MR. RUSSELL, Q.C., MP.

HIS VIEWS ON IRELAND.

TEMPLE, November 11. The following is the letter which appeared in the London Times and Dublin Freeman, created so great a sensation in England and the Continent, and sadly scared the Marquis

of Lansdowne. Mr. Russell, it may be understood, is a Whig and nothing more:— To the Ed.tor of the Freeman.

Sir.—As you drive along the mainroad of the Lansdowne property, in the neighborhood of Kenmare, the appearance of the dwellings presents a marked improvement upon those in neighboring estates—for example, of Lord Ventry, Lord Bantry, and of Trinity College. One of your contemporaries, the Standard, by its Commissioner, writing in autumn last, however, described these houses as "whited sepulchres." I will not endorse the strength of this language, but I do say that in point of the social comfort of their lives there is little, if any, difference between the state of the Lansdowne tenants and the others whom I visited. For many reasons I was anxious to see Lord Lansdowne's tenantry. I wanted to see how a nobleman with ample means and large views regarded his tenantry, and how his tenantry regarded him. I expected to find proof that a high-minded landlord could elevate his tenantry morally and socially, even under what I considered a

faulty system. I had noticed, too, accounts widely differing in the public Press of the management of this estate. In the Daily Telegraph, for instance, on the occasion of his leaving the Government, it was written :-

In Lord Lansdowne the Ministry have lost a statesman of promise, whose secosion is all the more important on account of its cause. For generations the Lansdowne estates have had a high frame as models of management the liberality and justice of the notic owners having succeeded in producing what may be called English comfort on Irish soil.

In your own columns, on the other hand, of about the same date I read :--

To ordinary Englishmen the Marquis of Lans-To ordinary Enginement - anactic of a great White inaugurate who has deserted his party. Irishmen better understand the motives of a man who has inherited the traditions of the most ornelly managed estate in all this afflicted and

I cannot adopt either of these statements but I must admit that I failed to see any signs of "English comfort," and so far as the sentiment of the country is concerned the language of the Freeman's Journal is certainly more accurate. For other reasens this state was interesting. Its history is typical of many estates in Ireland. In September, 1654, Dr. Petty came to Ireland as Physician General to the English army. Until June, 1659, his salary was 20s a day, and he had private practice in his profession. Within a few years he was the owner of above 50,000 acres in Kerry, and, as he states in his will (a remarkable and interesting document) he had in Ireland, " without the county of Kerry, in land reversions, and remainders, about £3,100 more." He was a strong-minded, able man, the author, amongst others, of the history of the Down Survey and of the Political Anatomy. In his will be quaintly announces that he dies "in the practice of such religious worship as I find established by the law of my country." This was the founder of the Lansdowne estates in Kerry. I quote from the history of the Kingdom of Kerry, by Miss M. F. Cusack, widely known as the Nun of Kenmare.

The management of these large estates is in the hands of Mr. Townsend Trench, son of the late Mr. W. Stewart Trench, to whom he succeeded. It is difficult to say how far the judgement of the community, over whom their powers as land agents are exercised is just or reliable. Unquestionably father and son were spoken of almost universally with hitterness, fear, and dislike, to use no stronger language. It was painful to notice the mortal dread of agent and bailiff in which many of these tenants live. I noticed nothing like it elsewhere in Kerry. Their conduct may be misjudged, but assuredly no kindly recollection of the late Mr. Trench seems to survive, and no kindly feeling towards his son, the present agent, exists. Lord Lansdowne, although he resides a portion of the year at Derreen, near Kenmare, does not seem to be generally known to his tenants. Those on the Iveragh portion of his property have never seen him since his visit there on the occasion of his attaining his majority. More than once when (some harsh case been cited to me) I suggested to the tenants to appeal to Lord Lansdowne, the answer was always the same, "Oh, he leaves it all to Trench." Even plans suggested, and, I believe kindly suggested, by landlord or agent (of emigration, for instance,) are looked upon with distrust. Nor is this remarkable, for in the years of the great famine this estate was not only the scene of some of the most awful miseries of that awful time, but it was also the place from which a large emigration took place under the auspices of the late Mr. Tench, which has left to this day bitter memories behind it. In his so called "Realities of Irish Life" Mr. Stewart Trench describes in a painfully graphic way the state of things in the Kenmare Union. He

At least 5,000 people must have died of star-vation within the; Union of Kenmore. They died on the roads and they died on the fields; they died on the mountains and they died in the glens; they died at the relief works and they died in their houses. So that whole streets or villages were left almost without an in-habitant, and at last some few, derpairing of help from the country, crawled into the towns and died at the doors of the residents and out-side the union walls. side the union walls.

It was at this time that the author, then succeeding to the management of these estates, set on foot his seheme of emigration, and, as he pithily puts it-

In little more than a year 3,500 paupers had left Kenmare for America, all tree emigrants, without any ejectment having to be brought against them to enforce it or the slightest pressure put upon them to go. Matters now began to right themselves. Only some 50 or 60 paupers remained in the house chargeable to the property of which I had the care, and Lord Lansdowne's estates at length breathed freely.

He adds, in another place, that the rates of transportation of these emigrants would amount to a sum less than it would cost to support them in the workhouse for a single year. That is one point of view of the question. I do not doubt that this was a scheme approved of by the then Lord Lansdowne from humane motives; its execution was grossly faulty. Its history is still told, and the hill sides of Kerry, and the traditions of the place kept alive the story of the Lansdowne ward in New York Hospital, where many of these ill-starred emigrants

fell victims to disease and death. It it curious that the present agent seems to have denied strenuously the existence of distress on the Lansdowne estate in 1879-80, and to have refused to act upon anyl of the several relief. committees established in the neighborhood. To Dr. Fox the Government Inspector; to Mr. Fletcher, a member of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Committee; and to the Rev. given emphatic denials of the existence of if they are there.

any distress in the district; indeed, so far as has been able to ascertain, the first occasion on which he admitted its existence was in April, 1880, when he applied to the Mansion House Committee for funds to promote a new emigration scheme. I mention with pain one fact. The Nun of Kenmare, to whom I have already alluded, one of the Sisters in the convent of Poor Clares, in Kenmare, a lady not less known for her active benevolence than for her literary work, in her printed expression of thanks to America for the funds entrusted to her for relieving the distressed tenantry, says, under the date of Easter week,

One land agent said to me that when he saw the distress coming he told his noble master that it would be the best thing that had ever happened for the landlord; they would have their tenants at their mercy.

He adds:-

said-

These same land agents were the principal cause of the distress being denied, for clearly if the distress were admitted to demand rents and rack rents from the starving people would have been too gross an act of luhumanity.

language refers. I hope it may be shown to be the result of some grave misapprehension. The lady by her public appeals collected a sum of about £15,000, which was in great part expended in South Kerry. She assured me that many tenants of Lord Lansdowne had been recipients of blankets, of meal, of seed potatoes, and that as to three National schools, attended principally by the children on Lord Lansdowne's estate namely those of Laragh, Lehud and Copperas, one of them being situate outside the entrance gate of Derreen House, she had to supply clothes to cover the children. She had done so in consequence of the statements made to her by the scholmistress that, for the sake of decency, they could not otherwise allow the children to attend the schools, even if their parents were willing to permit them to do so. One gentleman also, conversant with the action of the relief committees in the town, informed us that fully half of the relief which passed through his hands had

The people came crying to me for it; in fact, on his estate there were tenants who called on me personally between the dates of the meetings of the committee asking me for God's sake, to give them supplemental orders for meal.

been given to Lord Lansdowne's tenants. He

He added that of these tenants many were living upon the produce of the seed potatoes vear. supplied by charity. He added further that Lord Lansdowne bad brought some forty tons of potatoes to Kenmare, which had been sold for cash at something below the market price; that these were wholly insufficient to sow the land; and he finally added-

My belief is that were it not for the relief given by our committees a great number of the Lansdowne tenants would have died.

This emphatic testimony certainly received corroboration in several other quarters. Compared with other estates which I visited, the rents, tested by Griffiths' valuation, are not the highest. Indeed, taking some dozen cases or more. I found that the rent did not exceed the valuation by more than about 35 to 40 per cent., and yet I believe the cases to be exceedingly few in which the tenants could out of the land pay the existing rent if they reserved to themselves a sufficiency of food and of clothing for decent maintenance. The normal food of the tenants is as I have described it to be elsewhere. It is a noticeable fact that in one house, and in one house only, and on this estate, did I see a piece of greater comfort of the dwelling. I complimented the tenant upon what I presumed was his greater industry or his better management. His answer was pithy and to the point. He said, "I never could afford that, or to live anyway decent out of the land." "How then do you afford it?" I asked. His answer was satisfactory. He was an expoliceman, with a pension of £44 a year. In one case, and that of a tenant, who seemed much better off than the rest, we took the trouble of ascertaining as accurately as we could a profit and loss account. This was the case of a widow whose story illustrated another subject much complained of by the tenants-namely, rent raisings on the occasion of the tenants marrying. Her son wanted to get married, and thereupon, with her consent, to get the land transferred into his own name, he went to the office for permission, which was promised conditionally upon the rent being mised. This he declined, and married without permission, his mother's name remaining on the books as tenant. The rent was about £23, the valuation about £17; the holding contained grass for ten cows. He estimated his profits thus—12 firkins of butter which would fetch about £40. Owing, he said, to the bareness of the land he would not get the highest price. His profits from rearing and selling young stock cattle, would be about £6, and from the keeping of a few sheep about £5. He grew only enough potatoes and oats for home consumptionnone for sale. In addition to the potatoes raised he reckoned that he expended on Indian meal close on £17; on flour, groceries, wages of servants, indoor and out, about £18; shoving, after the support of his family, a loss of of some £30 a year. Pressed to explain this, and how, notwithstanding, he managed to live, he said he married a fortune the death of the of £100, all of which was gone, and he owed in the town nearly £100 more. He said that he had been getting out of debt in the good

cluding servants. I reserve the further consideration of Lord Landsdowne's Kenmare estate for another letter .- I am, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES RUSSELL.

years, but was now sunk again, and another

bad year would ruin him altogether. His

tamily consisted of eight persons in all, in-

HORSEMEN. Ask your merchant for HENRY MENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident.

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA- and I for oue, and I am sure-and-also, in CEA and family Liniment, and take a few stantly prepared to find that my brother Eddrops after eating. It warms the atomach, ward had vastly over-praised his man. So drops after eating. It warms the atomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. There was not one among us who had not WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It re- plenty of confidence in himself at all times, relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, and more than a hope of future greatness; regulates the stomach and bowels, and during and vet if when we separated we had each the process of teething it gives rest and been taken aside and put upon our honor to health to the child, and carries it safely say who was the eleverest man in the party, through the critical period. 16 5

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRE-SENCE of Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent be-lieves that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE | Such a remedy is found in a 25 cent bottle of Cannon Bagot, representing the Mansion COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat House Committee, he is reported to have them at once. They will drive out the worms and lung healer in the world. For sale by

LADIES, DELICATE AND FEEBLE. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fratful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvellous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permonently removed. Will you heed this?

FASHION NOTES.

See " Truths."

Beaded bonnet crowns are all the rage. Leopard sets are worn by young ladies. Sealskin sacques remain the popular fur

Plush flowers grow more and more popu-

Fur collars and capes have taken the place It can hardly be doubted to whom this of boas.

White toilets are in best taste for evening

Silver and blue fox are among the favorite fancy furs.

Heavy satin de Lyon is the best material for a fur-lined circular. Bead passementeries are the handsomest

trimmings of the season. Golden fawn and the new pigeon-dove

colours are tavorites in Paris. A handsome "millinery set" consists of a bonnet and must to match.

Hungarian plush is the name given to that with the lorgest, richest pile. Long gloves, reaching above the elbow, are

de rigeuer, with short sleeves. Regal dress fabrics, fit for a princess, are displayed by our leading importers.

Black fox and black Russian have pelerines and collars are worn in mourning. Brocaded velvet cloaks, lined with coloured

plush, are very elegant and stylish. The princess sacque form, for children's dresses, remains the preferred style.

The Olga is a pretty new must of plush or silk or satin, with reticule attachment. The fashionable sealskin sacque is shorter by two inches all around than that of last

Large fur pelerines, covering the shoulders and reaching almost to the waist, have been revived. Grecian lynx and Arica chinchilla remain

the fashionable furs for young ladies and misses in their teens. The Albani is a long cloak with dolman

sleeves, set in far back, so as to give a narrow effect in the back. The latest thing in after-dinner coffee-cups

quisitly hand-painted in dainty French porcelaia. Light-colored, rough-surfaced cloths make handsome jackets when finished with cuffs'

collar, and pockets of fur or seal-brown plush.

are square in shape, with square saucers, ex-

If Edison pertects his electric light, his fame and fortune will excel that of the lucky man who first "struck oil," but the man who first struck Yellow Oll as a remedy, for external and internal use, was a more fortunate bacon hanging up in the kitchen. I was individual than either. Yellow Oil is par struck with this and with the otherwise excellence the remedy for pain, lameness, rheumatism, croup, denfness, burns, frost bites, stiff joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

> On last election day a tramp, old, dirty and ragged, was begging for food in Saratoga Co., N. Y. The woman of the house refused him, because he was so squalid. She gave him ten cents. Next morning he was found in a neighbour's carriage house nearly dead. He died the same afternoon. The coroner was summoned, and was urged by the man who had kindly taken in the mendicant and cared for him till his death, to put the corpse and his rags in a box and bury all together. The coroner, how-ever, undertook to prepare the body for decent burial, and soon found something sewed to his waistband. It was carefully opened, and a \$100 Government bond was revealed. Other bags and bundles were discovered containing \$19,989.72, besides a gold watch and chain, and six old silver spoons. Papers were found which showed that the beggar was "Rev. John Edward Giles." and in one nocket were two sermons. He had starved himself to become a miser. A host of pretended relatives have appeared, and the prospects are good for some lively litigation.

Consumption has well been compared to a worm in the bud, that saps vitality from the fairest flower. It steals the rose bloom from the cheek and robs the vital spark from the stalwart and the strong. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam "nips the worm in the bud." It is clothes, and like luxuries, about £25; and in the best cough cure and most effectual lung healer known to medical science. Price 25

A writer in the St. James' Gazette says that the death of the Lord Chief Justice of England reminds him of a story that Lord Dalling told when he was yet Sir Henry Bulwer. "I remember," Sir Henry said, " when I first met Mr. Disraeli. It was in a company of five ambitious, confident, very young men-nobodies then, but all of whom (if you can allow me to say so much of myself; have come to distinction since. There was brother Edward, Monckton Milnes, Alexander Cockburn, Mr. Disraeli, and myself. None of us were personally acquainted with Mr. Disraeli except my brother, whose dinner party it was. Mr. Dis & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINI. | raeli cume late, and we were speaking of him when he came in; and a strange appearance he made. Mr. Disraeli, then a far more athletic figure than you imagine him, perhaps, appeared in a daring coat of bright color, a yellow waistcoat, green velvet trousers, and low shoes with silver buckles. The impression he made was not favorable: we sat down to dinner; and every man talked his best, and there was such a bright rattle of conversation as you may suppose. We were all in good cue, all emulous, and all well satisfied with ourselver, depend on it. every one of us would have answered, 'The man in the green velvet trousers."

A racking cough, oh why endure? When there is ound a perfect cure, That from weak lungs relieves the strain, And gives the sufferer ease again.

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Whooping - Cough, and all Lung i Diseases, when taken in season. Feople die of consumption simply

because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once. Fifty-one years of con-Stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test of the Edwards Filizir.

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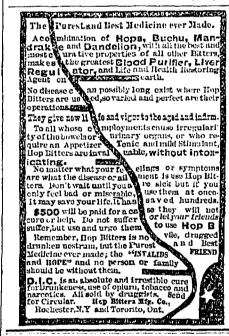
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Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, No. 1.019.
Nellie McCaw, wife of George Bruce, agent, of the City of Montreal, Plaintif, vs. the said George Bruce, Defendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1860.

DEMARDINE & LANCTOT, 185 Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBER, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1,937. Esther C. Lefebvre, wife of Joseph Charette, Commercant, Montreal, Pluintiff, vs. the said Joseph Charette, Defendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1880. DESIARDINS & LANCTOT,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, No. 1,669. Cesarine Senez, wife of Ernest Cyr, plasterer, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Ernest Cyr, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1889.

DESIARTINS & LANCTOT,
185 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

YANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. In the Superior Court. DAME ADELE LACHANCE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Pellerin, leather cutter, Montreal, wife of George Pellerin, leather cutter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said GEORGE PELLERIN, Defendant. Anaction in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the seventeenth August, 1850.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1880.

D1,8,15,22,20,J5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF L Montreal. In the Superior Court. Dame Eamilie Provost, wife of Jean Olivier Longtin, farmer, of the Parish of St. Constant, said district, and duly nutherized to ester en justice, plaintiff, vs. the said Jean Olivier Longtin, defendant. An action in separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause, on the tenth day of November instant.

Montreal, 10th Nov., 1880.

J. E. ROBILOUX,

5 Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISCRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. Lame Marie Octavie Mathilde Azide Valiquet, wife of Lean Latue, of the City of Montreal, said district, tobacconist, duly authorized to ester ca justice, for these presents, Plaintiff, vs. the said Leon Larne, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 7th December, 1881. ULHAMEL, PAGNUELO & RAINVILLE, 195 Attornies for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Dame Ciotlide Laurin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Benard, butcher, of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Benard, butcher, of the same place, duly authorized a exter en jus-tice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Napoleon Benard, bet mant. An action in separation as to pro-nerty has been instituted in this cause, on the Twentieth day of Becember, 1880. Montreal, 20th December, 1880. LAREAU & LEBEUF, 195. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Bells, &c.

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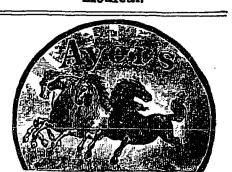
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AVER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Discases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Discorders of the Liver, and all other discount resulting from discountered. other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartie that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system

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A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning gray. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and be-lde served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Rold by all druggists.

FOR

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrim Queen had helr which was the envy of her subjects. It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life, never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is provide she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBYS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE

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