



Irish Land War.

PARNELL AT NEW ROSS.

Transfer the Land from the Drones to the Workers after Compensating the Drones.

CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT FOR ITS ILLEGALITY.

New Ross, Sunday.

A land meeting at which some twenty thousand persons were present, took place at New Ross, county Wexford, on September 26. Father Tom Doyle, P.P., Ramenegrance, presided.

The Chairman, in concluding the proceedings, advised the relatives of the girls now in the police barracks in Dublin to go up there and liberate them by tearing open the barracks.

Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering and waving of hats, said—Yellow-countrymen and ladies of the counties of Wexford, Waterford, Carlow, and Kilkenny, so much has been said to you by previous opinion upon the great question that we have met together to consider, and I have had so recently an opportunity of opening in public upon it, that I almost think any word from me to-day entirely unnecessary (cries of no). But I would wish to give you some practical advice, however short upon the necessity which rests in this and the neighboring counties for organization amongst the tenant farmers themselves (hear, hear). When the Compensation for Disturbance Bill was brought forward last session in the House of Commons the counties and people whom I am now addressing—namely, the four counties of Waterford, Wexford, Kildare and Carlow were excluded, with the exception of a small portion of the county of Waterford. The whole county of Mayo was included in the bill, and the whole county of Galway and many other parts of Ireland were included in the bill; but you were left out. Now, why were you left out? It was because you had not raised your voices, because you had not organized yourselves, and shown determination, and the power of the thousands of people, who live in these counties (cheer). But I think that after to-day and after the practical work that it will be our duty to see follow the proceedings of to-day, there will be no fear that the people of these counties will be left out of coming Land Bill (hear, hear). The lesson that the history of centuries has taught us is this—that in order to get attention from our English rulers you have to make yourselves felt. And thus by action such as this—a movement—your people of Ireland, will compel the attention of England to the necessity of redressing your grievances.

THIS LAND QUESTION is the great and pressing question, and it has been forced to the front by the agitation which has swept over the country within the last fourteen months. Had it not been for this movement our people would have been exterminated as they were exterminated in 1848, and if the landlords had not taken advantage of the opportunity which famine and depression following famine, afforded for the purpose of exterminating them properly, it was because they thought they were face to face with a strong movement, and the force of public opinion, which no small clique of men in this or any other country could dare disregard (hear, hear, and cheer). The task that we have now set is to secure in the soil every man who works on the land of Ireland so that every man who works the fertile land of Ireland shall have for himself and his children the fruits of that work (hear, hear). I do not propose to waste your time by sketching out plans, especially to such an immense mass meeting. I believe I have already expressed the opinion that the question will be settled when it is perfectly ripe for settlement throughout the length and breadth of the country, and it is far more important for us to make the question ripe than to knock our heads against each other discussing plans as to how it may best be settled before it is ripe. However, I may say a few words upon one or two proposals which have been made from time to time with regard to the settlement of this question, and I wish to speak in the most kindly and forbearing, and friendly manner, recognizing the right of everybody to differ from me, but at the same time, pointing out, as is my duty, imperfections where they appear to be fatal to the chances of success (hear, hear). A few days ago a distinguished member proposed the extension of the Ulster custom to the rest of Ireland as the best means of settling this question. Now, the Ulster custom, as it is worked practically in the North of Ireland, I think, would be entirely useless for the present emergency. The present emergency is this: The farmers of the country are face to face with high rents, and they are endeavoring to bring them down. The Ulster custom is of no use in bringing down rents, although it may be of value if properly worked, and properly backed up by an organization

amongst the farmers themselves, in preventing them from rising. But what have we to say to now is

HOW WE CAN BRING DOWN THE RENTS which are crushing the energies out of our people, and preventing them from thriving in the land (hear, hear). How does the Ulster custom work? The Ulster custom where the farmer is seeking to get his rents reduced, or where he is unable to pay his, owing to his being too high, and he is evicted or threatened to be evicted for non-payment of rent, the Ulster custom does not come into operation in such a case until after the tenant has been evicted, then the tenant is entitled to go before the court and to prove that the selling value of his farm was worth so much, and that the landlord by increasing his rents had diminished the selling value, and he is entitled to ask the chairman for compensation in proportion to what the value of the farm would have been if it had not been trampled upon by the acts of landlords. The Ulster custom does not keep a tenant in his holding, it simply fines the landlord for evicting his tenant (hear, hear). We cannot sanction any amendment of the land act any permanent amendment of the said Act which sanctions the right of the landlord to evict, so that the Ulster custom as a means of altering or improving the relations between landlord and tenant would be entirely unsatisfactory and useless. But then, again, another class of advocates have spoken of what is called sixty years' purchase, rents periodically valued. Now I believe that there are inherent objections in this system. It seems utterly impossible to arrive at a solution of the question by that means. All the great statesmen who have spoken of the system of land tenure have condemned the fixing of the rents by the State. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Forster have repeatedly declared that they will be no party to State arbitration of what the rents shall be. All the advanced section in England, with the exception of Mr. Courtney and some one or two others, take the same line, and therefore in the face of such declarations I fail to see the utility of struggling for such a method of settling the land question which we shall never get, and which, if we did get it, would only perpetuate

which has destroyed this country. We seek, as Irish Nationalists, for the settlement of the land question, which should be permanent, which shall for ever put an end to the war of classes which unhappily has existed in this country—a war which supplies, in the words of the resolution, the strongest inducement to the Irish landlords to uphold the system of English landlordism which has placed these landlords in Ireland (cheer). And looking forward to the future of our country we wish to avoid all elements of antagonism between classes. I am willing to have a struggle between classes in Ireland, a struggle that shall be short, sharp, and decisive (hear, hear, and cheer), once and for all (cheer), but I am not willing that this struggle should be perpetuated at intervals when these periodic revolutions of the holdings of the tenants would come round under the system of what is called sixty years' purchase of rents. This is my mind apart entirely from the impossibility of obtaining from the present Liberal party such a solution. The real objection is that this system of landlordism would still remain, and that the solution which has been obtained in other countries—in France, in Germany, in Holland, in Italy, and even in Spain, would not be ours, but that we should be left to struggle on with the constant source of confusion and obscurity amongst us. Now, then, [Concluded on next page.]

Correspondence.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Editor of the True Witness. DEAR SIR.—I notice by the cablegrams that Mr. Parnell is accused of having neglected the Land League meetings of late, and immediately many persons (among our opponents of course) jump to the conclusions that he is backing down and is trying to chain up the whirlwind he has let loose. Now, I am far from believing that Mr. Parnell, or any of the Land League leaders are giving way, but what I most firmly believe is that the Government is spreading this rumor, with the intention of making the Irish lose faith in the willingness of these gentlemen to stand by the League to the bitter end. If their object succeeds, it would strike a severe blow to the agitation and retard its progress for a long time, but allow me to tell you that the end of the Government would not be thus attained. Admitting that Parnell and his fellow-leaders did retire from the enviable positions they hold, the land is not so sterile as to bring forth but one hundred heads would spring up to take their places, and the League for a time weakened, would soon attain its former strength. But if I have judged the great agitator right, he is far from contemplating such a step, but he would only resort to it in himself, and leave unchanged the mighty cause he has engendered. After all, what would he gain by such a course, but immunity from state prosecution, paid for by a life of remorse, and having abandoned his country, I am sure he values the love and admiration of his countrymen too highly to sacrifice both for the questionable safety of a dishonorable peace, no degree of which, can, to an upright mind compensate for duties unfulfilled. Another point to be gained by the Government in spreading abroad this rumor is, that the leaders, struck by the bare supposition of cowardice being imputed to them, would, at some future meeting give vent to sentiments which the government, ever eager to take advantage of their words, could easily construct and turn into something treacherous and dangerous. Therein, perhaps, lurks in them, the greatest danger. It is good old English duplicity, but Parnell is far too cautious to be thus duped; too old a bird to be caught by such chaff. It is a base and cowardly policy

on the part of England; it is the policy of the thief catcher, who, to obtain credit or reward, induces a starving wretch to commit crime that he may take him in the act. It may be a very clever and successful ruse, but it is neither dictated by honor nor sanctioned by morality. It is the ruse of '88 on a smaller scale, let us hope that this time the Irish will take a lesson from history and, unmoved by treachery and undaunted by threats, they will bide their own good pleasure, and wait calmly and firmly for the dawning of the day and the striking of the hour.

Before terminating will you kindly inform me why so many of our prominent Irishmen of Montreal absent themselves from the Land League meetings held every Sunday? I do remember rightly when Mr. Parnell came here how these same men did crowd around his sleigh, and made the "welkin ring" with their cheering; how the St. Lawrence Hall was so filled with them that we poor plebeians could scarcely penetrate within its sacred portals, where are they now, with their fine protestations and their hysterical patriotism? Where are the men who moved and seconded all the resolutions contained in that great petition so unanimously voted upon last 31st December in Nordheimer's Hall? Of what oblivious waters have they thrice then drunk that they now forget their country; or has prosperity so dulled their memories that they forget the time when, like the starving peasants of to-day, they too looked across the broad Atlantic for the help so eagerly sought for and so generously given? Shame on them for being so callous to their country's wrongs. It is to them that Ireland looks for help, for they have the means of aiding her without injury to themselves. I am afraid it is but too true that the poor have only the poor for friends, and that many a good heart is hardened by prosperity. I sincerely hope, however, that I am mistaken, and that at the next meeting of the Land League we will see not only the "horn-handed sons of toil" bringing their mite to the great cause, but also the rich with their well filled purses. After all, patriotism acknowledges no rank and we are all sons of a common mother, who expects and demands in the hour of her need the helping hand of all her children.

THE SYSTEM OF LANDLORDISM.

To the Editor of the True Witness. DEAR SIR.—In the last issue of the Irish Canadian, I noticed the following paragraph over the signature of the genial "Rambler": "An error—a typographical one no doubt—appears in the letter of Mr. Brogan. No such man as 'Lord James W. Berther' sought the representation of Kilkenny County, or any other county, city, or borough of Ireland, at any time. The individual who, I presume, meant is Lord James W. Butler, a member of the Ormond family, and a degenerate descendant of the noble Ormond who, at the head of the Confederates, met the Nuncio in the Cathedral of St. Canice."

BREVITIES.

- Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince Prussia, already commands a company of the Grenadier Guards, and elicited universal admiration during the late manoeuvres for the thoroughly soldierlike and practised way in which he handled his men.
- The Emperor of Austria had a grand reception at Oracow. One thousand Polish nobles in their splendid national costumes met him at the station. At a grand ball in the evening twenty-four couples belonging to the Polish aristocracy danced the national mazurka.
- According to an English contemporary, Sir Fitzroy Kelly's death is a blow to Spiritualists. In his declining days he took refuge in the revelations of the new religion; and his constant presence at some of their private seances enabled the advocates of mediums to say, "we number judges among our supporters."
- The Ayer Burns Monument trustees have completed the purchase of the cottage in which Robert Burns was born. The building has hitherto been used as a public house. It is to be converted into a museum, in which relics of the poet will be gathered together. The house and grounds were bought for \$20,000.
- Mr. Bass has caused a census to be taken of the deer in his forest of Glenquoich, in Invernesshire, Scotland. The work of numbering these wild animals was no doubt somewhat difficult. The report is that there are between 800 and 900 stags and about double that number of hinds—say 2,500 head in all—within an area of about 25,000 acres.
- Keelan, tried for homicide at Kinkora, has been acquitted.
- Bishop Duggan, of Galway, writes approvingly of the Land League.
- W. H. English says he is confident Indiana will go Democratic on the 2nd of November.
- It is said the Government does not intend to proceed against Parnell, O'Connor, or Finnegan, but that Brennan and others will be prosecuted.
- Mr. W. H. Waller, Registrar of Carlton County, is at loggerheads with Bishop Duggan, because he sends his children to be educated at the Normal School.
- The many friends of Rev. Father Whelan will regret to learn that he is confined to the General Hospital with an attack of bronchitis. Ottawa Citizen.

THE LAND LEAGUE

Denounced by Archbishop McCabe.

THE LEADERS TO BE PROSECUTED

LONDON, October 13.—The pastoral letter of Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, in which he denounces the Land League in a very long, solemn address, is felt to be a serious blow to the present violent programme of the Land League. The Archbishop's adoption of Bishop Cloyne's land programme was recognized at a meeting of the League yesterday as bringing in a new influence, and perhaps setting back the new organization on foot. This would be fatal to the finances of the League, which is an important consideration to that body, whose eloquence is purchased at so much per week. The issue now raised between the Church and the League cannot be suppressed by any violence on the part of the agitators, whose irritation is undisguised. They violently attack Archbishop McCabe, even questioning his motives, and heaping insult and invectives on his venerable head. Another hitch has occurred in the progress of the agitation, the nature of which is unknown. Parnell did not attend any meeting on Sunday, though he was positively announced to do so. It was reported that he would attend a League meeting for the purpose of making an important statement, but was not present. No reference was made to him. Some believe that he hesitates before adopting the violent programme of the Land League, which is now simply a horse of Frisias. The present is an important crisis in his career. If he goes on the game is desperate; if he holds back a reaction of the peasants' enthusiasm may follow and the agitation lose force. Perhaps he will elect to advance when he reads the letter written by John Bright in 1868 and published to-day, in which he says:—"I fear the scheme of striking down the Established Church and abandoning the theory of our territorial system is so broad, so good, so complete, that Parliament would stand against it. I can conceive the condition of things in Ireland under which such a great change might be accomplished if Ireland were united in demanding it and were menacing Great Britain if it should be refused. But now I suspect our rulers, though uncomfortable, are not sufficiently alarmed to yield."

Such language from a Cabinet Minister, combined with Mr. Gladstone's famous declaration regarding Clerkenwell, is a powerful element of strength in the present agitation. Parnell and his followers cannot be considered too to blame if they take steps thus marked out for them.

The Standard says:—"It is reported in Dublin that the Government has determined to prosecute the leading members of the Land League for conspiracy. A full meeting of the law officers of the Crown will be held to-morrow to determine the form of summons. The prosecution, which will commence immediately, will be founded on the reports of speeches at the county meetings and proceedings of the Land League in Dublin."

DUBLIN, October 13.—At a meeting of the Land League, Dillon, Sexton and Sullivan strongly protested against the pastoral letter of Archbishop McCabe, Dublin, in which he deplored the silence of the Irish leaders regarding the threats of violence against the landlords uttered at public meetings. The speakers characterized the letter as ignoring the sufferings of the people, and declared that it was untrue that the speakers had not protested against threats of violence.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Dublin correspondent of the Times confirms the report that the Government intends to prosecute the Land League leaders, and says it is expected that the proceedings will be on an extensive scale. No actual steps have yet been taken, but the threatened blow cannot be long suspended.

DUBLIN, October 15.—The majority of commercial men of this city, both Liberals and Conservatives, applaud the intention of the Government to prosecute the leaders of the Land League. They say that the agitation kept up by these men tends seriously to unsettle the value and safety of property, and should be suppressed.

Sweeney, Gannon, Croffman and Spencer, the four men who were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorris, were to-day discharged for lack of evidence against them. The lawyer for the Crown positively refused to go on with the case.

The approaching prosecution of the Land League leaders, which has been determined upon, has created a panic in their ranks, as they did not for an instant imagine that the Government would dare to take such action. The blow has fallen without the slightest warning. It has been determined by the Government to prosecute the leading agitators for a conspiracy to resist the laws. The law officers of the Crown will meet at the Castle to-day to determine the form of the summons and lines of procedure, which will be presented first in the Police Courts and then in Superior Courts. The prosecution is founded on the proceedings of the Land League in the city of Dublin, and on the speeches delivered at some of the country meetings, the speeches at which have been reported by Government shorthand writers. Immense satisfaction is felt here at the prospect of the prosecution of the Land League. At a meeting of the Privy Council in the Castle, presided over by the Lord Lieutenant, the Crown solicitor and Crown prosecutor for Dublin submitted an opinion that the prosecution should be by a criminal information in the Court of Queen's Bench. If the authorities do not alter their minds, a

motion will be made on the first day of the term (November 2nd) for a conditional order for criminal information against Mr. Parnell and other leaders of the Land League. A long legal argument will ensue, when the parties will appear to show cause why the order should not be made absolute. The whole question of the legality or illegality of leagues will then be gone into. Criminal information can be lodged against a body of men for conspiracy to interfere with the due execution of the Queen's laws, or against individuals for using language at country meetings calculated to endanger the safety of a certain person or persons. It has not been decided which course will be adopted, but probably the prosecution will take a dual form and include both. Mr. Parnell, who returns from England to-morrow, will certainly speak at Longford on Sunday. It is expected that he will deal principally with the pastoral letter of Archbishop McCabe, and the impending action of the Government. Mr. Forster called at the Castle to-day and had an interview with the Lord Lieutenant. The more daring members of the Land League are jubilant at the prospect of a struggle, while others are apprehensive of the double effect of prosecution and the attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

A great land meeting is announced at Tullo, County Carlow, on Sunday. Parnell and all the leaders have been invited, and are expected to be present.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The Pope will shortly confer with a number of Irish Bishops.

DUBLIN, October 14.—The rumor of the prosecution of leading members of the Land League, to be preceded by arrests, is unfounded.

The absence of Mr. Parnell from recent meetings is due purely to personal and not political reasons.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

- Snow fell in Western Ontario on Sunday.
- Pleurisy-pneumonia is reported among cattle in Lancashire.
- Trains blocked by snow on American western roads Saturday.
- Rev. Dr. Cleary, will go to Rome to be consecrated Bishop of Kingston.
- Prince Jerome Bonaparte declines to resign his pretensions to the Imperial throne.
- General Blanco advises the continuation of martial law in Cuba for some months longer yet.
- Chicago ticket offices were busy yesterday selling tickets to Kansas City for fifty cents.
- Calixto Garcia was released from the Castle of Alicante by order of the Spanish Government.
- The English post laureate has invited Garibaldi to visit him at his home in the Isle of Wight.
- The Scott Act has been carried at Marquette by a majority of 417. Only about one-fifth of the electors voted.
- Mr. Manson, conservative, has been elected to the Dominion Parliament, Brome County, by 130 majority.
- Cardinal Jacobini, at present papal Nuncio at Vienna, is to succeed Cardinal Nias as Papal Secretary of State.
- Later despatches from Cape Town say the Basutos lost heavily in the engagement on Sunday night with Col. Baily's force at Fort Mazeru.
- A case of deliberate murder of an illegitimate child by its mother has occurred near Peterboro'. The woman has been committed for trial.
- Upwards of a million and a half head of cattle, sheep and horses are said to have been destroyed in a terrific snowstorm which occurred in Buenos Ayres on the 18th ult.
- A Chicago despatch says there is little doubt that the steamer Altona, of the Gudrich Line, with 60 or 70 persons on board, was lost in the gale on Lake Michigan on Friday night.
- Two more arrests have been made in Galway in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorris, the parties being a plasterer, and the steward of an estate in the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy.
- At Newmarket Saturday Lord Falmouth's Marlet won the Oaks, Lord Roseberry's Savoyard the Ashley sweepstakes, Robert the Devil winning the Champion stakes. Sir John Astley's Microphone won the Autumn handicap.
- Intense dissatisfaction exists in England with the policy adopted by the Government in regard to the state of affairs in the East, and the opinion is freely expressed that Mr. Gladstone has proved himself totally unequal to the task of dealing with the Eastern question.
- A very tall man, in a train, said to his neighbor: "I shall get out here and stretch my legs a bit, as we have to wait ten minutes."
- "For goodness' sake, sir, don't do that; they are too long by half already."
- A man passing through a gateway in the dark, ran against a post. "I wish that post was in the lower regions!" was his angry remark. "Better wish it was somewhere else," said a bystander, "you might run against it again, you know!"
- Conversation between an inquiring stranger and a steamboat pilot: "That the Black Mountain?" "Yes, sir; highest mountain about Lake George." "Any story or legend connected with that mountain?" "Lots of 'em." "Two lovers went up that mountain once and never came back again." "Indeed?" "Why, what became of them?" "Went down on the other side."

Round the World.

- Melbourne has a population of 266,000.
- The present is the seventh persecution the Jesuits have experienced in France.
- One of Brigham Young's daughters (Dora) is bringing up her children in the Catholic religion.
- It cost Joseph Blackburn, a Handloft potter, \$100 to kiss a seventeen-year-old girl against her will.
- "Pinnafore" is driving the Victorians (Australia) crazy at present, in conjunction with a change of Ministry.
- A very extensive order for machinery for making small arms has just been given by the Italian Government to a Leeds firm.
- In Broad-street, Glasgow, a few Sundays ago, a number of youths were arrested for playing "football" with a human skull.
- A number of the large manufacturers in Howie are establishing coffee and club rooms in their works for the benefit of the operatives.
- It has been definitely settled that Prince Charles, third son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, is to succeed to the throne of Roumania.
- Fifty-seven tons of Greek marble have been delivered in London, free of all charges, by the Greek Government, for the Byron pedestal.
- At Balmoral the other day the Queen alighted from her carriage, and went into a field to watch the operation of a new reaper and binder.
- The French Exhibition palace of 1878 has been bought by the city of Bordeaux for \$200,000. It must be removed by the 15th of May next.
- Of the twelve Oxford first class men in honors who entered the House of Commons last April, only one, Mr. Bryce, has made his mark as yet.
- The fine weather in August worked a great improvement in the French wine crop, which is now expected to be up to the average in most districts.
- An unfounded rumour was lately rife at Portsmouth apropos of a plot to blow up the home of the military Governor, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.
- M. Emile de Girardin recommends young Frenchmen to let Greek and Latin alone, and to study English and Spanish, because they are the languages of the future.
- Suicides have largely increased of late in London; more than double the average of the same period in the last ten years being recorded. No reason can be assigned for the fact.
- A Bangkok despatch says the reports relative to the Burmese preparations for war are regarded exaggerated and absurd. No serious trouble is anticipated.
- The Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught have country homes of their own, but their brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, has to hire Eastwell Park from the bankrupt Earl of Wintchester.
- A California Justice, in a moment of anger, said that the lawyers in a case on trial before him were no better than horse-thieves. Then he apologized, and fined himself \$10 for contempt of court.
- James O'Neil, the sailor who steered the Shannon in the action with the Chesapeake off Boston harbour in 1813, died in London, October 1, aged ninety-five years, and was buried with military honours.
- A man leaped from a third-storey window, in Philadelphia, to escape from his infuriated wife. His leg was broken; but that was nothing, he said, to what he would have suffered if he hadn't jumped.
- It is anticipated that the new lighthouse at Eddystone, on the English coast, will be completed by the autumn of 1882, or four years from the time when the work was begun. The tower will be 170 feet high.
- Brigadier-General Clarke estimates the colonial force required for Basutoland at 3,000 volunteers. These men are paid \$8 per day on that if General Clark is correct the Basuto war will cost the Cape Colony \$3,400 per week.
- Mrs Money, the sister of Baroness Burdett Coutts, and her son, have received Her Majesty's permission to assume the name of Coutts in compliance with the direction contained in the will of the Duchess of St. Albans.
- Miss Florence Mary O'Flinn, daughter of Mr. T. O'Flinn, of Rayleigh, near Chelmsford, lately committed suicide by shooting herself with a pistol in a field a short distance from her father's residence. No reason is assigned for the act.
- A tract distributor was lately summoned in London for obstruction. He would stand by the theatre door and thrust into the hands of those entering leads with such headings on them as "This way to the pit, Sir!" He was discharged.
- A convict in Toronto was bound to a frame of wood and whipped until he became insensible. As soon as he revived the punishment was renewed. At length the attending physician stopped the torture, just in time to save the man's life.
- German clerks are underbidding English in London, and there is an outcry. Germans seem very glad in these days to quit their Fatherland. Bismarck has perhaps shown too clearly "how wide the limits stand between a splendid and a happy land."
- The Scotsman says that since "Ouida's" novels were tumbled by the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution some of the directors have read the whole of those obnoxious works, probably to qualify themselves with arguments should the question be again raised.
- An Italian engineer has drawn out a plan which meets with Theobald's approval, for enabling foreign embassies to have interviews with that bloodthirsty potentate without taking their shoes off. The engine is so designed that he will only see their heads.