



IRELAND
The Land War.
THE CRY IS:
NO RENT
SUCCESS SURE!
RIGHT ONWARD!
TO VICTORY!
NO HALTING!!

LONDON, April 11.—Parnell, on alighting from the train last night, looked tired and haggard, and was evidently suffering physically. The Press Association says:—Parnell took the early train for Dover this afternoon, to avoid the demonstration which would have been made had he taken his departure on the Continental train from Charing Cross in the evening. Conspiring with a friend, he said he had little to complain of regarding his prison treatment. He hoped other suspects were as well cared for. He had reason to doubt that they were. His imprisonment follows regarded the recent outrages with the greatest indignation. Parnell expressed his belief that the state of things in Ireland would improve if the Government introduced a bill to relieve poor tenants of arrears of rent and amended the land act regarding purchase, so as practically to assist tenants to become owners of their farms, a result which, he thought, would go a long way to restore peace and order. He said he would remain in Paris quietly until the latest moment consistent with his parole. Parnell refused to see the correspondent of the Irish World.

He refused to find surties for future good behavior and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Captain Dugmore is a Land League candidate for Parliament for Meath. It is expected he will be returned without opposition. LIVERPOOL, April 12.—An enthusiastic Conservative banquet was held in Philharmonic Hall this evening, 600 persons being present. The Marquis of Salisbury presided. He dwelt upon the gravity of the situation in Ireland, severely rebuked the Government's policy and land act, deprecated pandering to agitation, and advocated proposals to enable Irish tenants to become owners of the land. DUBLIN, April 12.—Mr. Forster has written Mr. Smythe expressing deep sympathy in his dreadful affliction by the cruel murder of his sister-in-law. Mr. Forster says the authorities are making every effort to discover the perpetrators of the crime. PARIS, April 12.—Although the London papers announce Mr. Parnell's departure for Paris, nobody seems to have seen or heard anything of him here. Mr. Thompson expected him to breakfast, but he did not come, and several letters are awaiting him with seals unbroken. Crowds of wolfish reporters, in search of copy, have been wearily pacing to and fro in front of the Hotel De Normandie and Mr. Thompson's all day. If he really is in Paris, Mr. Parnell is keeping his secret well. LONDON, April 13.—A Paris despatch says Parnell intends to return to Ireland almost immediately. The Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Cashel and Emly passed resolutions pledging themselves to exert all their influence to prevent outrages and demanding the cessation of coercion and eviction of tenants for arrears of rent, and pledging themselves to co-operate with the people's representatives with the object of securing large amendments to the Land Act. DUBLIN, April 13.—A returned American named Devlin has been arrested on suspicion of having shot McGowan, keeper of a public house near Boyle. LONDON, April 13.—The official list shows that 511 suspects were in prison on April 1st; 28 are reasonably suspected of murder as principals and 7 as accessories. Eleven are charged with treasonable practices, 24 shooting with intent to murder, and 441 are held for arson, intimidation, unlawful assembly, etc. DUBLIN, April 14.—The ban placed upon the publication of United Ireland has apparently been removed. The paper is sold openly in the streets. Its moderation of tone continues. LONDON, April 14.—Edward Shiel, Home Ruler, was elected to Parliament to-day for Meath. DUBLIN, April 14.—Twenty-five imprisoned suspects have been transferred to Limerick and Naas jails, on account of the bad sanitary condition of Clonmel prison. We clip the following from the cable despatches of the New York Irish World:— DUBLIN, April 13.—Reports from all parts of the country show that the people still continue to meet with success in the elections for Poor Law Guardians. At Kells, County Meath, a Land Leaguer has beaten Lord Headford in a contest for the Chairmanship of the local Board. At Mountmellick, Queen's County, Mr. Cobbe, an ex-spectator, has succeeded Colonel Carden as Chairman, another suspect being elected Vice-Chairman, defeating the Lord Lieutenant of the county. In Ulster there is a widespread disgust with the workings of the Land Act. At a meeting of tenant-farmers held last Friday at Newtownards, Co. Down, the tenants of ten townlands who were present passed resolutions demanding the "soil for the tillers." At a farmers' meeting held at Monaghan, Co. Monaghan, last Monday, the Land Act was condemned in very strong terms, and the "Land for the People" was demanded. The landlords' beginning to retaliate for these frequent attacks. Mr. Andrew Manning, who was released from Kilmalham a month ago and elected Chairman of the Ballinasloe Poor Law Guardians, beating Lord Clancarty, was re-arrested on Monday. Other arrests besides those that are prompted by this spirit of retaliation are few. On the other hand, the releases are constant. In West Cork the tenants on the Drummond estates are not paying a penny. In Kerry all the tenants served with writs have refused the proffered statement and determined to pay no rent. Last Wednesday the tenants on General Goslin's estate at Hacketstown, County Carlow, refused a proffered abatement of 15 per cent. and declared they would pay nothing. Arthur Parks, of Longfield Lodge, Co. Leitrim, has wiped away all the arrears owed by his tenants, and granted an abatement of six shillings in the pound. Some of his tenants were six years in arrears. On Tuesday a magistrate named Egan, at Castleland, Co. Kerry, conceded all the demands of his tenants. On Wednesday three Roscommon landlords were very glad to take whatever their tenants were pleased to offer them. The London Daily News, the Government organ, says that the landlords, by evicting the people, will aggravate the already desperate anarchy. It demands the passage of a law to stop evictions at once, and insists that all arrears must be cancelled. LONDON, April 16.—A Dublin correspondent believes that Parnell, on his return to Kilmalham Jail, will be unconditionally released. DUBLIN, April 15.—O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, has been unconditionally released from prison. Rev. Mr. Higgins has been liberated on bail. NEW YORK, April 16.—The World's London special says: The policy of the Conservatives with regard to Ireland is necessarily the central feature in contemporary politics, and now that it has been partly revealed by the Marquis of Salisbury in a recent speech has thrown the Radicals into a

state of panic. They exclaim that it is "revolutionary." The main idea is to have the State buy out all landlords who are willing to sell their estates on a basis of twenty-one years of judicial rent (which ranges about 25 per cent below rates hitherto charged) and debentures bearing 4 per cent interest being issued to sellers, the State of course guaranteeing payment of the debentures at maturity and the surplus of the Irish Church funds being made part of the guarantee. It is probable the amount of actual cash required from the Treasury would be gladly accepted by landlords. The Spectator, which is manifestly alarmed, declares that £200,000,000 or £300,000,000 would be needed. A good authority says the real amount wanted would not exceed £20,000,000 and would probably fall much lower than this sum. It is proposed to deal with arrears of rent on the same principle, the State advancing the money to pay off part and the landlord remitting the remainder. The whole details of the scheme are to be explained at length in the forthcoming number of the Quarterly Review, and the proposition to carry it out will be laid formally before the House on the first Monday in May, by Mr. W. H. Smith. This new departure leaves the Government high and dry and must cause a deep and wide sensation as soon as it is thoroughly understood throughout the country. As for other problems presented in Ireland for solution, Conservatives would probably be in favor of liberating suspects, while at the same time they would take energetic measures to preserve order by strictly legal means. The Statist maintains that the policies of conquest, confiscation, persecution, amalgamation, coercion and conciliation have been tried in succession in Ireland, and each failed ignominiously. "If," it says, "we are to hasten the pacification of Ireland and bring about a speedy end of the present crisis, we ought to do quickly what the natural course of events will do slowly, bring our administration system into harmony with the people whose affairs it administers." LONDON, April 15th.—Parnell's extraordinary success in eluding the vigilance of the reporters, and the secrecy and rapidity of his movements, have amused the English, but it must surely excite also a sense of shame to know that the chosen leader of the Irish people passed through the metropolis with a miserable wallet, provided by the prison authorities in a rickety four-wheeled cab. The suggestion that the Government really released Parnell with a view of testing public feeling, has met with strong surprise and disapproval on the part of Conservative journals, which assert that the English are in no temper to permit the return to rosewater treatment of rebellion in Ireland. On the other hand, Liberal and Independent papers regard the matter in a less vindictive light. PARIS, April 17.—Parnell has started from here for London. DUBLIN, April 17.—Parnell arrived at Kingstown this evening. He will probably proceed to Kilmalham by road to avoid a demonstration. During March 521 agrarian outrages are reported, including 2 murders, 12 firing at persons, 7 aggravated assaults, 30 arsons; 237 outrages were committed in Munster, 124 in Leinster, 122 in Connaught, and 48 in Ulster. The police have seized three American rifles, with bayonets, and sixty pounds of ammunition at Ballybunion, County Kerry. It is stated that 250 Irish suspects have been released during the past fortnight. Egan reports that the Land League's entire outlay has been £125,000. It has on hand £59,000. Four suspects were unconditionally released from Naas jail to-day. Three farmers of Westmeath have been jailed on suspicion of inciting to murder. LONDON, April 17.—The report of the general release of imprisoned suspects being imminent is contradicted on high authority. It is stated that the expense of administering the Land Act thus far has been £90,000. Reductions in rent by land commissioners are estimated at £30,000. The Standard says correspondence is still proceeding between the United States and the British Government regarding the imprisoned Americans. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—The local Parnell Branch of the Irish Land League met to-night and passed resolutions favorable to Mr. Costigan's motion of resolution to be moved in the Canadian House of Commons urging upon that honorable body the advisability of petitioning the Parliament of Great Britain to grant to Ireland such a measure of self-government as the Province constituting the Dominion enjoy. They also passed resolutions to the effect that Ireland's commerce, manufactures and fisheries were almost extinct through the neglect of the foreign government of the land, and suggesting that Mr. Costigan insert in his resolution the words, "such a measure of self-government as the people of Ireland would consider necessary for the improvement and general welfare of the country, instead of 'as the provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada enjoy.'" It was also resolved to send copies of resolutions to Mr. Costigan and to the press for publication. DUBLIN, April 18.—Officials assert that not a single suspect who has the slightest claim to American citizenship now remains in any of the Irish prisons. Several of the suspects in jail claim to be citizens of the United States, but their claims are not supported by the American Minister. Forty tenants on the estate of Lord Clancarty, County Limerick, were evicted yesterday for non-payment of rent. DUBLIN, April 18.—There is much doubt as to the whereabouts of Parnell. It is supposed he intends to surrender in a manner to avoid a demonstration by his friends. Some of his friends argue that, as his warrant of arrest is legally cancelled by his release, he is not bound to return at all. The first supposition has apparently the best foundation. Forester granted Parnell parole for the purpose of attending the funeral of his nephew but did not mention a day for his return.

A GERMAN'S THOUGHTS OF HOME. Sweep on, sweep on forever more, Thou wild romantic Rhine, Beyond the salt-sea brine! Though I'm an exile from thy shore, Yet still my thoughts incline To thee and far-off Germany; Thou wildly-flowing Rhine! Thy voice is full of poetry, Weird, fanciful, sublime, Which finds an echo in my heart And in my verse a rhyme! It speaks to me of home and friends, Of many a happy day, When I, a favoured boy, Joined in each childish play. I see again that snow-white out Amid the blue trees tall; They stand like shadowy sentinels Beyond our garden wall. I see the fire-light dance and play 'Mid vessels on the wall; I see the sturdy father sit, A king amid us all. I mark the children standing round, All in the fire-glow bright, While out-doors on the dusky pines Sad sighs the wind of night. I see again my mother mild, Blue-eyed, with golden hair, True picture of the German frau, So comely and so fair. O Mother! I can see you now, As in the blithesome past, Though in God's quiet rest, You've found your rest at last. I hear your old time legends Of the dooed Wild Huntsman fell, Who through the deep Black Forest rode Pursued by dogs of hell. And of the Erl-King dwelling in The gloomy forest shades, And of the Gray Spirit of the Woods Haunting the lonely glades. And oft of stern Grats keeping state In castles perched on high, Above the surging stream that rolled Their rocky fortress by. With these well-remembered legends Of the Rhine-land far away, I pass the dreamy hours Of this gray, cold wintry day. MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1882. OSSELT A. SABLIER.

LUNATIC ASYLUM SCENES.

A Professional Gentleman Gives a Few Interesting Experiences—Some of the Strange Ideas of the Lunatics—Horrible Cases. A reporter of this paper on Saturday met a gentleman who has had considerable experience in his professional capacity with lunatic asylums, and who has visited the Longue Pointe Asylum recently. In his opinion this is one of the best established institutions of the kind on the continent, built for the purposes to which it is devoted, having every appliance which science has invented, and being managed with skillful care and devoted charity. In speaking of lunatics he mentioned that they were usually classified as idiots, imbeciles, and maniacs; the former having no ideas nor even conception, totally incapable of knowing right from wrong and sometimes even incapable of observing the elementary laws and necessities of animal life. This class, he said, were either born in this deplorable state or fell into it from their indiscretions and vile habits. One case he mentioned in which he described the estate of a professional man whom he had known some years previously, handsome, highly educated, active and on the high road to honor and wealth. Now he was a miserable, driveling wretch, unable to control himself physically or morally, unable to speak intelligently, unable even to pronounce the simplest word. This state has continued for some ten years and as the cause of his lunacy has ceased because of the constant watchfulness of his attendants, and is likely to continue so for the next thirty or forty years, during which this wretched creature will encumber the earth in his present unconscious and unthinking condition, for thought he can never have, short of a miracle, as his brain is utterly destroyed. This, our informant said, was the worst type which can be seen in similar asylums. They are unfortunately very numerous, and the most distressing sight a human being can contemplate whether he believes in the immortality of the soul or not. Imbeciles are those, continued the gentleman, who retain glimmers of intellect, who can perform the ordinary duties of life as to dressing themselves, eating and drinking, taking exercise, etc., in a semi-conscious manner, not so intelligently as ordinary men and women, but like children who are learning the rudimentary knowledge of existence—they are generally cheerful, sing, amuse themselves and seem to be happy. They are not usually subject to the incitements of vice, and are generally the victims of the sins of their fathers belonging to the third and fourth generations, through which the vengeance of nature follows the iniquities of progenitors. Maniacs are those who at ordinary times possess all their faculties, but at other times lose them temporarily, or those who on ordinary subjects think rationally, but who on certain particular subjects have fancies as strange as they are untrue. As the times of the failure of J. Cooke & Co, the great Government bankers of the United States, under Grant, there was brought to the Asylum a gentleman who imagined that by the failure he had been divested of several millions. In reality he had not even been interested in speculation at the time. His mania did not take the form of anger against the bankers nor condemnation of the reckless habits of business, but it was a pure distress, an uncontrollable sorrow. He would weep like a child; his cries were heartrending. Suddenly he would

case, sing a pleasant song, converse charmingly on other subjects like a highly educated man that he was and break off as suddenly again in tears and lamentations. Our informant knew a woman who had been detained for several years. She seemed always and at all times in perfect health. Her husband also was confined in the same asylum, and a stranger to see them both would think that it was an injustice to detain them, and yet they could not be discharged. Her mania was murderous. They had a lovely little child which they cherished to distraction. One day they fancied that some one would steal it because of its beauty. They immediately with a table fork plucked out its eyes. Another case was that of a young man whose instinct led him to atrocious cruelty. Not a living thing could come within his reach without his attempting to inflict suffering upon it. Another young lady could not see a gentleman without immediately engaging in a charming flirtation. Her conversation was most interesting until mention would be made of her mother, when she would rise furious as a very demon, and yet her mother had been to her the best of mothers, but had prevented her marriage with an unworthy suitor. Another patient had been a contractor, and fancied that he had built all the remarkable buildings in the city. He would relate numerous instances of difficulties which he had surmounted in their construction. He used to tell how when he was building the French Church one of the towers leaned towards the west. To straighten it up without shock, and without danger to the whole construction, was a perilous undertaking. He said that he had tied ropes to the tower, conveyed them to St. Helen's Island, and then thoroughly drenched them with water, alleging that the contraction ensuing therefrom would bring back the tower to a straight line. This was very true scientifically, but no one but a maniac would adopt such an extravagant mode to accomplish the object. The gentleman related many other incidents, and promised to take the reporter through the asylum at some future date.

TRADES UNIONS' PRINCIPLES.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The central organization of trades unions this afternoon adopted a platform of principles which demands eight hours for a day's work; prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, mines and factories; abolition of all contract labor on government work and prohibiting all convict contract labor, enactment of laws giving workmen a mechanics' lien for full wages, equal pay for equal work of both sexes, establishment of labor statistics bureaus by States as well as the Government, the officers of these bureaus to be chosen from labor organizations, sanitary inspection of mines, factories and all conditions of labor, abolishment of conspiracy and tramp laws and all laws not bearing equally on rich and poor, and the establishment of a national circulating medium which shall be issued to the people without the intervention of banks.

ORDINATIONS AT THE GESU.

A PAPAL ZOUAVE RAISED TO THE PRIESTHOOD—IMPOSING CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY AN IMMENSE ASSEMBLY—HIS LORDSHIP MGR. FABRE OFFICIATES—THE NAMES OF THE ASPIRANTS TO HOLY ORDERS. Not since the day of the consecration of His Lordship Mgr. Fabre in the beautiful Church of the Gesu, has this sacred edifice contained such a large number of people of every denomination as assembled therein Sunday to witness the imposing ceremonies of a Catholic ordination. Hundreds had to be turned away for want of room. The sanctuary was decorated in a very tasteful and elegant style. Among the many objects which attracted attention was the old Canadian flag which led the way to Rome for the detachment of Pontifical Zouaves to which the Reverend Father Garceau belonged, and who on this solemn occasion was raised to the priesthood. His comrades in arms graced the occasion with their presence in uniform and headed by their banner, they escorted the Rev. Father Garceau to the doors of the sanctuary. Then came a large number of the clergy, followed by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre in full pontifical robes surrounded by several attendants. The entry was made with all due solemnity, and during the procession the organ with the orchestra played Gounod's great triumphant march "Viva Pio Nono." After His Lordship, who officiated, had put on the various robes and ornaments of his sacred office the Vni Creator was chanted and the ceremonies of the ordination were proceeded with, in which the following aspirants participated:—Minor Orders: O. B. Davlin, Gregory O'Brien, Edward Devina, John Foran, P. Smith, Stephen Durrane, Ed. Desaulniers, Joseph Braib, Joseph Blain, M. Richard. Sub-Deaconship: Rev. Father Plante. Priesthood: Rev. Father's Boucher, Duges and Garceau, S. J. The Rev. Father Cazeau, Rector of St. Mary's College, acted as assistant priest to His Lordship; the Rev. Abbe Richard, Superior of the Three Rivers Seminary, and the Rev. Father Turgeon, Prefect of St. Mary's College, as Deacons of Honor; the Rev. Abbes Duges and Gauthier as Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively. The ceremonies, which were long, were watched with the closest attention and the greatest interest by the immense assembly which found room inside the walls of the church. The musical portion of the services was very pleasing and heightened the charm and grandeur of the ordinations. The Royal Mass, in harmonized parts, was rendered by a full choir and orchestra under the able direction of Mr. A. J. Boucher. In the evening solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given and the Rev. Father Garceau officiated.

"CATHOLIC CULTURE." A LECTURE

BY THE REV. FATHER RYAN, S. J.

The following lecture on "Catholic Culture" was delivered by the Rev. Father Ryan, S. J., at a literary entertainment held by the Catholic Club of this city in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College on the 13th inst:— LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I had intended to begin by proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers whom you have just heard. But you have been too quick for me. By your kind attention and your hearty applause you have proposed and seconded the motion I intended to make before I had time to make it. With Mr. President's permission, therefore, I shall declare the motion unanimously carried. I am glad that you have been so much interested by the lecture. It is sometimes said that our English-speaking people, especially our English-speaking Catholics, are not easily interested in anything intellectual. Now, I have always considered this a kind of calumny. When people have said to me: "You cannot get an audience for a lecture on Literature or Science," I have simply asked them: "How often have you tried?" This is the first time the Catholic Club has tried to get an audience, and it has certainly succeeded to its entire satisfaction. It will, therefore, I hope, be tempted to try soon again. We do not pretend to give you anything startling; we merely wish to show you the kind of work we do in our ordinary weekly meetings. I think from what you have heard this evening you will admit with me that we do our work pretty well. The lecture, though on a purely scientific subject, was so carefully prepared and pleasingly given that it has evidently interested you much; and the Reading, so ably rendered by our gifted elocutionist, has contributed to crown our entertainment. In a weak and timid moment I had my name put last on the list of speakers. I hoped time would give me something to say and courage to say it; but, I assure you, I now sincerely wish that, in this case, the last had been first. I have found something to say, and I think I shall find courage to say it; but, I fear, I shall neither entertain nor interest you. However, I will leave this to your judgment, and I ask you to bear me in your patience as well as your wisdom that you may the better judge. As this is the first time the Catholic Club comes before the public, I think it is bound to give an account of itself—to say what it is, and why it is it was my privilege and my pleasure to assist at the birth of the C. C., and to stand by its cradle when it began to wax strong. I, therefore, take a sort of paternal interest in it; and if you wish to know what the C. C. is, and why it is, I ought to be able to tell you. I do not think it is necessary to tell you how the Club is. You have seen and heard it this evening, and I am sure, you will agree with me in saying that, considering the wretched winter weather through which it has passed, the C. C. is looking exceedingly well. I may tell you, in confidence, that it is, and does, as well as it looks. It is healthful and hopeful, and promises to be an honor and a joy to its father and founders. There are two sorts of subjects difficult to treat—those that are known too little and those that are known too well. Two great authorities in the art of oratory—Cicero and St. Augustine—tell us that a speaker should interest and instruct his audience. It is difficult to interest when the subject is entirely unknown; and it is not easy to instruct when the audience knows as much about the subject as the speaker himself. I am sure you have all read and heard a great many things about culture. It is emphatically the subject of the day; and everyone who pretends to be any one is supposed to know something about it. Perhaps many of you know all about it; and this is one of the reasons why I intend to tell you only a little. This little will not be new. I am very much afraid of two things. Goldsmith said of a friend that he was "too fond of the right to pursue the expedient." I am too fond of the old to be easily caught by the new. Our age is over-fond of novelties. It must make all things new; and so we have not only new fashions and new railways, but we must have even new thought, and, in consequence, new culture. "Modern thought" and "modern culture" they call these new inventions. Now, Thought 'is as old as Truth, and Truth is as old as God; and Culture, if not as old as the Earth is at least as old as Adam. I am going to tell you an old truth about Culture, and it is quite possible you may find this old truth new. Truth is eternal—it is always old and ever new. I will tell you only two things about Culture—what it is, and why we call it Catholic. We shall understand more clearly what Culture is if we first consider what it is not. There are three classes of persons who think or write about Culture. The first-class would make Culture everything good, at least in the moral order—with them virtue and honor, and right and justice, morality and religion are all contained in the one word—Culture. The second class go to the other extreme and hold that if Culture is not all bad, and always bad, it is at least always dangerous. It is an enemy to virtue and religion, they say; and Christians and Catholics had better beware of it. The third class comes in between the two extremes and says, in this, as in most other things where opinions are opposite, in medio tutissimus ibis; a middle course is safest and best. We are of the third class. We say Culture is not (Continued on Fourth Page)