A Powerful Plea for an Irish

Rev. Dr. Burns, President of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, Lectures

[Continued from last week.] Ireland has had her fair share of re-presentation in the British Parliament, why can she not be happy? My answer he is suffering from a land monopoly as iniquitous as any that ever oppressed a people. The huge estates made up of lands taken from the natives in the several confiscations are now held by landlords, mostly of foreign blood, generally absentees, who farm out their revenue to middle men regardless of the interests of the tangents. as iniquitous as any that ever cppress interests of the tenants. Not one-seventh of the land is in the hands of the native Celt. Absenteeism drains the courtry annually of what should be spent in it. Then, more than three-fourths of all the land in Ireland is owned by 3722 men who average over 4,000 acraseach. Seven of these have over 100,000 acres, and fifteen more have between 50,000 and 100,000 each. These owners and their families would not number 30,000 of the population, the remaining fraction of the island is left to the Irish people numbering over five millions. But these few landholders really control the legis-

lation of the country, and by their com-bination with English and Scotch landholders can check any measure for the relief of the people or the improvement of the land laws. No country in the world except Scotland has its soil monopolized by such a handful of individuals. But Scotland has not half as many inhabited houses, and its peeple are mostly of the same faith. Were I to quote the British authorities at my command to prove that the land system is the cause of the trouble, I might keep you here all night. A few shall be men-The Iron Duke, Lord Melbourue, Major Warburton, Cobden, Earl Grey, Lord Derby, Lord John Rus-sell, Bright, and Gladstone, and our sell, Bright, and Gladstone, and our friend Goldwin Smith. Earl Gray declared that "The system was a disgrace to a civilized country." Lord John Russell said, "More than 50,000 families were turned out of their wretched buldings without pity, and without a refuge. We have made Ireland — I speak it deliberately—we have made it the most degraded, the most miserable country in the world." Bright is equally "The great evil of Ireland is this the Irish people—the Irish nation are dispossessed from the soil, and that what we ought to do is to provide for and aid in their restoration to it by all measures of justice." Lord Dufferin de scribes the land tenure as "One which no Christian would offer, and none but a

long injustice to our neighbor Ireland."
Mr Mill in his Political Economy says, The land of Ireland, the land of any country belongs to the people of that country." It is the duty of parliament to reform the land tenure of Ireland, justice requires that the actual cultivators what they will become in America, pro-prietors of the soil which they cultivate. The Irish ideas are the general ideas of the human race. It is the English ideas that are peculiar. Even Disraeli, Gladthat are peculiar. Even Disraeli, Glad-stono's great rival, said, "Ireland isteeming with a starving population and suffers from an absentee aristocracy. * * The only remedy is revolution, which is prevented by connection with powerful England. Therefore, England is logi cally in an odious position, being the cause of the misery of Ireland." Green

madman would accept." Carlyle says, "We English pay the bitter smart of

in his Historyot the English People says "Disloyalty sprang from poverty, and poverty from unjust laws." Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, says, "Among the many acts of baseness branding the English character in their bludering pre-tence of governing Ireland, not the least was the practice of confiscating the land which by real law belonged to the people, and giving it not to honest resident cultivators, which might have been a polite sort of theft, but to cliques of greedy, grasping, oligarchs, who did noth for the country they had appropriat-but suck its blood in the name of land rent, and squander its wealth un-der the name of fashion and pleasure in London." Goldwin Smithaays: "An alien

and absentee proprietary is the immediate troubles." The ownersource of thei ship of land in that country is itself the tion which has never been forgotten. The struggle is in fact the last stage of a long civil war between the conquered race and an intrusive proprietary, which was closely identified with the political ascendancy of the foreigner, and the religious ascendency of an alien creed." That the land system is the cause of the trouble may be inferred from the nature of the crimes that prevail. They are usually of an agrarian form—and Goldwin Smith says, again:

"The districts where agrarian violence has most prevailed has been singularly free from ordinary crime. The Irish farmer has clung desperately to his homestead. Eviction is to him destitu-tion." In another place Goldwin Smith ays, "The crime (of the Irish) is solely agrarian. In the districts where it has been most rife, even Tipperary itself, orbeen very rare. And he continues. "Justice requires that we remember the training which the Irish as a nation have had, and of which the traces are still left upon their character. In 1798 they were goaded into open

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rebellion by the wholesale flogging, halfhanging, pitch capping and picketing which were carried on over a large district by the yeomanry and militiamen, who, as soon as the suffering masses be gan to heave with disaffection were launched upon the homes of the peasant-

It is useless to multiply quota s. The most eminent of British statesmen, Scotch as well as English, have acknowledged the wrong done to Ireland, and have been willing to correct it. But Britainis largely a plutocracy the landed interests control its legisla-tion, hence the difficulty of the case, and the necessity for Home Rule.

From the House of Lords, as a matter of course, nothing could be expected.

About 400 of its members are lend holders, owning about fourteen and a quarter millions of acres. Their attitude on ter millions of acres. Their attitude on land reform may always be anticipated. They are obstructionists. Their influence in elections may be inferred from the fact that they have at their disposal nearly 5,000 benifices, and that they are chairmen and directors of ever a hundred railways. Even the Commons of England offer poor hopes for reform. The aristocracy of the country has a strong hold there also. There are in the Commons a large number who are the Commons a large number who are either peers, or connected with the peerage by birth or marriage. A large num-ber of land holders sit there also, some of them owning over 200,000 acres. There is room for some radical reforms in the representation of the Commons. Only recently I could have shown you 120 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants each without a solitary representative, and here a village of only 140 electors and here a village of only 140 electors yet having one. Here 40 boroughs each having a representative, there 18 cities having 26 times the population and 50 times the amount of income tax, but only the same number of representatives. Does that system represent the people? That I am not misjudging the peers may be seen in their vote on the measure to check arbitrary evictions. It was intro-duced on July 3d, 1880, and of the 500 peers, 51 voted for it. So of the Ten-ants' Rights Bill introduced by Lord Hill in 1878. So of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill introduced by the late Mr Foster who knew Ireland and her necessities. On matters of a purely political character the peers are divided

is not the result of a spasmodic political digust on the part of Irishmen. If ever patience was exhausted it has been in our case. Motion after motion has been made to correct the monstrous land laws, tut all to no avail. From 1871 to 1881 thirty-one bills were presented for that purpose, all to be withdrawn, drepped or rejected. Some of them succeeded in reaching the Lords, when their fate was sealed. No difficulty was found in passing seven bills during that decade to hold the outraged tenantry in subjection. There is a point beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue. I have no hesitancy in saying that neither Scotland, England nor one of the colonies would have endured what Ireland has submitted to. And in advocating the concessions now asked by our country we occupy the position taken by the great Chatham and Burke and the best friends of Britain in 1776. Like Rehoboam of old, the poor, silly king George, was ill advised, and the nation lost more than her colonies. But spite of the assumption of the only loyalists of that day, some of the most eminent statesmen saw that the "Declaration of Rights" of 1774, was a manly protest against wrongs such as no Briton should submit to. Lord Camden and several of the Lords sympathized with the colonists. The new prime minister, the Marquis of Rockingham, thought them right. But never did Mr Pitt utter more patriotic words than when he said in the Commons, "You have no right to tax America. I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of our fellow subjects so lost to every sense of virtue, would be fit instruments to make slaves These words struck a of the rest." chord in the heart of every freeman.

They were the thoughts of the yeomanry of England, and of its tradesmen and manufacturers. They expressed the mind of Ireland, especially of Ulster. Butthe only loyalists of 1776 precipitated the war, maintaining that "Parliament had the right to bind the colonists in all cases whatever." I do not say that an English parliament could not have ruled Ireland, but I do say that by common consent she is the worst governed country in Europe. There has been experimenting enough at the cost of our poor down-trodden country. The crisis has come. One man of splendid mental calibre, and graced with all the culture that even this cultured age could give, has been watching these experiments, for the last 50 years. Athough an Engman, often has his voice been, raised in Seposure of our wrongs. At last, as if caught in the grip of an irresistable conviction that this complex tyranny must cease to be a stench in the nostrils of freemen, he lifted up his voice and held enrapt the ear of humanity. The echoes of that speech, one of the grandest ever heard in famed Westminster. will never cease to vibrate till the last link in landlord tyrranny is broken, and not Ireland alone, but England and Scotland shall exult in the final exit

parliament be carried in the next cr not the cause is gained. "For right is right since God is God.
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

of plutocratic inselence. W. E. Glad-

stone stands today, by common consent,

ecome faint-hearted and had withdrawn

by the score. His own cabinet vacillated, then deserted. The press derided

the measure, and the royal family were fairly stunned at the temerity of the man who could suggest Rome Rule for

Ireland. It was publicly announced that her Majesty was bitterly opposed to

to the occasion, and held spellbound for three hours and a half the choicest

audiences that ever crowded into Westminster Hall. And when that

speech was closed amidst thunders

of continued applause, it was admitted by

all whether friend or foe, that our cause had been championed by the first man in

England. It is also as freely admitted

that whether the bill defeated in the late

the measure.

But our hero was equal

Two great thoughts are embraced, home rule, and the land purchase.
Against the first there can be no valid objection. On all sides we are told, "I have no objection to a measure of home cule for Ireland, but," and the "but" is usually the big end of the sentence we are asked to carry. Nothing has shown more fully the depth to which some can descend than the effort to poison the pub-

rally in Her Majesty's Theatre under the auspices of the Primrose Club. Lord Salisbury received an ovation, and in the course of his remarks said that "the cbject of the club was to secure united op-position to the flood of infidelity and so cialism which is at present menacing the wor'd." Suggestive words those; but Salisbury must have read history backward if he does not know that modern infidelity received its greatest impulse, its chief apology from the cold apathy, the dead formality, the Christless selfishness of state churches both in England and France, that had the church in these countries been living in the hearts of the people, pretty evenly, but when land interests are touched they are almost a solid "Nay."

The present demand for Home Rule have had a plausible pretxy for have had a existence. And as to socialism, he knows that it is the legitimate outgrowth of European despotism. It is the unwholesome spawn of one-sided govern-ment; it is the ill-omened progeny of irresponsible legislation. In a free country it is an exotic. Where manhood suffrage exists, where those subject to the laws have an opportunity of saying what the laws shall be, and of correcting them when wrong, socialism and com-munism have no right to exist, and we predict that our American friends can justly stamp out all such monatrosities. We are told that the Primrose Club We are told that the Primrose Club meeting "numbered at least 5,000, and included a large representation of the aristocracy of England." Doubtless, and those not present in propria persona were there in spirit. The privileged class of Britain present a solid front against any attempt to limit their privileges. So it has always been. Every extrempt to reliave religious disabilities attempt to relieve religious disabilities has been met by the solid and persistent opposition of the lords spiritual, and every attempt to bring the laud laws of Britain into harmony with the thoughts of the age has been opposed by the lords temporal. In 1868 the disestablishment of the Irish church produced an outcry similar to that now greeting our ears. I need not tell a Canadian audience that the Church establishment was a horrid blunder both political and religious, and an insult to all not within its pale. Earls Anglesea, Fortescue and Carlisle, who the language, called "Irish" because not for the Irish. Yet the war cry was raised as now and for the same purpose, to divert attention from the real 'The Church in Danger" "Protestantism in Danger," "The Nation in Danger," "The Union in Danger," and the language was exhausted for invectives to hurl at the head of those laboring to remove the iniquity. Protestant defence meetings were held in all the large cities of Ireland, and protests miles long were sent to Westminster against it. The privileged church and the possage were almost a unit in support of the iniquity. And when in the famous four nights' debate on the bill Mr Gladstone poured out his eloquence in favor of it, Ulster threatened as it does now, and our friend Johnston, of Ballykibeg, in his loyalty over-stepped the law. and found himself in prison. The bill was carried finally by 368 to 250. Yet, from the press of that day, and the perfervid protests of the so-called loyalists, you would have supposed that Pro testantism was to be forever submerged, and the star of England to go down in perpetual obscurity. But the sun rose as usual and the Coion Jack floated as serenely and as proudly over England on the 8th of Mayas on the 7th. But England was healthier, for there had been safely removed and without the use of anresthetics a most deadly political cancer the most colossal figure among the great men of our country. The scene was No sane man believes that disestablish men of our country. The scene was men can endanger religion. The was phenomenal. There stood a man ment can endanger religion. The church of England and Scotland church of England are today were the Seventy-seven winters and summers had passed over him. As in 1776, the Conlast link binding them to the state last link binding them to the state severed. Multitudes, of both Catholics servatives were a solid phalanx against concessions. Some of his late friends had and Protestants prophesied that with the loss of temporal power Catholicism would totter to its fall. Disestablishment threw back the Church upon the loyalty of its members and there it lives today. And when a church depends on anything else than its indwelling of Christ the head, and the loyalty and affection of those whose spirits it has purified and comforted, it is time that its epitaph was prepared. will volunteer one—"It was and is not. Its fires went out, and it froze to death, extracting warmth from moonbeams reflected from an iceberg. Requiscat in pace, ni resurgat." It is hard to think hat anyone, however conservative, can

honestly fear the effects of self-govern-

of Maine, or California, or Florida to be informed that all their local affairs must

be transacted at Washington? Would

Canada or Australia be more gushing in

their so-called loyalty were they inform-

Would it increase the loyalty

that it meets separation. Parnell has been quoted, and has promptly denied the impetation. Cablegrams have been published from the leaders of the Land Lesgue in America, to be as promptly repudiated. All the great Irishmen and Chome Rule publish the hiers deliberately as if it had never been repediated, and in the infinitude of their impudance call themselves unionists and loyaliste, as if, forsooth, those advocating Home Rule politician and the bigot can fall or stoop. But let us put the blame where it rightly belongs. It is a strucy gle not of Englishmen and Protestants against thread many common weal. On the struggle of monopoly and seinfahness against the spread of principles that challeng their rights. It is the struggle of monopoly and seinfahness against the common weal. On the lith of last June there was a grand rally in Her Mijesty's Theatre under the auspices of the remains of the manner to manner to make a surface and really and the struggle of monopoly and seinfahness against the common veal. On the surface are not reliable to a privileged class against the ommon veal. On the surface and reliable the rights and the bigot of the laws of the two countries that bear rally in Her Mijesty's Theatre under the auspices of the Primrose Clab. Lord Salisbury received an ovation, and in the course of his remarks said that "the cb cial and fallacious. Some would meaor throw them into the scales and tell ment would be to organize a system them off in rounds avoirdupois. But which would give the Irish people the man cannot thus be measured. He has charge of their own local business." intellect, sensibilities and will. And the sensibilities of my countrymen have usually been ignored. "His prejudices, superstitions and traditions," it is declared, "are the cause of all the trouble.

And Goldwin Smith wrote then, "The firmest adherents of the union will hard-lay deny that Ireland euffers from having everything carried to Westminster, and that she would be the better for more than the sense of the union will have a superstition." The premise president of the premise president of the union will have a superstition. If Ireland were all Protestant it would special legislation. The premises pre-be satisfied." I would scorn to admit population, while three-fourth of the people are Catholics. Is that wise legislation? Is it legislation for the people? Why should the prejudices, superstitions and traditions of III that last statement. But were it true, ster be respected, while those of the Catholic majority are ignored? Is it that Ulster is free from these ? Don't made this movement the occasion of re tell that to an Ulster man. What are we all but the result of our idiosyncracies and environment since childhood The fireside, the school, the church: the traditions of our race, our home, our family, of the sacred hands that touched our heads in the morning of life; of the kind words that assured us of God and Christ and the angels and the unseen clearly marked as those of my country men. No people more susceptible of the influences I have just mentioned. Insolent politicians have again and again taunted them with being aliens in country, race and religion. Grant it all for the moment. It is only a stronger reason for self-government. Would the montry of Onehoe furnish legislator. Angieses, Fortescue and Carisie, who had been Lords Lieutenant of Ireland; the Commons, "You have no right to a subject to the Commons, "You have no right to the present Bome Author was a Protestant. We ment, Mr Isaac Butt, was a Protestant. It has been so in nearly all the struggles of the last century. The leaders have generally been Protestants with the expectation of our country? The Management of the moment. It is only a stronger reasonable the moment. It is only a stronger reasonable the mont, Mr Isaac Butt, was a Protestant. It has been so in nearly all the struggles of the last century. The leaders have generally been Protestants with the expectation of our country? The moment. It is only a stronger reasonable the mont, Mr Isaac Butt, was a Protestant. It has been so in nearly all the struggles of the last century. The leaders have generally been Protestants with the expectation of our country? The moment of the moment. It is only a stronger reasonable that the moment. It is only a stronger reasonable the mont, Mr Isaac Butt, was a Protestant. It has been so in nearly all the struggles of the last century. The leaders have generally been Protestants with the expectation of our country? The moment of the protest Butt, was a Protestant. It has been so in nearly all the struggles of the last century. The leaders have generally been Protestants with the expectation of the great protest and the moment. It is only a stronger reasonable the mont, Mr Isaac Butt, was a Protestant. It has been so in nearly all the struggles of the last century. The leaders have generally been Protestants. It has been so in nearly all the struggles of the last century. The leaders have generally been Protestants. It has been so in nearly all the struggles of the last century. The leaders ha "Irish Church" are the greatest bull in the language, called "Irish" because not of the lack of harmony between these races when I lived in Quebec. They are unable to appreciate the delicate fibre that has been woven into both warp and woof of the history of each nationality, and that makes each what it is : and in their ignorance of each other's prejudices and traditions, they would be in danger of lacerating the most sensitive tendrils in the human heart. The Teuton cannot govern the Celt nor the Celt the Teuton. If ever there was any doubt of the truth of this, the attempt to govern Ireland would surely settle the question forever. Parliament after parliament has struggled with the difficulty. Peer sges, bribes, intimidation, armies of oc-

cupancy, dispossessing the native far-mer and introducing a foreign element, but all in vain. So long as the unconquerable spirit of the race, its historical developments, aye, even its traditions and prejudices, are left out of the account, it reminds one of parturiunt montes nascitur ridiclus mus. tempt to gevern Ireland, unless on the principle of Home Rule, will result in a "ridiculous muss"—not the harmless cablegram: Sir, every atmus of the Latin, but a genuine Hibernian muss. The large estates of Ireland should be subdivided for the sake of the millions. referred to 1,000 acres, and divide the Neither is the Methodist Church in Tre-

Leave each of the 3,722 landholders I balance into farms of 20 acres, and you land as a whole opposed to it. Mr. Jorhave nearly 600,000 farms. An Irishdan, M.P., from Enniskillen, and a local men should hold thems dives in restraint, man on a 20 acre farm that he could call his own in fee simple would have his 'I deny that the Methodists of Ireland holders, but I cannot help thinking that stone received an address from the Primconsidering the way those estates were itive Methodist Conference at Derby. considering the way those estates were litive Methodist Conference at Derby.

Obtained, it does not come with a good
The celebrated Dr. Parker, of London,
grace to be standing on the outside figure had declared hie self in favor of it, and
west from Donaghadee to Valencia. estate he draws annually over \$158,000. carried by 79 to 5, and the Irish Protes-The estate was confiscated land given to tant Home Rule Association has publishriages it has come into the Cavendish family. Cases of this kind could be family. Cases of this kind could be cited ad libitum. About 200 years ago it was the fashion to reward English services at the expense of Ireland. Pensions and sinecures which would not bear the light in England were charged on the Irish establishment. and even bishoprics were given away on the same principle". (Ency. Brit.) But no home ruler or land leaguer either will suggest the confiscation of one acre now. We admit the sacredness of property and

ed that a desire for self-government was a sign of disloyalty? Irekand outnum-bers either colony. Turn it over as you will, I could hardly respect my countrythe inviolability of contracts. The children of the plundered will pay to the men if they asked for less than what was descendants of the robbers a reasonable outlined in the late manifesto. Nor is figure for the land taken from their sires. there a man in Canada worthy the The American system would, to my prediction of her worst enemies? I can't needed. liberties we enjoy that would be satisfied with less in our own land. But the nind, be the best possible for Ireland and England. That would be the be- quest would follow, and her last brightest

ferent in one country from what they are in the other. We cannot name a point in which the relation of landlord and tenant in Irelaad and Great Britain are the same except only in what might be called the abstract and general idea." Another tramp humbly asks, "Why cannot the Catholics of Ireland be satisfied like the Protestants of Ulster? What right have they to special laws? Let there be one in joining together our country-men, so long and so sadly estranged. On no other subject have we shown such faral folly. I read in the Scriptures, "God forbit that I should glory save in the Queen's speech of 1881, the government of Ulster? What right have they to special laws? Let there be one in joining together our country-men, so long and so sadly estranged. On no other subject have we shown such faral folly. I read in the Scriptures, "God forbit that I should glory save in the Queen's speech of 1881, the government and see a pious Catholic at his declared that a new system of local government should be built up in Ireland to the cross of Christ I glory, and see and so sadly estranged. On the subject have we shown such faral folly. I read in the Scriptures, "God forbit that I should glory save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.' I turn and see a pious Catholic at his declared that a new system of local government should be built up in Ireland the lamber of the whole ampire." The presented. But the American point of the subject have we shown such faral folly. I read in the Scriptures, "God forbit that I should glory save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.' I turn and see a pious Catholic at his declared that a new system of local point of the American point of the A set for the whole empire?" That has sible. Mr. Chamberlain declared on the air of fairness, but it is very superficial and fallacious. Some reals are in the 18th of June of the same year, that sure human history, yea, human aspi-rations and ambititions by the yard stick, that the first duty of the new parliament would be to organize a system

charge of their own local business.'
And Goldwin Smith wrote then, "The legislatures, especially as the Protest

Irish people."

Thete is one class of opponents that deserve special notice, those that have

viving sectarian bitterness, and sounding the old war cry. From nothing has Ire land suffered so much as from this, and the man had better never been born than that he should prostitute the sacred name be pitted against each other by design-of religion to endauger the liberties of a ing foes, who see in our strifes the propeople. The very air is thick with the thought that all Protestants are opposed to Home Rule, all Catholics are for it. world, so that these thoughts are ineradicable. There is no people under the stars with national characteristics more clearly marked as those of my country-ists in Ireland is a Protestant, the peerin Parliament is a Protestant, the Tenvolunteers who secured for Ireland the repeal of the Poyning's Act in 1782 were mostly Protestants, so were the United Irishmen, and the Ulster rebels of '98, when five Presbyterian ministers were

> Home Rule, although the elf-constituted representatives of loyalty have made somewhat unpopular for a Protestant minister to stand by his country's cause. of strength, that of a man who spent sixteen years in Ireland, and had abundant opportunity of understanding the Irish cause, I mean the grand Dr. McCosh, of

> in Ireland to accept the situation, and to fight the battle on the new ground. can see no ground for doubting the ulti-"A WESTRYAN SPLIT .- There is a

> "A WESLEYAN SPLIT.—There is a big split among the Wesleyan clergy over the late campaign. The 490 ministers who signed an address of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone are criticised by others who are Unionists. The fight is likely to come up in the Conference now in session here."

a resolution in favor of Home Rule was ly denies that Home Rule will endanger the liberties of Protestants. The cry that if Home Rule be granted the Cathme form of worship was allowed but the Latheran. As the Churches have had power it is too true they have played such fantastic tricks before high heaven The back over the ages there is too much ground for alarm. to think that, on the reception of power, Ireland would turn around and fulfil the think it. If she did of course her recon-

"In the Cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime,"

I pass a place of worship and see it sur-mounted by the Cross, and the blinding influences of early prejudices prevent from seeing that in this sign we are to conquer. I cannot tell Catholic prejudices regarding our forms, I presume they are equally unreasonable. I know of no work-more necessary to the peace of Ireland than the removal of these sectarian jealousies. Home Rule or no Home Rule, there is no peace or prosperity for our country till we have learnt to trust one another, and stand by each other. How narrow we are! how contracted our vision! How little we exercise the charity that "hopeth all things" and "thinketh no evil." If God were like us, and would judge the churches as they judge each other, heaven would have many apartments to let. But I believe with the Catholic poet:

"There's a wideness in God's mercy,"
Like the wideness of the sea;
There's a kindness in his justice,
That is more than tiberty,
For the love of God is strenger
Than the measure of man's mind,
And the heart of The Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind."

Had we more of that spirit, we could not
be pitted against each other by design.

longation of their tyranny. Land mon-opoly is called in question, irresponsible legislation is challenged by the men who have made England what she is. Their doom is sealed, but a diversion is made doom is sealed, but a diversion is made by stirring up sectarian strife, and then proclaiming to the nation that Ireland is incapable of self-government. My coun-trymen! Shall we remain forever the dupes of these designing monopolists? Can't you see the card that is being play-ed against us? And shall we not unite for the salvation of our country? The blended they produce the pure, white light, which shows neither orange nor green, but contains both. So when the various religious beliefs of our day shall have devoted their energies to the preaching of love to God and man, the essence of all true religion, both Cathosent to the scaffold, one of them, Dr. Porter, being hung between the manse and the meeting house. It is far from and the meeting house. It is far from being true that the Protestants of Ireland, or Canada either, are opposed to Home Rule, although the self-countity. perous, and irresistible. And just as we are likely to succeed in harmonizing our differences, the levalty of some must find expression in the most inflammatory being opposed, and here I am glad to be able to add a name that is itself a tower of strength, that is itself a tower will come when the tower will be tower will be tower will be to tower will be to tower when the tower will be tower will be tower will be to tower will be to tower will be tower will be tower will be tower will be to tower will be tower will be to tower will be tower will be tower will be tower will be to tower will be to tower will be towe our holy Christianity,

"No longer hosts encountering hosts Shall crowds of slain deplore; They'll hang the trumpet in the hall, And study war no more."

Princeton, N.J. In a recent letter, such as none but a great-hearted man could write, he urges his Presbyterian friends But should I ever be called to the field, contending forces, I would take a regi-ment of my fellow-countrymen - the Connaught Rangers or the Enniskillen give the command, "Charge!" without enquiring very minutely as to the cree vampires who have so ! broubled our Israel; and I would care if the charge should be so ' Affective as not to leave a relic to perp stuate the

it is now. Every meal brings us galling provocation and torturing taunts. his own in fee simple would have his har off the willows and vie with his own meadow lark in thanksgiving. I see large sums mentioned as the price of these estates, and I admit that in many cases the present occupants are innocent of Home Rule." The other day Glading that I cannot halp thinking that Irishmen are so lost to all self-respect as to echo the insult. My snawer tonight is, "Join hands, morth and south, from Maliu's Head to Cape Clear, east and for them. Take one case, the Irish estate of the Duke of Devonshire, Mr Cavendish. He owns 190,000 acres, over 60,000 in Ireland. From his Irish over 60,000 in Ireland. From his Irish a resolution in favor of Home Rule was that we can be one We'll show the enemies of our country. north, no south, no east, no west, no crange, no green, but one united Ireland. that we can be one. We'll tell the spirits of our fathers who now look down on its Walter Raleigh, and sold by him to a ed its manifesto, in which it emphatical-shake hands over its long troubled waters. We'll show our children that their fathers is are true friends, and that they, too, itust that it frome Rule be granted the Cath-olics will abuse their power by repressing Protestantism. I don't wender that there should be some fears of retaliation. love one another. We'll tell out own In some Catholic countries, till recently, Protestants had no liberty of conscience. Even in Scandinavia, till very recently, we may then sing with our poet : "Erin! O. Erin! thy winter is past,
And the hope that lived through it shall
blossom at last."

It is hard for me to think that any real friend of England is desirous of perpet-But, is it reasonable uating the present state of affairs. ject the measure and the 30,000 troops remain in Ireland, and more may be needed. I tremble for the Empire, whose flag I hope never to see lowered are asked to carry. Nothing has shown more fully the depth to which some can descend than the effort to poison the public mind against home rule by affirming man of posing the freedom of his countained fact. England, Ireland, Ir

hear my coul loyal. Ever fact that the Effington, W arm of the navy-infant gineers, has many of ther English regin regiment turi trymen with of Shiel's g Lord Lyndh re-criminatio fraternal hat and loyalty the tranquilit try best who every cause of the disestable ition of the h responsible le horrid anachr requires the estates, not in good. Then, s come they contented an Ireland on thi ing in the p land, with th bound togethe love, instead New Zealand arch of Lond Empire which fuge of the di ing her you which exaltet dreading no f Part of the

and its friend

been to char

of Ontario wil

Ireland? try, and 1 30,000, and

planted on n trymen of W

and again asse Fraser is "th he dictates to ried into exec in turn, mere charge has, sunk into cor ditions to the Mail has add ance to the lib fore, felt com and, in a lette terian ministe very masterly made against charge as to ner that leave for The Mail schools, which ough to refer eaults, Mr. M of what every namely, that is not of our statute book tion, and it p for Protest ple as well a onally I sho tokether. B schools, and ion for them Dr. Ryerson intendent of then quote the system. law was cert one, for The of a very fan tional law asons for the ministration are summed lows.

may receive an Catholica we shall not or privilege or people at obtained not will to any standing in there has be of my officia thought as Roman Catl laity, do no eges and ad their people population. for doubtin why any of and clergy sent Ontari mon with 1 ity of the P good Gover have gover in the fut ling to the rally deny ling on the years the h I am respo as a Premi be fair to t cticab'e to ies withou t'ce to be a without ir

the best of all, and no

five colum otry raise ply of Mr.