

PARNELL!

THE IRISH AMBASSADOR REPRESENTS IRELAND,

And Tells the Story of Her Wrongs,

BUT HOPES SHE WILL BE RIGHTED VERY SOON,

AND SOLEMNLY ASSERTS THERE SHALL BE NO MORE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Brilliant Speeches by Messrs Curran and Healy.

MR. PARNELL THINKS HE MAY RETURN TO CANADA.

Speeches by Messrs. O'Leary and Cloran.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

Letters, Telegrams, Etc.

Never since it was built did the Theatre Royal contain such an enthusiastic audience as it did Tuesday night, 9th inst. It seemed to be filled with electricity, with that ennobling electricity, which, at times, and especially during historical crises, seems, no one knows how or why, to pervade the minds of even the most callous-hearted men, and make them feel like patriots. The audience was large and respectable, and the platform was crowded with representative men and with the boys of Brother Arnold's school. It is true that a good many seats in the orchestra were vacant, but it was because they had been bought up on speculation for the good purpose of increasing the Land League fund, and had proved too steep for the pockets of the general public, the price being until the last moment almost at the rate of \$5 a seat. The purchaser came up to the mark and paid his stipulated price of \$2.25 a seat, so that, supposing the usual prices were charged, of a dollar, the total receipts would have been less than they are. The boxes were all occupied by prominent Irishmen and their wives and daughters, the owners of the brightest eyes in the world, limpid with a love for which no one need be jealous for the "uncrowned King of Ireland," handsome and single though he be, for it was his dauntless courage the ladies admired, and it was his thrilling narrations which brought tears to their eyes. There were on the platform C. S. Parnell, T. M. Healy, J. J. Curran, Q. C. F. B. McNamee, Brother Arnold, the Hon. Mr. Beaudry, Edward Murphy, J. Cloran, Ald. McShane, M. P. P. Mr. Peter O'Leary, the presidents of the Irish societies arrayed in their official robes, and the pupils of the ever patriotic Brother Arnold, whom may Heaven long preserve. Wilson's Band composed the orchestra.

Hon. Mr. BEAUDRY read the following address:—

To Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq., M. P.:

SIR: In your grand, triumphant career through the free land of the United States, a welcome has been tendered you, the enthusiasm and unanimity of which reflect honor on the heart and mind of the American people, and most exercise, eventually, no mean influence in favor of the cause which you so patriotically, and still more, so humanely, considered your time and labor. Your social standing places you above suspicion, and beyond unfair misrepresentations of your object and motives, which to all Irishly eyes are sacred and pure. We are proud to recognize, in the rising leader of the Irish Nation, all those elements of patriotic moderation and constitutional activity which characterized the Great Agitator. And for a two-fold reason do we congratulate ourselves upon your visit to our city. We are happy, in the first place, to have this occasion upon which to give a warm expression to our sympathy with the firm but constitutional struggle of the Irish people for a more prosperous and a more enviable social existence; for, though in a minor sense, we, in this Province, have had our own land struggle, which the patriotism and wisdom of our statesmen brought to a successful issue for the benefit of our people. But, alas! the world is not alone called upon to witness and to judge the inequality and degradation of the social condition of Ireland; the piercing cry of its oppressed and suffering people has reached the ear of the nations, and a heartfelt sorrow do they behold famine bear down upon an impoverished land. They lament that its land system should, notwithstanding the acknowledged fertility of the soil, reduce so, and keep the people in the dreadful situation of wretchedness, and even of sheer starvation. To the cry of distress they have, in the meantime, nobly and generously responded, and we are happy to mention

that Montreal, with Canada, has at least done its duty. The other reason of congratulation afforded by your visit to those who place so high a value upon the constitutional struggle and resolution for a just reform of the land laws of Ireland, is that you have combined the most thorough knowledge of, and the most loyal respect for, the British Constitution, that seeks to vindicate the great evil of Irish distress, not in the manly interests of democracy or revolution, but in the sacred interests of humanity and justice, in fact of those of the English Crown itself. Welcome, then, to Canada! Welcome to Montreal, and may your brief stay in our midst prove pleasant to yourself and beneficial to your cause. Mr. F. B. McNAMEE, the Chairman, made a few opening remarks. He said there had been a lot of money paid for the seats which had been sold for double the upset price. There could be no doubt that the amount realized would prove of great benefit to Ireland. Mr. Parnell was about to return to Ireland, whither he was going to encounter England's strongest statesman, Beaconsfield. All he could say was may the best man win, and the audience knew who the best man was. He did not intend to delay at any further length, but would introduce the speaker of the evening, Mr. Charles S. Parnell. When Parnell rose to speak the greeting of the audience was something indescribable. They rose en masse and cheered to the echo, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and in their way were just as demonstrative as the sterner sex. Mr. Parnell said:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: For some time, in fact, ever since it became known that I intended to visit Canada, carefully prepared paragraphs have appeared in the New York Herald stating that in consequence of the terrible dislike entertained for me, I should be compelled to abandon my contemplated visit. In fact it was said that I should meet with a reception of empty benches, rotten eggs, and in fact riding on a rail was insinuated. (Hisses.) The large audience now before me, and the magnificent demonstration of last night, never equalled in Montreal or elsewhere.

GIVE THE LIE TO THE PREDICTION and show that the people of Montreal are in sympathy with the demands of suffering Ireland. (Cheers.) In all ages, in all climes, men as well as men have met with opposition and I consider that a man or a cause that does not meet with opposition cannot be of much account. This antagonism, coming from the source it does, is, I judge, the best proof of the justice of our cause. We are persistently engaged in trying to upset an old and unjust institution, the Land Tenure. Lord Beaconsfield says that the effect of the abolition of the system would cause the dismemberment of the British Empire. If reform would effect such a change, why the dismemberment would now be 40 years old, for it should have been effected when the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed, and since that period the tithes have been abolished, the British Church has been disestablished, and Gladstone's law bill has been passed (all reforms in their way) and

THE EMPIRE STILL SURVIVES. It does not seem to have become any worse, and I must certainly admit that it must have a lot of limbs to bear such lopping off. As an Irishman, speaking in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, probably one of the most loyal portions of Her Majesty's dominions, being fully responsible for my actions and knowing the effects of my words, I unhesitatingly proclaim that if the Empire can only be maintained at the cost of misery and degradation to the Irish people it should be dismembered. I cannot for a moment conceive how doing justice to Ireland would lead to a dismemberment of the Empire. If the Empire is to be maintained in its integrity, it must be by removing the causes which led the people to desperation. As I have said elsewhere, if the land system, one of the supports of misgovernment, is removed, and the landlords are compelled to emigrate, then shall one source of injustice be taken away. Under the feudal system the land is given over to the control of a few, to whom

MAJORITY ARE BOUND TO SUBMIT, and, in fact, to become humble petitioners for their own legitimate rights. The feudal system was tried and found wanting in almost every country, and abandoned except in Great Britain and Ireland. It was abolished in France, in Germany and in the United States in the time of Jefferson, 102 years ago. In France the property was confiscated, but in other countries it was purchased by the State. It was everywhere found to be a mill stone. And we say it will have to be given up in Ireland also. Our proposition is to have the property transferred by landlord to tenant, freely if the holder so desire, but if not, it must be effected by force. (Cheers.) Bright thinks that owing to public opinion the Irish landlords will be glad to

HAND OVER THE LAND, and I am of the opinion that such an event will come to pass within two years. (Cheers.) We are told we are guilty of an offence for asking by agitation that which the Government should bring about by legislation. One year ago the land in Ireland was worth \$250,000,000, while to-day it is not worth more than \$150,000,000, and some time since nineteen or twenty lots were offered for sale, but not one was purchased. We say to the tenants "see that your rents are placed at figures which you can pay, and at the same time live and support yourselves and your families." (Cheers.) The tenants in the West of Ireland are paying rents which are not produced by the land, and in addition to this the money received by the landlords is expended in England by the absentees. There is plenty of food produced on the farms in Ireland, but it is sold to pay rents to the landlords. Both food and money leave Ireland. I know that the world famine is a misnomer in its natural sense, but the fact is that the people of the country are all deprived of the means of subsistence, owing to the heavy drain upon them, in order to satisfy the voracious demands of the landlord. The truth is an artificial famine exists, and that famine is brought about by bad laws and the callousness of the English Government.

THE EFFECT OF THE AGITATION has been up to the present a success; 60,000 tenant farmers held meetings, and resolved to demand an abatement of their rents or give their landlords the option of receiving no rents at all. I am glad of the attitude taken, and am happy to state that the result has been that for the past year an abatement of \$12,000,000 has been effected, entirely owing to the determined stand taken by the unjustly treated tenant farmers. If this great reduction in the rental of the peasant tenantry had not been agitated for and obtained, many thousands of our poor countrymen would doubtless have succumbed to the pangs of hunger before America could learn of the suffering existing. As the result of the meetings held in America I am happy to inform you that we have been enabled to transmit to the relief of our suffering people in the old land over \$1,500,000, all without the expenditure of a single cent of public money.

LAND ORIGINALLY BELONGS TO THE WHOLE PEOPLE, and is vested for them in the Government of the country. The Government transfers it, still, for the benefit of the country, on certain conditions to other persons, who have to fulfill them in order to retain possession. The original landowners in Ireland and Great Britain obtained possession of the land under certain conditions. In Ireland these conditions have been universally violated. In consequence of the violation of these conditions all the land of Ireland might justly be forfeited to the landlords to-morrow. We do not desire to push matters so far, but are willing to give the landlords full and fair compensation for their interest in these lands. We wish that the land shall go free, and that the millions which has hung round the neck of the 600,000 unfortunate tillers of the soil may be removed. This was done in

Never did any agitation achieve such a success with such little means and in such a short space of time. When I was on board the steamer, on arriving at New York, I was spoken to by a New York Herald man (hisses), who made my remarks the subject of an interview. What the report of the interview appeared in I was represented as saying that Queen Victoria gave nothing to the famine stricken in 1847.

I believe the people of Canada are concerned when they see there is a nation suffering, and they consider that their duty, as a practical, free country, is to help Ireland to attain that position of freedom and self-government which they themselves possess. (Great cheers.) Now, we charge that these continually recurring Irish famines, and the state of poverty which always obtains in Ireland, are due to the conditions of the land tenure in that country. What is that system of land tenure? Is it the old feudal system with which almost every European country started, and which has been tried and found wanting, and abandoned in every civilized country except Great Britain and Ireland; and the 600,000 tenant farmers of Ireland having tried this system, have come to the conclusion that it was high time it was abandoned, for in no country in which it has been tried, and badly as it may have been administered, has it been worse administered and inflicted greater evils upon people than in Ireland. You will ask what remedies have we to propose. Well, we have

TIERD OF PROPOSING REMEDIES. We have been proposing remedies for the system of land tenure for the last thirty years, and have been unable to obtain any relief. This means that the English Parliament, which is amenable to the force of English public opinion, will not move upon any Irish question until its attention has been directed to that question by some unusual method and some very forcible and out-of-the-way occurrence. Mr. Gladstone himself, speaking upon the question of disestablishment of the Church of Scotland the other day in Mid-Lothian, said it was not until a prison had been broken into in the heart of the metropolis (alluding to the blowing down of the walls of Clerkenwell prison), and a policeman shot in the discharge of his duty in Manchester, that the disestablishment of the Irish Church entered within the domains of practical English politics. This is a very good example of the difficulty which besets Ireland in obtaining any reform from England. I would like you to understand the position we take.

WE DO NOT BLAME THE ENGLISH PEOPLE so much for the position of affairs in Ireland, although they are responsible, because they assume to govern us. We are ready to presume that they mean well towards the Irish, and we draw a broad distinction between the English people and the English Government. I want you to understand, therefore, that when I refer to England, I mean the Government of England. The English people have placed themselves in a very unfortunate position, and one in which no nation is able to govern itself—(remendous cheers)—and that although the English people may be able to govern themselves, they have conclusively proved by the experience of seven centuries they are not able to govern any other nation. So you see we have to act upon English public opinion in some very unusual way in order to direct attention to our Irish question, and I regret that it should be so very much, but it is the natural consequence of the state of affairs.

IRISH MATTERS DID NOT CONCERN ENGLISHMEN. Englishmen do not live in Ireland, and they have their own business to look to. I believe that if free America were to undertake to govern Ireland to-morrow, she would make just as much of a mull of it as England has. We are tired then of proposing solutions of the difficulty. We can point to a great many very valuable precedents set by the legislation of other countries, and to some extent by the legislation of England. We ask that the tenant-farmers of Ireland may be allowed to own the land they till, and are willing to compensate their landlords for their vested rights in this land to the fullest extent. (Cheers.) We do not wish to rob them of anything, but, at the same time, I cannot help saying that if these reforms are resisted, and concessions obstinately refused, the day must come, as it has already come in such cases, when the reasonable propositions we make will no longer be obtainable by the Irish landlords. (Cheers.) The cry of communism is, of course, raised because we ask that the tenants may own land which they do not own now. We are told we are land robbers, and must not interfere with the rights of property; that other property besides land could be interfered with in the same way, and no acquisition could be considered secure if our contention in regard to land were admitted. Now, one of the first principles of British law is that

NO MAN CAN HAVE ABSOLUTE PROPERTY IN LAND. The law student learns that among his first lessons, and the principle is sanctioned by Blackstone, Coke, Littleton, and other great leaders in English jurisprudence. In this respect, personal property and real estate differs, as a man can have an absolute title in the former. Froude, who cannot be accused of prejudice, in dealing with this question in the last number of the North American Review, bears very remarkable testimony to the soundness of what we say on this point. He says, "Land cannot, strictly speaking, be the property of any man. It belongs to all the human race. Laws have to be made to protect the tiller of the soil and to ensure him what he has produced in crops by his own exertions; but property of this kind, to do with what he pleases, land never is, and never should be." The different governments of the world have at all times recognized that land must be handed over in trust to certain persons upon certain conditions. In the United States, some of the land has been handed over by the State to the great railway companies. More of it has been handed over to occupiers to occupy it under the homestead laws. The railways did not obtain their land as absolute property, but conditionally. The conditions were that they should build railways upon it, and sell it out at reasonable prices to persons who would settle upon and cultivate it. I allude to this to show that

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Prussia; they had the feudal system there, and it was found to work so badly that the Government transferred the land from the landlords to the tenants. The landlords were compensated by an issue of bonds bearing four per cent interest, while the tenants in their turn compensated the Government by paying them five per cent on the loan till principal and interest were extinguished.

THE LEGISLATURE OF ENGLAND established a precedent of a similar character. Under the Bright clauses of the Land Act of 1870 the Government were empowered to advance money to tenants desiring to purchase their holdings from those landlords who were willing to sell, the money to be repaid to the State by annual instalments of five per cent, for thirty-five years. The Parliament of England clearly showed by these clauses that it was a desirable thing that the tenants in Ireland should be encouraged to own their farms, but they stopped short of compulsory expropriation. Mr. Bright the other day, in speaking on this point, said he believed that if these clauses were amended in a certain direction, the landlords would find it to their interest to sell, and a majority of them would sell. I am very much inclined to think so too, and if the present agitation goes on for a year or two longer, the majority of the landlords will find it very much to their interest to sell. (Applause.) I think it hard, however, that the Parliament of England should throw upon the unfortunate starving tenants the duty of doing that by agitation, which the Parliament should do by law. Objection has been taken to this

TRANSFER OF THE SOIL, and we have been told, "if the tenants are not able to pay their present rents, how can they pay their annual instalments to the Government?" The example we have had of sales under the Bright clauses, to the tenants, show that the tenant will feel such security in his holding that he will improve it to an extent never before contemplated, and will strain every nerve to meet the instalments, feeling that the chain behind him is shortening instead of lengthening. It has been found in practice that the tenants pay off before the expiration of the thirty-five years, and in some instances in five or six years. They exceed the instalments in order to free the land from the Government charge. The London Times the other day published a letter, in which it took up this line of reasoning that if the tenants could not pay their rents, how could they be expected to pay their instalments to Government. It so happens that when the property of the English Church in Ireland was sold, the right of pre-emption was given to the occupying tenant, and the State was permitted to help them in the way I have explained, by advancing the money. Five thousand of the tenants of the Church purchased in this way. The Times made the assertion that they had failed this year to pay their instalments. Lord Monk, Chairman of the Church Temporalities Commission, replied, showing that the five thousand peasant proprietors only owed \$35,250, or less than six per cent of the annual interest, and that they appeared to be in a thriving state. He went on to show that the tenantry of Ireland were engaged in

A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE with their landlords to get an abatement of rent; while, on the other hand, the occupants of the Church lands were able to pay within six per cent of their indebtedness to the Government. It is the magic of property turning the sand into gold which has brought about this extraordinary state of things. We feel, if the experiment were carried further, the same magnificent result would follow, and we should never again have another Irish famine. (Loud applause.) Before sitting down, I wish to say something to you on the subject of the distress. It is enough to break the hearts of our people to have to contend against so frightful a calamity. They were beginning to be independent, and to believe they had rights as well as landlords, when this famine came upon them. The distress in Ireland cannot be exaggerated. I am told that in Donegal 6,000 persons are living on a penny a day, or sixpence a week, or less than a dollar a week for each family. This state of things will scarcely be credited, that next door to a rich nation like England, the Government of that country should permit such a state of things to come about. I could scarcely have credited it, and although we knew there was famine, we hoped it might not be so bad as it turned out. When we left Ireland, we estimated the number of those who would probably be

WITHOUT FOOD by the middle of February at 250,000, and I regret that that number has been exceeded, and that 500,000 or 750,000 will have to be fed between this and next July. We hoped that the distress might not turn out so bad as this, but, of course, our information was not so perfect as that of the Government. They have means of knowing far superior to those we have, and yet we were able to predict there would be 250,000 people without food. The Government said that at that time there was no famine beyond what the ordinary machinery of the poor-laws could cope with. Recollect that under the poor-law system a small district is taxed for the relief afforded to that district. Consequently, when there was much distress in one of these districts, the burden thrown upon it is so great that the whole is forced into the poorhouse. We had been telling the Government since last June there would be a famine, and they did nothing. In October the chiefs of the Irish hierarchy waited upon the Government, and said there must be a famine. The Government took little notice of these gentlemen; I believe they did not ask them to sit down. There were treated with scant courtesy, indeed. Another month passed, and the distress became worse from day to day. The Government were at last moved to take some action. They issued a circular to the poor-law boards throughout the country in October, calling upon them to whitewash the work-houses and provide

A SUPPLY OF CLEAN STRAW. (hisses.) This was the only measure of relief undertaken by the Government up to the time we left Ireland. They have done nothing since. The £750,000 appropriation voted by the House of Commons has not yet passed the Lords, and it must be some time before it can reach the Royal assent, and before the cumbersome machinery bound up with the red tape of the English Government in Ireland can get into action. (Applause.) Meanwhile, the people of Ireland have been left to the charity of every nation in the world except England. I regret to say it very much indeed, and yet it must be said that England has contributed far less—infinitesimally less—according to her means than any other country which has been appealed to up to the present time. If it had not been for the charity of the United States, India, Australia, our people must have perished of famine in thousands. If this appropriation had been made in June last, when we urged it, it might have been of some use. It might have been employed in productive works which would have improved the resources of Ireland. Then our people were not ensnared by want and

disease. Now they are too weak to work, and the consequence is that this money, which they might have received in wages for work, must be received by them in charity, and our proud spirited people degraded to the level of paupers. It is enough to break the heart of a man who has been working in Ireland, and had perceived

THE DAWN OF GROWING HOPE among the people, to witness their present degradation. I cannot but think that the Government of England allowed the progress of the famine in order that they might break down the spirit of the Irish people. ("Shame," and cheers.) I wish to say something in reference to a matter about which we have been much criticized. I refer to the various relief committees which have been formed for the purpose of assisting the sufferers to get food, and more particularly to the Mansion House and Duchess of Marlborough's relief. This is not a pleasant subject to broach in a city which has sent a good deal of money to both these charities. We thought this, and think it still, that the relief to the Irish people should not go through landlord channels, that it was putting our people under a disadvantage in their struggle against the landlord system to compel them to apply to the landlords for relief, and that it was not in the nature of things to suppose they can continue the struggle against the land system if they are forced to apply for their daily bread to the very class which was oppressing them. We have not accused the Mansion House Committee of

MALADMINISTRATION. When we saw the statement of Lord Randolph Churchill, published in an American newspaper, contradicting the report that Queen Victoria had only subscribed a paltry £2,000 to the relief of her Irish subjects, we searched the archives of Dublin Castle, which proved that 100,000 Irishmen had been driven to death by starvation. Another million had been forced to leave their native shores in order to procure that sustenance which the land of their birth had denied them. These documents also proved that the Queen's contribution was limited to the amount asserted by us. We have also been charged with

HAVING LABELLED THE QUEEN. The extent of the libel consisted in having made a statement to a fellow-passenger on board the steamship on the voyage across the ocean. He had subsequently discovered that this passenger was a correspondent of the New York Herald. They had met and exchanged views, and it is to be presumed that the statements attributed to him by the correspondent were admitted by him. He made this "libellous" statement on the authority of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. (Vociferous cheering.) In addition we have found that the British Minister at Constantinople prevented the Sultan of Turkey from giving £10,000 on the pretence that it would not be proper for the Sultan of Turkey to contribute £10,000 while the Queen of England gave a sum infinitely inferior. I have been

CHARGED WITH ATTACKING A WOMAN. I made an attack on her not as a woman, but as the sovereign of England. I attacked her as the people's representative, and surely it is not my fault that she is a woman. The mind of the English people is prejudiced against everything Irish. If their prejudices are not aroused by their education, the system of government serves to complete the false impression. The British Government became blinded on the approach of the Irish famine, and for three long years watched the harrowing sufferings of their fellow subjects without extending a helping hand. According to D'Arcy McGee, the Pope, the Czar and the Sultan came along with their rubles, lire and pauls, but the English gave nothing. I wish to intimate that their heart sympathy was dried up, and even to this day it continues in the state. When I speak of the English I allude to the government which controls the country, as Englishmen are individually charitable, and that noble characteristic is liberally extolled. Lord Randolph Churchill!

ACCUSED ME OF FALSEHOOD in the columns of the New York Herald, and, I daresay, because he was a titled lord the press accepted his letter with greater credence than mine. When the argument is put on this level I am entitled to show that the nobility of His Lordship derived from his ancestors was not noble, as he would make it. (Applause.) The men who make the accusations against us are on a level with the Boston editor who characterized my address an unfit for publication—that is, Macaulay's utterances were impure. I was also charged with having traduced the character of a woman—Mrs. Marlborough—or, more correctly speaking, Lady Marlborough, who is married to the Duke of Marlborough. She is, therefore, a Churchill by marriage, and not by descent. Therefore, an attack on the Marlborough name is not an attack on the Duchess. There is another matter which I have to mention in this

MY LAST SPEECH, for a time at least, on this American continent. We have been much criticised regarding the disposal of our relief funds. We have not accused the trustees of the Mansion House, or the Duchess of Marlborough funds, with maladministration, but I advise you, if you are sending home any money, do not entrust it to the English committee, but commit it to the safe keeping of the Irish clergy. And yet, we have been accused of attempting to prevent money being sent to the relief of our destitute countrymen. Since we landed in the United States over

\$1,500,000 WAS SENT TO IRELAND through the channels which we have indicated, and I am proud to say none was sent to either the Mansion House or Duchess of Marlborough funds. We have not made any charges against the Mansion House fund, but others have made them, as the following formal resolutions will prove. The lecturer then read a long formal resolution, adopted at a meeting in Louisville, County Cork, whereat Rev. Alfred Joyce, parish priest of Kenturk, presided. The resolution affirmed that application had been fruitlessly made to the above fund.

Repeated requests had been ignored, despite the fact that they were accompanied by evidences of the most dire distress. The resolution then denounces the trustees of the Mansion House fund, and charging them with incapacity and maladministration, and concludes by calling upon the charitably disposed throughout the world to

WITHHOLD THEIR MONEY from such centres, or send it to the Bishops of Ireland or agents of the Irish National Land League, who would properly apply the money in the alleviation of the distress. In conclusion, I would thank you all for the particular assistance which you have given to aid in a reception, accorded to the 62nd city which we have visited, and which has not been surpassed for hearty welcome or sympathy with our cause. We go back to enter upon a prolonged struggle for supremacy of power, which rests with the people. The issues which are involved in the result of the next general elections are more important than this century has ever witnessed.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has dissolved Parliament, and appeals to the English constitutions to renew their confidence in his rule by returning him and his party into power. We appeal to the Irish people all over America and the entire sphere to lend us their practical sympathy in beating down Beaconsfield's Government. Beaconsfield is one of the surviving relics of a by-gone age, whose period of declination is rapidly approaching. I thank you as an humble Irishman, for your assistance. Ireland is represented in every country of the world, and the power thus given is beginning to be felt, and in the coming elections England will experience a taste of the whip, which she had driven us back with in 1847 and '48. He said then the Irish had gone forth with vengeance and now it is reiterated in a whisper that the Irish will come back with a vengeance. Whether the present Government will be overthrown or not we intend to

KEEP UP THE AGITATION so that this will be the last famine produced by rack rents. The lecturer then sat down amid tumultuous applause. The audience appeared to be transported with admiration and cheer after cheer rent the air. Some minutes elapsed before order was again restored.

Mr. F. B. McNAMEE then introduced Mr. Timothy Healy, of the Dublin Nation. Mr. T. HEALY, on rising, was greeted with a perfect hurricane of applause. "I esteem it a great honor to be allowed to address this immense assemblage, great in numbers and great in enthusiasm; and in doing so I cannot but refer to the tremendous demonstration which greeted Mr. Parnell's reception in this city when he was hailed as the uncrowned king of Ireland, and it was a right regard reception, and greater, I believe, than some of your prizes received on arriving here. In all the other cities through which Mr. Parnell has passed he has met with a similar reception. This expression of sympathy from the various great cities of America must go far towards sustaining the suffering people of Ireland in their present misery. You have given from your abundance to relieve their distress, but you have also given something more which will aid in preventing another repetition of the present heart-rending scenes to be witnessed in Erin. Mr. Parnell is about to return to Ireland, and he will give to the Irish people at home those messages of love which has been sent to them by their brethren in America. At a later period, however, he will come back to this country, and I hope with the sun of victory shining on his banners. During the late French war a brilliant charge had been made by that portion of the French army called the Irish brigade, and while the soldiers, after the return, were wiping the sweat from their brows, caused by their recent exertions, the Colonel passed along the line and said, in French, 'Well done, my children.' The majority of the men did not understand him, and one asked another 'What is he saying, Mick?' 'Oh,' was the reply, 'he is praising us for our bravery.' 'Be hanged to his compliments,' returned the other, 'let him give us another charge.' (Laughter.) Mr. Parnell is going to give America another charge, (cheers) and when he returns he will be able to tell if there had been any mal-administration of the different relief funds. The apathy of the Government concerning the distress in Ireland is hardly credible. It was told in April of the approaching famine, but it did nothing towards striving to prevent the terrible disaster. It was told in May, it was told in June, July, August and September, and still it did nothing to alleviate the misery of the suffering Irish people. The Bishops waited on the Government to present an appeal, and they were not even offered a chair. But at length it took active steps to furnish relief, and that great relief measure was the arrest of Michael Davitt. The people asked for bread, and they were given bayonets. Not one step towards succour was made until Mr. Parnell left for America, and then the Government, while doing out relief, hid behind a woman's petticoats. But the Irish people do not desire charity from their oppressors, but gratefully accept all help coming from the free American people. With regard to Parnell's purity of purpose, the Irish people will not believe the lies of the New York Herald (groans and hisses), nor will they go to the New York Sun to ask for his character. His record in Ireland is known, and it is approved of by his countrymen. The Irish people are in a very peculiar position. If they take constitutional means to obtain their freedom they are called Communists, and if they take to sterner work in the endeavor to obtain their object they are called revolutionists and assassins. What course is, then, open to them? I know of no other. When the British Government have annihilated their Irish subjects the Queen's representative in Ireland can return to his mistress and say, 'Your Majesty, there is nothing left in Ireland for you to reign over but bullocks and Indianmeal strabour.' (Laughter.) But we can show them yet that we are rather difficult to kill. Irish blood has been poured out for many centuries in the struggle for liberty, but the Irish nation has not yet given up the fight, and what is more, they don't intend to. (Great cheering.) What is Ireland's crime that she has thus been so cruelly treated? What cruelties has she ever perpetrated on other nations in the world? I have never heard of her blowing unfortunate people from cannons' mouths, or cutting holes in the flesh of malcontents, filling the cavities with gunpowder, applying a match to the explosive materials, and leaving the victims to die a lingering death. Her only crime is that she lays fiery mines or so west of England. This geographical fact we have never forgotten, and indeed England has never allowed us to forget it, but the time may come when she will wish that we had forgotten it. The time may come when England will have occasion to hold out her hand for succor to Ireland, and Ireland will take that hand in her teeth. (Cheers.) What good has England's rule worked out in Ireland? All there is to show for it, after seven centuries, are profaned shrines, ruined manufactures and a starving people. At the present time it is a question between the lives of the people and the luxuries of the aristocracy, and the people of America have said that it is better the latter should go. Never yet have the exiled sons of Ireland been appealed to for their countrymen at home but the appeal was promptly answered. Let them continue to give that help and sympathy in the present struggle, and with a little perseverance the people in Ireland would put an end to the long reign of oppression and misery. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. J. J. CURRAN, in response to many calls, arose to address the assemblage. He referred to the magnificent demonstration which had been accorded to Mr. Parnell in Montreal, and said it was worthy of the man and his cause. It might have been supposed that he [Mr. Curran], in view of his late bereavement, would have abstained from taking any part in a public affair, but as it was the cause of Ireland which had called the assemblage together, he considered it to be his