



IRELAND The Land War. PASSIVE RESISTANCE. "BIDE YOUR TIME!"

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Government has made another swoop on the League in the arrest of Dr. Kenny. He is a popular Dublin Surgeon, and has taken no public part in the agitation, but was one of the honorary treasurers of the League and gave medical advice to those imprisoned. The cause of his arrest was the desire of the Government to cripple the financial department of the League. It is considered a mistake that the Government has not arrested Mr. Egan, as the League would be powerless if the flow of money were stopped. There is still, however, a sufficient number of members free to sign cheques. The following additional arrests have been made:—Mr. Griffin at Loughrea; Messrs. Kelly and O'Toole at Ballygeary, and Mr. Brennan at Sligo, who are all active organizers of the League. DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The tenant farmers of County Waterford have resolved to start a "Tenant Farmers' Emergency Association" in view of the suppression of the Land League. At a meeting convened by the Catholic clergy at Boyle, to consider the course to be pursued in view of the recent action of the Government, many Land Leaguers were present, and urged refusal to pay rent until Parnell was released. LONDON, Oct. 26.—Sittings of the Land Court will be held at Belfast, Newtownards, Downpatrick, Larne, Ballymena, Antrim, Lisburn and Banbridge. The first sitting will be at Belfast on the 31st instant. A great many cases have been entered for a hearing. Four persons were arrested under the Coercion Act to-day at Birr, King's County. Dr. Wm. Barcourt is carefully guarded by detectives while in Glasgow. DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—The constabulary has been instructed to warn persons against allowing Land League meetings in their houses. Every person attempting to hold Land League meetings will be immediately arrested. A ball's son has been at shot and wounded in Baltimore. Arrangements have been made to hold a League meeting in every Catholic chapel in Roscommon on Sunday. Two more arrests have been made in county Kilkenny. At the opening of the new market by the Lord Mayor, groans, hisses and an organized demonstration in revenge for his rejection of Dwyer Gray's motion to confer the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon, prevented his being heard. DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—There were six arrests to-day under the Coercion Act, including the President of the Kilkenny branch Land League. The suspects in Galway jail have passed a resolution approving the "no rent" manifesto. A Waterford correspondent telegraphs that a large number of farmers formerly connected with the dissolved League met there on Tuesday. Mr. Fisher, president of the League of Waterford, was present. The object was to discuss a plan for protecting tenants' interests. It was resolved to form a tenants' emergency association, but reports from the country give evidence of weakening all along the line. The tenants of Colonel King Harman also met at Boyle, and discovered for the first time during two years that public morality demanded the immediate payment of just rents. United Ireland, Land League organ, contains no leading articles, but in a prominent place surrounded by mourning lines, containing the words "Freedom of the Press in Ireland, 1881." In an adjoining column is printed an address, saying:—"It is now plain that freedom of opinion is for the moment at an end in Ireland, except for the enemies of the people. Whoever speaks the word that is burning in a million Irish hearts is struck dumb by a mailed hand. Whoever openly or covertly bids the people to desert the cause—to which they pledged their lives and honor before the world is petted for treason and glorified for cowardice. Our gaze turns from ferocious England to the glorious West. In the hands of the Irish in America lies our fame. Upon the amount of assistance at hand for those who have to endure eviction depends disaster or triumph. Now as never before apathy among our transatlantic brethren means death. Now or never! The glorious effort on their part means victory." The Ladies' League have been ordered to remove from the premises lately occupied by the League. The Ladies' League received \$2,600 during this week. LONDON, Oct. 27.—O'Neill, the organizer of the Cork Branch Land League, has been arrested. DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—One Slack, who served a long term of penal servitude for treason and felony, was arrested to-day on suspicion of reasonable pretences. The authorities are in a quandary about the "United Ireland," but expect to have legal grounds to-morrow for seizing it. The paper will come out without editorial, but since the League has been suppressed, it will be difficult to avoid bringing itself under the penalty of the law. New York, Oct. 27.—Henry George telegraphs from Dublin: "The Ladies' Land League, through whom external work is now being done, are increasing in towns and rural districts, and there is an evident determination to hold on to the organization in some shape. Prisoners are allowed one visit daily, but that is hard to obtain, as only 'interview cages' are used, which make conditions awkward and humiliating. DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The first interference with the Ladies' League was made by the police to-day at Ballingtra, County Donegal, where a Head Constable stepped in at a meeting and turned the ladies out, cautioning them not to meet again. The Ladies' League met to-day in Dublin. It was reported that during the week some new branches and five Children's branches had been formed. Miss Parnell has given notice of a motion to form an association exclusively to attend to the wants of the political prisoners and their families. DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—It is stated every arrangement had been made to seize the United Ireland newspaper yesterday, but the appearance of the paper without leading articles compelled the legal advisers of the Chief Secretary, and it was decided to postpone the matter. Mr. Forster walks the street unattended. The Leaguers of Fermagh and Leitrim issued similar notice. An armed band visited houses in the neighborhood of Carrick-on-Shannon threatening rent payers with death. Father Sheehy acting under medical advice has abandoned his original intention of returning to Ireland. He sailed for America from Havre to-day accompanied by Mr. Healy, and charged with the duty of thanking the Americans for the assistance given to the League, and it may be presumed of asking a continuance of their generous favours. Mr. Healy will lecture in the United States. DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—The Secretaries of the Castleblown and other branches of the Land League, the President of the Newmarket Branch, and Heffernan, League President and League organizer in Kildare, were arrested to-day. E. Dwyer Gray has retired from the Town Council. The Rev. Mr. McHale, Catholic curate at Lahardane, was arrested for holding a Land League meeting in his chapel. Three more arrests at Broadford under the Coercion Act. The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter from Parnell, dated from Kilmalmain jail. The letter deprecates the plan of evading the recent proclamation of the Government by the formation of tenants' defence associations to replace the Land League. Directly after the publication of Parnell's letter in the Freeman's Journal, deprecating the formation of the tenants' defence associations, the Governor of Kilmalmain jail was superseded by two new Governors. It is rumored that Sexton is dying. There are now four hundred Land Leaguers imprisoned. It is probable Parnell will be sentenced to fourteen days' privation for having written the letter published in the Freeman's Journal, and officers of the prison are in dread that a sworn inquiry will be held touching the letter. Miss Parnell denies that the Ladies' Land League have been ordered to quit their rooms in Sackville street. PARIS, Oct. 30.—Egan, being asked the ultimate object of the Land League movement, and to explain the exact meaning of "No rent, no landlords," replied, speaking on behalf of himself and the majority of his friends, that it was intended to make all letting of land, even by farmers, illegal, and no man in Ireland should be allowed to hold more land than he could cultivate, and wherever farmers found they had too much they should be compelled to sell part. At a disorderly meeting of the Dublin Corporation to-day a number of resignations of members of the Council were received in consequence of the rejection of Dwyer Gray's motion to confer the freedom of the city on Parnell and Dillon. Andrew and Patrick Gallagher Secretaries to the Ballybuttes and Killman League, recently arrested on suspicion of firing upon a party returning from working a boycotted farm, were discharged to-day for lack of evidence, but re-arrested under the Coercion Act. Father Conway, the priest of the Skreen County League, has been suspended by the Bishop for his advanced Land League views. The people of the parish built up the doors and windows of the chapel and declare that no priest but Conway shall officiate therein. Parnell has been forbidden to see a solicitor, for the purpose of instructing him to take steps to test the validity of his arrest, unless the warden be present. A protest against this order has been lodged with the Governor of the prison. Two thousand more applicants, who are to have their rents fixed, have been sent to the Land Court. BELFAST, Oct. 31.—The first Sub-Commissioner under the Land Act sat to-day. It is stated that a secret meeting of the branch Land League was held in Dublin on Saturday, when 200 new members were enrolled. DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—The Pastoral of Archbishop McCabe has created considerable sensation. At the pro-Catholic one hundred and fifty young men rose while the Priest was reading it, and drowned the speaker's voice in noisy demonstrations made in leaving the building. At Arran Quay Chapel a similar incident occurred, and in other chapels dissenting noises and gestures were made. Parnell's letter, printed on Saturday, caused considerable commotion. The Freeman's Journal suppressed parts of the letter on account of the proclamation of the Government. One suppressed portion says: "The only organization any longer possible is that the tenants meet upon the estates where they are called on to pay rent, and decide upon the line of action recommended in the manifesto of the Executive. We have directed those in charge of relief funds to refuse assistance to the tenants on any estate where the rest of the tenants have paid rent, or applied to the Land Court to have a fair rent fixed. We advise evicted tenants to continue to rely on the League, and not to waste their slender resources on a useless legal struggle." The celebrated Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," cables from Dublin to the Irish World: Miss Parnell and the Ladies' Land League are to build 50,000 portable cottages for the evicted. The League money is secure, no matter who is arrested. The "no rent" idea spreads like wildfire. The patriotic speech of O'Dwyer Gray, M. P., in the Dublin Council has made him the hero of the hour. 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THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL. Address from the Dublin Branches of the Land League. THE LAND ACT INSUFFICIENT. "Hold on to Your Organization!" On Sunday his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, was again the object of a great popular ovation. Dublin, represented by the John Dillon branch of the Land League, and by deputations from all the other city branches, waited on Dr. Croke and presented him with an eloquent address. The address was beautifully illuminated. When it had been read the archbishop made the following reply:— The Most Rev. Dr. Croke came forward amidst the most enthusiastic cheering and demonstrations of joy. Having expressed the satisfaction he felt at seeing the deputation, he proceeded to say—"There are those who believe, or affect to believe, that the new Land Act will produce for us all, or nearly all, the results we desire. There are those who think, moreover, that because the present Government has passed this measure, every grateful Irishman should lift his hat reverently off his head at the mention of Mr. Gladstone's name, should pour out praises on him and his associates without stint or measure, and go to work at once to secure, all the varied and valuable fruits which British lawgivers have so benevolently placed within our reach. I cannot take this smiling and sunny view of the situation. The archbishop then proceeded to point out the various shortcomings of the Act, and, in speaking of what the people wanted, said—"The man who labours on the soil, be he farmer or agricultural labourer, has the first claim upon its fruits. The Commissioners under the Land Act would do well to bear that fact in mind, and so to reduce rents all over the country as to enable the tiller of the soil to be wholesomely fed, fairly clothed, and suitably housed, besides making all other needful provisions for himself and his family. What remains after that is a fair rent. It belongs to the owner of the soil, and the man who withholds it from him does a patent wrong, and is guilty of a grave injustice. This is the attitude of the land question which Charles Stewart Parnell (loud cheers) and the Irish National Land League are laboring to procure; this is the settlement of the land question which will give the Irish people a sure foothold upon Irish soil, just as the Frenchman is planted firmly on the soil of France, the Englishman on that of England, the Scotchman on his native heath; and this is the settlement of the land question, and this alone, which will be deemed final and satisfactory by the patriotic priests and bishops and people of Ireland (enthusiastic cheering). Entertaining, as I do, the kindest feelings towards every class in the community, and not wishing to see one section of our people benefited at the expense of another, I cannot conceal from myself that such a settlement of the land question as I have just sketched would entail a very serious loss to nearly every landlord, while it would be utterly ruinous to some of them. But this, I regret to say, cannot be helped. No victory has ever been achieved on the field of battle without the loss of some valuable lives. You cannot make omelettes, as the French say, without breaking eggs; nor can millions be emancipated without the humiliation of a few (hear, hear). Now, it is plainly within the power of the Land Commissioners to effect some such settlement as this. Will they do so? Are they equal to the emergency? Will they rise to the level of this great cause? Will they have the courage of aiming a death-blow at the ascendancy of a few in order to secure the just right and much needed elevation of the multitude? I believe they will not. I believe they will attempt to plaster up the sores of the people instead of radically healing them. Let us roughly analyse this Commission and see how it is constituted. With a few notable exceptions, it consists of men who were notoriously for sale—who have literally gone down upon their knees to the Government to procure their present lucrative position—who have hawked petitions through the country for signature, setting forth their claims and capacity for office; while some of them have actually qualified themselves for preferment by abusing the Land League organization, that has created the very court in which they now sit as judges. Such being the state of the case, I own I have no great confidence in the Commissioners as a body. I may be wrong. I hope I am. I wish, anyhow, to give them the benefit of the doubt; and hence, like Mr. Parnell and the bishops of Ireland assembled the other day in Mayo, I am for having the Act fully and fairly tested, but under the auspices of the League, and for accepting and rejecting it, wholly or in part, just in proportion as it will be found by experience to be beneficial or otherwise. But, under all circumstances, I advise the people to hold on steadily to the organization that has already done so much to improve their condition, and never to abandon the peaceful and constitutional struggle in which they are engaged, until all their just requirements will have been secured. Having referred to the inadequacy of the Land Act, his Grace pointed out how the Government might have framed a final and just settlement of the land question. But, he said, the policy of the Government is a policy of exasperation. The amendments proposed by the bishops were substantially rejected. The Land Commission consists mostly of men whose proclivities are either 'unknown' or 'believed to be' in favour of landlords, and the jails are still crammed with some of the best and most patriotic men of our race, headed by that sagest, trust, and most trusted of Irish patriots, Michael Davitt (great cheering), whom I had the high honor of visiting the other day in his rock-bound prison at Portland (continued applause). Nor can it be said that, if the Act were ever so good, the Irish agitator, as they are called, would have influence enough with the multitude to discredit it. Not at all. Our farmers are too shrewd now-a-days to be deluded or deceived about the value of land by any man, or any body of men whatsoever. They know the value of an acre of land just as well as they know the value of a lot of a cow; and deception is no more possible about one article than it is about the other. In a word, the farmers hesitate to accept this Act, not that it is defective, because, while they see much in it that is good, they see likewise a great deal in it that is defective, and not a little that may prove to be pernicious. And now, having detained you so long, what remains for me but to thank you, as I do most sincerely, for your kind visit to Thurles to-day, and for your very beautiful but too flattering address? The name you bear as a society is talismanic here. "John Dillon" is a name to be conjured with Ireland. No one doubts the man. He has the courage of his convictions. He says what he means, and means what he says. Beloved at home, he is highly respected even in the Senate House of the stranger, and the association that bears his honored name must be thrice welcome to Tipperary, which he so well and so faithfully represents. I thank you once more for your friendly visit. I wish you and yours a large measure of happiness, and the righteous cause of old Ireland a strong and speedy success. His Grace then resumed his seat amid deafening applause.

THE SYMPTOM FROM CHICAGO. Chicago, Oct. 24.—A meeting of English and Scotch citizens was held last evening to discuss the Irish question and was very largely attended. Speeches were made by several Englishmen and Scotchmen and resolutions were adopted unanimously, setting forth that the recent action of the British Government is disgraceful, and demanding that every Englishman and Scotchman should protest against the outrage, since the same means may be used to suppress land reform in England and Scotland. Earnest sympathy is extended to the Irish people, urging them to avoid physical force, but to trust to the greatness of the ideas presented by Parnell, Davitt and others which appeals to the Englishman's and the Scotchman's sense of justice as strongly as it does to the Irishman's. THE GERMAN ELECTIONS. Berlin, Oct. 31.—The election excitement last week was most intense. It is stated that the whole question of Bismarck remaining in power now depends upon the support he can expect from the Clericals. Should the Chancellor refuse to expunge or modify the May laws directed against the Catholics, he will encounter opposition almost as great as that of the Progressives. Little can at present be expected by the Government from the Conservatives. The crisis is severe and is made more so by the report that Bismarck will probably dissolve the present elected Parliament before Christmas. AN IMPERIAL FEAST. VIENNA, Oct. 29.—The gala dinner given to-night by the Emperor in honor of the King and Queen of Italy was a magnificent affair. One hundred and thirty persons sat down in the vast hall, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion with gobelin tapestry, gigantic mirrors, flowers and tropical plants. Sixteen chandeliers cast a glowing light upon a scene truly imperial in its grandeur. The long table was covered with massive gold plate in the middle and massive silver on either end, the gold for the imperial and Royal guests, and the silver for those who were fortunate enough to obtain cards of invitation. The court band concealed in a perfect garden of palm trees, was led by the Prince of Rad masters, Edward Strauss, who played throughout the evening. Among the distinguished guests present were Count Andrassy in full uniform, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, Signora Mancini and Dupretis, Count Duchatel, the French Ambassador, the United States Minister and all the Diplomatic corps. POLITICAL NOTES. Dr. Marsden has aspirations for Bonaventure. Mr. Joly has found, up to this, no opponent at Louthinore. Mr. Sheehy has, as yet, found no adversary in Quebec East. Mr. J. Martel (Conservative) intends running for Joliette. Mr. Gagnon is rumored for Kamouraska, also Dr. D. Rossignol. Mr. Audet will most likely go in by acclamation for Docheater. Hon. Mr. Flynn will most likely be elected by acclamation for Gaspé. Mr. Daehen is spoken of for Temiscouata, also Mr. Alphonse Poullet. Mr. C. J. Doherty is mentioned in connection with Montreal West. Mr. Felix Carberry is mentioned as one of the candidates for Quebec West. Mr. Doucasse (Conservative) will oppose the Hon. Mr. Langeller for Portneuf. The names of Messrs. Boutin, Pacaud and Herdier are mentioned for Bellechasse. Mr. Isidore Belleau has announced his determination to fight the Hon. Mr. Paquet at Levis. At Bateau the fight will be between Mr. Jean Blanchet, advocate, and Mr. Wm. Dalery. The Hon. Mr. Irvine offers himself for Megantic, and Mr. Walls for Drummond and Athabaska. Mr. J. Bell Forsyth will contest Quebec County against the Hon. Mr. Ross. Dr. Fiset is also mentioned for this Constituency. A whole legion are out for Rimouski, amongst them being Messrs. Parent, Asselin, Gosselin, Coly, Dr. Pelletier, Geneoux. DON CARLOS. There was a rumor current yesterday that Don Carlos is expected here. A police agent was waiting for him last night at the Gare du Nord, but the illustrious representative of Divine right did not make his appearance. A single vineyard near Dixon, Solano County, Cal., has just yielded 250,000 boxes of raisins, worth \$500,000. Vine planting is increasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 acres of new vines being about to be set in the neighborhood of Cloverdale alone.

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I wish you and yours a large measure of happiness, and the righteous cause of old Ireland a strong and speedy success. His Grace then resumed his seat amid deafening applause. PERSONAL. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., is in Ottawa. Mr. Walter Shanley is very much improved in health. The Count de Ses Maisons returned to Quebec yesterday. The King and Queen of Italy left Vienna yesterday for home. Sir A. T. Galt sails from New York to-day for London on the "Arizona." Archbishop Lauder, of Ottawa, is going to England for the benefit of his health. Messrs. Geo. Stephen, R. B. Angus and J. Hill left for New York yesterday afternoon. Dr. Edwin A. Dalrymple, an eminent Physicogal divine, of Baltimore, Md., is dead, aged 63. Colonel Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, it is rumored, has sent in his resignation. Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, has recovered from his recent illness. Hon. Mr. Skead has declined acceptance of the Lieut.-Governorship of the North-West Territories. Hon. Mr. Fabro has resigned his position as Senator, and will go to France as Canadian Commissioner—so rumor says. Count de Lalonde, representative in Canada of "La Societe Fonciere de France," has arrived in the city from Manitoba en route to Paris. Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, intimated on Thursday that he might resign the Chancellorship, but he will hold office until early in 1882. The Marquis de Bassano comes to the front with an emigration scheme. He proposes to turn a stream of French emigrants of Brittany into the northern section of the Province of Quebec. It is said that Major-General Sir Patrick McDougall, who is to be Administrator of the Government during the absence of the Governor-General, will take up his residence in Montreal during that period. Mr. G. W. Bentley, manager of the New London (Conn.) Northern Railway, and several other railway directors who have been visiting Canadian railways, returned home yesterday by the Vermont Central Railway. Dr. James Graham, of New York, who is 98 years of age, and a member of Governor Blackburn's staff, took part at Yorktown. At the age of 80 Dr. Graham led to the altar a blooming bride of 18. He now has a son 17 years old. LAVAL UNIVERSITY. QUEBEC, Oct. 31.—The Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, namely, Mgrs. Taschereau, of Quebec, LaSalle, of Three Rivers, Langevin, of Rimouski, Fabre, of Montreal, Racine, of Outoumsi, Racine, of Sherbrooke, Dnabnel, of Ottawa, and Morsau, of St. Hyacinthe, have issued a declaration completely exonerating Laval University from all charges against it. The following points are made: 1st. Those accusations not having been brought before our tribunal, we ought to regard them, and indeed shall regard them as not proved until the accusers shall have presented themselves regularly and with clearly formulated complaints, and proofs regularly made; 2nd. We shall regard the authors of those wordings as guilty among other things as follows: 1st. wanting in respect towards the Holy See, before whose tribunal the question was pending; 2nd. flagrant disobedience of orders of the Bishops of this Province and the Holy See. Two young ladies have succeeded in obtaining Muro bursaries of \$150 each, for two years, in the examination in Dalhousie College, N. S., just concluded. (To be continued.)

THE LAND LEAGUE CATECHISM AND IRISH INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTOR. CHAPTER I. QUESTION—What is the Irish National Land League? ANSWER—An association having for its object the total abolition of Irish landlordism. Q. Can any one who wishes become a member of the association? A. Yes, on being proposed by a member and elected by a vote of the central association or any one of its branches. Q. What is required of members? A. Acceptance of the principles of the League, the giving of assistance to its practical working, and the payment of a small annual subscription. Q. Is the society a numerous one? A. It consists of about a million of men, in addition to which there are ladies' branches and children's branches, which add very considerably to the number. Q. Are the members all resident in Ireland? A. No; there are many branches of the League in England; some in Scotland, in New Zealand, and in Australia; in Canada; and an immense number in the United States of America. Q. How did these branches in other countries help the work of the Land League? A. By contributing to its expenses, by spreading a knowledge of its principles, and obtaining for its objects the sympathy of lovers of liberty and justice in those parts of the world. Q. Is the Irish National Land League likely to succeed in effecting its object? A. It is certain to do so; the work is half done already. CHAPTER II. Q. What is Irish landlordism? A. A system of legalised plunder by means of which a small number of idle and wicked men are enabled to rob the industrial classes of nearly all the fruits of their labor. Q. Why has so evil a system received the sanction of law? A. Because the landlords themselves were the law makers. Q. What name do the landlords give to the tribute they bring from the working classes of the nation? A. The name of "rent." Q. On what ground do they claim and enforce this tribute? A. On the pretence that the land of the whole country is their private property, and that they can charge what sum they like to individuals for the use of it. Q. Is the land their private and absolute property? A. It is not. Q. Whose is it? A. The land of every country is the property of the people of that country. Q. Do you mean that every inhabitant has the right to have a little plot of ground allotted to him for his own use? A. No. In every civilized country the State, as representative of the entire people, is regarded as the owner or head landlord of all its land. This land the State is bound to let out for the use of the people in the manner that will be most conducive to the public welfare. To apportion a little plot of land to each inhabitant would not be the best mode of utilising the land for the benefit of the whole community. Q. What is the best mode? A. To let the land, subject to a small rent or land tax, to a large number of practical farmers who will themselves cultivate their holdings. Q. But, then, what of all those persons who, as you say, have a claim on the land, but who cannot possibly be put into possession of the little bits and scraps which would form their share of it? A. The rent or tax already spoken of should go to the relief of the public taxes, and thus form the contribution of those who have the land to those who have it not. Q. Why would this system be more conducive to the public welfare than the present one of landlord and tenant? A. Because the cultivator of the soil would then be free to develop to the fullest extent the produce bearing capacity of the soil, and would have a strong personal interest in so doing. The riches of the country would thus be increased, additional employment would be afforded, and the home circulation of a great amount of money would sustain native trades and manufactures, and fill the country with prosperity. Q. What is done with the rents of Ireland at present? A. Most of them are spent by absentee landlords in England and in other countries. And much of what is paid to resident landlords goes to pay English money-lenders mortgages, betting men and other less respectable persons, from which sort of expenditure the Irish working classes can derive no benefit. Q. What function, then, do the Irish landlords discharge in relation to agricultural industry? A. The function that is discharged by caterpillars, potato-bugs, and Colorado beetles—that of living on the crops sown and tended by the farming and laboring population. Q. Is Irish landlordism liked by the people of Ireland? A. It is hated and detested by them. Q. Why have they so long submitted to it? A. Because they could not help it. The English nation, that imposed the system on Ireland, has maintained it by brute force, which up to this time the Irish people have been unable to overthrow. Q. Have the Irish people now found a way of getting rid of it? A. They have. Q. Who pointed it out to them? A. Michael Davitt. (To be continued.)