



VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1882.

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IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

THE LAND WAR

GALA DAY IN THE IRISH METROPOLIS—A TRADES' PROCESSION THREE MILES LONG—UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE LIBERATOR—SPEECHES BY THE LORD MAYOR AND MR. PARNELL—OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

Fined £5,000 and Imprisonment for Three Months for Contempt of Court—Great Indignation in Dublin—The Matter to be discussed in the House of Commons—Proclamation by Mr. Gray's Friends.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Callan (Liberal) renewed his complaint regarding the putting aside, at the instance of the Court, of Roman Catholic jurors on the panel during the sitting of the special commission in Dublin.

Sir Vernon Harcourt accused Mr. Callan of abusing the forms of the House by introducing a subject twice in the same evening. He said it was another instance of the way certain Irish members set themselves in hostility to administration of justice.

Mr. Callan exclaimed repeatedly, "It's false." The Chairman called upon Mr. Callan to withdraw the imputation. Instead of doing so he repeated the objectionable statement.

The Chairman thereupon named Mr. Callan, and on motion of Mr. Gladstone he was suspended by a vote of 55 to 23.

In the House of Commons the Government had determined to consider the possibility of O'Connell's partial restoration with proper safeguards. He said that no portion of O'Connell would be annexed to Great Britain.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—Earl Spencer has ordered the release of fifty suspects arrested in Drogheda district after the murder of Blake. It is reported that great rioting prevails at Portadown. Several persons have been wounded by the police.

Three men found guilty of a savage assault on a person named Sullivan, at Malrow, were sentenced to penal servitude for 20, 15 and 10 years respectively. A man who fired at soldiers in Mullingar was sentenced to life-long penal servitude.

A farmer was shot dead on Monday at Crossheen, County Clare. The sum of £2,445 will be paid to the Limerick constabulary on Monday, it being their portion of the £180,000 granted by the Government for extra pay.

ST. THOMAS, Aug. 14.—The investigation of the Westgate affair is going on between the Venezuelan Government and the British Minister privately. The British steamer "Pantoms" has gone to Laguayra and the captain has proceeded to Caracas.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Mr. Parnell in his speech yesterday said he believed they had gained some things for Ireland, but all believed Ireland had gained much for herself. He felt confident they were but at the commencement of measures of large reform which might be expected for the masses of the people of Ireland.

He had never believed in the possibility of maintaining an independent Irish party in the House of Commons for any length of time, but he thought it possible to increase its numbers and maintain it for such time as would enable them to gain the great object which all Irish possess—the hearts of the Irish people at home and abroad, the restoration of the legislative independence of Ireland. So long as it might be necessary he would remain there to obtain that end and no longer. The advance of popular reform could not be stopped for long even in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—At a meeting this afternoon resolutions were passed in favor of the formation of a national fund to meet the election expenses of Irish members, with a view to obtaining an efficient and national party in Parliament. The support of the Irish people at home and abroad, and the co-operation of local public bodies is urged.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The House of Lords and House of Commons both have adjourned till 24th October. There was no formally observed, not even a quorum of members being present.

Gray what might have been expected of a clarified official. Dillon's speech at the meeting at the Mansion House yesterday, in which he referred with considerable feeling to the action of certain landlords whom he named, is under consideration by the law officers.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—One of the two boys wounded at the time the Joyce family were murdered near Cong has died of his wounds. He was only 14 years old. The other boy, who is but 12, is in a very prostrate condition. He states that the assassins, who were disguised, numbered four or five. Joyce's mother was 88 years of age. Part of her body was devoured by dogs before her corpse was discovered. The house in which the family lived presents a shocking spectacle. The bodies of the victims lie on the floor, riddled with bullets, and mangled as if they had been battered with a hammer. The murder was the most horrible that ever disgraced even Ireland. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder.

It is stated that the Lord Mayor, in a letter in which he enclosed £10 towards paying Gray's fine, says he is prepared to take legal steps, as a member of the court which sentenced Gray, to evince his want of concurrence in its action.

It is thought that Hynes, who was convicted by the jury charged by the Freeman's Journal (Gray's paper) with being drunk the night before the verdict was rendered, will be re-sentenced.

Four men were arrested to-day, charged with having participated in the Joyce murder at Cong on Thursday. A correspondent of the Leeds Mercury states that Earl Spencer has received authority to act as he sees fit in the case of Gray. It is generally anticipated that Gray will shortly be released.

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Londonderry to-day said the Irish Government were beginning to feel a sense of hope, almost confidence, to which they were strangers at the dark hour when they commenced their labors.

CORK, Aug. 19.—Thirteen suspects under the Coercion Act have been released from Banticklin prison. LONDON, Aug. 19.—Three men working on a boycotted farm near Boyle, were fired at. One, named Gafney, it is feared was mortally wounded.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21.—A conference of delegates from the Celtic confederation was held to-day. Mr. Justin McCarthy presided. On motion of Mr. Sexton, an executive committee was formed, including representatives of the Irish parliamentary party and prominent members of the Land League. The conference adopted an address to Mr. Parnell, expressing a determination to found an association which would extend to the different classes of Ireland those efforts which have hitherto proved so fruitful in the direction of land reform.

The Corporation of Dublin has passed a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Gray. The resolution describes Mr. Gray's imprisonment as arbitrary and oppressive, and expresses the opinion that proceedings for contempt should be regulated by statute. Conservative members of the Corporation were absent from the meeting which passed the resolution.

TRALEE, Aug. 21.—A farmer near Killarney, named Leahy, was last evening shot dead by moonlighters. Leahy was dragged from his bed by the murderers.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A deputation of Irish members of parliament will be sent to America by the Dublin Mansion House committee for relief for the protection of evicted tenants. To secure assistance, a conference of the Celtic confederation will be held to consider means to assist the movement.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—The procession of trades was three miles long. It traversed Kings Bridge, Capal street and Backville street. Good order and regularity were kept by mounted marshals all along the route. The O'Connell statue was unveiled by Lord Mayor Dawson, in the presence of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Davitt and a crowd estimated at a hundred thousand. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Lord Mayor, in accepting the statue for the Irish people, said that their struggle was not over, and that their efforts would still be obstructed. They must endeavor to forget the melancholy past and look for glory in the future in the hope that Ireland, once a province, would again become a nation.

Mr. Parnell spoke a few words. He expressed a hope for the future prosperity of the island. He said the best monument of O'Connell was the changes, beneficial to Ireland, which marked his life.

The directors of the Exhibition presented an address to the Lord Mayor, declaring that in working for their own country they were not yet actuated by any narrow feelings towards neighboring nations.

The Lord Mayor, in replying, expressed similar sentiments. He said the success of the Exhibition was a tribute to the energy and self-reliance of the trades and working classes.

made brilliant with electric lights and other illuminations in the neighborhood. Prominent features of the procession were the handles of a large number of banners designed as pike heads. Gilded over the name on the door of the Land League office was the motto "I will rise again," and in front of the house a red banner with white crescent and three stars bearing the word "Arabi." Some small chains attached to sticks were carried in the procession. O'Connell's triumphal car, in which he was conveyed from Richmond in 1846, returned and reglitz, was a conspicuous object in the procession.

At the Exhibition ceremony the British National Anthem was not sung. Fourteen hundred carmen riding horses, ordinarily driven and advancing four deep, presented a soldierly appearance. On Wednesday the freedom of Dublin will be presented to Parnell and Dillon.

New York, Aug. 15.—A telegram from Dublin says that Mr. Parnell in his address at the unveiling of the statue of O'Connell, declared that they must go on to the repeal of the Union and never rest until this work be accomplished.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—E. Dwyer Gray, member of Parliament, and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined £5,000 for contempt of court in publishing a letter of O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, accusing the jury which convicted Hynes of the murder of Doloughy of being drunk on the night previous to the day the verdict was given, and an article commenting thereon. O'Brien and Davitt were put out of court. Gray, after being sentenced, was handed over to the custody of the City Coroner. The latter evinced some reluctance to take charge of him, but Judge Lawson called upon him to do his duty. The Coroner, whose intervention was necessary because Gray is High Sheriff of the city, then conveyed the prisoner to Richmond Prison. Gray, at the expiration of his term, must and sureties, himself for £5,000 and two others in the sum of £2,000 each. The decision of the court caused a great sensation in the city. Gray was Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1880, and was nominated a second time for 1881, but declined to serve.

The following despatch in relation to this subject was received on Tuesday night:—"The Freeman's Journal is in trouble over the charges of Dr. Kennisett brought against the jury which found Hynes guilty of murder. Mr. Gray, foreman of the jury, appeared in court yesterday before Justice Wynne and asked protection, and declared that he was the last man who went to bed on Friday night, and could positively swear to every man being particularly sober. The Judge hoped that attention would be directed to the purpose of prejudicing or defeating the administration of justice in that court. The Solicitor-General said he was intending to ask the attention of the Court in a formal manner to-morrow to the articles and documents in the Freeman's Journal, as they believed its publication was calculated to interfere with the administration of justice. It is absolutely impossible that the business of the country could be carried on if such matters were tolerated."

Mr. Gray was removed to prison yesterday in a carriage surrounded by Hussars with drawn swords.

Judge Lawson, to-day, refused to adjourn the case to allow Gray to be represented by counsel.

The Mayor arranged to call a special meeting of the Corporation on Monday with a view of considering measures to secure the release of Gray. Growds assembled around the statue of O'Connell, and speeches expressing indignation at the sentence were made.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the House of Commons, Nolan wished to call attention to the imprisonment of Gray, but was ruled out of order.

In the House of Commons Callen has given private notice that he will to-morrow, call attention to the sentence pronounced on Mr. Gray. Telegrams have been sent to the Irish members now in Ireland to return and participate.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—The following proclamation, signed by Mayor Dawson and Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and Davitt, has been issued:—"Citizens of Dublin. Without offering any comment upon the sentence pronounced on Mr. Gray, we deem it our duty to invoke the people to maintain calmness and dignified demeanor. We express the wishes of Mr. Gray in counselling our fellow-citizens to abstain from any gathering in the streets that might lead to a breach of the peace. We require only calmness and moderation in the present emergency. Hundreds of thousands of visitors kept the peace in Dublin yesterday. Let the citizens show equal prudence and self-control on this occasion." Biggar, Shiels, T. P. O'Connor, O'Kelly and Sexton started for London to support the motion of Callen enquiring concerning the sentence of Gray, which comes up for debate in the Commons to-morrow.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—While Gray was being escorted to prison yesterday, the horse of the Superintendent of Police fell, the rider was thrown and his sword fell into the carriage on Mrs. Gray's lap, frightening her very much. The Superintendent was unhurt. Gray's progress to prison caused as much excitement as the arrests of the members of Parliament in London last under the Coercion act. The indignation throughout the city is increasing, and popular disturbances are anticipated. Gray's fine in all probability will be paid by popular subscription. It is not believed the sentence of Gray will be sustained by the Ministry.

It is stated that Gray is in delicate health. LONDON, Aug. 17.—The News says: "If Judge Lawson had had courage and prudence to dismiss Gray's case with a few words of contemptuous tolerance, it would have been better for the ends of justice and the peace of Ireland." Other London papers approve of the sentence.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette condemns the sentence passed on Gray.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—The Freeman's Journal says:—"Gray's sentence is unparalleled. He only received notice of the nature of the proceedings against him on Tuesday night, and without any time to prepare his defence, which probably consisted of affidavits sustaining the truth of his published assertions."

If his imprisonment tends in any way towards the reform of legal abuses, and the promotion of the freedom of the press, he will cheerfully endure it."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In the House of Commons, the Speaker read a letter from Judge Lawson, announcing the commitment of Mr. Gray.

Mr. Gladstone stated that precedents of cases similar to that of Mr. Gray showed that the appointment of a committee was the proper course. At present, however, it was too late to secure the appointment of a representative committee. He did not, moreover, know any way in which the committee could release Mr. Gray if they wished to do so. He therefore made a purely formal motion that the letter of Judge Lawson be tabled.

The passing reference of Mr. Gladstone to the address to the Crown for the removal of Judge Lawson as the only possible alternative course was received by loud cheers from the Irish members.

Mr. Sexton attacked Judge Lawson for preventing Mr. Gray making a defence. The proposal of Mr. Gladstone is simply a means to defer the matter until Mr. Gray's term has expired.

Mr. Gray telegraphed the Speaker and Mr. Gladstone informing them of his commitment, and of the refusal of Judge Lawson to grant him an adjournment of his case.

Mr. Sexton read a telegram reciting the affidavit sworn to to-day, declaring that several of the judgments which convicted Hynes were drunk, and repeating the accusations of jury packing. Mr. Sexton said that as long as the lives of the Irish people were at the mercy of legal chicanery no minor reforms would satisfy them. Mr. Gray's imprisonment was a scandalous disgrace to justice.

The Attorney-General for Ireland stated the details of the composition of juries with a view to rebut the accusation. He declared that nothing could be worse than Gray's conduct.

Mr. Plunkett (Conservative) supported the Government. He considered that in consequence of Gray's high position it was right his punishment should be exemplary. The debate was continued until the suspension of the sitting, the Irish members repeating Mr. Sexton's accusations.

Mr. Johnson said that, now that the statement relative to the drunkenness of the jury that convicted Hynes had been reported in Parliament, Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, would investigate it, with regard to carrying out the capital sentence passed upon Hynes.

At the resumption of the sitting of the House, this evening, the debate relative to the sentence imposed upon Gray was not resumed, owing to the total absence of the Irish members.

Mr. Gladstone moved the adjournment of the House from to-morrow till 24th October, which was carried without a division.

PARNELL AND DILLON. The Freedom of Dublin Contested Upon the Irish Leader and his Conferees.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—The City Hall was densely crowded to-day on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. Nearly every Mayor in Ireland except the Mayor of Belfast was present. The strong Radical members of Parliament and all the Home Rule members were also present. Few members of the Dublin municipality were absent when the roll of the Corporation was called. At the mention of Gray's name the whole audience rose and cheered enthusiastically for several minutes.

The Lord Mayor declared Gray's sentence equivalent to six months' imprisonment. He advised the people to be most careful and guarded in their language, as they were in the midst of a great crisis.

Mr. Parnell, in thanking the Corporation for the freedom of the city, said that, in view of recent events, that it was clear that liberty of speech no longer existed in Ireland. He and his associates, however, would take care to bring the subject before the House of Commons at the first opportunity. Meanwhile the Irish party would peacefully continue to educate people to govern themselves, and would advise them to accept whatever reform might be offered them, while pushing on towards legislative independence. He advised the higher classes, while they yet had time, to join in endeavoring to bring about a better state of affairs. The people could no longer tolerate their present degradation.

Mr. Dillon followed Mr. Parnell. He quoted statistics showing that Ireland, especially Dublin, had been economically injured by the Union.

CANADA'S MONUMENTS.

The Nation's Ingratitude—The Names of its Great Men Unhonored—A Project to Erect a Monument to the Memory of Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

There is one thing for which Canada is remarkable—it buries the past with a vengeance. It believes in big funerals and no monuments. Its great men go to their graves and their memories are mingled with the dust. The idea never seems to strike it that if a citizen is deserving of glorification during life his memory might possibly stand a little honor in death. Monuments, in Canadian eyes, appear to have neither significance nor value, although every other nation believes that they speak volumes to the people and silently teach them to work for the country whose gratitude is co-extensive with the services rendered by its illustrious dead.

This absence of those shrines of fame and honor indicates one of two things, either that the country has produced no great men, or if it has, that national ingratitude is its peculiar characteristic. The history of our country tells us that Canada was not without its heroes, its statesmen, its patriots and its philanthropists, but it does not say that the nation engraved their names on stone or in bronze.

Lately, however, this spirit of indifference is waning and making way for a feeling of national appreciation and pride. Last year the Canadian hero of Chateauguay, was thought of, and a statue was erected in his honor. The ice of ingratitude was now broken, and after the unveiling of DeSalaberry, the country cast its eyes upon another historical name, and we are promised that De Maissonneuve, the founder of Montreal, will also have his monument.

To-day the name of one of Canada's most brilliant orators is held up for consideration, and the people are asked to save it from oblivion and to place Thomas D'Arcy McGee in the temple of fame. A movement is now on foot to erect in his honor a monument worthy of his name and fame. Our contemporary Le Monde has the following upon the project:—"When Thomas D'Arcy McGee died in the spring of 1868, from a shot by a fanatic, the country gave him the honors of a public funeral; the Parliament, which was then in session adjourned in honor of the memory of the great patriot; the press had but one voice to deplore his premature end. Then all was silence over his grave. Nearly 15 years have gone by since this tragic death, and it is only recently that a citizen of this city proposed to have a statue or a monument erected to his memory by public subscription. The project is an excellent one. There is no doubt that all our conferees, without distinction of party, will hold it as an honor to aid in the success of this movement, which should in some way partake of a national character."

McGee was the most powerful of our political orators. He was a writer of his historical and literary works, which would alone ensure the glory of one man. He fell when age and talent were in their prime, after having devoted the best part of his life to the service of his adopted country. His fellow countrymen especially who rights and interests always found in him an eloquent defender, should not fail to show their gratitude and their sympathy by some durable proof. The Canadians, no matter what nationality they belong to, will make every effort to contribute to the success of a movement so patriotic in its object and so noble in its purpose.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Mr. Logan Root, President of the Merchants' Bank, Little Rock, gave an account of the progress of the present prosperous condition of the Arkansas, and Mr. R. M. Nelson presented the condition of things in Alabama. He claimed that the South is now the most prosperous country in the world. The Executive Council presented a resolution, which was adopted, in relation to the amount of notes authorized to be issued for bonds deposited under the recent Arkansas law. Mr. J. M. Peirce, of Kentucky, offered a resolution asking that some means be suggested by the Executive Council whereby the taking of information regarding borrowers may be made between banks in the same locality to prevent persons receiving too much credit. Mr. E. S. Bond, of Portland, offered a resolution for the committee to consider the laws of the various States regulating the savings banks, and present to the Association next year a plan for organizing and maintaining such institutions, whereby certain essential features may be incorporated into the several State laws so that they may be controlled by more uniform legislation. Mr. George S. Cox was re-elected President; Mr. L. J. Gage, of Chicago, was chosen Vice President. The Vice Presidents from other States and Territories, with the exception of Arkansas, and the Council were re-elected. Mr. A. B. Hepburn, Bank Superintendent of this State, read a paper on savings banks' dividends and investments. Mr. S. Uavis Horton, of Ohio, stated that the subject had not received proper consideration in this country. Several papers were ordered to be included in the proceedings. The convention then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Admiral Frederick Donitzke, the celebrated Russian navigator, is dead.

Edmond Alexandre Morin, the French painter and designer, is dead.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

On Sunday evening, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., Rev. Father Twobay announced that Kingstons portion of the Diocesan debt had been wiped out. Now that this great incubus has been removed, it is highly probable that steps will be taken to re-open Regiopolis College.

MY LITTLE GIRL.

She is very dear to me, Dear as anything can be, Here on earth; Around my poor old heart, With a simple childish art, Almost from birth— She has wound a silken chain, That has strangled many a pain— My little girl, you know.

She is winsome, she is gay, In her own peculiar way; And she knows How to play upon my heart; Many a biting, bitter smart, Born of woe. Too deep for mortal ken She has banished, now and then— My little girl, you know.

She's coquettish in her ways; And her roguish look betrays A wondrous art, That can drive dull care away, Send a warm, sunshiny ray Round my heart; Whilst her magical, sweet voice, Makes my weary heart rejoice— My little girl, you know.

Here's a face of daintiest mould, Where a poet may behold With rapt surprise, A type of beauty rare; And her sunny, golden hair— Sparkling eyes— With a rapture of delight, Full of sweetness, full of light— My little girl, you know.

Every moment, every hour, With her winsome, winning power, She displays Such a wealth of sweet caress, Such a power to win and bless. Beyond praise— That I find a rare delight In her presence, day and night— My little girl, you know.

Earth has many a bitter cup, From whom dogs we sorrow sup, O'er and o'er; But in her I find a peace Of all sorrow, the surcease, Never found before; Yes, such very dear to me, Dear as anything can be— My little girl, you know.

—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The exportation of mules for the British refused by the Porte—A protest from Lord Dufferin—Another proclamation by General Wolsey—The trouble on the Canal—Arabi still active—The Khedive's decree—The engagement at Shalut—Nefch occupied by the British.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Porte refused to permit the exportation from Turkey of mules for the British service in Egypt. Lord Dufferin says this is a contravention of treaty rights, and has addressed a strong protest to the Porte stating that Turkey will be held responsible for heavy damages.

PORT SAID, Aug. 21.—The fleet and transports entered the canal last evening. Before their departure Gen. Wolsey posted a proclamation in the Arab tongue, declaring that those who respected the authority of the Khedive would not be molested, but that those who resisted would be treated as rebels.

The British have evacuated the offices of the Canal Co. Traffic on the canal will be only temporarily suspended, in order to allow the British vessels to pass. The Company refused to send pilots on board the men-of-war. The British occupy Nefch. The Arabs have abandoned Ghemleh and have withdrawn to Damietta. The transport "Calabria," from Alexandria, with cavalry, has arrived.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 21.—Arabi is constructing extensive earthworks in the direction of Aboukir. The Khedive in a decree charging Chief Pacha with the formation of a Ministry, says: "In a troubled time like the present direct action of Sovereign authority should become more sensible and manifest. I shall therefore use my right to assemble a Council of Ministers under my own Presidency as Supreme Chief of the Egyptian forces. I also intend to render my command effective without, however, restricting the power which the Minister of War holds from me."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Admiral Hewett telegraphs from Suez at four this a.m. "Yesterday Capt. Hastings in command of the seaman and marines of gunboats "Seagull" and "Mozquito," assisted by 200 Highlanders under Major Kelsy, proceeded to Shalut by way of the Maritime Canal and found 600 of the enemy strongly entrenched behind the station. The English force landed and defeated them, taking 40 prisoners, a small cannon and a quantity of ammunition and stores. Our loss was two Highlanders drowned and two seamen wounded. The enemy's loss was about one hundred killed and wounded. The bank of the fresh water canal at Shalut was cut by the enemy, but it has been repaired. It is now guarded. The Brigade reconnoitered in force at the same time and direction."

The transport "Merton Hall," with the 7th Bengal Infantry, has arrived at Suez. The French troop ship "Shamrock" entered the canal this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Admiral Seymour telegraphs from Ismailia that Nefch was occupied without opposition, the enemy having fled.

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

The Canadian Pacific Railway have now nearly five thousand men employed in operating the road in the Northwest, outside of the force employed by Langdon, Shepard & Co. in construction. The pay-roll in May amounted to \$289,156.

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