HE TRUE WHINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THAT OF AN ANTIMETERS

EPARNELL'S BRONUNCIAMENTO "IRELAND STILL LIVES."

Mis Deflant Answer to Chamberlain and Martington s . tmpossible."

the Mansion House Mr. Parnell and the meme bers of the Irish Parijamentary Party. There were over three hundred present. The familier iliar gas transparency-representing the Crown and the letters, "V. R.," had been removed, and was substituted by one representing a harp, surmounted by the words, caed mille failthe.

The usual loyal toasts were omitted. The Lord Mayor proposed, " Ircland-a nation.'

Mr Parnell, who rose at ten o'clock to respond to the toast "Ireland a Nation," was received with loud and prolonged cheers After the ovation subsided he said-My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I shall leave to other and abler hands the duty and the pleasure of thanking you for the honor which you have done my colleagues and myself in inviting ns to meet this goodly company, and 1 will proceed, though with some reluctance and great diffidence, to face the consideration of the important toast which you have placed in my hands (cheers) Now, the tonst, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, of "Ireland a Nation" (cheers), is one which recalls to our minds many recollections of great men, of a long and enduring struggle, of many sufferings on the part of our people and a survival to-day of which is an Irish nation (cheers)—the surrivilof a pople who have forced upon an unwilling exponent the recognition of an actual fact that Ireland still lives (cheers). Scotland has lost her nationality, and has practically become merged in England, but the product of police management in Ireland Ireland has never done this (cheers). (A Voico-And never will), Mr. Parnell-And she never will (cheers). There are many reasons for this result - reasons into which do not propose to enter to-night It is with facts-with some accomplished facts -we have to deal (hear, hear), and with facts which we hope soon to see accomplished (hcar. hear). Our right to nationhood to day is practically undisputed (hear, hear). In order that our people may be enabled to watch round the tootsteps of our nation what is necessary? It is necessary that we should exchange the dark, terrible, and suffering history of the past for a future of freedom and prosperity (hear, hear), when it may be possible for the freely-elected representatives of the nation to shape the future of our country (hear, hear). I do not know any other condition under which it is possible for a nation to shape her course with justice to herself, and without injury and harm to other countries, save under the fostering guidance and care of a freely elected Parliament (hear, hear), and it is to such an assembly that we have to look for the development of our nation (hear, hear). We are told, my Lord Mayor, upon high authority that this is an rights are assorted as to the tenants who are impossibility -that it is impossible for Ireland to obtain the right of self-government (no, nc). I believe that if it be sought to make it impossible for our country to obtain the right of administering her own affairs that we will fight (hear, hear). We pointed that unless make all other things impossible for those who so seek (prolonged cheers). And who is it that tells us that these things are impossible ? It is the same man who said that local government for Ireland was impossible. Without ample declarations on our part these who told us that equal electoral privileges that the concession of equal electoral privileges by England to Ireland would be mad. If we are to urge moderation upon our people ness, and we see that what was considered ought not the other side to set us an example madness in the eyes of the man who now tells (typiause), or if they won't set us the example us that Ireland's right to Self-Government is ought not they to follow our example Gear, an imp ssibility has been now conceded without opposition. That Self-Government which was men also denied to us from the same source is now officed to us-the Local Self Government then' denied us from the same source is now offered to us by the same person, with an humble entreaty that we may take it in order that we may educate curselyes for better things and further powers. 1 during the coming winter who are not able to do not propose, however, to dwell longer on this seeming impossibility. There is nothing impossible to a united and determined ocuntry, and for an honest representation of the country (renewed applause). Of course, existence (hear, hear) -- that cannot be alleged Lord Hartington (hisses) does not enter into a consideration of this question without an evenly balanced mind. He united the other factions of which his party is composed-the Radicals, the Bradlaughites, the Local Cptionis :s-Mr. Healy, M.P.-The dcceased Wife's Sisters. Mr. Parnell-The decased wifes' sisters (great laughter and cheering), freelanders. and the hundred and one atoms into which the great Liberal party is composed. Stop and put avide all those agreeable views of theirs while he stops to wrestle with the young Irish giant. There shall be no legislation for England ; there is to be a kind of lion lying down with the lamb (laughter); there is to be an absolute union of all English parties upon the great and important home and imperial questions which will engross their minds until they have squelched us out (laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I am not much given to boasting (hear, hear and applause), and I should be very unwilling to assume to myself the role of the prophet, but I am abliged, I suppose, to give you my candid opinion upon this matter, and it is this-that if introduces a new and very great difficulty. they have not succeeded in squelching us It will be for Irish landlordism to show of during the last five years, they are not likely to do it during the next five (great cheering). Unless they brace themselves up to adopt one of two alternatives under the adoption of any one of which we should ultimately winand, perhaps, win a larger and a greater share than we otherwise should-they will either have to grant to Ireland the com-plete right to rule herself, or they will have to take away from us the share—the sham share take away from us the share-the sham share in the Euglish constitutional system which the same confidence that I do-that our they extended to us at the Union, and govern us as a Crown colony, without any Parlia. mentary representation whatever (applause). The government of Ireland (suppose they adopt the second alternative) will practically lead to the same thing as the adoption of the first one. The government of Ireland as a Crown colony-and it would be the government of a very large Crown colony ; a much larger one than they possess or have attempted to govern from London up to the present-would simply lead to the concession of a Constitution similar to that which is enjoyed with the good will of England by each and all of the larger colonies. That is practically what we have been asking for Ireland. So that whether they chose directly to give us the right of self government, in its fullest sense—the right of National selfgovernment-or whether they chose to govern weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred us as a Crown colony, it will some to the affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. us as a Crown colony, it will some to the same in the long run (hear, hear). I desire Irish people are on the brink of victory in this struggle (cheers). There is nothing in the world, humanly speaking, that could prevent their success, save immodera- sidering it effeminate.

tion on their own part (hear, hear) I writing the stand our country are worthy of self government (hear, hear.) We are far more likely to lose by attenditing to strubiles in inchination for the near future than we are likely to win by adopting such a course (hear, hear.) I don't scarcely likely to attach a course (hear, hear.) I don't scarcely likely to attach a course (hear, hear.) I don't scarcely likely to attach a course (hear, hear.) I don't scarcely likely to attach a course (hear, hear.) I don't scarcely likely to attach attach in portance to some recent which much importance to some recent events which have occurred down in the county of Kerry,

and I will explain why I don't attach much DUBLIN, Sept. 1. The Lord Mayor of importance to those events. We have heard Dublin to night entertained at a hanguet at of houses being broken into one or two houses broken into, and a requirrence of what was known in times past as moonlighting (hear, hear.) I don't attach too much importance to those occurrences for several reasons. In the first place, because the county of Kerry has, unhappily, never at any time, even during the height of the Coercion Act, been free from such occurrences. . . I hat kind of think was always going on in that locality, and it is an especially impoverished district. It is a district where the evils of landlordism, magnified and intensified as they may have been in other parts of Ireland, have been reproduced to a most extraordinary extent. It is a locality where it is scarce-ly possible for the people to live. They drag out a miserable existence, and then, practically speaking, nothing but desperation and the impossibility of living drives them to such courses as these (hear, hear.) Bad as has been the history of landlordism for those western districts of Ireland, it has been ten thousand times worse in such counties as Kerry (hear, hear.) But I am bound, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, in my position to express my conviction that such occurrences as these which have taken place in Kerry recently are producing an enormous evil and mischief to the cause of the Irish nationality (hear, hear, and applause). Transient as they may be, confined to one particular locality as they may be, I would ask the young men or the old men who may be taking part in such things, if they be men, within the reach of my voice, if they be not (cheers), if these actions be really undertaken by honest Irishmen with the view to benefit their country. I would ask them to pause, to hearken to my voice (applause), to believe with me that every such action, every such thought as those which spurred them into such ac tions are destructive as far as they can be destructive to the interests of our country and the life of our nation (loud cheers) And having said so much on one side, I desire also to say something on the other side (applause) This will be a very sore and cruel winter for the agricultural community. It is certain that the land has undoubtedly not produced in any part of the country the rent which the landlords are now seeking to exact (hear, hear) There are many tenants who are able to pay their rents, but they are able to pay their rents not out of any return of the soil during the last year, but out of their frugal savings (hear, hear). There are many others who are unable to pay their rents and must lose their hou. e- and the little property which they and their predecessors in title bave created during many painful and struggling years of toil. If landlords are allowed by the Government to assert their full rights, and if those full able to pay their rents, what must become the tenants acted in a body, unless those who were rich stood by those who were poor (hear, hear), all in the long run must go down, and the result was the Land Act of 1881 and the Land Purchase Ast of 1885 (hear, hear). But now we are face to face with a situaupon the other (hear, hear, and applause) bear, and applause). Irisa landfordism would appear to be almost an irretrievable plant. It has had many chances, but it has never been willing to take one. The Government have large forces of police and military at their disposal maintained at the cost of the British taxpayer to a very large extent. Are these forces to be used for the eviction of tenants pay their rente, as well as for the evictions of those who are (hear, and no)? It is no longer a question of conspiracy or combination to refuse to pay rents; there is no such thing in as an excuse. It is very easy to separate the wheat from the chaff. It is very easy for these in authority to decide who are able to pay and who are not (hear, hear.) All we ask is that our people should not be banished from the country (hear, hear.) We cannot hope to maintain a nation without maintaining a people (hear, hear), and if the slow and silent process of extermination is to go on we are bound to take our stand by the side of our people (loud chcers.) So then while I preach, and while I hope all of you, coming as you do from many distant localities of Ireland, will each in your own station preach moderation, so I think that we ought to expect moderation from the other side (hear, hear). Discrimination is easy under present circumstances, but we should be untrue to ourselves, as we should undoubtedly be untrue to our suffering fellowcountrymen, if we did not endeavour to do what is us lay to shield the helpless tiller of the soil from extermination, from bankh-ment during the coming winter. The outlook in all other respects is hopeful for Ireland, but undoubtedly the great depression of prices-the agricultural depressionwhat it is made during the coming winter (hear, hear), and if it exacts its full pound of flesh, I am confident that the result will be that landlordism will be left with very little flesh to exact in the future. (Cheers.) And for the rest, gentlemen, outside the Land Question-which is the Nation, surviving her long trial and her terrible sufferings, will join the other Nations of the earth in that march towards prosperity and towards freedom which we all hope for her and and are determined to secure for her. (Loud and prolonged cheering, during which Mr. Parnell resumed his seat.)

THE LAND QUESTION.

From Inited Ireland.]

Throughout the history of Ireland no ques-tion has been so fruitful of wretchedness and of conspiracy among the Irish people, and of alternate remedial and repressive legislation on the part of the English Government, as the question of the land. By the incessant confiscations and settlement of. Irish soil the fand became almost sentirely vested in the hands of the landlords, who, if not alien in blood, were at least alien so far as sympathy for their tenants was concerned. In fact, the vast proportion of the Irish people were merely tenants at will of these usurping landlords, the majority of whom had no other interest in their lands or their tenants than the amount of money which they could extort from them, and who were enabled to wring exorbitant rents from the wretched peasants to whom the land was an absolute necessity, whatever the price paid Under such' conditions it for its possession. is conceivable that often the terms demanded were impossible of fulfilment. In such cases the landlord had resource to eviction. Eviction produced misery; and misery, disaffection-the disaffection grad-ually organizing itself into secret societies and those famous Ribbon lodges, which have such an important connection with the Irish Land Question.

In no other civilized country in the world, perhaps, has such a system of land tenure existed as existed in Ireland. The landlord was absolutely master of his tenant, whom, as often as not, he ground down by deputy, living out of the country, and merely absorbing the reuts. All enterprise and industry in the Irish peasant were sim. ply at a discount ; for any improvements which a tenant might effect upon his holding, and any increase in the producing power of the land which he might contrive, could only result, as he knew but too well, in the increase of the rent. Ever since the passing of the Union the position of the Irish peasant has constantly formed the subject of Parliamentary inquiry and the production of portentous Parliamentary reports. But only too often has the matter ended with the report of the Committee of Iuquiry, without any practical legislation resulting. For a long time the only legislation on the subject was directed to the punishment and represion of the discontent which such a state of things naturally provoked. The greatest concession that was ever made was cruelly ironical in its provisions. It was an Act prohibiting evictions on Christmas Day and Good Friday and the removal of the roof until the inhabitants had left its shelter. In he year 1819 the Select Committee, presided over by Sir John Newton, sat to enquire into the matter. Its report called attention to the great distress of the needy agriculturist, and eurnestly advocated reform of the land law, and suggested the reclamation of land not under cultivation. But without avail. In 1823 another Committee reported upon the wretcheduces of the laboring class and urged reform as its predecessor had done, but again without avail. The report was followed in 1825 by a similar report of another Committee which, like the other two, advocated agri cultural reform, and like the other two, without success. In consequence of the Act of 1793, which extended the franchise to the forty-shilling freeholder, the landlord, greedy of power, divided his estate into a number of small tenancies in order to increase the number of votes under his command, and without regard to the injuries, which his tenants sus sized. Then by the Emancipation Act of 1823 the forty-shilling freeholder was deprived of the franchise, the landlord's interest in smaller holdings was gone, and the system of clearances which ensued was carried on again at the expense of the puople. In the same year as the Emancipation Act. 1829, a Mr. Brownlow introduced in the Euglish Parliament a bul for facilitating the reclamation of waste lands in Ireland, thereby bringing prominently before the Government the wretched condition of the tenant farmer and the agricultural laborer. The Commons passed the Bill; and it was read a second time in the Lords; but the Select Committee to which it was referred shelved it forever. An Arms' Bill, however, proposed at the same time, though denounced by an English Peer as vexatious and aggressive, was carried successfully. In the year following Mr. Brownlow's futile attempt at remedial legislation, Mr. Henry Grattan, the son of the great Grattan, in concert with Mr. Spring Rice, who afterwards became Lord Monteagle, brought strongly before the attention of the Government the wrongs and hardships of the Irish peasant, and like his predeces sors, urged the reclamation of waste lands. The only outcome of Mr. Grattan's representations was the appointment of another Select Committee, which reported, as the other Com-mittees on the same subject had reported, and without any result. In 1824 a select committee of the House of Commons recommended a valuation of the land in Ireland. and after an interval of six years this valuation was undertaken. In 1836 another Act vas passed to ensure uniform valuation, which enacted that the basis of all valuations was to be a fixed scale of agricultural produce contained in the act. The instructions to the valuators showed a strong predisposi-tion in favor of the landlord, the consequence being that the average valuation proved to be about twenty five per cent. under the gross rental of the country. In 1844 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to reconsider the question, with the result that in 1846 an Act was passed changing the principle of valuation from a relative valuation of townlands based on a fixed scale of agricultural produce to a tenement valuation for poor law rating to be made "upon an estimate of the net annual value....of the rent, for which, one year with another, the same might, in its actual state, be reasonably ex-pected to let from year to year." The same results, however, practically accrued from the two valuations. In 1852 another Valuation Act was passed, in which the former system of valuation by a fixed scale of agricultural produce was returned to; but Sir Richard Griffiths' evidence in 1869 shows the valuation employed was a live andlet-live valuation, according to the state of prices for five years previous to the time of valuation. In 1830 a famine was abroad and riot was rampant. It is curious to note tast in the

vote of £50,000 to be advanced to the Com tproved so unsatisfactory. This Act attempted missioners for expenditure on public works to simplify the relations between and ford in Ireland. The effect of this measure was, however, entirely negatived by the Arms' of the fendel connection and the remains mere fatuity to expect the Irish peasants to submit tamely to eviction so long as their only means of livelihood depended upon the possession of their potato field. Though the the same principle as the State regulation of Catholio Emancipation act had removed the railway fares. Freedom of contract is not disabilities of representation from Catholics,, yet it had also abolished the forty chil-ling vote, and thus gave the landlords greater opportunities for clearance. The consequence. was that the condition of Ireland was desper-

ate to the last degree. This terrible state of things was, as usual, met by the Government with a fresh Coercion Bill. In 1834, indeed, an effort to do some thing for the Irish tenant was made by Mr. Poulett Scrope, but unsuccessfully; and in the following year Mr. Sharman Orawford, then member for Dandalk, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to landlord and tenant. He reintroduced his measure in March, 1836, obtained permission to bring in his bill, and there the matter ended. He was followed, in 1837, by Mr. Lynch, who moved for permission to intro-duce a bill on waste lands, but who met with the same amount of success as Mr. Sharman Crawford. The first measure of real remedial value

vas the Arterial Drainage Act, passed in 1842, which did something towards reclaim-ing waste land, but which, until reinforced by the Summary Procedure Act, was of small value. The year 1843 was a memorable one in the history of the Irish Land Question, for it was then that, in response to the repeated importunings of Mr. Sherman Crawford, Sir Robert Peel appointed the famous Devon Commission. This Commission sat for two years, and at the end of its investigations, reported, as all other Com-mittees of Inquiry had reported, that the disastrous relations of landlord to tenant were the direct cause of all the poverty and auffering under which the frish peasant labored; and advised legislation which would secure to the tenant a just compen-sation for outlay of capital and labor. Lord Devon, who was determined to secure some practical results to the inquiries of the Commission, if it were possible, on May 6, 1845, printed a number of petitions, in which he urged Parliament to assure to the industrious tenant the results and benefits of the improvements which he effected. vielent opposition with which the Bill was encountered by Lords, Commons and the Select Committee, to whom it had been referred, Lord Stanley had to abandon it in the following month. Mr Sharman Crawford now introduced a Tenaut Right Bill which he had held back in 1843 in order to await the report of the Devon Commission. In 1846 a Bill brought forward by Lord Lin-coln, prompted by Mr. Sharman Craw-ford, dealing with compensation for dia turbance, passed the second reading, and then was lost sight of by the resignation of the Ministry. Mr. Sharman Crawford's Ten-ant Right Bill was finally rejected on the 10th June, 1847, by a majority of eighty seven; tut it was brought forward again in the

following year, and this time the adverse m-jority was reduced to twenty three. In 1848 a bill, practically the same as that of Lord Lincoln's, which was lost in 1846, was introduced by the Irish Secretary, Sir Wm. Somerville. It received the support of the Irish members; but the report upon the all was not prepared until too of se to th end of the acssion for any further progress to be made, so in order that the Irish people might not be disappointed by an abconce of egislation, the Government suspended the Habeas Corpus Act. in 1849 Mr. Horsman pleaded powerfully but unsuccessfully, for his Bill, which passed the second reading, was consigned to a committee, and shelved, while Mr. Sharman Crawford again brought forward his Tensnt Right Bill, and again was defeat. In 1851 a motion made by Sir H. ed. W. Barron for a committee of the whole House to inquire into the condition of Ireland was lost by a majority of nine; and thus, though six years had elapsed, nothing had been done for Ireland since the report of the Devon commission, except the En-cumbered Estates Act, which was passed in the interest of the landlords. On the 10th of February Mr. Sharman Crawford obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Ulster Custom. But at this point the Liberal Government was ousted and supplanted by Lord Derby's administration, and Mr. Crawford's Bill was lost by a mujority of 110.—The new Government was not entirely supine on the Irish question, and the Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Napier, drafted four bills all bearing on the relations of landlord to tenant-a Land improvement Bill, a Landlord and Tenant Law Consolidation Bill, with Mr. Sharman Crawford's Bill. It rejected the latter, and considerably modified, at the expense of the tenant, Mr. Nanier's Compensation for Improvements bill. Meanwhile the Government had again been vested in the hands of the Liberals, and although Mr. Napier, now in Opposition, continued to give his strongest support to the bills which he had introduced, the Tory party fought them tooth and nail. In 1854, the Select Committee of the House of Lords, "p. pointed to consider these bills condemned the Tenants' Compensation bill, and only the other three were returned to the House of Commons. In the following year the Government adopted a bill which Mr. Sergeait Shee endeavored to bring in and which was substantially identical with that bill of Mr. Napier's which the Lords had rejected. The opposition of the land-owning class, however, was so violent that the Bill had to be abandoned. In 1856, Mr. George Henry Moore, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, took up again Mr. Sharman Crawford's Tenant Right Bill, but the opposition which it encountered from the Government was fatal to it. Mr. Moore reintroduced it in the following year only to abandon it again. In 1858 Mr. John Francis claring that he was determined to crush out redition and disaffection by all the means but was defeated by a majoritude to major Maguire, who had succeeded to the leadership which the law and the constitution placed at the Government displayed much apathy in his disposal, had no remedy for the poverty remedying the grievances of their Irish fel and divicess which had bred the disaffection. Now subjects, they showed much more con-The Maistry were attacked at this time by M. Hume, who denounced them for having vi lated by their coercive policy the prom-is swhich they made while in opposition of granting to the Indian Jaw; thereby is s which they made while in opposition of granting to the Indian subject much that was a continuous policy towards Ireland. In denied to the Irish subjet. At last in 1860 1:31 Lord Althorpe proposed and carried a was passed the famous Land Act which

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- Mr. Gladetone to day issued a four column manifesto to his constithe presentation of an address to Her Majesty, pointing out the condition of her Irish subjects. Sir William Somerville, early in the following year, reintroduced his Bill, which passed the second reading. of the Empire. a Leasing Powers Bill, and a Tenants' Improvements Compensation Bill. In 1853 a committee was appointed to consider these four bills in conjunction for Mr. Parnell to say, with reference to Least ances. ance.

in Ireland. The effect of this, measure was, however, entirely negatived by the Arms' bill, which was introduced four months later by Mr. Stanley, and which Lord All-thorpe stigmatized as one of the most tyran nical measures he had ever heard proposed. So at the principle of free trade, and free-thorpe stigmatized as one of the most tyran nical measures he had ever heard proposed. Control of conditions of control of the feed of the friend of con-nical measures he had ever heard proposed. Control of the feed of the feed of the friend of the feed of the friend of the feed of contract, because all other means of liveli-hood have been destroyed. The best tarms they can make are practically those which the landlord chooses to impose. It is exactly permitted in this case, because the passenger and the railway emirany are not free con-tracting parties. The latter holds a monopoly of what is practically a necessity to the former; and without State interference the passenger would have to submit to any charges the company thought fit to impose. The immediate effect of the

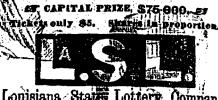
Act was to produce an immense flood of emigration and to give rise to the Fenian con-spiracy. In 1866 a Bill brought in by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, to amend that of 1860, fell through, and in 1867 a like fate befell Tory measure drawn up much on the lines of Lord Stanley's Bill of 1845. Mr. Gladatone came into office in 1869, and early in the following year introduced the only real beneficial measure since the report of the Devon Commission—the Bill, to Amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ire-land. But though this Bill conceded to

the tenant the privilege of litigation with his landlord, this really did not place him beyond the landlord's control, for the day went generally to the man who could hold out longest. The three objects of the Land Act of 1870 were to obtain for the Irleh ten ant security of tenure ; to : encourage the making of improvements; and the creation of a peasant proprietorship. With the tenan-cies held under the Ulster tenant right cus tom the act did not interfere, but merely enforced against the landlords. The two chief features of this Ulster custom-so long and so greatly coveted by the Irish peasant of the other provinces—were permissive fixity of tenure, and the tenant's right to sell the good will of his farm.

Those who drew up the Act of 1870 dare not affirm that its object was the creation of a peasant proprietorship—and, indeed, it was often denied that such was the the objector to give him any portion of absolute ownership. Its effect was stated as component bad landlords to act like good landlords; but Its effect was stated as compelling what it really did was to make eviction too costly for any but the wealthier landowners. Its provisions for compensation for disturb ance was ineffectual, and the eight clauses In response to these appeals a Bill attempting to create a peasant pro-was brought in in the June of the prietorship were also futile. "The cause same year by Lord Stanley providing for of their failure is obvious," says Mr. compensation for disturbance. Owing to the Richey, "to anyone acquainted with the uature of the lauded estates title which it was considered desirable for the tenaut to obtain. A Landed Estates Court convey suce affects not only the parties to the pro ceedings, but binds persons, whether parties or not, and extinguishes all rights which are inconsistent with the terms of the grant of the Court. If by any mistake more lands than should properly be sold be included in the grant, or the most indisputable rights of third parties are not noticed in the body of the grant or the annexed schedule, irreparable injustice is done, and the injured parties have no redress." The fact that the Court was not made the instru ment for the perpetration of the grossest frauds is due solely to the stringency of its rules and the intelligence of its officers. Such was the condition of things that the Land Act of 1880 proposed to ameliorate.

GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.



SEPT. 23, 1885.

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ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pullor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strengthrestorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver cil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send now to express my fullest conviction that the two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Romans never adopted long hair, con-

tuents in Midlothian. The ex Premier invites comparison between the work of the recent Parliament and that of the Parliament which preceded it, and confidently appeals to the credit of which he claims for the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone admits that the Libe ral Government committed an error respect ing the occupation of Egypt, but says it was due to the Marquis of Salisbury's interven tion policy. He now favors the entire withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, and believes that the people approve of the Liberal Government's refusal to stifle the Transvaal cry for freedom. England, he says, once free of the Egyptian tangle will regain her former position in Europe, and will be able to guard the young eastern nations. He favors the reform of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the abolition of primogeniture. He believes the Church is sufficiently strong to survive disestablishment, and states he anxious to give Ireland the fullest justice, while, ** the same time, preserving the unity LONDON, Sept. 19 .- The Daily News inter-

prets the manifesto to mean that Mr. Gladstone intends to lead his party in the House of Commons, and not to retire after the elecfor Mr. Parnell to say, with reference to Ireland, that the manifesto is not a message of peace. Mr. Gladstone waiked to Hawarden Church yesterday with his usual elastic step. He is looking remarkably well.

THE LIBERALS DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Gludstone's manifesto is somewhat dis appointing to the Liberals, while the Conservatives claim to be greatly pleased at the expressions of the ex-premier.

FEELING IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18 .- That portion of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto referring to Irish affairs was received in this city with a feeling of general disappointment. The ground is taken by some that the expressions of the ex Premier are in harmony with those of Mr. Chamberlain as expressed by the latter recently at Glasgow and elsewhere. Others hope for further developments of Mr. Gladstone's ideas in regard to the question of local government in Ireland in his future utter-

AN IRISH LIBERAL ON PARNELL

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.-Great expectations are hanging upon Mr. Parnell's next appear-ance. His first speech will probably be at the Wicklow convention on October 9. Mr. Thomas Dickson, M.P. for Tyrone, the leader of the Ulster Liberals, in a letter, to the Irish Times, says : " For the Liberals of Ulster there was no need on the part of Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Hartington for any declara tion regarding Mr. Parnell's demands. While we Liberals are willing to concede the larg, est reform required from an obnoxious gov ernment to Ireland, we are prepared and .determined, come what may, to take our stand upon union and the maintenance of the integrity of Great Britain and Ireland."

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