sat there with a white face, her hands clapsed. He smiled at her jit did not look like the smile of a guilty man. "You hear?" exclaimed Squire Lester.

"Ido hear," replied Mr. Lyitucy. "Can you offer any explaination?" "I swear it was him," broke forth Tiffle «If he denies it he will commit perjury. saw him as plain as I see him now. I didn't know the others, because their faces were

disguised in black, but his was not." "I did enter your house last night, Mr. Lester, but only once," he calmly said. "If a person went out of it, before I came in, as your servant testifies, it was not myself."

Every soul present appeared struck with consternation at the boldness of the avowal, When the sensation had subsided, Lord Dane inquired haughtily it he could plead anything in justification.

It you will allow me five minutes' conversation with you in private, Mr. Lester," said Lydney, turning to that gentleman, "I will enter upon my justification. Probably you may deem it a satisfactory one."

Mr. Lester repuised the request indiggantly. He was not accustomed to grant interviews to midnight burglars. Had Lydney anything to say, he must speak

"Then I have no resource but to be silent," observed Mr. Lydney, after a pause of thought. "Nevertheless I am innocent of

any offence." You have called yourself a gentleman, cynically remarked Lord Dane. And Lydney took a step forward and threw his head back with dignity.

"I am at least as much of a gentlemen as your lordship-in all points," was the firm answer. "Possibly, did we come to examine and compare rank and rights, I should take

precedence of you." The whole room (save one) resented the speech, and were ready to cudgel Lydney for the insult to my Lord Dane.

"Let it pass," said his lordship, good-naturedly. "I can afford it. Will you make out the warrant for his committal, Mr. Apperly?"

"For my committal!" interrupted Lydney, half angry, half inclined to laugh. mital where? and for what?" "To the police-station, for the present,

while we look after your companions, and for the crime of breaking into Danesheld Hall," sharply spoke Squire Lester. "This is beyond a joke," cried Lydney.

"You cannot possibly suppose I broke into it, or was one of those who did." "Silence, sir!" said Lord Dane. "The op-

portunity of explanation was offered you; and you declined to make use of it." Lydney remained silent; not in obedience to his lordship, but for self-communing.

The warrant for his committal was made out, and Inspector Young laid his hand upon "You are my prisoner, William Lydney."

Then Mr. Lydney roused himself, and appeared as though he would have entered upon his justification; but, as he was turning to Mr. Lester, his eyes rested on Maria, and it seemed to change his intention. He hesitated, and finally remained silent.

"You need not touch me," he quietly said to Inspector Young. "I will yield to your authority. But do not treat me as if I were

The audience was broken up, and the room rose. In the confusion William Lydney found himself near Miss Lester. There was a whole world of sincerity, of truth, in his the ability of the lecturer would have assuredly smile of tenderness.

"Appearances are dark just now, Maria," he whispered. "Can you trust me still?" "I trust you more than ever, William. I will trust you through all," she answered fer-

"It shall be well repaid, my darling." shaled him forth, an ignominious prisoner.

CHAPTER XXV.

In the invalid's room-for so they called that at the Sailor's Rest, tenanted by the stranger, Mr. Home-there was great bustle. Ravensbird was in attendance, his wife also, and Dr. Green was there; all gathered around Mr. Home, who lay on the sofa, very very ill. Ailing from the first, he had now been taken alarmingly worse, and the physi-

cian gave little hopes that he would recover. "Tell me how long you think I shall last," said Mr. Home to him. "I do not fear death but if I am near it, I must settle many "Of immediate death, hourly death, there is

will rally yet. But I do fear your life will not be much prolonged." "That is, I may rally so as to last a few days? Speak out."

"Yes," said the physician, reluctantly. "Then the sooner Apperly is brought to me, the better," was the invalid's answer. "Do you hear, Ravensbird?"

Dr. Green shook hands with his patient and went out. Mr. Home spoke again, anxiety in his tone. His voice was as energetic as it had ever been; his intellect as keen.

"Ravensbird, there's no time to be lost. Send for Apperly." "Immediately, my lord," was the man's an-

Annexation.

Mr. Peter Mitchell fell into the hands of a New York reporter, who immediately proceeded to propound questions Among other things, the ex-Minister of Marine an I Fisheries was asked whether there was any feeling in Canada in favour of annexation Mr. Mitchell said there was not. This is rather a broad statement. As a matter of fact, you can find any number of people who favour annexation, the lecturing platform. He admitted that the if you only look for them. They take a very "Irish Laud Question," as it was called, was sensible view of the case and frankly admithat Canada would be a great deal better off in every material way if she were annexed to the United States. The Commercial people of the United States are, as a rule, more enterprising than our own, and annexation would be followed by an influx of enerprising capitalists who would invest their money in Canada, and put fresh life into it. Sesides this our manufacturers would have free access to the markets of the continent, and would partake of the prosperity of fifty million of active, energetic and intelligent people. The feeling in favour of annexation may not be very pronounced in Canada, but it exists nevertheless, as anybody can see who vill look below the surface; so that the attempt to ignore it is foolish .- Toronto Telegrim.

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties here-Compressed Yeast principle purified and compressed. It has eighteen times the strength of ordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and its flivour as long as it is kept cool and dry. A letter from Captain Campbell, R. N. A. show that during a long sea voyage the bread

JOHN KEATS.

[BORN 1796; DIED 1820 AT ROME.] Soft fall the dew on thy early tomb, Child of the muses, sad thy doom, Day of thy life was ode of gloom Poor Keats of the early grave.

Greater thou mightst be—great thou art, hand was: the pulsing of thy heart, Proudy it but, yet sad the part. That fate had reserved for thee.

Bard of the antique—bard of the old. Grand were thy verses, quaintly bold, Fire in thy brest; the age was cold; Oh, bard of the bitter life!

Then peace, oh, Keats, to thy precious dust! Sleep the sleep of the great and just; Dropo'er thy grave a tear we must, When to d of thy early fate.

Friend of the muses still dost thou sing, Year unto year thy verses ring; Weep for thy loss—a noble thing— For none but the noble weep.

Then sleep in thy honor'd grave and rest; Age after age thy name is bless'd; Scarce wert thou seen e'er strongest test, Of thy master powers was made.

Star in the sky of our golden past, Long may thy fame and praises last; Halo bright o'er thy name is cast On the muses' sacred scroll!

Poor Keats of the early grave, we sigh— Fresh in youth thou wert call'd to die ; Keats of the noble heart, good-bye! We'll meet in the land beyond.

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Laval University, Quebec, }
31st October, 1879.

The Land Agitation in Ireland.

FATHER RYAN'S LECTURE.

. Masterly Summing up of the Situation | the Irish people. Now, Mr. Parnell had made the Landlord.

the consent of the Rev. Father Ryan to deliver a course of lectures on the principal the outset that he intended this evening to I ish subjects of the day, advertised for the 3rd inst. a lecture on a subject which is at present absorbing the interest of the entire programme philosophically, and as calmly as enlightened world, and which they were almost sure would. He would, therefore, most sure would gather together the Irish strip it of all its suspicous surroundings. He Catholics of the city as an audience. In this would put aside the poetry and passion that expectation they were, however, disappointed Nordheimer's Hall was but half filled in spite of the same of the lecturer of He would also endeavor to divest this subthe evening, and the plausible purpose for ject of the communistic coloring that which the profits were to devoted. Those has been, and he dared say would be, contriwho were present will not easily forget the buted by its ignorance, and what he feared feeling which passed over them, when the the malice of some writers in the English reverend gentleman was escorted on the platform and gazed at the slim audience before him. They will not easily forget the feeling three following propositions:of shame which they experienced, at this token of indifference from a people who ought to have their whole hearts wrapped up in a subject which was so ably discoursed last night by a gentlemen not only of the highest breeding, but of refined culture. The audience must have also felt a feeling of meanness creep over them, which was only relieved by the thought that perhaps the lecture was

NOT PROPERLY ADVERTISED,

which was beyond a doubt the true facts of the case. The interest of such a subject and drawn a better house if it had been properly advertised. In this direction there was a screw loose somewhere, which can only be accounted for by those appointed to arrange six or eight columns, but as it is impossible And Inspector Young called him, and mar- from our limited space to allow so much, we must, therefore, content ourselves by giving only a synopsis of the reverend gentleman's remarks, even at the terrible of risk of a the time has now come for a just settlement utilation. After a selection of Irish air on the piano, the President, Mr. F. B. Mc-Namee, in a few well-chosen remarks introduced the orator of the evening, the Rov. Father Ryan. In opening his remarks the speaker said that when he was invited by the

St. Patrick's Society to begin A COURSE OF LECTURES

he felt very much harrowed, and not a little ufraid. He considered it an honor to be asked to speak tefore the oldest Irish society in Montreal, and before such an audience as the St Patrick's Society was sure to attract. But, while duly appreciating the honor, it was not altogether without a sense of fear. no danger," was the reply, "and I think you In the first place, he was afraid of himself, and of his own Irish heart. This was one of our national characteristics-some say failings-that we could not refuse a request, especially when that request came from a fellow-countryman. Now, knowing this national weakness of his, he was afraid, when asked to lecture, that his heart would compel him to say "yes," and as soon as he had said "yes" he began to be afraid of his audience. The Celtic intellect was bright, sharp, quick and naturally inclined to be somewhat critical. When he thought of this the thought made him feel timid, but, while re-membering that the Celtic intellect was quick and critical, he forgot the Irish heart was generous and kind, and so his timidity gave way to confidence and courage. He

would speak to

THE IRISH MIND, but more especially to the Irish heart. He would speak as an Irish priest to Irish people, and he was sure that he would get a kind and considerate hearing. (Applause.) Now, it would seem to some that the subject that he had selected for that evening was not particularly suited to an Irish priest, although be may for the moment change the pulpit for a matter for the most serious thought of the political economist, the patriot, the politician, and the statesman, but he declared that it had ever been, and now more especially, a subject in which the people needed the wise direction of the Catholic clergy. (Applause.) Hence it was that the priests and prelates were now coming to the front to instruct, guide, and control the people in their present

effort to have their wrongs redressed. Here the reverend gentleman read a letter of Dr. Croke's, Archbishop of Cashel, September 19, 1879, which contained the following words :--

"I believe it is expedient and highly useful at times to make the popular voice unmistakably felt, and periodically to

PROCLAIM TRUMPET-TONGUED to our rulers the nature, as well as the number, of our grievanues, and our fixed determinution to have them redressed. The present Cufors in use-Lieberts Prepared German is, I think, the most opportune moment for doing this with effect. Our crops have failed, commerce languishes, our money resources are exhausted, creditors are inportunate, landlords, for the most part, unrelenting, and indications are not wanting to show that the approaching winter is likely, to be rendered

rary should come forward, and calmly, soberly, but resolutely say what it wants. The voice of a determined people is now raised in vain, and if I do not mistake the character of the men, or some at least of the Irish representatives who are about to meet on the historic hills of Tipperary, they know right well what they are entitled to ask, and how best they may enforce their demand." The lecturer continuing said, that of course this was intelligible enough to Ireland; but why trouble

A CANADIAN AUDIENCE

with the question? To this he would answer: first, that the subject of land in Ireland was not merelylany Irish question; it was fast be-coming an English question, and was in its very nature an universal question. But even, if as he had said, it was an Irish land question, surely it would have been interesting, not only for everyone who has a drop of Irish blood in his veins, who bore an Irish name, but for everyone who had the least feeling of justice and humanity in his heart. (Applause.) Although the subject would seem to some a political one, he did not intend to talk politics, or trouble them with facts and figures. He intended to treat the matter philosophically, and give to his listeners the common, sound, moral and social principles, which would enable them to think rightly, speak correctly and calmly on the matter, and which will help you to give practical expression to the sympathy you feel for suffering Ireland. There was one man who seems to be taking the most prominent place in what is called "The Present Irish Agitation." That man, everyone knows, was

MR. PARNELL. Mr. Parnell is not a priest or a Catholic; he is a Protestant landed proprietor, and a member of the British Parliament, and whatever be his personal merits he certainly seems just now to have the full confidence of -Bights of the Tenant and Rights of three appeals. He appeals to the Irish people at home; he appeals to the Irish people abroad; and he appeals, or soon will The St. Patrick's Society having secured land. In these appeals he lays down a programme; and he might as well tell you at take up Mr. Parnell's programme and to dethe Irish mind and heart almost naturally and necessarily contribute to this question. press. Mr. Parnell's programme, reduced to its simplest form, may be expressed in the

1st. The time has come for a just, wise and generous settlement of the Irish land ques-2nd. Such a settlement can be secured

only by the legal formation of a tenant pro-3rd. The Irish all over the world, and as the question concerns us, the Irish in Canada may, by their sympathy and moral support, effectively contribute to the speedily se-

curing such a satisfactory settlement for Ire-

land's wrongs. These three propositions he would endeavor to prove. He could not, indeed draw out all the proofs of each proposition as he should wish, but he would lay down principles and lines of argument from which each may deduce practical, and, he those preliminaries. To do full justice to hoped, profitable conclusions. The first the subject would require the space of at least proposition, it seemed to him, did not need any proof at all. It was abundantly evident to any one who honestly considers the history of Ireland for the past 700 years. They would be found to admit not only that of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, but that there never was a time since such relations began between Celt and Saxon in which the laws regulating those relations did not need to be revealed or remodelled. This, he thought, could be made clear by the simple statement of a few facts that cannot be questioned, and by the citation of authorities the weight of whose testimony no one, he thought, would deny. He agreed with those historians who said that when Ireland was in comparative peace under the rule of her native princes, before

Danish OR NORMAN OR SAXON INVASION.

her population was more numerous and more prosperous than it has ever been since. Edmund Burke says very well that the history of Ireland is told in her ruins. He remembered the first time he visited the beautiful valley of Glendalough and looked upon few scattered houses and cultivated farms that now form what is called a country town; he said to himself, surely it was not always so. The poet, Spencer, in his review of Ireland before the Saxon invasion, said: It was a rich and plentiful country, full of corn and cattle, a most prosperous and plentiful country, prosperous, well inhabited, and rich in all the blessings of God, being plentiful in corn, full of cattle, well stored with fish, etc. Before Strafford came the country still owned by the Irish was in a flourishing, wealthy, happy state. Spencer again says, speaking of the 6,000,000 acres of land, that a more beautiful and general country was not under heaven, etc, but now it was all destruction

and desolation. It was not so WHEN KINGS HELD THEIR COURT

here, and when the faithful, generous people built these Seven Churches, whose ruins yet remain to tell the story of Glendalough's ancient greatness. But this is only one of the thousand desolate sights that met the eye of the traveller in Ireland. From the summit of those Pillar Towers of Ireland that still wonderously stand and from the ivy-clad turret of the Church now hastening to decay, the traveller may look through the past and catch just a glimpse of the days that are over, or read in the ruins at his feet of the long taded glories they cover. The ancient Irish were an enterprising, industrious, agricultural people. This is evident even from the very name of some of the first settlers, they are called "Firbolgs," which we are told means the men with the leathern aprons. These aprons they used to carry the earth up the mountain that they might sow their grain on the hillside when their fertile farms covered the plain. The Brehon law, whose just and wise provisions made Ireland so prosperous, practically recognized a tenant pro-priety. Under the action of this law, even after the English invasion, the Irish people beyond the Pale were prosperous and happy. (Here the speaker read a code of the Brehon Laws and referred to the change in Ireland.) The English obtained power in Ireland. It was not his present purpose to discuss or determine the question as to how they obtained this power. cepted the fact and philosophized on it. Ac-

letter to his son, 1793, "like all legislatures,

WHAT ENGLAND OUGHT TO HAVE DONE. What did she do? Henry II. promised, indeed, that he would extend the benefits of the Magna Charta to Ireland. But the promise, like so many others made by England to Ireland, was made only to be broken. Not only did the Irish not get any benefits from Magna Charta, not only did they not get justice, but for the first 500 years of English rule they did not get law. Sir John Davies, the Attorney-General under James I, will tell us what they got and how they were treated. (Here again the speaker cited his authority.) In

THE BREHON LAW

other laws had been made, and continued to be made, till that infamous code, that would go down to posterity branded as penal, was completed. It took four or five reigns to system that was ingeniously contrived to demoralize, degrade and impoverish the people of Ireland. Catholics could not buy land, nor inherit it, nor receive it as a gift from Protestants. If the profits of the land exceeded one-third of the rent, the Protestant could inform on him, and get the whole property. If the Catholic had the audacity to purchase his estate that had been confiscated or stolen, the Protestant could inform and have it. A Catholic landlord was the only one who could not do as he liked with his land. A price was offered to the son to betray his father and deny his faith, and the price was his father's property. All this went on till the last century. Several authorities were cited, one of whom, Mr. Gladstone, says :- "I sorrowfully admit that neglect, is chargeable upon Parliament, in respect of the question of the Irish Land Tenures. None of us who have sat in Parliament are exempt from this responsibility." (Speech on Irish Bill, 1870). Quoting from Cardinal Manning, he said:—"The Land Question, as we call by a somewhat heartless explanation, means hunger thirst, nakedness, labor spent in vain, the toil of years severed by the breaking up of homes, sickness, death of parents, children, wives, the despair and wildness which springs up in the heart of the poor when legal force, like a sharp arrow, goes into the most sensitive and vital right of mankind. All this is contained in the Land Question.'

and can, when they please, hunt at least half of those millions from their homes. This, he said, should cease and now is the time. All Governments, Whig and Tory, have admitted

8,000 LANDLORDS RULE THE LANDS OF 5,000,000

it for at least the past 30 years. So the present distress in Ireland proves. The Irish people say, etc., the Irish priest and prelates say, the Irish members of Parliament say, etc., etc., the time has come for a just, wise and generous settlement of the land question, and this is our first proposition proved. (Applause.)

Father Ryan continuing, said: I have only and impartial authorities. I have not argued at all from the effects. I have not asked you to come with me to the ruined cabin by the road side and look upon the landlord's cruel work, the poor young mother with her infant at her breast dying of cold and hunger in sight of her ruined home, etc., etc.

My second proof is, you remember, "the only settlement that can prove satisfactory, just, wise and generous, is the legal formation of a touant proprietary."

This I now proceed to prove.

1. This is what the people ask for. 2. This is what the State can and ought to

grant. To proceed philosophically we must define terms. What is a tenant? What a proprietor? Here is Lord Dufferin's definition of a tenant :- " A tenant is a person who does not possess land, but who hires the use of it. He embarks his capital in another man's field. much in the same way as a trader embarks his merchaudise in another man's ship." Lord Dufferin's logic is not as good as his rhetoric. His definition of a tenant is essentially wrong. From the false definition he can easily deduce the false conclusion so pleasing to the landlord, namely, tenantry at will non-payment for improvements, and wholesale eviction for non-payment of rent, even when such non-payment is morally impossible. It is the old fable of the lion painted by the man—the tenant defined by the landlord. The reason of Lord Dufferin's error is that he defines

THE TENANT AS HE IS

and takes that for the definition of the tenant as he ought to be. According to him the tenant hires the land as a man hires a sligp. This I althgether deny. There is an essential difference in the articles bired with regard both to the person who hires and the person who owns. I admit that a tenant is a person who does not possess land, but who hires the use of another's land. But the land of which he hires the use is necessary for him; he cannot live without it; if he does not get it or if he is deprived of it he must either go to the poor-house, leave his country or lie down by the roadside and die. Not so is it with the ship and the man who hires it. The ship may be useful to him for commercial purposes, but not absolutely necessary for the sustenance of his life. The tenant lives on the land and he must have some land to live on. He lives by the land and he must have some land to live by. Now, every man has a right to live, and, therefore, has a right to the necessary means of living. Every man has a duty to labor, and he is entitled to reap the reward of his labor; he has a natural right to be recompensed for his work. Therefore I say a tenant is one who hires the land of another to live on it, and to

SUPPORT HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY, it may be, from it. The end, say philosophers, specifies the act, and here the end spe-

cifies the contract. Now, I say tenantry at will is against the very essence of a just contract between landlord and tenant. Human nature is in itself stable and permanent, and the family is the first form of human society: therefore it, too, should have the qualities of stability. Now, if a man is liable to be disturbed any moment, to be driven from bis home, and to have no other home to go to, I say such a state of things first tends to barbarism, and, in a country that is civilized and settled, tends to the destruction of society itself. I believe the Irish nation would have been brutalized or banished, and so, as a soclety, destroyed by this unnatural land system if the Irish people had not that within them which is stronger than any persecution that material power can use, and that

was and is Faith. The reverend gentleman quoted Mill on the question: Lord Dufferin defines a tenant-atwill. But I say

A TENANT-AT-WILL

is a compound contradiction, an anomaly in civilized society, and an outrage on natural right and justice. I may be told if a tenantmade with it was "the best he had tasted, limit was "the best he had tasted, light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. Will is a compound contradiction, what is a length and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. Will is a compound contradiction, what is a length and breadth of the land, happily unlikely were bound to use it according to the tenant proprietor. Now, as this proposition his usual good style. Those who were not known to our poor people, since the famine immutable laws of right and justice. "The is about tenant proprietors, I am bound present during the lecture may know that was driven into a corner, and there slowly was driven into a corner, and there slowly years. This, then, is the time when Tippe- Legislature of Ireland," says E. Burke, in a to answer the question. A proprietor is they missed one of the finest literary treats roasted to death.

ought to frame laws to suit the people and the things. Three sorts of dominion—Perfect, circumstances of the country." This is, then, imperfect, eminent. Ways of acquiring imperfect, eminent. Ways of acquiring dominion - Occupation, invention, prescription, accession, contract. The State has eminent or administrative domain over the property of individuals. Its title to such dominion is the public necessity or utility. By reason of this title and this administrative dominion the State can take the property of the individual, when the public necessity or utility may require it, always, of course, giving full compensation to the owner, whose right the State is bound to respect. Not only the State can do this, but we see that the State actually does it every day in the making of roads and parks, and other such necessary and useful improvements required by the public good. But it will be said, it has been said, to take was declared illegal, but in the meantime the property of a whole country thus is unjust, is revolutionary and communistic. Now, this objection looks serious and deserves to be considered and satisfactorily answered. elaborate this system, Mr. Lecky tells us, a The objection, I say, looks serious, but it really is not quite so formidable as it looks. First, then, it is well to understand distinctly what I contend, that the state, or, to be particular and practical, the English Government, including of course the supreme power, can at present do in Ireland. I say, therefore, that the (English) Government can purchase a considerable part of the laud of Ireland from the present owners and resell it to the present tenants, whose term of tenantry depends on the landlord's will. It will be here noticed that I speak of only a part of the land in Ireland; and of that part especially that is occupied or needed by small farmers, who at present have no security

FOR EITHER THEIR LABOR OR THEIR LAND. As to the large farmers and those who have leases or some satisfactory security, I do not at present speak. My proposition extends only to a pensant proprietary, and this I think explains itself. I would in the next place ask those persons who are so ready to call such suggestions revolutionary to remember what the English Government has been doing in Ireland for the last 700 years. The system of the past was wholesale confiscation without compensation. The remedy suggested for the present is at most confiscation with ample compensation, which system cannot, it is clear, be rightly called confiscation at all. But we are asked to forget the past. Well, we are willing to forget it. We shall " let the dead past bury its dead," but on one condition, that the rulers of Ireland will act in the living present, and act, too, "heart within and God o'er head," that is, justly and generously, according to the laws of God and man. But the government or the statesman that will so act, cannot afford to forget the past; for the mensure that will be satisfactory is not to be a mere original partition of property, it is to be a reparation of injustice and wrong. Hence it was that Mr. Disraeli said, very well a tew years ago, when he allowed his reason to speak, " the Irish Land Question can be satisfactorily settled only by a revolution, peacebly achieved." The same difficulty was found in other counconsidered principles, facts, and undoubted tries, and where statesmen were fortunately also found to give the right solution. What we say the

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAN DO IN IRELAND,

the Prussian and Austrian Governments have done in parts of their provinces; the landlords of course objected at first there as they do in Ireland, but Lord Broughton tells us in his "Political Economy" that even the landlords themselves were soon perfectly satisfied, because they were much benefitted by the change. (Here the speaker quoted Scrope on the Irish land measures, London, 1848). The same land difficulty, more or less, was in France in the last century as a remnant of the feudal system. The French Government and the lords of the soil refused to admit a change that might be achieved by a penceful revolution, and history tells us what that revolution was by which a change was effected. England may learn from Prussia, Austria and Switzerland, and she cannot prudently afford to overlook the lesson that is taught by France. But not only have other countries shown England what she can and ought to do to remedy the wrongs of Ireland; England has already so acted herself. She has done in India and in Africa what we begged she should do in Ireland, and hence it was that an English barrister, writing on the Irish Land Question, said he could not find in any country, ancient or modern, a parallel for the condition of the peasant. The negro slave and the Russian serf were useful to writers on the Irish Land Question, but slavery and serfdom are no more and the Irish peasant remains, the only civilized slave. Therefore I say, moral philosophy, political economy, true statesmanship, the example of every civilized nation prove, that England can and that England ought, to restore to Ireland her plundered rights by establishing a peasant proprietary. (Quotation from Mr. Key, a traveller.) One more difficulty remains and it we shall answer in our third proposition. It is easily answered and so our proposition shall be that: It is asserted, then, that the Irish are an ignorant, idle, improvident peopeople; that even should the Government to-morrow buy up half the land in Ireland and re-sell it to the people, that peasant pro-prietary of which I boast would in the first place be too ignorant to acknowledge or appreciate the benefit; that they would be too idle to use it and too improvident ever to make money enough to pay for it. Now, this is a triple charge that the poor Irish people at home cannot answer, simply because they have never got the chance. But this charge has been answered by the Irish race all over the world outside of Ireland. It is answered to-day by the Irish in Australia; by the Irish in the United States; by the Irish in Canada. You are the answer: you give the accusation the lie. This is the best sympathy you can give to suffering,

CALUMNATED IRELAND.

The land may be yours here it you only wish to work; knowledge if you wish to learn; money will be yours, too, and power, political and social, if your are soper and saving, and faithfully follow the advice of your prelates and pastors. Mr Parnell and the good men and true who may be with him will have to plead the cause of Ireland in Parliament. Let him be able to say that the Irish in Canada prove to the world that Irishmen e'en under England's rule, can be prosperous.

The speaker was frequently interruped by bursts of applause. He paused in his remarks twice to allow the performance of a musical programme which had been previously arranged. The Misses Bergin, Holland and Beauchamp contributed to the musical part of the programme in efficlent style. During the lecture Father Ryan recited with great pathos the poem "Soggarth Aroon," which had the effect of bringing tears to the eyes of many of his listeners. At the conclusion of the entertainment Mr. Bond, the, vice-president of the suclety, delivered a few They threw water into the building, but that short spirited remarks in reference to the slim attendance His words were greatly applaud-

a person who owns, who has dominion of which Montreal has had the opportunity of listening to for some time past. After the vote of thanks had been passed the entertainment concluded by the playing of "God Save

SCOTCH NEWS.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CLYDE .- The Clyde Shipping Company have just accepted the tender of Messrs. William Simons & Co., Renfrew, for a steamer of about 1,000 tons. The new vessel is for the Irish fleet. We are informed that a shipbuilding firm in the east end of Port Glasgow have secured another contract for the construction of a steel screw steamer of about 1,000 tons.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR NORTH AYR-SHIRE.—Mr. J. B. Balfour, who is to contest North Ayrshire in the Liberal interest at the forthcoming general election, held meetings of his supporters on Tuesday at Klimarnock, Newmilns and Darvel. The district is one of the chief strongholds of Liberlism in the northern division of the county, and so far Mr. Balfour's candidature has been favorably entertained. At Newmilns the Liberal Committee has for its chairman Mr. Joseph Hood, manufacturer, and its membership is also otherwise influential.

A Workingmen's Protestant and Conservative Association has been formed here, and already a considerable number of members have been enrolled. The object of the association is to unite the Protestant and Conservative interests in the district, and to promote the Conservative cause at the forthcoming general election. The first public meeting of the association is to be held here shortly. It is expected that one of the ledning gentlemen in the district will take the chair; and several able speakers from a distance are expected to take part in the proceedings.

THE CLYDE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.-A healthy pirit of inquiry continues to prevail in the Clyde shipbuilding trade, and the work on hand is being steadily increased. Specifications are out for several contracts, and some-thing definite will be known about them in a day or two. Amongst the new vessels that will shortly be ordered is a steel steamer of about 1000 tops for service on the South African coast. The order will, it is anticipated, be secured by a well-known firm in the lower reaches of the river. We understand that Messrs Blackwood & Gordon, Port-Glasgow, have contracted for a large screw-steamer to be built of steel. The following are her dimensions :- Length, 245 feet; breadth, of beam, 32.6; depth of hold, 18 feet; tonnage, 1700 tons. This steamer is intended for the Adriatic trade, and is to be built for the Adria Steamship Company. Her builders will furnish her with powerful compound engines.

FORMATION OF NEW STREETS, &c .- Under the powers granted the Greenock authorities by their Police Bill of 1877, the Streets Committee, under the convenership of Bailie Wilson, have been most energetic in laying out new streets and constructing public sewers in the town. In addressing the electors of the Fifth Ward on Monday night Dean of Guild Smith said that during the past year there had been of public sewers constructed about 11 miles, and of streets opened up and formed about 4.5 miles. The amount of money expended in the formation of streets and sewers will have been something like £30,000. Besides this, the Lyle Road has been surveyed and laid out since September, 1878, and will be about 14 miles in length when finished, about threefourths of which is completed. When finished it will have cost about £10,000. Of course, this work, as you are aware, was undertaken for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed, and in so far as the reason of its formation has been concerned, it has served a useful and beneficial purpose; and although the present outlay is large, a considerable part of the cost will ultimately be repaid by the fenars who may take up that ground. Many of the new streets in the West End have been planted on either side with trees, which gives to the district a very attractive appearance. There is but one opinion regarding the Lyle Road, that the scenery to be viewed from it is unequalled on the Clyde.

CURIOUS LANGUAGE AND TENANT CASE .-Roger Mulholland, residing at the lodge or cottage at the entrance to Duchals, Craigends, Kilmalcolm, recently presented a petition in the Greenock Sheriff Court to prevent William Scott, residing at Craigends, from ejecting him from his house without legal authority, and also to prevent him from disturbing or interfering with the petitioner in the occupancy of said lodge. The case was founded upon a statement alleged to have been made by the defender, that he would summarity eject Mulholland. Sheriff-Substitute Smith found that the premises had been duly let, and that no warning to quit had been given. The petitioner knew or believed that he could not be put out without formal warning and a legal warrant, and that no threat had been made to do anything illegal. The petition was accordingly re-fused, the Sheriff-Substitute holding that Mulholland was not justified in asking for an interdict, and that the present litigation with its needless cost had been evidently forced upon him by the legal adviser whom he bad consulted in Glasgow. This opinion did not prevent Mulholland from appealing to the Sheriff-Principal. On Tuesday an iuterlocutor was issued by Sheriff Fraser dismissing the appeal, and finding no expenses due to either party from the date of the Sheriff-Substitute's interlocutor. In a note His Lordship says the defender had indicated very clearly his desire to get rid of the pursuer at the May term, but that he threatened to turn him out in a lawless manner was not proved. The pursuer was evidently aware, before this action was raised, of his legal rights in the matter, and that there was no fear of his being ejected, bag and baggage, without any legal warrant. To justify an application for an interdict there had to be very serious and grave apprehension of pending danger, which there had never been in this

A certain gentleman having grey hair, but in every other respect unexceptionable, for a long time wooed a fair lady in vain. He knew the cause of her refusal but was unable to remove it until a friend informed him of the existence of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. He tried this sovereign remedy, result_magnificent chevelrue and a lovely wife. Sold by all chemists.

_James Nash went into his log barn at Richmond, Va., with a lighted candle. He was drunk. A heavy bale of hay, against which he stumbled, fell against the door, and the candle ignited it. The fire spread fast. Nash yelled for help, but his family could not get him out, though they could see him through the wide cracks between the logs. only retarded the fire slightly. Nash worked desperately in his fiery prison, trying to roll the bale away from the door, and to put out