VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1885.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

THE BANQUET TO PARNELL

the Leader's Historic Declaration.

NO PLANK BUT NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

ne Werk of the Past but a Stepping Stone to Freedom and Presperity.

DUMIN, August 24.—To-night Mr. Parnell

we entertsined at a banquet in the Imperial hotel by the members of his party, who had arred under him during the Parliament which has now expired. Of the 42 members the party only four were absent, amely, Messrs. W. H. O'Sullivan, Barry Shiel, and Justin Hunly M Carthy. The three latter seut letters of apology, but Mr. O'Sullivan did not send a communication of meh acharacter. The hanquet was excellently served up by Mr. Lawler, proprietor of the Inperial Hotel. The secretaries to the ban-quet were Messrs. T. Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, and W.O'Brien. A large crowd had assembled in the street when Mr. Parnell drove up to the hotel door, and loud cheers were given again and again by the people. In the street, while the proceedings were going on inside, be elements of music occasionally varied the notony of the cheers.

The following members of Parliament were ment at the barquet: -Justin McCarthy, the chair; Charles Dawson, E D. Gray, Meph Biggar, The O'Gorman Mahon, John Connor, John Deasy, Edward McMuhon, philip Callan, M. J. Kenny, T. P. O'Connor, Wm. O'Brien, Col. Nolan, James Leahy, R. P. Marum, Bernard C. Molloy, E. J. gan, Alderman Meagher, T. M. Henly, John E. Redmond. Richard Lalor, Arthur Connor, Jas. O'Kelly, Andrew Gommins. Richolas Lynch, Thomas Mayne, Richard forer, Edunond Learny, P J Power, P D Silivan, T Harrington, W H Redmond, bhn Barry, John F Small, William J Cor-

htt, Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna.
The Chairman having proposed Mr. Parull's health,
Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud mers, said-Mr. McCarthy and comradesshall not venture to follow you, sir, in your ind words regarding myself and the feeling if the party towards myself, but I will only sythat in my experience of our parliamen ary movements during the epoch we have us closed, I have always considered the That I ought to think a great deal mut deal more highly than they should value me for my services (no). In looking back mon these years we might, perhaps, to-night h tempted to refer to our legislative achievements, but I feel convinced that I interpret your sentiments best and most fully a- I eruinly (x, re s my own, when il say that each and all of us have only looked spon the Acts — the legislative enactments—which we have been able to wring om an unwilling Parliament as means brards an end (hear, and cheers) -that we rould have at any time in the hour of our lepest depression and greatest discouragetent-that we would have spurned and reested any measure, however tempting and sowever apparently for the benefit of or people if we had been able to tetet that behind it lurked any tanger to the Legislative Independence of our land (loud and prolonged cheer ng). And although during this Parliament shich has just expired we may have said very little about Home Rule-very little about Legislative Independence -very little bout Repeal of the Union (cheers), yet know well that through each of your bents the thought of how these great things might in best forwarded was never have more consistently worked, and worked with a greater effect, for that which always must be the hope of our nation until its reali-

efer to the Land Act—an admirable meaare in its way—even an unthought-of nessure since many of us have come into political life; even within the time of the olitical life of many of us an unthought of frears Act. We might dwell on the Franhise Act, under which almost manhood sufhas been conceded to Ireland. must recall to our recollection he Redistribution Act, under which, sepite the open hostility of one party and he badly concealed envy of the other, we acceeded in getting in the new Parliament he full representation of Ireland without the 085 of a single man (cheers). But these lings, although important in themselves, are as I have said, the end and aim of our xistence as a party (hear, hear), and although ecannot refuse, and nevor have refused, lihough we have always and wisely, I made it part of our programme to gain | run very great risk of losing it (hear, hear). or Iteland such concessions as might be tat the while, provided we did not saoriice greater and more enduring national interis, yet, we have always kept before us that ong in Westminster (hear, hear, and cheers), but to remember that it was for us to look upon our presence there as a voluntary one, and to regard our future, our legislative prefer, gentlemen, not to dwell upon less important legislative enactments—as I

ave said, all of them are a means to an end-

at to consider two things which are more

easing to my mind than any such matters. look back with fondness upon your action

sith admiration upon the position that

be party has achieved for itself. Mr.

was good enough to say

credit and the honor. I cannot endorse that statement.-[Mr. Arthur O'Connor:-"But we do."]-They say a bad workman country, to get together such a body of men under any circumstances, but that it should have been possible for Ireland, in her position, with all her talent, her supposed best talent, divorced from her, with the terrible engines and means which have been used to terrify, to cajole, and to persuade her sons to enlist under another flig than her own (hear)-it is a marvel to me; it seems to me that it must have been a dispensation of Providence that it could have been posable for our country to have found such sons and to have been served as she has been served during the five years of the Parliament of 1884 to 1885. And what is our present position! It is admitted by all porties that you have brought the question of legislative independence to the point of solution (hear, hear, and cheers). It is not now a question of self government for ireland. It is only a question as to now much

of this self government they will be able to cheat us out of (hear, hear). It is not now a question of whether the Irish people shall decide their own destinies and future, but it is a question with-I was going to say our English masters, but I am strain we can't call them masters in Ireland-it is a question with them as to how far the day that they consider the evil day shall be deferred. You are, therefore, entitled to say that so far you have done well. You have almost done mirroulously well, and we hand to our successors an unsullied flag and a battle more than half won and a brilliant history (cheers). We now come to the question of the future. wan't say that we come to the question of the choice of our successors, because I hope none more and to value my colleagues a of us will have any successors (laughter). But we come to the choice of our future colleagues. I suppose it will be necessary for each of us to take a future colleague under his wing in the new Parliament. each be mated. We shall each have a new member to conduct into the mys. I confide in the judgment and in the teries of the alien assembly (laughter), patriotism of our people (applause), and in But, gentlemen, undoubtedly, upon the choice of our future colleagues and their aubsequent action will, in all human probability, depend, without exaggeration, future of Ireland and the fate of the nation, at all events in our time (cheers). There is, therefore, a great responsibility-an unprecedented responsibili y-now thrown upon the constituencies in regard to this question of the choice of our future colleaguer, and there is a considerable responsibility thrown upon us, too. We ought not so be very modest in the present position of

difficult to secure in the hurly-burly of a gen eral election, and looking on matters from a moment, absent (loud choors), and that every point of view, and having due regard pobody of historien ever met together who to the undoubted rights of the constituents to judge, and to judge very largely for thomselves in these matters, desirous as we are to divide the responsibility. ation arrives (cheers). We might, I say, refer it necessary, it is for us to divide the respona those legislative achievements—we might simility with the constituents of Irchand, or, I think, we may fairly claim in reference to this selection of candidates, or I may fairly claim (toud applause) for you (renewed applause), and for myself, the right of consultation with the constituencies (cheers). That is not a mat-Easure (cheers). We might refer to the her that could be said to be trespessing upon any right which belongs to the nation at large (hear, hear). The general and the officers of an army are entitled to some voice in the choice of their colleagues and comrudes (hear), and they usually exercise a very much larger voice than any which we claim or ever have claimed. We claim, therefore—and it is a very modest claim—we claim the right of selecting with the constituencies, so as to provide a safeguard for the preservation of the Party, and of the country too (hear, hear,) from men preja-

We should require andoubtedly

in the new men of the Irish party the

heet ability, the sturdiest honesty and in-

flexibility, the truest judgment, and the most appoints self-negation that the country can

supply (hear, hear). These are the qualities.

however difficult to obtain, that are specially

affairs.

I shall now go further a little. I have already spoken of the past and of the immediate future, and I shall ask you to accompany me for a moment a little we were sent from this country not to remain boyond that to the time when Ireland, having prudently and sugaciously selected her eighty or eighty five representatives, will have sent them over to the hattle, and, as we all hope and believe, the final battle-the last fully, as belonging to our own native battle (cheers). What will be the propulative full reland (loud cheers). Therefore, gramme? We have had conventions and in the custom to conferences, and it has been the custom to include a number of measures in addition to the great measure of all, the restoration of an Irish Parliament, and the

dicial to that united, harmonious, sagacious.

and upright policy without which the Party,

instead of winning the National battle, would

concession of legislative independence (cheers). We have had resolutions about Land Acts, Franchise Acts, Laborers' Acts, and so forth, all pointing to the belief in our minds us those who are principally responsible for the drafting of our programme, that at was due to my leadership. I took it would be necessary for us to pay attention ing a matterm to mean that to me was due the as well to remedial measures, in fact that there victim.

would be time to pay attention to remedial measur a before winnin; the final and great and ultimate measure of all (cheers). Now finds fault with his instruments, but certain-ly I have not been able to find fault with described as putting the car before the horse, my assistants (a laugh). I don't wish to yet I hope that it may not be necessary for us imply in any respect that I claim for myself in the new Parliament to devote our attention the position of a good workman (hear, hear). to subsidiary measures (cheers), and that it By no means. The goodness of the work may be possible for us to have a programme is due to my colleagues. I think that few and a platform with only one plank (cheers), can estimate the extraordinary ability, and that one the plank of National Indepenthe wonderful industry, the genius of dence (renewed cheers). I feel convinced, Mr. discipline, the absolute seif-negation, the un M'Carthy and comrades, our great work and selfishness, the coursge, the devotion that our sole work in the new Parliament will be has been displayed by each one of you, and I | the restoration of our own Parliament (hear would require a knowledge such as I can only and cheers); and whou we have obtained it have, and it would require such a tougue, or what will be its functions and what will be its a pen far beyond my power to hand down to powers? We should require our new Parliahistory my opinion of your services to your ment to do those things which we have been country. I cannot attempt the tank of asking the British Parliament to do for us, describing or estimating the enormously We shall require them to develop the Healy important value of what you have done Cianse of the Land Act, to abolish evictions, during the five years which are now about landlord oppression, and rack-renting to close. I can only say, as regards (laughter), to make every tenant farmer myself, that those services have been a constant admiration, that I have marveiled that We shall require that power to do it was possible for any nation, for any this shall be given to our Parliament (hear). We shall require our new Parliament to secure to the laborers a share in the herituse of the land and comfortable homes. We shall not then have the depend upon the halting action of ex officio Boards of Guardians. We shall require our own Parliament to build up the industries of Ireland (cheers), to see t at not only the agricultural laborers but that the artizans (hear, hear), the workingmen and the mechanics of the towns shall be enabled to live, and thereby we shall endeavor to help our own people at home (near, hear) -to afford profitable employment, to look after the educa-tional interests of the youth of Ireland and to train them up in the way they should go both from a religious and a national point of view (hear, hear). We have, therefore, gentlemen, greathersk before us both in the English House Commons for awhile, and also in to the Irisa Chamber (hear, hear, and applause), and that we shall not have a House of Lords to encumber us (renewed applause). But, undoubtedly, at this time we are entering upon a most important and serious part of mission, because it is a most critical part. May the next party contain, if possible, still greater element of energy, sagacity and honesty, and of courage as that which has just expired. May I find colleagues so generous to their leader and so loyal to each other (bear, hear). But it is the people of Ireland on whom the result of this struggle finally depends (hear, hear). I believe the next body of Irish members sent to Westminster will be well chosen. They will fight and they will win the battle so far as they can win it, but it is undoubtedly up

> who can now defeat the Irish cause. ilf the maintain the fixity of purpose and the union We shall of the last tive years, no power have a on earth can resist them (4:pplanes). the new electorate (applause) I believe that they will not be wanting (applause), that the great masses now brought within the constitution will do their duty to the fullest extent (applause), and I therefore feel assured that the next Irish Party that will be assembled shall be the last in the English and the first in the restored Irish Parliament (loud up

our people at home that the main burder

rests (hear, boar). It is they, and they alone

The proceedings lasted until a late hour.

TAKING POSSESSION.

FIRST MANDEMENT OF THE NEW BISHOP OF NICOLET.

Mgr. Ephege Gravel, the newly consecratcomprised within the counties of Arthamake, Drammond, Nicolet and Yamaska. The prelate is confident that the necessary grace will be forthcoming to him as it is by the wish of the Sovereign Poutiff that he assumes the charge of the news of his choice has he ceased to implore the Divine assistance for himself and the Divine blessing for his flock, coupled with the spirit of obedience and filial respect. His piety of the clergy associated with him in the liocese is unbounded, and calls upon all to join with him in combating the world, the flesh and the spirit of evil and darkness that discipline and unity of leadership.

who during fifteen years was their guide Still he finds encouragement in this very grief the spirit he himself will meet with as the time. May his soul rest in peace! successor that Providence has designated. He finds matter for congratulation in possessing in the Seminary of Nicolet a nursery of nearly century's growth of distinguished clergy, bishops and worthy citizens. He is thus re-lieved from the most difficult duty of bishops appointed to new diocese, that of obtaining orkers in the spiritual field.

Mgr. Gravel orders all ordonnances and rules of discipline put in force by the Bishop of Three Rivers to be continued till the first

A MURDERER AT HIS VICTIM'S FUNERAL.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6.—Michael Devanney was taken out of jail here yesterday to attend the feneral of the woman he murdered. Funeral notices appeared in papers to the effect that "Catherine Devanney, be-loved wife of Michael Devanney," would be buried, etc., notwithstanding that the woman accused him of her murder. Much surprise was expressed when it was found that the state officers had lent themselves to present-

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

His Lordship Bishop Latteche has decided to bring his representative from Rome. The Rev. Father M. Gerin, parish priest of St. Justin, has returned from Europe.

The Rev. Father F. X. Gosselin, curé of St. Roch, has been removed to St. Joseph of Beauce. The Rev. Father Adolphe Michard, formerly procurator of the College of St. Anne. has been appointed Vicar of St. Roch of Quebec.

The Rev. Abbe Luc Desilet is en route for Canada, and will arrive about the 10th of Sep-

The Rev. Father Gendreau has purchased a steam yacht for the excursi n of the members of the Colonization Society t. Lake Temiscamingue on the 7th of September,

His Lordship Bishop Taché aud the Hon. Judge Unbue, two old students of the Montreal College, will arrive in the city on Monday evening to assist at the convention. We are happy to learn of the recovery of the Rev. Father René Rousseau, P.S.S., who was confined at the Grand Seminary through sick-

The Rev. Father Blois, curé of River du Loup, will replace the Rev. Father Gosselin as curé, of St. Roch, and the Rev. Father Demers will replace Father Blois as cure of River du Loup.

On Saturday evening the second pastoral retreat of the diocese of Montreal terminated. His Lordship Bishop Fabre presided at all the

religious exercises. Commencing last night, a special service will be held every evening at the Bishop's Church, by special request of Mgr. Fabre, in

order that smallpox may at once cease. The Rev. Abby Codio, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, left H vie on Friday last for Montrea. The Rev. Abbes Guiant and Manny accompanies him, together with two other

The Ray. Father H. Landry, who was for several years parish priest of India (Orchard. has been appointed curé of Webster, Mass., m replacing the lac Father A. A. Lantry, his

At Quebec on the 2nd inst. Miss Mary Anna Francour, daugher of Mr. Ed. Francour, of L'Isler, pronounced her last vows at the convent Sillery. In rel gion her name is Sister St.

Helene. The Rev. Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, foundress of the Society of Servants of the Immonulate Heart of Mary, of the Good Shep-herd Convent of Quebec, God on Tuesday at the Good Shepherd Convent. Her age was 78,

of which 59 were devoted to religion.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Abbé Cam pean, of the Busilies, Ottawa, is Cangerously ill, and is co-fine fat the General hospital. A Novena was commen ed on Friday by the Ladies of the Congregation of Ste. An ie to obtain his recovery,

His Lordship Jos. Larorque, Bishop of Germanoupolis, is much tever, toot well re-sume his duties in a flav days. His L righip vas in such a low condition that His Lordship Bisnop of St. Hyacinthe deemed it necessary to administer the last sacraments

The division of the Diocese of Three Riverbeing an accommished fact, and the new see of Nicolet having been taken possession of by the tew hishop, Mgr Gravel, the Bishop of Three-ivers, Mgr, Leff che, has assued a pastoral letter a mounting the fact to the clergy and laity of his diocese, and ordering the same to be read in all churches and chapels, and in religious co-omunities on the first Sunday after its re-

ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE.

Day by day the good old stock of the early Irish settlers are fast disappearing. It is Ostawa's turn this time to mourn one who may fairly be placed under this heading. Some mirty seven years ago Mr. William Slattery cast his lot in the small village at the confluence of the O tawa and Rideau rivers. then known as Bytown. By energy and ed Bishop of Nicolet, has just issued his strict attention to his business, combined first pastoral letter to his flock, who are with an unvarying straighforwardness, he gradually worked his way up to the topmost position. Mr. Slattery had reached his sixty-lifth year, and up to within a twelvementh had always enjoyed excellent health. Within the period mentioned be found his hearth be gin to fail, and on the wivice of medical and souls, and says that never since he received other friends he went to the Caledonia Springs. He had been getting along nicely, when, in the act of taking a bath, his strength suddenly failed him, and being removed to his room, it was seen that his end was near Lordship says his confidence in the zeal and | Fortunately there were present two priests, who were at once summoned, and Mr. Slattery breathed his last, strengthened by their sacred offices Mr. Arnoldi, the proprietor of the hotel and springs, did all that could be done more than ever is seeking to destroy the to relieve his condition. For this the family church of Jesus Christ. He reminds them of the deceased express themselves as owing that the conditions of victory everywhere are an everlasting debt of gratitude to him and to them. Mr. Slattery's death, particularly Mgr. Gravel then goes on to say that he in view of its suddenness, cast quite a gloon can understand their grief at being separated over his large circle of friends and acquaint-from the illustrious and venerable prelate ances in the city. His remains were followed to their resting place in the Catholic cometery at Ottrwa by one of the longest concourse of and affection, as they are a certain pledge of citizens that had been seen there for a long

A SAD END.

A FURIOUS MOB ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A CONVICTED CRIMINAL.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5.-Las night a large body of masked men marched in regular step, and were joined by 200 citizens, to the jail. The jailer surrendered the keys, and the crowd broke through the door of a cell containing Lee Seller, a young man, charged with the murder and robbery of Edgar Mains. Sellers had a knife, and when one of the vigilantes went into the cell he gave him two or three serious stabs; both were soon covered with blood, and the vigilantes shot Sellers twice without inflicting serious wounds. A rope was placed around the criminal's neck while he was in the corridor of the jail, and after reaching the middle of the bridge the mob halted and demanded a confession. Sellers refused to say a word, and the rope was placed over a crossbeam 22 ing a murderer in tears at the grave of his feet above the floor. He was handouffed, and which were deemed injurious to French inas soon as the men began to pull up the mpe, terests.

he climbed up hand over hand and gained the top. He crawled along the crossbeam to one sute of the bridge; while crossing fitty shots were fired, but none of them with fatal effect. He rose to his feet and yelled, "My friends, come to me, I'm murdered, come quick." The mardered man lay down on the scringers and more shots were fired, but none hit a vital part. Runners were sent to the city for laiders and another rope. After the ladders were brought two men climbed up on the top stringer to readjust the rope. Seller-had taken the rope from his neck and begued the crowd to kill him and end his suffering The men started to take him down, but he fost hold and fell into the water, 80 feet

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

below. The hody has not been recovered.

THE CLERGY WARNED NOT TO INSTRUCE THEIR FLOCKS IN FAVOR OF EITHER PARTY.

LONDON, Sept. 5 .- M. Goblet, French minister of public instruction, has issued an official circular to the French episcopate conceaning the attitude the church may adopt in the coming general elections in France. He notifies the clergy that they are perfectly free to exercise their own discretion about their own votes, but enjoins upon them a naintenance of perfect neutrality concerning the votes of their parishioners, and forbids them to use any influence upon the people in favor of any party. The clerical press has received this circular with derision. The religious editors argue that indifference on the part of the church, in the face of the two parties now ranged against each other for and against Christianity, would not be neutral, but devertion from the faith.

LORD RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

HIS TACIT SUPPORT OF PARNELL'S POLICY GREATLY CRITICIZED - THE PRESS EX-ASPERATED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In his speech at Shef field last night Lord Randolph Churchill severely handled Lord Hartington. A large portion of the addience came expecting the speaker would pick up Parnell on separation an on treason, but not a word about it was said.

the Times says :- The speech was very long and not very editying, and me a work of art was a blunder. One conspicuous and remarkable omission will be noted. Lord Randotph Churchill is the first Cabinet Minister who has addressed his countrymen Randolph spoke for an hour and a helf and | ves no direct and explicit answer to the question is to be found in any part of his

The Telegraph says: It is like opportun ism to find Lord Randolph passing so shifty and lightly over Parnell's speech. We should have wished a neclaration of opinion against the absurd pretensions of the Parnell te, and such declaration must be made.

The Standard says : The Shellichl a ldress will not do much to set the mind of the counry at rest. It dealt with some episodes of the very recent past, but hardly a hint was dropped about the great i-sues of the farme. We refuse t accent as light about the future the vague glimmerings which relieve the meteorical darkness of his speech

CHURCHILL RESPECTS PARNELL'S POWER-WIR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

Churchill is evidently as much neroleyed is the rest regarding the ultimate standpoint of the Tories. His speech at Shellield had night occupied more than an home and a half and in these 100 minutes he rather covered continess than expressed an evertlow of icross his only important point being an avoid ance of Hartmeton's expect to join the Liberals in resisting themall. Churchili is one of the best of modern elec-tioncerers. He evidently believes that Paruell's power vill resome irresistible. Meanwhile in Tecland Parcell is pursuing the even tenor of his way. Soveral private con ferences have been held with his chief follow ers, in which a programme has been mapped out, enabling them to tight the campaign with machine-like discipline and system. His power now seems absolute; but this position of authority has not saved him from difficul ties and delicate entanglements, chiefly owing to the number and eagerness of per sonal ambitions. Mr. Parnell will remain in Ireland until after the elections are finished, keeping the threads of the campaign in his own hands.

A letter from your correspondent to Mr Gladstone, asking him if his voice would per mit him to bend the Liberals in the coming elections, elicited a reply this afternoon. The ex Premier, in a telegram which began with an expression of his best compliments, says that at present he regrets that he is unable to make any definite statement in reply to the query. Mr. Gladstone is still holidaying at his Tory brother's estate in Perthahire, Scotland. The ex-Premier's family are doing everything in their power to prolong his stay at that retreat, deading the effects of renewed political exdreading the effects of renewed political excitement upon his health. Mrs. Gladstone has repeatedly urged her husband to give up politics, and spend the remainder of his life in scholarly and rural retirement. The old warhorse is at present submissive to his wife's wishes, but as the hoarseness of his voice is reported to be graduelly disappearing, it is probable that the latter part of October gain see him in the political field, fighting at the head of the Liberals for party supre macy.

THE "BOSPHORE EGYPTIEN" SUP-Pressed.

CAIRO, Sept. 5 .- The Bosphore Fgyptien has again been suppressed. This time France is responsible for the suppression of the puper, which had given offence by publishing articles

RIEL'S CASE.

THE INSANITY PLEA AND LEGALITY OF

THE REGINA COURT ARGUED. WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 4.-The Riel appeal case was resumed this morning. The prisoner did not file an appearance as ex-

pected, the Crown declined to bring him to Winnipeg.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, for the pricaner, said as the papers asked for but arrived from Regins they would proceed with the argument.

Mr Lemieux, chief connect to Riel, raised the old issue as to the inform daty of the trial before the atipendians magiarrate at Regina, and contended that the magistrate was incompetent to irv the case. He had great stress

on the insanity plea. Mr. Firsparrick followed, and referred to the statue of 1880, contending that if the interior court had jurisdiction them the Sa perfor court could not confirm the conviction; they could simply declare that under the statute they had no power to act. He neld that the treason felony act was one of Imperial jurisdiction, and he questioned if it next delegated any power to the colonial authorities to legislate away any rights enjoyed by the subjects of the British empire. He dwelt strongly upon the invanity question, and said the jury were convince tof his luna-

cy, hence their recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Ewart followed on behelf of the prisoner, and took exception to the manner in which the evidence was taken at the trial, contending that the presiding judge should have taken notes. He also strongly questioned the jurisdiction of the court at Regina, and cited several authorities is support of his argument.

Mr. Robinson, in behalf of the Crown, in an able address strongly combated the idea that the court at Regina was not legally constructed, and cited cases in support of his contention. He also dwelt at length on the insanity plea, showing the absurdity of the contention that Riel was insanc.

Mesers. Osler and Aiken followed on the same side, supplementing the argument of the previous speaker as to the constitutionality of the court, and cited a number of authorities adverse to the insanity plea.

THE RADICALS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

NEW YORK, Sept 6 -- A London correspon dent says :- The Radiculs will make a determined fight against the Duke of Edinburgh's coming appointment to the command of the whole navy, which is understood to be a precursor of the Duke of Cambridge's resignation of the command of the army in favor of at any length since Mc Parnell demanded the Duke of Connaught. In thus carrying legislative and national independence. Lord out the Prince Consort's policy the Queen is likely to hear the plainest talk of her whole reign. The papers are ridicating Prince Henry of Bettenburg, who, by the Queen's command, dressed in tartan and keit at the By moral festivities and then had to leave the ground prematurely because his kness were cold. Lord Brayen week ago had a letter in the Times calling upon the people of the three islands to prepare for a grand colchration of the jubilee of the Queen's roign ten months hence.

A SNOWSTORM IN DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Sept. 6 .-- The cupleasant weather of the past two weeks culminated in snowstorm yesterday morning. The thermometer has ranged from 50 to 60 degrees, and more or less rain has fallen daily for ome time. The outlook for grain is gloomy in the extreme. Four-tifths of all the crops are cut, and the bulk is lying on the ground heating and growing, and much that is stacked is being destroyed, even for feed. Peartically no threehing has been done yet, and it begins to look as stone, would be nothing to through. Prices he and varied materially, and a new sets a me moterationary price. Farmers are given y one amoged. ----

HARTINGTON AND THE HARDCALS. Lospon, Sept. 5 - to the service of

the week has been the species by one Morquis of Hartington. The address is generally accepted as foreshadowing the campaign issues which will be advocated by the Liberal party. The speech was so moderate that it nas angered Tories and Radicals alike. Jesse Colline, the Radical member for Ipswich, speaking at Saltburn, Yorkshire, to day denounced Lord Hartington's address, describing the ex-secretary's programme as "empty" and said it had already done much to destroy Liberal unity. Mr. Coumberlain is booked for a political address to the electors of Warrington in Lancashire next Tuesday. He is now expected to reply to Lord Hartington's disavowal of his extreme policy, but the more moderate Radicals are urging Mr. Chamberlain to refrain from splitting from the Whicz.

CHEERING POPE LEO

London, Sept. 5-At a meeting of Catholics at Munster, Prussia, yesterday, Dr. Windhorst. the Pruesian Catholic leader, said the Pope still ruled the world. The Holy Chair must be made independent of the powers. "We now," he said, "stand steadfast for the Pope, through life or death." The speaker asked for three cheers for Pope Leo, which were given with enthusiasm. Several resolutions were passed demanding the unconditional repeal of the chief May laws, especially those lealing with religious orders and the education of the clergy.

A JUDGE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

ALBANY, Sept. 7 .- The vice chancellor of the regents of the university, George W. Clinton, was found dead in Rural Cemetery soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon. The body lay in the driveway between the north and middle ridges, about a quarter of a mile from the lodge. Judge Clinton manifested a great interest in the study of botany, and it was his custom to follow his favorite study in Rural Cometery. Death probably resulted from heart disease. An autopsy will be