JUNE 4 1807.

## BY THE JUN OF LENMARE.

# Biery of Lord Lansdowne's Tron-bie With His Tenantry.

A VISIT TO THE SISTER IN ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT IN JERSEY CITY-HER WORK IN IRBLAND-THE NEWSPAPERS AND IN INDLAND-THI

THE INITE CAURE. "I see that William O'Brien, editor of a United Ireland, stops in New York on a way to Canada," said Bister Mary resces Olare, better known as the Nun Kenmare, to a Sun reporter, when he lied upon her at St. Joseph's Convent d Home in Jersey City yesterday, "and is coming to this country on a charac-ristic mission. He is going to Canada abow to the Irish there how little of a feed Lord Lansdowne, their Governor-meral, really is to them, I think he will ave an interesting story to tell, but I saily think I can tell a more interesting ne."

It was a cheery voice and it came from a woman under medium height, robed in the sombre garb of her order—the Sisters of Peace. Her keen gray eyes looked out upon the world through steel-rimmed appestades, but behind the glasses could be detected the sparkle and twinkle that be-trayed a happy, cheerful mind. As she walked across the floor to welcome the reporter her step was slow and labored. Her lack of strength came, she said, from a recent lorg and painful illness. But the confinement in a sick chamber had not disturbed the calm mind of the good Sister, nor had it taken away her interest in the affairs of the world about her. "I am glad you have come to see me,

Sister, nor nad it taken away her interest in the affairs of the world about her. "I am glad you have come to see me, and I think I can tell better than any one else in America all about Lord Lans-downe's trouble with his tenantry," and she settled hereelf down in a rocking-chair in the plain reception room of the con-vent where ahe now presides. "I was born just half a century ago to-day," she continued, "in county Meath. My people are all wealthy, and my worldly name is Cusack. The present head of the family is Sir Ralph Cusack. I went to live in England when a very young girl, and when about 21 years of age, through the influence of Cardinal Manning, was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, for my parents were Pro-testants. I was about 25 years old when I took the veil and became an inmate of the convent at Newry, county Down. In I took the veil and became an inmate of the convent at Newry, county Down. In 1861 I went with several Sisters to found a convent at Kenmare, in Kerry. Lord Lansdowne's grandfather was then alive, and it was with great difficulty that I obtained ground for the convent. Here I spent many years looking after the poor in Kenmare.

"Lord Lansdowne's hereditary estates

"Lord Lansdowne's hereditary estates comprise most of the county Kerry. His tenantry number over 95,000 people. His home, Darseen House, and a lovely spot it is, is about twenty miles from the town of Kenmare. Lansdowne spends nore of his time there, however. Most of the county is a grazing district, and is wonderfully fertile. The grandfather of the present Lord left the estates badly encumbered. fertile. The grandather of the present Lord left the estates badly encumbered. He had spent most of his time in London, was a fast man, and so when the present was a fast man, and so when the present the found Lord came into the property he found himself heir mostly to debts and heavy ious man, and by his care has been gradu-ally relieving the estate of some of its burdens, though, goodness knows, it is encumbered enough now. The estate is under the management of Townsend Trench, whose father was manager before

# full, there is always hanging over the he of the luckiess tenant this facilitous de and upon that cause he may be evicted any time. "But the special complaints against Lo Landowne for his actions at this time.

"But the special complaints against Lord Iandowne for his actions at this time are two. The soil in Karry, though fertile, is very heavy and not easily worked. Fortunately there runs through the coun-try a sub-stratum of lime rock. Upon every farm there was a little lime kiln, where the farmars were accustomed to burn out as much lime as they needed from year to year with no additional er-pense to themseives. With this they used to make the soil light end arable, and it was an absolute necessity to them. "In 1879, just at the time of this famine, Tranch conceived a fine scheme to raise more money. Instead of allow-ing the tenants to burn out their own lime, a large kiln was established by the estate, and the tenants were prohibited from burning lime out for themselves. For this lime they were obliged to pay two shillings sixpence per barrel in cash or from one shilling three pence to one shill ing sixpence per barrel if it was paid as a permanent increase to the rent. The lime was a necessity because the soil could not be worked without fit. "A little later the Government, by act of Derliament, voted an appropriation of the tenantry of Irehand. By paying this money to the people as pay for working their own land, it was bundfit that the wast would be relieved without encour-aging pauperism. Of this money Lana-downe obtained about \$25,000 or \$30,000, for which he was to pay an interest of three per cent. He was kind enough to require five per cent, from the tenants for the use of it. "I as all this trouble and wrote letters to the London Daily Telegraph regarding it. Talso wrote to Lanadowne, entreating him not to press his tenants so hard, and to lings would be too small to support them and their families even if they were rent free, and then he paid no further atten-tion to the matter for a while until the talk of the London press compelled him to. He is extremely sensitive to public criticism. Finally he came with Trench to not, but he made no effort to relieve the distress or lasen his dem: nde. "Laten

and as special correspondent of the Duily Telegraph. "I want to know what Lord Lans-downe is doing to his people," he said. "Why do you come to me? I saked. "Your Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. McCarthy, tells me you know more about it than any one else," he replied. "You had much better go and look for yourself," I said, but in the end I went over the entire matter with him. The result was a series of articles upon Lord Lansdowne's management of his estate that made the Itish nobleman wince, and raised a perfect storm of discussion in England.

"In November, 1880, I received a letter "In November, 1880, I received a letter threatening my life. It was an anonym-ous letter, and, with the aid of the poice, I was able to trees it to one of the Lon-don clubs, but which one I was never able to finl out. About the first of December and Kenmare to

under the management of Townsend Trench, whose father was manager before him. "It was at the request of Parlah Priest O'Sullivan, afterward Archdeacon, and better known as Father John, that I came to Kenmare. I first had my attention called to the special suffering of the Iriah people as a result of English governmental protection of the landlords about sixtern years ago. "I was looking from the window of the convent one day out toward the high road from Kenmare to Killarney, whon I saw a very touching sight. A son and his family, who were going to America as the result of an eviction, was parting from his father, a gray haired, bent old man. I can never forget the grief of the son and the intense sgony of the father at that parting. It was terrible, and I asked my-self the question, 'Why is this so ?' From that time on I made a study of the question. How and acts of Parlia-tion. I looked on the matter from every side. I read the laws and acts of Parlia-Canada. "I have always been interested in the poor, I think. My English education did much for me in that respect, for the Eng-lish ladies are worderfully kind to the poor in their towns and villages. Why, every Christmas Lansdowne gives beef and bread to the tenants on his English estate, Bowood, near Bath. He never does any-thing of the sort to his Irlsh tenantry. Public sentiment makes him do it in Eng-land. But I became interested in the poor "When Gladstone's bill for the protection of the Irish tenantry was passed in 1870, the landlords evaded its provisions by requiring their tenants to sign an agreement not to take advantage of the provisions of the bill before the land would be leased to them. This fact came out by the evidence of Lord Cork's land sgent, Leahy, in a trial at Cork about a lease. Then Lord Landowne, through his agent, Trench, dids all the other landlords did at this time in this matter. "In 1879 came the great familes. People absolutely starved to death. The crops were an entire failure throughout all Ire-land. Even the farmers with the large

THE JUBILEE COERCION BILL.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MEAN AND CONTEMPTIBLE.

entire body of this House. MEAN AND CONTEMPTIBLE. Now, let me say plainly at the outset that so far as we are concerned as Irish-men we don't care a pinch of snuft whether you give us this inquiry or not (loud Irish cheers). I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I have been greatly sur-prised at the way in which this House has treated this question. Either you believe these charges or you do not; either you believe you can prove them or you do not; either you believe the Times can prove them or you do not; and, surely, if you can prove them you would be delighted to ruin us (Opposition cheers). If you believe there is no solid ground for these charges, how mean and ontemptible must be your characters (laughter, and cries of "order"). How wretched and loathsome must be the political character of gentlemen who go from Primrose lodge to Primrose habitation, catching votes by abominable and odious lies against those whom you are pleased to call your fellow subjects, stirring up strife and hatred and enmity, and some of you making profit out of it, too (loud cheers). Then when we take you by the throat and say, "Now Messra. W. H Smith and Co, (cheers and laugh-ter)-now you have your opportunity, now you can rule for all time or prac-tically tor our lifetime at least, this Irish movement, and ruin with it the Liberal allies who are, thank God, coming to our assistance" (Irish cheer); and now that they are afforded that opportunity Messra. W. H. Smith and Co, slink into their holes. Now that you are chal-lenged to use the machinery which this fous gives us to put to the test those foul and atrocious calumnies levelled against us you shrink from doing it

foul and atrocious calumnies levelled against us you shrink from doing it

(cheers). ENGLISH JURIES. ENGLISH JURIES. Bat you do offer us a tribunal. Sir Henry James challenged Sir Charles Russell to give one single instance of any political trial in which a British jury failed to do its duty. I will give him a notorious instance. I refer to the matter known in Ireland as the Manchester martyrdom. The Irish Secretary laughs —he won't laugh before I am done (Irish cheers). Five men were put on trial on cheers). Five men were put on trial on a charge of wilful murder, and five men were instantly convicted. No sconer was the verdict found than the forty reporters who were engaged at the trial signed a memorial to the Home Secre-tary, declaring that the man M'Guire was undoubtedly innocent, M'Guire was signed a memorial to the Home Secre-tary, declaring that the man M'Guire was undoubtedly innocent, M'Guire was proved to have served on board a British warship on the day the prison van was attacked at Manchester, and M'Guire was released after being sentenced to death on the verdict of a British jury (Irish cheers). Why does not the Irish Secretary sneer now? (Renewed Irish cheers). Sir, the member for Bury asks us to go before a London jury. Why, sir, you can hardly go into a railway carriage that you don't see gentlemen reading their Globe, or their St James's Gazetee, or Times, and wishing that the rope were around our necks, and asying this, too, though knowing some of us (hear, hear) I don't make a complaint of these men or say they were right or wrong, but I point to it as showing the state of feeling amongst parties in this country (hear, hear). This matter does not affect us at all—it affects you—it affects this House (hear, hear). The member for Bury said he would not prejudice the trial of this question by the House declaring in advance that it was a libel. Sir HENRY JAMES-I object to the libel. Sir HENRY JAMES-I object to the Sir HENRY JAMES-I object to the House declaring in advance that it is a false, scandalous, and malicious libel. Mr. HEALY-The right hon, gentle-man refuses to declare in advance this to be a false, scandalous, and malicious libel. He refuses, he says, on the ground that it would prejudice the jury, but in every instance where a prosecution of this kind has been ordered by this House the declaration has always been made in advance (Opposition cheers), and the member for Bury, out of the fund of his learning, reserves himself when Irish member for bury, out of the fund of his learning, reserves himself when Irish-men is on their trial—he refuses to do for Irishmen that which, in every other instance, this house has always done for even its humblest British member (hear, hear). hear). A HIT AT THE UNIONISTS.

moble lord (Lord Hartington) beside him that they are more Tory than the Tories themselves (cheers), because the Tory party only went the length of saying that they won't declare this a breach of privilege because they had some tech-nical reason for not doing so, but though no member of the party would accept the offer to prosecute the editor of the paper, the member for Bury wants the house to guard itself against this—not to prejudice a British jury—and he wants it not to do what every House of Com-mons would have done, and that is, to declare in advance of sending it to a jury that it was a scandalous, a false, and a malicious libel (cheers). In every case this house has been like a grand jury who passes a bill of indictment, and passes it down to a petty jury to exam-ing it in its details, and the right hon, gentleman the member for Bury—the future Lord Chancellor of England— wants the procedure in this matter to be

wants the procedure in this matter to be departed from in the case of the 86 Irish members whose characters are at stake.

LONDON SNOPKEPTERS. LONDON SNOPKEPTERS. We thank the right hon. gentleman (laughter), but we are told to go before a British jury. There are members of the house willing so to humiliate them selves in the face of their constituencies the house willing so to humiliate them selves in the face of their constituencies as to profess that they are more incom-petent and more incapable of finding out the truth or the falsehood of this politi-cal matter than the shopkeepers of the eity of London (laughter). Really from the way in which the member for Bury talked about twelve shopkeepers you'd think they were angels without wings (laughter). You'd think that the wind of politics had never ruffled their souls —that they are absolutely pure and free from political taint; that at Temple Bar, once you pass the Dragon or Griffin, I forget which (laughter), you are in some empyrean where human frailty suddenly disappears (renewed laughter). But I take a different view. I say that the twelve commonest members of this house—I will even say twelve Orange members of this house (laughter), with the pious Catholic member for Lough-borough Division (Mr. De Lisle) as fore-man of the panel (renewed laughter)— would be more competent to deal with this matter than any jury outside. THE POWER OF THE HOUSE.

would be more competent to deal with this matter than any jury outside. THE POWER OF THE HOUSE.
The Attorney General for England stated in his most interesting and able speech—but completely illusory as I think—that former charges were made against some Iriah members and it ended unsatisfactorily, because the committee declared they had no power to sumhon witnesses and examine them upon oath. But a measure has been passed for the purpose of giving the committee that power, and not only can the committee summon witnesses but they can ask them leading questions and make them produce documents and dates, and the committee could introduce matters which would not be permitted as relevant by any judge before a jury, and yet with all these opportunities for a full investigation the House is asked to decline, and say, "On, we are unworthy" (faughter). I must say that this ophion of unworthiness comes very well from gentlemen who, while they are unworthy to investigation, and who think themselves worthy to decide the Irish international question, and who think themselves worthy to decide the Irish international question, and who think themselves worthy to decide the Irish international question, and who think themselves worthy to decide the Irish international question, and who think themselves capable of doing anything except what any petty jury of London could do (cheers). I should like to say that though these charges refer to a period fro years ago they were never brought forward by the Liberal party, by Lord Spencer, whom we daily attacked.
A CHALLENGE.

A CHALLENGE. If there was any body of men who had the power as well as the interest to crush this party that was the party of Lord Spencer if they could have proved us to Spencer if they could have proved us to have any connection with crime (cheers). Furthermore, they had a power which you say is an invaluatie power—they had the power of secret inquiry. Although investigations had been carried on for months into all these matters which are now agitating the English mind, was any momber automoust before the secret inmember summoned before the s

eded, as you will not succeed, in ing us with sympathy or complicity dynamiters or assassins—if you suctainting us with sympathy or complicity with dynamiters or assassins—if you suc-ceeded in damaging our party—ay, or destroying them—you would still have the Irish nation in Ireland and beyond the seas to reckon with (cheere). We are ephemeral, our cause endures—will endure—and you, as your fathers before you, who have sought to prejudice us by a cloud of infamy and misrepresentation, you have been baukked and been defeated, and the Irish nation, by bound and bound, leaps this very moment into the afternoon light of freedom and of prosperity (loud cheers.) prosperity (loud cheers.)

## FREE SPEECH VINDICATED.

# Reusing Reception to O'Brien and Kilbride in Hamilton.

## Hamilton Times, May 24.

Mr. Willism O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland, member of Parliament for Northeast Cork, follower of Parnell and Gladstone, and champion of the Irish cause, now that he has visited Hamilton Gladstone, and champion of the Irish cause, now that he has visited Hamilton and gone hence, need have no reason to be ashamed of the reception he met with here, or Hamilton of the treatment she accorded him. In fact, the gentle-man's treatment in this city was in marked contrast to that which he received in Toronto, and our citizens are to be heartily congratulated on the fact that, however much they might differ with Mr. O'Brien regard-ing his solf-imposed mission to Canada they, at least, had a sufficient sense of British fair play and liberty of speech to permit hum to come, have his say and go in peace. A few reckless youths and roughs are to be found in every crowd, and the fact that such were present last night bent on mischief does not in the least alter the case. Mr. O'Brien, who is still suffering from his Toronto wounds and felt weak and tatigued, rested all the evening at the Royal Hotel until the time for the Palace meeting. Meantime the members of the Local Branch of the Land League and other friends had attended to both him and Mr. Kilbride. Land League and other friends had attended to both him and Mr. Kilbride, a former tenant of Lord Lansdowne, who is travelling in company with Mr. O'Brien, Shortly after 7 o'clock a crowd began to congregate in front of the hotel eager to catch a glimpse of the-

NOW NOTED IRISHMAN.

NOW NOTED IRISHMAN. After waiting quietly and patiently until nearly S o'clock a couple of cabs were drawn up in front of the hotel, into which some young men jumped. The cabs remained there some ten minutes and a squad of police and detectives kept a lane open among the people standing immediately in front of the door ostensibly to allow Mr. O'Brien and his friends to pass out to the cabs, but in reality to sell the crowd and permit that gentleman and Mr. Kilbride to leave the botel unnoticed by the ladies' entrance on Merrick street, whence they were driven rapidly up MacNab street to the rink. The crowd, however, were not long in coming to the conclusion were univen labeling particular wave of the transmission of the second, however, were not long in coming to the conclusion that they had got left, and amid howls and cheers a stampede up James street took place in the direction of the rink. During this time the rink was being filled to the doors with a mixed audience —all classes being present, and not a few ladies gracing the occasion with their presence. About two thousand people were inside the building, and a more enthusiastic or orderly audience could hardly be desired. The rink was nicely decorated with bannerettes and in rear of the platform was sus-pended the Union Jack. Ex-Ald, James O'Brien occupied the chair.

O'Brien occupied the chair. ON THE PLATFORM.

on THE PLATFORM. Prominent emong those on the plat-form were Messrs. D. P. Cahill, Secretary of the Toronto Branch of the National Lesgue; B. B. Teefy, Treasurer of the same branch; Rev. Father Hand, Tor-onto; John Tracey, Rev. Father Cos-ners P. H. Stewart Geo Collis, Rev. grove, P. H. Stewart, Geo. Collis, Rev. Father Craven, J. Hamilton Racey, Rev. Father Halm, Fred Walter, Wm. Berry, Father Halm, Fred Walter, Wm. Berry, Rev. Father Molpby, Ingersoll; Moore A. Higgins, James Basqueil, Rev. Father Brady, Ingersoll; S. Collins, Charles Mc-Cabe, Joseph Hourrigan, Dundas; D. R. Gibson, A. O'Heir, Joseph Brown, Dun-das; Wm. Casey, James Henigan, James G. Davis, jun., D. Gleason, Alexander McCullough, Henry Arland, Thomas Egan, Ald. Brick, James Dullon, James O'Heir, M. Foley, Richard Qunn, Donald Smith, M. Murphy, B. McMahon, J. S. Lillis, C. Donovan, Geo. McMahon, J. S. Lillis, C. Donovan, Geo. McMahon, John H. Anderson, D. J. Kelly, Edward Crof-ton, M. J. McSweeney, Scoretary of the Hamilton League; John Ronan, Geo. Dennison, M. Malone, M. D. Nelligan, E. Mullins, P. Hanlon, John O'Gredy, John Galvin, Thomas Church, Ed. Wil-liams and John Lawlor, Scoretary of the Father Halm, Fred Walter, Wm. erry, member summoned before the sector in quiry (cheers)? The records are still in existence under the thumb, I presume, of the Irish Secretary. If the Irish Sec-retary turns up these secret inquiries and examines into all that the witnesses and examines into all that the witnesses swore—and God knows you can get plenty of informers at any time for a small trifle, just as the *Times* can pur-chase torged letters for a small trifle (laughter and cheers)—publish the re-sult of your secret inquiries (cheers)— give them to the *Times* (cheers). Let them have every word that had been given in evidence, publish them from first to last, and we will give you your answer (cheers). Why don't you do that? (Cheers.) Sir, if this House re-fuses us the inquiry we demand, the honour of the British gentlemen will be placed on a level with that of an Indian thug (laughter and cheers), and, for my liams and John Lawlor, Secretary of the Hamilton Branch I. N. L. placed on a level with that of an Indian itug (laughter and cheers), and, for my part, I would rather be an Indian thug, meeting my victims in the open, than be a British gentleman, who, when these charges have been denied, and when you are afforded the fullest opportunity of investigating them, declines the invest-gation, but repeats the charges (cheers) What is it, I ask, that gives actuality and life to th's debate ? Is it the question of whether my hon, friend, the member for East Mayo, has been called a liar by the *Times*? You know very well it is not Hamilton Branch I. N. L. . THE CHAIRMAN SPEAKS. The Chairman, on rising to open the proceedings, was heartily cheered. He said : Ladies and Gentlemen,—1 am pleased to night to see so large an audi-ence to honor one of Ireland's best and publicit care. I am pleased to not be noblest sons. I am pleased to see to-night citizens come forward and show\_ noblest sons. I am pleased to see to-night citizens come forward and show— though they may differ in regard to Mr. O Brien's mission and opinions—that they are not willing to suppress free speech. I am pleased to night to see on the platform men of all creeds and nationalities. Whether they entirely agree with his views or not they will listen quietly to what he has to say. I hope to night that Hamilton will set an example to the rest of the country. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to-night to mar the good feeling hitherto existing in Hamilton among all classes of the community. This is not a question of religion or politics. It has resolved itself into one of liberty of speech. Shall that be granted a Britiah subject ? (Cries of "Yes.") Shall a member of the Britiah Parliament be stoned through the streets for using that prerogative, ("No, no.") I belere Mr. O'Brien will meet with a fair hearing in this city. Those of you present who sympathize with that gentleman, I hope, will neither by act or word, irritate these who may be opposed to him, so that we may be able to meet to morrow without painful reflections. I might say there may be East Mayo, has been called a list by the Time? You know very well it is not (cheers.) You know that it is the Irish representation which is on its trial (cheers); and the Irish representation challenges you to the combat (cheers); and they tell you that they stand on no technical reference, such as is made naturally and necessarily by this motion, but that if you have any specific charge technical reference, such as is made naturally and necessarily by this motion, but that if you have any specific charges against any man on these Irish benches, bring them forward and we shall meet them (cheers); and after that you can go and snivel at your Primrose gatherings (laughter). Mr. Healy then referred to the action of Brenon against Ridgway, and concluding a powerful speech, aid —Some of your great men, thank God, have by reason of their greatness given us their sympathy (cheers). We won that sympathy by argument, by fair light, by logic, and by reason (cheers)—we won it, so far as we have won any course of fair thinking men, we have won it simply on the ground of reason and of justice (cheers). We, the Irish Party of this time, will not last forever—the Irish cause will remain (cheers)—and if you able to meet to morrow without painful reflections. I might say there may be some rash young men outside who may attempt to cause a panic in your midst, but I advise you to pay no attention to them, as you will be amply protected,

but at the same time I do not believe any such attempt will be made. Cornelius Donovan, Esq., B. A., was then called upon and read an address of

3

welcome. Mr. O'Brien then delivered'a most eloquent address in reply, followed by Mr. Kilbride. We gave in last week's issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD the sub-

Mr. Kilbride. We gave in last week's issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD the sub-stance of their speeches. The Chairman then called upon Mr. George Collis to move a resolution. Mr. Collis said : I cannot understand how it is that I have been selected to move the first resolution. Possibly it is through my having—through no fault of my own —been born and bred in England. (Laughter and applause.) This fact, however, ladies and gentlemen, does not prevent me advocating for those born in Ireland the same rights which I myself enjoy in another part of the Queen's domain. (Hear, hear.) I am the son of an English farmer, who was obliged owing to the peculiar land law's to give up agricultural pursuits and drift into the overcrowded city to seek for employ-ment. It is useless for me or anybody eles to attempt to offer reasons why Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kübride are here to-night, When I took a seat on this plat-form my idea was to vindicate the free-dom of speech (cheere), and I am glad Hamilton has been true to its reputation in this particular. After rome further remarks approving of Mr. O'Brien's mamilton has been true to its reputation in this particular. After some further remarks approving of Mr. O'Brien's course, and condemnatory of that of Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Coilis moved the tellamin

collowing : Resolved, That this meeting having Resolved, That this meeting having heard the able and elequent exposition of the inhuman treatment of the tenants of Luggacurran by their landlord, Lord Lansdowne, and the cruel evictions which have taken place on his estate, desire to place on record their un-equivocal protest against such inhuman-ity, and consider that the person who would be guilty of such conduct is not worthy of the high office which he now holds in this Dominion. Mr. Fred. Walter seconded the resolu-tion. He said: I have no hesitation in

holds in this Dominion. Mr, Fred, Walter seconded the resolu-tion. He said: I have no hesitation in seconding it. I have no hesitation in seconding it. I have no hesitation in seconding it. I have listened with pati-ence and interest to the addresses which have been delivered by Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride, and have sympathy with the cause they represent. (Applause.) I am an Englishman, but what of that? Are we not all of one blood, and should not the distressed poor wherever they live elicit our sympathy? (Applause.) Like my friend, Mr. Collis, I am here this evening to vindicate the freedom of speech in this our free land. (Cheers.) I remember many years ago in the city of London, when there was an agitation for labor reform, the authorities tried to close the park against them, but the crowd pulled down the railings, held their meeting undisturbed, and that was the last of attempting to curb free utter-ances in England. (Applause.) I am glad that Mesars. O'Brien and Kilbride have paid us this visit, and have freely spoken their minds. It is a right to which all are entilled, and one which we will not give up. (Cheers.) To put it down is only to foster greater evils. In will not give up. (Cheers.) To put down is only to foster greater evils. To put it countries where men are not allowed to freely utter their opinions they join secret societies and

#### DEEP PLOTS AGAINST THE COMMON WEALTH

are too frequently the result. (Cheers). Not only this, but people like Lord Lans-downe should not be afraid to have their acts discussed. They should be treated like anybody else in the community. We like anybody else in the community. We have deeply regretted transactions that have occurred in sister cities of the Dominion—scenes which were disgrace-ful in the extreme—and we are proud of the conduct of our citizens. We hope the time will come when the wrong of robbing the hard workingman the world over will engross the attention of the massee, and that much needed reforms in this direction will be brought about. (Applause) The thought struck me on in this direction will be brought about. (Applause) The thought struck me on hearing Mr. Kibride speaking of his losses, how "It he has lost so much, how will those lower in the social scale be effected?" (Hear, hear.) Surely their condition on Lord Lansdowne's estate must have been a trying one in making ends meet. (Cheers) I have great ends meet. (Cheers) I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The Chairman asked any one opposed to it to rise, but not a single individual arcse in the vast assemblage. The meeting shortly afterwards broke was As Ur OR rue was driving to the The meeting shortly afterwards broke up. As Mr. O'Brien was driving to the hotel in a cab a young man fired four shots, one of which struck the wrist of a man named Nelson, the driver of a cab preceding that in which was Mr. O'Brien and party. The wound is a severe one and may cause amputation. The police are on the track of the culprit. On Tuesday Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kilbride left Hamilton for Niagara Falls. Falls.

tion. I looked on the matter from every tion. I looked on the matter from every side. I read the laws and acts of Parlia-ment. I went among the Irish tenantry, saw their suffering and degradation, and I think I know from actual observation just to what depths of misery and want peeple are reduced on the little island. "When Gladstone's bill for the protec tion of the Irish tenantry was passed in

were an entire failure throughout an ite-land. Even the farmers with the large farms were obliged to ask for aid. The suffering was intense and very general. It was at this time that the title by which I am known—the Nun of Kenmare—was given to me. There passed through my hands for distribution to the suffering and

given to me. There passed through my thands for distribution to the suffering and starving over \$75,000 that came from America alone. To this fund John Wana-maker of Philadelphia, the late John Hall, and Gen. Sherman's wife contributed largely, though most of it came from Cardinal McCloskey and the various America Bishopa. This money I distributed not through Kerry county alone, but throughout all Ireland. "During all this time Trench, Lord Landowne's sgent, was pressing the people for their fent. The heavy encumbrances must be removed. Trench boldy declared in the street at Kenmars one day that he had made £10,000 for Lord Landowne that day. 'How so ?' was asked, for the assertion seemed fooliah in those starving times. 'By raising the rents all around,' he replied. If the tenants were not able to pay the rent, then came eviction. This was possible because of the custom known in Ireland as 'hanging gale'—that is, every tenant owes to the indicous all year's rent. No matter if the rent is in reality paid up in the start is in the set of the rent is in reality paid up in the set of the rent is in reality paid up in the set of the rent is in reality paid up in the set of the rent is in reality paid up in the set of the rent is in reality paid up in the rent is the rent is in reality paid up in the rent is in the rent in the rent is in the rent in

Given the supervision the good num founded the order of the Sisters of Pesce of the Immacula's Conception and of St. Joseph, an order looking after the inter-ests of young women. "I came to America nearly three years ago and founded this convent here."

this convent here." When the reporter picked up a book lying upon the table with Sister M. F. Clare's name as the author on the title page, she modestly assented that she was the author, and then pointed to a book-case in which were thirty or forty other

case in which were thirty of lotty other volumes, all her own works. "I have always been writing, it seems to me, and I have the greatest love for newspapers. God help Ireland if it were not for the newspapers of to-day," she said as the reporter left.

#### Removes the Cause.

Many persons suffer from a symptom of Catarrh that causes nauses, more especially after sating in the morning. Nasal Baim will cure by removing the cause.

### B. B. B. Stood the Test.

tied every known remedy I could think of for rheumatiam, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recom-mend to all efflicted as I was." Herry Smith, Milverton, Oat.

A HIT AT THE UNIONISIS. We can now, sir, accurately gauge and estimate the nature of the Liberal-Unionist party. We have heard of the saying—so far as the Euglish in Ireland were concerned—that they were more Irish than the Irish themselves. I would say of the member for Bury and the

If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver OI, while hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal, writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palat-able. Put up in 50c, and \$1 size.

able. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size. Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelags, P. Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25 cents. Oil, costing only 25 cents.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist Mr. 1. C. Wells, Chemist and Dragges Port Colborne, Ont, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the beat of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dysper-sis, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the pic-ture of health and happiness.

Thomas Meyers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c, immediate relisf has been ze-ceived by those who use if."