riel was captured after he found he could not escape but was surrounded. He then dealt with the statement that Riel should have been dealt leniently with because his was a political offence. He defined clearly the class of political offences to which clemency was extended, and showed that Riel's was not a political offence and that he would not under English precedent be considered a political offender. Blake himself demanded the extradition of Riel for the 1869 70 rebellion, which could not be entertained by any lawyer if the crime was only a political offence. He (Thompson) quoted from the report on capital punishment by the English commision, and showed that Blake had not read the whole statement. What he (Blake) had left out just covered Riel's case. The commissioners state that they are of opinion that in treason felony, where accompanied by overt acts of rebellion, the extreme penalty of death must be retained. He took up the insanity plea and showed that Lord George Gordon's case was not parallel with Riel's. Lord George was acquitted; Riel was convicted. That was the essential difference. The rule laid down was that when full opportunity had been given to enquire into the sanity of a prisoner and conviction follows, the executive goes not behind that verdict. In Riel's case the Manitoba appeal court reviewed the trial in Regina and all judges declared that Riel was thoroughly sane. He entered most fully into the question of the sanity of the prisoner.

TO WALLACE ROSS.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., March 22.—John Teemer champion oarsman, offers to row Wallace Ross three or four miles with a turn for $1,000 a side. He suggests a sweepstake race between Hanlan, Ross and himself, each to put up from $500 to $1,000, and the race to take place on any water.

CHAMPION CHESS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The eighteenth game of chess for the championship, between Steinitz and Zukertort, was played today, and was won by the former on the fortieth move. The opening was Ruy Lopez. The contest now stands: Steinitz, 8; Zukertort, 5. According to the original terms of the contest, if the games should stand nine to nine, it was to be a draw. In St. Louis the number, by agreement, was reduced to eight to make a draw. Steinitz, therefore, now contends he cannot lose.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Gladstone and His Irish Reform Scheme.

Justin McCarthy Uniting Nationalists and Orangemen.

LONDON, March 17.—Attorney General Russell, banquetted in London this evening by some of his constituents, said Englishmen might rest assured that Gladstone's Irish scheme would be just and equitable, and would unite the Liberal party and strengthen the best interests of the empire. Coercion, he said, had failed, and it would therefore be wise to give Ireland judicious home rule. If Chamberlain should resign his seat in the cabinet, the country would accept his resignation.

Justin McCarthy, M. P., speaking at Glasgow this evening, said the Nationalists wished to welcome the Orangemen, because Ireland should be a country in which the Irish should sink all differences of opinion.

BELFAST, March 19.—The Belfast liberals, in convention just held, adopted resolutions pledging themselves to oppose the granting of home rule to Ireland, and to advocate extension of the local government system.

LONDON, March 19.—It is stated that Gladstone will not be prepared to present his scheme of Irish reform to parliament before the first week of April. The cabinet will not meet again till next week.

LONDON, March 19.—Mr. Gladstone said this afternoon in the house of commons he hoped to be able, during the coming week, to name a day for presenting a statement of his Irish proposals. In reference to the current rumors about the nature of the scheme of the Irish reform, he proposes to submit, Gladstone asked the members of the house to exercise a prudent reserve in giving credence to any of them. He added that his statement would probably be followed by the introduction of a government bill to carry to carry plans into effect. Gladstone also asked that members exercise wholesome scepticism in regard to the rumors of dissension in the cabinet. Some of the lobby frequenters think this indicates that the difference between the premier and Chamberlain has either been arranged or is in fair way being arranged. The conservatives, however, in view of the vagueness of Gladstone's language, incline to think that the breach is beyond repair.

Lord Randolph Churchill is highly displeased at the political importance attached to his conference of yesterday with Chamberlain.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 22.—Gladstone occupied his usual place in the house of commons this afternoon. He appeared in excellent health and spirit.

H. Campbell Bannerman, secretary for war, announced that the government had withdrawn the British troops on the Nile to Assouan.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, replying to Goschen said the government was not disposed to appoint a special committee to examine into and report upon the silver question, because the special commission which was now enquiring into the causes of the depression of trade would, in all probability, cover the silver question in its work.

LONDON, March 22.—It is affirmed this evening by persons believed to know that there never has been any foundation for the statement that Gladstone intended to ask authority to issue a loan in order to secure funds to carry out his scheme to buy out the real estate owners of Ireland. It is now declared that the premier in his scheme proposes the appointment of a commission of experts to fix the value of the various land properties in Ireland, which at these valuation are to be handed over to the government in exchange for consols. In this way Ireland is to be made debtor to the empire for entire amount paid to landlords, together with interest, the whole sum to be repaid into the imperial treasury by Ireland in instalments within a term of fifty years, at the end of which term the lessees become owners. This plan involves a domestic arrangement between the government of Ireland and the tenants, Ireland becoming a tenant of the empire and subletting to occupiers at sums whose aggregate will include rent, taxes and levy to meet interest on consols and create a sinking fund for their final liquidation. It necessarily involves home rule.

BURIED ALIVE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 22.—This morning in the tunnel of the Pottsville and Mahony R. R. at Horse Shoe curve, a fall of top rock took place burying about twenty workmen, mostly Italians. James W. Wright and an Italian known as "Number 5" were killed outright. Samuel Backers, L. W. Ruber, John Coller and a steam driller were seriously injured, the three last it is thought fatally. A dozen others sustained painful scalp and flesh wounds.

A WILD CYCLONE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 22.—A cyclone passed through the northern part of the country last night visiting the village of Williamsport with the greatest effect. Two churches were destroyed, many dwellings damaged and every barn in the village overturned. A number of cattle were killed.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Emperor William's complete restoration to health is ascribed to the warm weather now prevailing. Today is the 89th anniversary of the emperor's birthday, and the newspapers take occasion to pay him most fervid tributes.

BURMAH.

RANGOON, March 22. Gen. Pendergast, in command of the British expedition to relieve Yemethen in Burmah, telegraphs he has met and dispersed a large body of insurgents at that town. He adds that the people in the vicinity are friendly.

A BIG STORM.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 22.—A furious snow storm raged all over the peninsula on Sunday and two feet of snow has fallen. All the railroads are blockaded. No trains were run yesterday and few today.

STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The arbitration committee between the manufacturers of cloaks and their employes after a conference this afternoon were unable to reach a satisfactory adjustment and the cloakmakers have tonight been ordered out. Tomorrow 3,000 operators and their helpers will be on a strike.

The Chinese are leaving Texas and west.

Frenchmen have subscribed $50,000 to fund for the proposed hydrophobia institu in Paris.

Forrest, a reformed gambler and drunkard, is running a highly exciting revival meeting in Missouri.

The doctors of Tunkhannock, Pa., have excited popular indignation by blacklisting delinquent customers.

Miss Kin Kato, a stylish young Japanese lady, has become a student at the Salem, Mass., normal school.

A woman in Wing's Station, N. Y., has given birth to twenty-five children, and she is not fifty years old.

Gov. Robinson says Massachusetts has spent $28,000,000 in soldiers' aid since 1861.

Kossuth, at 84, amused himself hugely with the late carnival festivities at Naples.

The American Art Association of New York has invited English artists to exhibit in its gallery next winter.

G. H. Thompson of Reading, Pa., has patented a model stable, designed to facilitate the escape of stock in case of fire.

The police commissioner at Ludwigshafern, Germany, has been jailed for embezzling money collected from dog licenses.