VOL. XXXII.—NO. 20

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1882

PRICE FIVE CENTS

RELAND

AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

THE LAND WAR

Dublin, May 9 .- The Government offers a reward of £10,000 for information given within three months which will lead to the conviction of the murderers and £1,000 for private information. The Government will people. In the triumph of the gospel of the "Land for the People" there is involved the social regeneration of England as clearly Queen's dominions to any persons other than as that of Ireland. He asks that the Irish principals who will give the information required.

The Pall Mall Gazette confirms the report that George Otto Trevelyan has been ap-pointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. Special policemen have been placed before Trevelyan's residence.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to the Mayor of Cork, says :- "It is my firm belief that there will be but one common sentiment througheut the three kingdoms concerning the terrible assassination; that Ireland in particular, throughout her length and breadth will demonstrate how far she is from the slightest touch of moral complicity in so black a deed."

Mr. Gladstone announces the receipt of a flood of communications from every part of shipwrecked at the moment of victory by mad, the Kingdom expressive of horror and indignation at the assassinations. He says it is only just to state that none are more remarkable for fervor and sincerity than the large number from all parts of Ireland. He wishes to express his sense of the genuino feeling shown by communications and personal

thanks for the sympathy manifested. MEMPHIS, May 9 .- Irishmen here have subscribed \$1,000 towards the arrrest of the as. saassins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. BOSTON, May 9. - There was a large public meeting of New England Irishmen here to- attitude, brought down a flood of angry renight to denounce the assassination in Dub-lin. P. A. Collins presided. Many promi-party. Davitt stays by Parnell, and is even nent Irishmen were on the stage. John Boyle more conciliatory. Healy says the suspen-O'Relly and others spoke. Resolutions were sion of jury trial is the most vindictive blow unanimously adopted expressing unmixed abhorrence of the dreadful crime, profound sympathy with those whose hearts have been seared by the assassins' blow, declaring the Funians favor the policy of assassination and conviction that the assassination was de | says O'Donovan Rossa no longer represents liberately perpetrated by the bitterest one- any appreciable section of the Fentans mies of Ireland, exhorting the people of Ire- O Leary does not think Rossa had anything evicted in the second quarter. In some single were destroyed sin was by no means land not to rest till the murderers are appre- to do with the Dublin murders. He says he parts of Ireland the tenants were still liable abolished. This evening of Good Friday hended, pledging \$5,000 as a reward for the wishes Mr. Parnell and the various public capture of the assessins or any of them, re-bodies in America and Ireland had not awaited pelling with indignation and horror the at- for the slaving of Lord. Cavendish and Mr. tempt to connect the Irish in America with Burke to issue indignant manifestos. He arrears' question fook place, they the cowardly murder, and while deploring can see no greater moral guilt in this participed by turned out in thousands the cowardly murder, and while deploring can see no greater moral guilt in this partithe deed, still regarding as unworthy of true | cular crime than in the murder of the wives | during the coming winter. The Land League statesmanship and unjustifiable any retro and daughters of farmers or the sisters of grade step in the march of right and justice. | landlords. O'Leary says he has no doubt his In common mourning for men so innucent of views are shared by Stephens, Luby and wrong-doing, yet mercilessly slain, the minds of both nations have been brought closer than ever before, and their united cflorts stupid crimes will tend to diminish the outshould be to bury in the still open graves the rages which have hitherto stained the Land animosities of the past, close the long chapter of bitterness and hate, cherish a spirit of mutual respect, fair and honorable dealings, peace and good will to each other, and thus paper started the Skirmishing fund. be in accord with what is best in the progress and civilization of the age. The feature of the evening, which created the wildest en-thusiasm, was the advent of H. Miller, bearing a letter from the Grand Master of the Orange order of Massachusetts, Miller, speaking for the order, rot alone in Massachusetts, but in the whole of the United States, said Orangemen are in full sympathy with the purposes of the meeting, and annonnced that the Orangemen were ready and most willing to bury the hatchet of discord, which for so many years divided their ranks, in the common cause for the welfare of Ireland. A letter from Wendell Phillips was

LONDON, May 10 .- At a meeting of Parnellites to-day, the opinion was expressed that if Gladstone's bill was confined to its nominal objects-improvement of the administration of justice and suppression of secret societies-it would meet very general acceptance.

also read.

Replying to an article in the Standard, asking the Land Leaguers to come forward and make a clean breast of information that would throw light on the assarsination, Davitt recalls the fact that he came out of Portland Prison at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, after being confined in solitule fifteen months, without reeing a newspaper or letter that Cid not pass through secured the co-operation of Parnell in their the hands of the governor of the prison. He efforts for the restoration of order in Ireland rebuts the implication that he and other Leaguers must possess information that would enable the authorities to track the assassins. He declares Parnell and Dillon nell was indicated by the eager protests of cannot lend any more assistance in bringing the Liberal press on Monday against allowthe assagains to justice than is given in their ing the alliance to be disturbed by Saturmanifesto. He agrees that a pligitmage day's events. The word was passed around ought to be made through Ireland now to denourice assassingtion until these hideous the first initiation of the League he warned the first initiation and secure of their regreatest danger to the movement. He says claimed Trish allies, were determined was the only copy I had in my pussession when he delivered speeches in the States he to persever in their new policy. All the demon of revenge went well till Thursday, when Sir Wm. Harcrimes are exorcised from the land. From

bave averted the horrible deed of Saturday." the policy Mr. Forster was pursuing, and held him responsible before God.

Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon savs that the crime was probably committed by "emergency men," a body employed by the Landlords' Committee to occupy houses from which tenants have been evicted. LONDON, May 11 .- A good deal of com

ment is looked for from the comic newspapers owing to the circumstance that the Queen held a Drawing-Room on the day of Mr. Burke's funeral. Another is to take place to-day when Lord Cavendish will be buried. London, May 11:- Davitt says that there is in his heart no bitterness towards the English

be treated as their equals. He will willingly go to Ireland and do what he can to further peaceful doctrines, but asks how can he protest with effect against outrages, when the most brutal outrages are being committed in the name of the law.

United Ireland, instead of the usual cartoon has a mourning border surrounding the words, "In token of the abhorrence and shame cast upon the character of our nation for manliness and hospitality by the assassinations of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke." The paper has an article saying " Despair is hardly the word to describe the first sensation with which we saw the prize, won by years of suffering, desperate hands."

Mr. Power, M. P., attended Lord Cavendish's funeral as the representative of the

Irish party.
Col. Henry Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, succeeds Hillier as Inspector-Gene-

ral of the lrish Constabulary. BOSTON, May 11 .-- The Herald's London special says :- Parnell will probably come to an open rupture with the Fenian members of the Land League His outspoken denunciation of Rosea's policy and his own placatory by all the League members.

Paris, May 12 .- John O'Leary denies that every Irish Nationalist in Ireland or America. He hopes a general condemnation of these League casue. He says a single Irish-American paper has persistently approved of assassination and it should not be forgotten that this

The Freeman's Journal declares that the Repression bill is one of the most tyrannical enactments of modern times, and is perhaps the fiercest coorcion act ever proposed for Ireland. The champions of liberty since the assassination on Saturday have been helpless. It will be their duty to withstand the bill, though they may be defeated.

The extreme penalty under the repression bill on summary conviction by magistrates is to be six months' imprisonment.

CORE, May 12 .- In the face of the recent improvement in the country, public feeling is that the extreme measure of repression introduced in the House of Commons is un. ustifiable.

The St. James's Gazette exclaims :- "Ireland, Ireland is the one absorbing thought. The upshot is that if we were involved in foreign quarrels we should find ourselves in a deplorable condition of weakness. The 40,-000 troops locked up in Ireland would have to be increased in such case. The chances are that this army would be employed, not in watching the discontented population, but in downright civil war."

The Tribune's London special says :- The gravest political incident of the past week was the complete rupture of the coalition between the Government and Parnell. The Ministers lest week fully believed they had in exchange for amendments in the Land Act. The extreordinary confidence of the Government in their arrangements with Par-

which is dest to lay the defining that he slavey denounced violences, on the reports of his addresses, and refers, to the reports of his addresses, and refers, to the reports of his addresses, the continues:—"Whoney is responsible the provisions of the new finds of the state of

DUBLIN, May 15 -The Coercion bill hav-Davitt refers Mr. Foreter to the speech made ing alienated the sympathies of the people. before his arrest, in which he predicted the there is no longer that readiness to give asaccumulation of crime that would result from sistance and information to the authorities in search of the assassins as manifested at first. A number of Spiritualists have been pestering the authorities with the results of their divinations as to the hiding place of the sesassins, the names of the murderers and the number of the car. Their suggestions met with no attention.

London, May 15 .- Mr. Gladstone introduced the Arrears bill in the House of Commons this evening. He explained that the bill was limited to tenancies up to £30, Griffiths' valuation. The bill was to be administered by the land commission, assisted by county court judges, before whom the tenant would be obliged to prove inability to pay arrears. Either the landlord or tenant might apply to the commission. The bill only dealt with the years' arrears, from November 1880, to November, 1881; when that was paid the whole remaining arrears would be caucelled. The Government would contribute the remaining year's rent from the residue of the Irish Church Surplus fund, the estimated amount of which was £1,500,000. There was than bare room for the clergy taking parts no reason to believe the claims on the Gov. in the effice of Teneb &, and all other parts no reason to believe the claims on the Government's contributions would exceed £2,- of the church were inconveniently crowded. 000,000. The remaining £500,000 would The Very Rev. Father Burks, who preached therefore be made up from the consolidated for an hour and a quarter, said-Three times fund. The progress of the bill depended do we read in the history of our race that the upon the progress of the Repression bill, Almighty God was exceedingly acgry with which could not be displaced.

The Attorney-General for Ireland announced that a sub-inspector commanding the police when the crowd was fired upon recently at Ballins, had been relieved from

The text of the Repression bill shows that an alien expelled from Ireland may subsequently be expelled from Great Britain.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Forster produced the original Mr. Parnell's letter to O'Shes. The latter then read it.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor inquired whether Mr. Forster obtained the letter as a member of the Cabinet.

The Speaker refused to allow the question Mr. Gladstone said he had seen this letter when he stated there was no compact or un-derstanding between the Government and cities of the plain rose up before Him, until Mr. Parnell.

as saying that before his release from Kilmaintam, he and his fellow prisoners were much impressed with the grave situation which appeared immirent for the Irish people. Seven thousand persons had been evicted during the first quarter of the year with the probability of 21,000 more being parts of Ireland the tenants were still liable abolished. This evening of Good Friday for arrears to the extent of from 2 to 5, and in we look up to Henvey, and we boold many cases from 7 to 8 years, and in some Almighty God exceedingly engry. We look many cases from 7 to 8 years, and in some instances 15 years. If no settlement of the did its best to relieve the evicted tenants at vast expense during the winter but found it never fell before from the hand of an angry impossible to do anything for more than a tithe of them, the remainder being left on the of heaven are withdrawn again and another roadside or having to go into the workhouse. On the other hand the outrages were increasing in number and gravity and there was the threat of a new coercion bill. Mr. Parnell, while out on parole, stated to Captain O'Sheathe measures he considered would lighten and disentangle the situation. O'Shea afterwards wrote to Mr. Parnell saying he was coming to see the latter. To save O'Shea the trouble Mr. Parnell put his views in the letter read in the House of Commons lost evening. O'Shea visited Mr. Parnell in prison and obtained permission to show the letter to one person, but it wise to be regarded as strictly private "Had the policy indicated in my letter been carried out evictions would have been stopped. Smaller tenants would have been saved by wiping off arrears, all tenants would have had the rents made lower than Griffith's valuation, and in the meantime, by the proprietary clauses suggested by me, they

would, after a little time, have been enabled to purchase their holdings by the annual payment of something like 20 per cent less than Griffith's valuation spread over 52 years. In my opinion, as well as that of 99 out of every 100 persons in Ireland, this would have been a final settlement of the land question. But for the unfortunate and dreadful occurrence in Dublin I am confident this would have been achieved this season. The Government would have been embled to abandon coercion and would have returned to the constitutional rights of the country. We should have been able to co-operate with the Liberal party in passing several measures of reform of the utmost Importance for both Ireland and England. Laws would undoubtedly have been passed in a few years for granting us more or less a complete form of national self-government. In no communication of mine was there any day's events. The word was passed around of myself and fellow-prisoners. The release that there was to be no panic and no vindictiveness. The advanced Etherals, having engineered Mr. Forster out of the Cabiallusion whatever to the subject of the release tion of a change of policy. I read the letter in 'the House from a copy supplied' me by O'Shea in his own bandwriting. That

(Dublis Freeman.)

One of the largest congregations that was ever gathered within the walls of St. Saviour's Church, Dominick street, crowded that edi- of fice last evening to hear the Passion Sermon preached by the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O.P. in one mighty act or love in the institution even on the alter itself the congregation was so thickly gathered as to leave little more men, and each time He visited their sin with the heavy blows of His augry injustice. First when God looking down from Heaven saw that all flesh had sinned upon the earth, and He was angry at the sine of men, and He was sorry that He had created in man a being who was capable of being so great a sinner, and with His own hand He drew back the bolts of Heaven and let the clouds rain upon the earth for 40 days and 40 nights; and He commanded the sea to burst its limits and to overflow the earth until of all the race of mankind only eight souls were saved from the universal destruction. Yet, though the sinners were destroyed, the sin was by no means abblished.

MET THE SECOND TIME

that God was exceedingly angry was when at length the same hand of God once again London, May 16 .- Mr. Parnell is reported drew back the bolts of Heaven and down from the very Throne of God in His anger came the flames of living fire that fell upon house and street and city, that fell upon man and beast, and for one terrible half hour the bellowing and the shricks of men and beasts were heard filling the air as they died burned up under the wiath of God. Yet though the around for the proof of His arger, and our eves encounter a man stratched out upon a cross, and dead; wounded from head to foot mercilessly torn and lacerated. Behold the victim upon whom has fallen that anger that God without destroying mankind; the bolts de'uge has come upon this earth from God. not a deluge of water as in the first great deluge, not a visitation of a rain of fire, as that which fell upon the sinners of the plain, but a deluge of the heart's blood of Jesus Obrist, pouring forth from a thousand wounds, falling upon sinful and accursed outcasts, no longer to destroy singers but to save singers and to destroy sin. Then in this great act of atonement which we are come here tonight humbly and lovingly to contemplate, ai bah ew

THE VICTIM OF OUR BINS, an all sufficient sacrifice to appeare the wiath, was not to just his hand, and was other to disarm the justice, and to satisfy the claims wire to be regarded as strictly private of the eternal God Himself. We find an and confidential. Mr. Parnell says: expiation offered for every sin that man ever committed; in whatever man sinned in that this sin, why this vesture, this garment the Son of God on Good Friday made atonement. There are seven great fountains of human sin, and for each of these the Son of God to-day upon Calvary makes humble confession and all sufficient reparation. Man was proud, proud even to aspire to be like God; the Son of God to-day upon the cross is humbled to be associated with the vilost criminals and dies the death of a common slave. Man was covetous, so as to try and robe even God Himself; and the Son of God, naked coon the cross, dies sobbed of all things on this earth, and excluiming that even Heaven: itself has refused the resources of its donsolation. Man was sensual even to Inst; and in his body and its censes sinned vilely against the Lord God, who is a pure spirit; and the Son of God to-duy upon the cross offers every member of His most pure and secred body to the scourge and to the tortprer to make confession and make otonement for the sensuality of man. Man was revengeful until he claimed that right of jadgment which the Lord God Himself has reserved for Himself. " For justice is mine." saith the Lord; and in order to make coufession and atonoment for that angry and revengeful crime of man the Son of God to-day dies, victim upon whom all the wrath of heaven, the malice of anan and the fury of hell has expended itself

FIRST CONTROL WAR COUNTY WAR TO SEE until his appetite became his very god, until drunkenness und salf-indhigence became the very law of his being; and the Son of God to day upon the cross unless confession and atengulat, crying out with his dying voice, "I am expling with thirst". And there was nothing to give him but his vingar and gall.

omes down, and, oh, to-day, toils and labors, wading through a very sea of His own blood, until, by His work and toll and suffering He batters down with His dying cries upon the cross the partier that sin had built up between God and man. With strong blows and laborious suffering, He shatters the wall of division, throws wide open the gates of Heaven that were closed and scaled by the power and the anger of His father. What we are about to contemplate was a great act of confession of sin, made by the siniess One in the face of all Heaven, of earth, and of hell. It was a great atonement for sin through which and by which all sinners, even the greatest, have received the power to become once more the sons of God. And girding Himself up to this great work the Redeemer went forth on Thursday eve from the supper hall where He had expended all the resources

HIS DIVINE OMNIPOTENCE

The central siele was packed from the sitar of the Blessed Eucharist, taking with Him to the door with people unable to find seats, Peter and James and John, that He might prove to us how truly He was man, and by that very craving for human friendship which is so natural to man He turned to those three friends and said, "Will you come and pray with me and watch with me for an hour-1 tell you, my friends," He said, " my soul and my heart within me are sorrowful even unto death." They went with their Divine Master, not understanding the cause nor the depth of His sorrow, and that sorrow was too sacred to be witnessed even by the eyes of the three friendly Apostl s. Therefore he said to them in the entrance to the garden, "Stay ye here. I charge you to pray. Sleep not, but watch and continue to pray, an hour of great temptation is coming." Then he went away from them, relying only on the strength of His own divinity, and when he had gone away from them as far as a man could throw a stone He knelt down under the shade of the clive trees and He began to pray. The Son of God knelt down as one unworthy to stand erect—the Son of God beut His face to the earth as one no longer worthy to lift up His eyes to Heaven. And why? Because in that hour of His prayer the Lord God, His fatuer, commanded Him to take upon Him the whole weight of human sin, of human depravity, of human vileness and every sin that ever was committed since the sin of Adam or ever shall be committed nutil the last moment of time fell down upon Jesus Christ, fell down upon Him, as of old the blasphemer used to be taken out into a desert place outside the city, and every man in the city took a large stone in his hand and they flung it

CRUSHED HIM TO DEATH

upon him and

so every devit in hell came and stood before in New York. the kneeling Saviour and hurled upon Him that very sin that dragged that demon down from the heights of heaven into the depths of hell. Every sinful son of man who ever committed a deed of shame or darkness came and stood distinctly before the affrighted eyes of the Saviour and buried his sin down upon the body and into the very heart and soul of Jesus Christ. Oh, my beloved, every foul word of obscenity or blasphemy that ever fell from the lips of implous mon resounded in the affrighted ears of God. Every crime, for the commission of which the sinner sought the darkness of the night. came out in all its deformity, and all its fearful proportions, confronted and fell upon the Lord Jesus. His hands seemed to be dripping with the blood shed unjustly through revenge and through murderous malice. His heart within Him seemed to be frozen up, and He could scarcely any longer pray, for that heart is now fastened with all the incredulity, and all the mockery, and all the wickedness that ever came forth from the heart of man. He does not know Himself, He knows and feels, and must feel that He is God, the all-holy and all-pure, yet why of sin that has follen upon Him, why this stench of sin that is in the air He breathes and presses Him almost to death, why these horrible forms that flitter around him, illuminated by the very glare of hell in the darkness of the night scene? Oh, why? He bates these things with the infinite hatred of God, yet He must take them upon Him as if He himself had committed them, and do penance for them in

HIS PASSION AND DEATH.

Is it any wonder that the all-pure and allholy Saviour should find his poor human frame unequal to the mighty load that is thus piled upon Him? He falls to the earth under that mountain of sin. He falls to the earth. and from the Father's right hand comes

A STEBAM OF MALEDICTION AND WRATH

upon the victim head of Jesus Christ. His boart within Hi: a is so brulsed by the sight and by the presence of this sin that after a time in the depth of His agony, scarcely able ro pray, and only saying "God, God be mercifol to me, the greatest sioner that ever lived, for the sine of all men are upon me, the waters of iniquity, the torrent of their anger, on Father, have cutered into my soul. Oh God, be merciful to me, a sinner." Forth from every pore of His sacred frame poured and streamed the sweat of blood. His garments are red as those of a man who treads the wine press; the ground on which He lies is red and wet, and soddened with the blood that pours forth from Him. And then, when He has in His agony thus examined in

A MOONLIGHT REVERIE.

The shimmering, blue St. Lawrence Winds onwards seeking the sea. And still on its banks is seated The city of Ville Marie.

Ages stilf following ages.
Althour shade on our city have cast,
And things that were new once are old now,
Or faded away in the past.

Where now are the homes of the wealthy There once stood the deep forest shade, And the lodge of the Iroquels hunter Deep hid in the wild, lonely glade.

On the side of the stately Mount'Royal Sleep calmly our fair oit 's dead In their "polished" white mansions of mar-With the bluesumy sky overhead.

Let us climb to the pine-covered summit, Where the air is fresh laden with balm, We shall see the quaint city beneath us And the towers of old Notre Dame.

Or hie to our easiern section, Where Fancy takes flight once again, To the days of our earliest founders— Malsonneuve and the noble Champlain.

And then, as we wander still onward
Through the windings of each narrow str
And gaze on the quaint-fashioned houses
In the moonlight, a picture complete,

We fancy, when over the city, Moonlight and sleep gently reign, That forms from our history's pages Revisit those scenes once again.

But. turning a sudden corner, I flud, with a throb of pain, That the past is vanished for ever, And the present is here again.

Montreal, May 8th, 1882.

OBITUARY.

Rev. James Chadwick, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, England, s deud.

Sir John Rose Cormack, the celebrated surreon and physician to the Hertford Hospital,

James F. Freeborn, an old merchant, an early abolitionist, died on May 10th in New York, aged 80.

Theophilus R. Marvin, the 'oldest printer in Boston, Mass., and formerly a prominent politician, died on Mry 10th.

John Shier, County Clerk, County of Onturio, one of the oldest residents of Whitby, died on May 14th, after three days' iliness. Mrs. Dr. Tamblyn, of Garafraxa, Ont., died on May 10th from the effects of an overdoss of laudanum which she had taken for a tooth-

Dr. Joseph Barnes, acting assistant surgeon and piled up his funeral pile on him. Even died suddenly on the afternoon of May 13th

> Lydia Adams, colored, aged 113, died in Eureka, Ind., on May 12th. She claims to have waited on Washington und sold peanuts to his soldiers.

> -The Rev. Abos Joseph Elzsar Michaud, of the divcese of Sherbrooke, who died at Chicago on the 20th inst, was a member of the Society of One Mess.

> General John G. Bernard, many years at the head of the Department of Engineers

> of the United States, died at his hotel in Detroit, Mich., on May 13th. Mr. George Tudor Pemberion, Danish Con-

> sul at Quebec, who has been in declining health for some months past, died auddenly at his residence on May 10th from hemorrhage of the lungs.

> Henry Dawson, aged 95, who invented and began the manufacture of the knitting-needle in Cohoes, N. Y., 25 years ago, died there on May 10th. His trade-mark was known in every manufacturing place in the United States and Canada.

THE CANADA GAZETTE. OTTAWA, May 14. Tae following appeared

n yesterday's Canada Gazette :-Total amount of specie in circulation on

the 1st May instant was \$14.391,159, being an excess of specie and guaranteed debentures, \$1,653,072.78; excess of unguaranteed debentures, \$1,206,630.75; total excess, \$2,859,-703.35. Balance to the credit of depositors in Government savings banks on February 28, 1882, \$11,270.87.

OHURCH ATTENDANCE.

The morning papers sent their reporters to the different churches last Sunday to ascertain by actual count, the number that attended church. The day was beautiful and one calculated to bring to the Protestant churces all having new bonnets, new suits, and those dressed up in the latest agony. The follow-Churches ing is the result:

Baptist	4,512
Christian	671
Congregational	2,015
E piscopal	2,482
Gorman Evangelist	3,868
Gorman Evangelist German Eyan Luth Nethodist Enisconal	3,651
Methodist Episcopal.	
Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian	6,926
Cumberland Preshator	fan
Roman Catholic	85.171
Tinitarian	5 / C 144
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It will be seen from the above that the at-