



VOL. XXXII.—NO. 16. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1881. PRICE FIVE CENTS

WHAT AN ANTIQUE "TEAR BOTTLE." (Boston Journal.) Believe me, friend, each man that we do know...

IRELAND The Land War.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Mr. Patrick Egan has addressed a letter to the Treasurer of the Home Rule League at Dublin in reply to its recent circular. In his letter, Mr. Egan, while reminding the Home Rule League that he himself is one of those who deprecates their idea of attempting to revise and extend their movement...

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—Seven men have been arrested in Dunmore, County Galway, for illegal drilling. A large amount has been subscribed for their defence. The Dublin Freeman's Journal proposes subscriptions to supply the suspects with food and clothing without trenching on the American subscriptions, and says this will test the loyalty of the farmers towards Parnell.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Times says it is very plain that after a brief interval of hesitation, a considerable section of the people of Ireland have decided to adhere to the policy of the "No Rent" manifesto. The plan of dealing with recalcitrant tenants, county by county, has already been adopted by Leitrim and Cavan, where two columns of soldiers each and police have been detailed for protecting those engaged in carrying out the law. In many places it is notorious that to pay rent at all is as dangerous as it was some time back to pay more than Griffith's valuation. The cattle of a parish priest have been mutilated because the owner denounced the Kilmalsham manifesto. If we have to deal with a thoroughly dissatisfied and disloyal population, of whom tenant farmers and their families do not form half, it is idle to expect order to be restored by holding out the hope of a general reduction of rents. The means at the disposal of Government are bounded; and they are checked by the resolute spirit of the whole people of Great Britain. If the existing powers of the Executive are inadequate, others must be granted. One thing is only possible that Ireland should be governed by a lawless faction, openly aiming at the supremacy of the Union. The article is based on telegrams from correspondents detailing numerous outrages, such as firing by an armed party into the house of Lord Beasborough's agent at Elltown, the house being only twenty yards from the police barracks. Several other cases of firing into houses, all within the last few days; incendiary fires in Galway and King's Counties, and the placing of notices with bullets attached threatening death to rent-payers. The serious situation is shown by the Dublin Freeman's Journal earnestly appealing to the people not to give the Executive an excuse for further military operations.

FATHER STAFFORD'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

Educational and Social Matters in France and Italy. Last Sunday Rev. Father Stafford continued his, as he stated, a somewhat discursive way his account to his congregation of his recent tour in Europe. He first alluded to number of parish matters in the course of which he stated that he desired to see the Lindsay portion of the diocese debt paid off once.

FATHER STAFFORD remarked that when in England he visited one of three Catholic training schools established in that country. Two of them were under religious. One in Liverpool and is called Mount Pleasant Training School. These training schools are similar to our normal schools for teachers, and receive a contribution from the government for their support, the same as the other training schools. He found that the Liverpool institution occupied a front place in the work of training teachers; and that their pupils were amongst the best teachers in England. It would be gratifying to him if we had one such school in this country, particularly for girls. In Ireland the Loreto sisters still held the leading place as teachers and were maintained by the upper or better classes. Neither in England nor on the continent had he seen the schools so well supplied with maps, globes and other school furniture as in the province of Ontario. He had in his travels continually noticed things in relation to similar things at home (in Ontario) in order to make comparisons with them. He noticed, for instance, that the people of Ontario had better houses, farm buildings and farms than most of the farmers in the old country, and were far better supplied with agricultural implements. In France they had not made any progress at all since the year of Augustus Caesar, and did to-day their ploughing in the same way as Virgil had described. He would not, if he were a farmer, leave Oya for anything he had seen in the farming line. He might add in connection with a remark he had made the previous Sunday that many a peasant was old country believed that over education. It produced a distaste for manual labor. He had received; and he had heard the same objection stated in this country. It was maintained that it was not the duty of the state to provide superior education for the state should simply provide the common or ordinary education, and leave to the family or the individual the responsibility of obtaining or providing the higher classical or professional education. There was not in Italy a government grant for superior education; and public opinion was moving in favor of this general policy. He was himself disposed to think that it was wrong to employ the public funds to give a special education; and that persons who were qualifying for the professions ought to do so at the expense of the family and not of the state. Of course there was a certain argument in favor of giving a superior education to boys of talent at the public expense, but that argument would apply to editors of newspapers as well. It was undeniable that a good editor of a newspaper was in many ways a great benefit to a community, but still there was no special education provided for him by the state. A good editor of a newspaper could be said in the same way in favor of educating clergy men at the public expense, for they undoubtedly exercised a beneficial influence, and had as good a right to a special education as lawyers or doctors; but they did not get it. In France when he was there they had passed a law (now awaiting the concurrence of the senate) to compel priests to serve in the army, so that every ecclesiastical student had to become a soldier a spend five years of barracks life. The man who had been working to bring that about was Gambetta, the man of whom they had read as being opposed to the connection of church and state. The measure simply meant the destruction of the Catholic religion altogether; for the life of a soldier and the life of a priest was incompatible and impossible. In Austria and Switzerland they obliged those who wished to become priests to pay a certain amount which went to the benefit of an army fund. If the bishops and priests of France did their duty they would not submit to Gambetta's policy. They should go to prison rather than allow themselves to be tyrannized over in that way in this vital matter. It was a case of down-right tyranny that would not be attempted outside the land of "liberty, equality and fraternity." The fact was that the sooner the hierarchy of France separated itself from state connection the better. The union between the church and state, though in itself right and proper, where the state is Catholic, becomes practically when the state is infidel; like the union of a live soul and dead carcass. If France is like the union of the tiger with its prey, the first revolution stripped the church of all its property in France, and the state now holds out an allowance of about \$300 a year to priests; and about \$1,000 to bishops. The priests in Canada frequently receive a larger allowance than the bishops in France. It would be far better for the priests to fling the money back into the face of the government, and rely upon the faith of the women and the liberality of the men of France for support. They must come to the voluntary principle like us. They talked about liberty in France; but they have not the remotest idea of what liberty was, such as we have in Canada. The government wished to carry on its work of persecution in order to get at the remaining property of the church, and at Rome they expected further spoliation at the instigation of Gambetta. Father Stafford then alluded to the arbitrary and tyrannical expulsion of the Jesuits by a mere stroke of the pen, without giving them a form of trial, or hearing evidence for or against them. There was no argument against them in a court of justice to show that they deserved banishment; there was nothing said against them that could not be said against any person going into the Assembly opposed to the republican form of government. The Jesuits were simply banished by a tyrannical exercise of power; and in the act there was no "liberty" and not much "fraternity" either. As far as he could see the priests in France were not respected as in other countries, and until they took a proper stand and ignored the state altogether, except as good citizens, it would always be that way. When in Rome he had a short conversation with the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Smeone, who remarked that no where were the rights of Catholics better recognized than in Canada, and especially in Ontario, and that England was doing well everywhere for education. The Cardinal said the Catholics of the province of Ontario had an excellent reputation as practical Catholics in sustaining their church. These remarks gave him (Father Stafford) very great satisfaction. The moral conduct of the people of Canada compared very well with any he had seen. In speaking of Paris last Sunday he had made a remark that required some explanation or modification. Paris is not France. It is not like any other city. It is the most cosmopolitan city in the world. The proportion of foreigners is exceedingly large; it is the resort of all classes; and even criminals flock to it in large numbers, for there it is much safer than in other cities. The French must therefore, be held responsible for all that is done in Paris. He noticed in Paris and in other parts of France, as well as in Italy, more in Italy than anywhere else—the women were doing hard degrading work, the like of which they are never allowed to do in this country. Just in proportion as people lost the principles of Christianity they lost respect for women; and the women of France and Italy had an individual and personal interest in maintaining the principles of Christ. He had seen in Italy, women walking barefooted on macadamized roads over which the very horses in this country would not travel, and bearing on their heads heavy burdens, while the men were walking along-side, well-dressed, with boots on, and with hands in their pockets, not doing anything. He had seen young girls, who ought to be at school, doing work that only slaves would be called upon to do. He had seen a Sunday in Naples visiting the churches, and noticed that they were well attended. In one large church the majority of the people were men and most of them went to confession. He observed that in the big cities the good were better than in the smaller cities and towns, while the bad in the big cities were worse than in the smaller ones. There was this difference between Paris and London that what was done in Paris was done openly. He was in Paris on the 14th of July, the national festival of the city, when the whole population turned out and took possession of the streets and boulevards and enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. He was out on the street from early morning until midnight observing the scene, and he had in that vast concourse of three millions of people seen but one person excited from drink. They all had their wine and coffee, and were gay and happy; but there was not one drunkard. How would that compare with the comparison. He had been told that they had had a concourse of people in Lindsay not long ago and he thought from what he had heard that there was more than one who did not know what he was doing. In all the time he was on the continent he had seen only that one man under the influence of liquor. It might be said that this was an argument against total abstinence, and he would admit that if the total abstinence was advocated in France and Italy the people would not understand it. There was no argument against wine drinking in those countries. It was only the criminals who got drunk and crime was not committed as a rule through drunkenness. He had met old residents in France and Italy who had told them that they had not seen five men drunk in their lives. Some might say that they could drink lager beer in Canada, but he did not think that could be safely done. He had seen nothing to change his opinion with regard to the use of drink, but much to confirm it. He had seen nothing in London or Liverpool or Dublin to cause him to modify his views with regard to drink. The great cause of England and of Ireland—more than the landlords—was the whiskey, both from a moral and religious as well as from a material point of view the Sovereign pontiff in sending his blessing to the total abstinence society of our church here in Lindsay had sent one word as a message. That word was "Persevere." Father Stafford then alluded to the little children sent out by Rev. Father Nugent, and dwell at some length on the importance of that work, which he was sure would commend itself to their judgment and support. The question had been raised as to the classification of emigrants on the ocean steamers. He had given some attention to that important matter, and he believed that the system adopted by the Allan Line in classifying third-class passengers was the best. He also believed that the White Star Line was doing their best in this direction. He mentioned this matter for the benefit of those in this country sending word to friends and relatives in the old country. Father Stafford related a tale illustrating the attention paid in Rome to all church matters the fact the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda said to him: "You gave your bishop a royal reception, which he repaid: 'And he will always find us loyal.' The Cardinal said of Dr.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The Mayor of Oakville, Ont., has been paying Buffalo a business visit, and as he enjoys the honor of close relationship to the Canadian Premier, the opportunity to interview was too great to be lost. Referring to annexation, he said: "We cannot, with self-respect to ourselves, as an intelligent body of people, apply for admission into the American Union, and by that action say to the world we are poor, weak, helpless and unable to get along in the world; on the contrary, we feel ourselves the equal of the American people. The spirit of the citizen of the United States extends into our borders, and the Canadian people profit to a large extent by American example." Upon the question of commercial supremacy, he said: "The Canadian people are the rivals of the United States for the carrying trade of the Great Northwest. Our seaports are several hundred miles by direct line of latitude nearer Europe than any port of the United States, and we mean to take advantage of that fact by building ship canals from lake to lake, and otherwise improve our water courses, so that it will be possible to load an ocean steamer in any of our inland lakes from the port to Europe without reshipment of cargo. We will leave nothing undone until this is accomplished." The gentleman was quite sanguine of the future greatness of the Dominion to the north of the United States. "They are willing to reciprocate any favors the United States might bestow in the way of commercial treaties, but annexation could never be accomplished," The Telegraph, editorially referring to the interview, says: "It is well enough for the people of this country to talk about our neighbors across the border being a century behind the times, but the facts in this question of commercial importance are at present in favor of Canada. While we were laughing at Canada she was devising plans which are now being consummated into realities, and which will rob this country of the greatest part of her export trade. The time for theorizing has long ago passed. The State of New York must be up and doing, or all her boasted 'commercial greatness' must vanish."

THE GIBRALTAR QUESTION.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—In the Senate, to-day, Gualy-Renta, a Cuban Senator, asked the Government whether it was disposed to open negotiations with England for the restitution of Gibraltar. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the Government would act in accordance with the best interests of the country, and the maintenance of good relations with the friendly Powers. In reply to another question he said the French occupied a point in Africa to which it was impossible to say whether it belonged to Algeria or Morocco. He would closely watch Spanish interests in that direction. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs on Saturday said he regretted the question of the restitution of Gibraltar had been raised. Spanish resources, and the country's position in Europe, did not justify any member in touching on so delicate a matter. Lord Hartington, M.P. for Oxford University, by his will declared that if any person made tenant for life of his estate, or a tenant at will, before he had become a peer, shall join the Society of Jesus, or any order in communion with the Church of Rome, he is to forfeit his interest as though he were dead. Sir William was a moderate High Churchman.

FATHER STAFFORD'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

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clear, "He is pious, learned, zealous and eloquent." He also alluded to his grace of Toronto as a great prelate. Father Stafford concluded by publicly expressing his thanks to the owners of the White Star and Allan Lines for their kindness to himself personally.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Nov. 26, 1881. Quebec just at the present moment is oblivious to everything but the local elections. To the average Quebecer the fate of the universe hangs on this momentous issue. Both "Rouge" and "Bleu" are terribly earnest and occasionally flavor their arguments with an ingredient of profanity strong enough to give the atmosphere an odor of brimstone. Yesterday was nomination day, and in comparison to old times was pretty much like a funeral. There was not even a bloody nose or a black eye to perpetuate the time-honored customs of our ancestors. Some obstreperous individuals hustled Messrs. Murphy and Dobell in close proximity to a wharf, but the impulse, in a moral and physical sense, was less the result of politics than of a too large dose of bad whiskey. We have a number of gay and festive youths in this vicinity, whose craniums are so nearly cracked that the shot of a goose-berry cork causes an effervescence in the sluggish matter they possess in lieu of brains. As to the result of the elections—both parties are sanguine of success; but I am inclined to think the Conservatives will carry the West and Centre Divisions, Mr. Sheehy being returned by acclamation for the East. The Times (new journal) has made its appearance here as a genuine Conservative organ instead of the "bipoly-hoppety" Chronicle. It is under the management of Joseph Duggan, Esq., formerly of the Gazette, a young Irish Catholic of ability. With regard to Irish questions I cannot say what its course may be, but it never can possibly support the bigoted and anti-Irish feeling displayed in the Chronicle. If Mr. Duggan is uncontrolled by outside influence I have every confidence his talents will never be wanting. What right and justice for the Irish people ever be the opinion of Irishmen here relative to the conduct of the Chronicle towards the Irish people has not been of a nature to create sympathy for its proprietor. In the midst of all this electoral turmoil our Land League has not been idle. Mr. Jeremiah Gallagher, P.L.S. an able and devoted Irishman, has been delegated to represent us at the great Irish-American Convention in Chicago. The ladies of Quebec are doing their best to beautify and the handsome Indies in Quebec are those of Irish blood. Sparkling and witty, they are worthy of a poet's compliments; but do not, from an Irish poet, for it must be said that Quebec has no Irish Ladies' Land League. What is the reason? Well, let some one that is not afraid of a brickbat get up and make reply. However, such is the truth. Beautiful and gifted though they are, capable of doing a world of good to their suffering sisters, yet they are deaf to the appeal of the patriotic ladies of Ireland. DIogenes.

A TERRIFIC STORM IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A storm has raged with terrible violence since Tuesday night. At Stornoway the sea broke over the beach and invaded the streets. Eight fishing boats were dashed together and destroyed. A Blackpool sea swept through the window of many houses, and cabs were blown over. The sea rushed down the streets, one thoroughfare being six feet under water. At Portadown, roofs of houses were carried across several streets. At Sligo a schooner has been blown ashore and a bridge partially destroyed. At Derryhead one man was killed by the roof of his house being blown down. Part of the railway terminus at Limerick was carried away. Similar reports have been received from Newry, Lurgan and elsewhere. At Dublin the storm was the severest known for many years, and at Spiddal, County Galway, it was the worst experienced for half a century. Numerous marine casualties are reported. The barque "Barbar Dragon," for Liverpool, was totally wrecked at Pembrokehire. The captain was drowned. A brig was seen outside Ardrossan battling with the gale on Wednesday, but she foundered, and the crew of seven or eight were probably lost. LONDON, Nov. 28.—The steamer "France" from New York for Havre, put into Cherbourg on Sunday. She experienced terrific weather and sighted a large ship damaged and apparently abandoned. A French lugger was stranded near Lydd and four persons drowned. Several of the crew of the steamer "Samatra," at Falmouth for Boston, were disabled and the chief officer badly injured. Numerous wrecks are reported, especially on the west coast. Fourteen vessels are ashore near Carnarvon, and two barques and a schooner anchored off Margate disappeared during the night and are supposed to be wrecked.

WHAT IS THE GREAT OYER FROM CHICAGO?

What is the great oyer from Chicago? Kendall's Spyin Oyer. Read advertisement.

A LAMENT.

I am slain by the accented white arrows Of thy lily capped archers, Japan. And my bosom is pierced by the spear— Nay, I feel death in the butterfly's fan. The blue of the jay, and the hyacinth stalks, Forget me no, sudden and sting— They all were the hints of her beautiful eyes And I weep when the oracles sing.

INTERNATIONAL HAND-BALL MATCH.

FERON, Chicago, vs. RYAN, Montreal. The Referee Declares the Match a Draw—Two Dark to Finish Play. Long before the appointed hour for the international handball match between Feron, of Chicago, and Ryan, of Montreal, the court of the Montreal Handball Club was filled to overflowing. The greatest excitement prevailed. The match was for a purse of \$400. At the point of starting, Feron protested against the location of the net-line, and asked to have it placed in the middle of the alley. For some time this was objected to, but finally Ryan acquiesced, and Feron's demand was complied with. The two players then entered the alley amid the applause of the large assemblage. They shook hands after the toss, which was won by the Chicago man, who started the first game shortly after one o'clock. He had won the game without having an ace added to the score. The same happened to Ryan. In the second innings, Feron, by some sharp tossing, scored a few aces, when he was made to take his position outside the short line. Ryan now went fiercely to work, both in the first game and the third, in which he was the first game out with 21 to 6 in his favor. The result was greeted with tremendous applause. Prospects were bright for the home man. Betting, which had been very low, now turned to odds in his favor. Ryan played ball to suit. Ryan played very hard ball, while Feron used a very soft ball and somewhat softer. After one minute's delay the second game was started. It lasted but three minutes during the second of which Feron made largest run, scoring 16 aces. At the end of the first game Feron stood 21 to Ryan's 14, thus leading the previous result. The Chicago man now settled down to work and put out some swift left-hand tossing, which Ryan did not catch in a sufficiently strong manner. The light, however, was a stubborn one, it lasting 8 innings, and resulting in favor of Chicago, with 21 to 14. Thus each player had two games to two. Feron kept quite cool and was very jocular, while Ryan seemed to grow nervous. The fifth game was started, and it altogether went in favor of Feron, who won in five innings, giving his opponent but five aces. The excitement seemed now to be at a climax. There was a possibility of Montreal coming out second best. Time was called and Feron tossed the ball for eleven aces, which was the last and winning game. Ryan, whose score was nothing, made a desperate effort and got his hand in, which he did not lose until he forged away ahead of his opponent, and ran the game out in two innings, with 21 to 15. This feat was the signal for great cheering. It was now 15 minutes past three o'clock. Feron, on time being called, objected to play, protesting that it was too dark. The referee was called on to give his decision. He decided that the play could not proceed owing to the darkness and declared the match a draw and ordered it to be played on the first favorable opportunity. Notwithstanding the decision of the referee, Ryan tossed 21 aces in the absence of Feron who left the court and claimed the match. The referee was Mr. M. Baber, the umpires were Messrs. Stinson of Montreal, and Cronin of Chicago; the marker was Mr. P. Daly.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Lord Hartington, addressing his constituents at Blackburn to-night, referring to the Irish question, said it was one of the utmost anxiety, and calculated to inspire the greatest disappointment and dissatisfaction both as regards rights of property and the preservation of order. Despite severe coercion measures, outrages were still rife, and it was impossible to "exercise rights of property except at a great personal risk." The cases hitherto decided by the Land Commission were precisely those contemplated by the Land Act; but the decisions were subject to revision, and when ordinary Irish estates came before the court, the general reduction in rents would probably be continued. Compensation to landlords would have to be considered by Parliament. Lord Hartington said disappointment and doubt exists widely concerning the results of the various efforts made to restore peace to Ireland; but Government will continue to persevere, and all the trouble is not due to the perverseness of the Irish. England, in past years, has committed several greater mistakes which have not yet been altogether explained.