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DAVITT'S ADDRESS!

"The Land for the People."

STARTLING ARRAY OF FACTS AND FIGURES.

Powerful Arraignment of the Land System by the Founder of the League Before the "Land Reform Union" of England,

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

I'The following is the text of the paper upon Land for the People," which our correspondent, Michael Davitt, read before the im. mense meeting of English Land Reformers which was held in St. James' Hall, London, on the 30th of October. That great demonstration is not unlikely to become the Irishtown of the English land agitation which may shake the power of England's aristocracy.]

The Land Reform Union is to be already congratulated on the success which has attended its efforts. Its mission is undertaken at an auspicious moment. The question of social legislation is the question of the hour, and the leader of the party of hereditary obstruction has, with great credit to himself, pointed with courageous hand to the poverty f the masses, and has thereby opened up within the domain of practical politics an inquiry into the causes of such wretched-We are assembled here to-night for no party or political purpose. In consenting to address this meeting, on the invitation of the Land Reform Union, I abandon no particle of my principles as an Irish Nationalist, Neither the Land Beform Union or this meeting is in any way comnitted to my views on Ireland's right to felf-government. As Englishmen you are proud of your country and its greatness. I am proud of mine also, poor, small and irsignificant as it may be in comparison with yours, because it not only has a record of centuries' struggle for liberty, but it is free

The Rights and Liberties

from any sin against

hree points to be considered in the advocacy the subject of the evening. In England and countries, 40,500,000 acres of land. To give a clearer idea of this stupendous menopoly of the carth's surface, the estates or those 8,142 landlords amount to over 9,000,000 more acres than the entire area or extent of England and Wales put together; or to 6,000,000 over double the size of Ireland, or 8,000,000 over twice the extent of Scotland. Assuming that this land brings in fifteen shillings per ecre per annum, which is an under estimate, this small group of persons receive, in round igures, an income of £35,000,000 a year, I need scarcely add, without doing any work whatever for it: Let us, now, take one hundred persons from the city ground-rent

Landlerd Class

in England, Scotland and Ireland, such as the Dukes of Westminister, Portland, and Bedford, Marquises Camden Salisbury and Northampton, and Viscount Portman, Lord Derby in Liverpool, Lord Pembroke in Dublin and such like, and put down their incomes at £100,000, which will not be above the average, when we know that one of these individuals receives nearly a million per annum, and this will give a yearly revenue of £10,000,000 to the one hundred ground rent landlords; and this added to the previeus total will represent the sum of £45, 000,000 taken annually by 8,242 people out of the entire wealth which the industry and enterprise of these three countries produce every year-Remember, a number of people which could almost be accommodated with seats at this meeting. Now before showing what could be done with this enormous annual revenue, which is a tax levied by a class upon the labor and enterprise of the whole community, it us set aside the sum of £10,000,00 a year out of it for the maintenance of these 8,242 people. This will reduce it to £35,000,000. Well, in three years time, after paying these pensioners the liberal sum of £30,000,000, in arderthat they should suffer no hardships or have to stoop to the necessity to work, the following undertakings could de provided for out of the residue of the incomes from their cetates:

6	the Pine Arts at	£500.000 e	ach.
50	Technical Schools of		
	Instruction, with		
	scholarships and prizes for poor chil-	Į	
	dren	50,000	11
50	Schools of Agricul-	,	
20	ture ditto Reformatory Schools.	₽0¹000	£ 1
200	Public playgrounds	50,000	•
	and gymnasiums	5,000	43

25,000 "

5,000 "

2,000 "

5,000

200 Public parks of 500 acres at £50 per acre

200 Mechanics' Institutes. 200 Public Libraries.... 500 Workingmen's clubs and halls..... 200 Public baths and wash

sumption.....
100 Floating Hospitals for 10,000 50,000 " 50,000 # 50,000 males 50 Temporary Refuges for discharged pris-10,000 2,000 1,000 Fishing Boats for 500 poor fishermen.... 1,000 Sets of Fishing Nets

20 Orphan Asylums....

10 Asylums for the Blind

10 Asylums for the deaf

and dumb 20 Optnalmic Hospitals.

50 Lying-in Hospitals for the Poor.....

20 Public Hospitals....

20 Fever Hospitals.....

20 Hospitals for con-

5,000 "

50,000 "

10,000 "

50,000 "

500

50,000

50,000 50,000

50,000

50,000

40 " men as pensions ... 1,000,000 acres of waste land purchased and reciaimed at a cost of £13 per scre. 10,000 cottages erected thereon with ten

for same...... 25,000 Enfeebled working-

acres each (the land so reclaimed besides producing and cheapening food if let by the State at £1 per acre would yield the nation an annual rental of £1,000,000).

All this magnificently beneficial work for the public good would just cost the sum of £50,000,000, or one and a half year's revenue now received by the 8,242 landlords, for which they return no benefit to the State. For the remaining half of the three years' income of this group of persons-namely, 50 millions more-250,000 artisans' dwellings could be built at a cost of £200 each, where the slums and dens of city life are now sending forth the bitter cry of the wronged and neglected poor of London, Manchester, Dublin, Liverpool, Glasgow and other such places. Now, just pause for a moment and consider the mountain of misery which this work would obliterate—the discontent which it would allay—the moral good it would accomplish, and the labor which it would provide for thousands who are leaving England for want of employment; and in remembering this dont forget

Sum of Thirty Millions

of every other people. And, now, Sir, to the has been allowed for the support of the 8,242 subject with which the resolution deals that landlords while their revenues are accombas been read to the meeting. There are plishing this transformation in the social life of the community. In this calcu of remedial legislation,-the old law, the not taxed more than one-fourth of the revemischief or injustice which it occasions, and | nues which are derived from the possession the remedy. I will deal in this order with of the nation's property by a small privileged class, who toil not neither do they spin, but Wales 4,500 people own 17,500,000 acres of who claim property which is worth more land; in Scotland, 1,700 own 17,000,000; in than 3,000 million pounds, and yet the encr-Ireland, 1,042 own 12.000,000, that is 8,142 mous amount of good that could be effected individuals hold as theirs, within these three | with a portion of the income from that property has doubtless startled you as it did me, when I first realised it. But what could not be done to minimise the physical evils of scciety, poverty and misery, if all land revenues were appropriated for the benefit of the nation as was the case before the institution of landlordism. This, of course, will be denounced as Socialism and confiscation; but the calling of names will be

A Poor Argument

for those whose laws of monopoly and fabulous fortunes are directly the cause to which the existing sea of human misery in London and other cities can be traced for origin and fountain head. It is not only in appropriating the uncarned increment of the land in country and town, but in the manner in which the tenure of land in these three countries is held by the landlords, and the way in which they have succeeded in placing upon the shoulders of the industrial community the burden of taxation which the land had to bear, formerly, that the magnitude of the wrong which is done to the nation by the landlord system can be fully appreciated. If the land of England were cultivated with the same industry, skill, and security as that of the island of Jersey, there would be sufficient food raised in this country, not only to feed its present inhabitants, which but what would suffice for fifty millions more of people as well; yet

The Sum of £100.000,080 has to be sent out of England every year for the purchase of sufficient food to make up the deficiency in the existing production, so as to keep your people alive. This sum of money, if expended in food-producing labor in England, would render bard times an almost impossible occurrence. Just now there are efforts being made, here in London, to get workingmen out of employment to emigrate to Canada or elsewhere. We are familiar with such schemes in Ireland, and dielike them, because they are associated with a polioy which aims at expatriating our race. Here, in England, there may be higher motives at work, but I confess it looks supremely absurd to send men out of their own country to earn food, which they are prevented from doing in England, by sheets of parch ment. At this moment there are lying with-in the shores of England, in landlords' parks, shooting grounds, game preserves, common-age and waste lands, more acres than comprise the whole extent of the kingdom of Belgium. This immense quantity of land

No Food-producing Purpose

for the people of England, while a less quantity situated within ten hours journey of London not only maintains near six millions of Beigians in a most prosperous and contented condition, but helps, by exports to this country, to support the citizens of London as well. Delenda est Carthago. Why cannot migration millions a year. This is property, bear in oriminal shutting up of the land which abominable prostitute, which rebels against

stead of emigration to the far-off lands beyond the St. Lawrence? Why? Because land valuation of house property, which is the monopoly stands in the way, and a class lays claim to the absolute ownership of the lands millions—deducting ground rent—and the of these countries. They say this land is taxes levied upon this are close upon 20 miltheirs and that it shall minister to their lions yearly, 14 millions of which are paid by the whole people; and therefore while more pay nine millions a year in rates which is of it lies idle than makes up the acreage of generally credited to the land; but it is in the Kingdom of Belgium, English landlord- reality a tax upon the farmer's industry and ism tells the tens of thousands of unemployed men in England, who may have labored for years in the production of its wealth and in the building up of its commercial greatness and power, to be off out of their fatherland, or

Starvation and the Workhouse

will be their lot. The apologists of the monopoly system in the press will tell you, such are the decrees of the laws of political economy. While your children are crying for food which lawyers' parchment will not permit you to dig for them out of the soil of England, you are comforted with the dogmatic assurance, that such is the result of the law of "Supply and Demand"—a law with the operation of which we are very fa-miliar in Ireland. Like every other law, it worked for one class. The "demand" for rent was always followed by "supply," until it occurred to the farmers that the law of demand was a game which two could play at, and a supply of a little reduction soon followed. If this law of supply and demand works one way for the landlord and capitalist, and in the opposite manner for the farmer, laborer, artizan and mechanic, it is all right, because political economy says so. But somehow or other it is beginning to be felt that those who supply all the work, and risk and hardship in the production of wealth, have claims upon its enjoyment, which must be allowed, as

Reason, Equity and Common Sense declares that they are unjustly if not fraudulently deprived of a fair share of what could not be produced without them. The only economic use of the proletant, according to somewriters, is to provide riches and luxury

for the superior class of mortals, supply data for the support of the malthusian theory of population and to occasionally become the object of aristocratic pity and charity. This is the feeling which a cold-blooded and un-Ohristian philosophy engenders in the minds of people who are not in themselves either inhuman or cruel, but who are bred in an atmosphere of a false and perverted morality in which luxury and idieness are the qualifications for social distinction, and in a state of society in which the brazen image of property is worshipped and preached

more than is the God of Justice and Truth.

brute qualities, and it will be well for the landlord and capitalist philistines to recognise, as Lord Salisbury does, in time, that justice is due to him or they may find that the temple of vested interest will not much longer protest their unjust hoardings from his hands. That far-seeing land reformer and just-minded author of "Free Trade in Land," Mr. Kaye, has well and truly said: "The classes who are deprived of the natural means of improving their social condition, wili rise more and more fiercely against the obstacles which beset them the more clearly they perceive these obstacles. If it is necessary or expedient that the present landed system should be continued, it would be wiser to get rid of every "school in the country. To give the people intelligence and yet to the their hands is more dangerous than to give fire to a madman." Thanks to your public schools and to the writings of Mill, Henry George, Ruskin, Blackie, Bussell Wallace, and others, the people are rapidly learning how their hands can be untied, and when the lesson is brought home to them by anything like famine or distress, such as we are accustomed to in Ireland. Land Monopoly

will go in this country to where the Corn Laws and the Rotten Boroughs are reposing, in the quiet shades of oblivion. Nor is it the masses, exclusively, that are wronged by the existing land system. Professor Blackle in his evidence before the Orofter Commission the other day dealt with the question of clearences off the land in the Highlands as follows: All this has been done in perfect accordance with English laws, which give all power to the strong, and no protection to the weak members of society. It was not only the honest crofters that must thus retreat before the omnipotent Nimrods of these sporting preserves. Their purple fens and green winding glens that were once as free to the foot of the pedestrian as the breeze that blows over them, were now fenced round with iron rails, and guarded by jealous game keepers. Not a botanist can pick up a fern, nor a geologist split a rock, nor an artist sketch a cascade, nor a thymer spin a verse, nor a traveller in search of health whifi the mountain breezes for lear-the sacred fear of disturbing the deer-and ourtailing the sport of some idle young gen. tlemen. And all this in an age when the tide of democracy is advancing all round at a rapid pace, and requires no additional momentum from artificial rights, which plant the self-indulgent pleasures of the few in direct antagonism to the best interests of the mass of the population." The wrong of seizing possession of

The Nation's Land

which the landlords have succeeded in repudisting mostly all the public obligations of the 50 actually levied upon the luxuries which were attached to its possession is of one class. worse still. They own property in land worth from three to five thousand million pounds. Its annual valuation for the three kingdoms is about 108 millions, and the taxes that are paid by the owners of this to England's unused land be encouraged in- mind, which is not the result of labor, but

privileged idleness and not to the wants of the occupiers, at least. Occupiers of land not upon the property of the landlord, and is over and above the rent-tax which the owner extracts from the labor and capital of the occupier.

The Total Annual Taxation

upon industry may be put down at 30 millions, while the total upon the four thousand millions worth of property belonging to landlordism is less than one sixth of that which industry has to pay upon what it creates. The way in which the English aristocracy have succeeded in shifting the burden of taxation from their own to the people's shoulders is well known, but strange to say, the English public seem to be indifferent to the fraud perpetrated, and its corsequences. The landlord parliament of 1692 agreed to a land tax of four shillings in the pound in lieu of the services which the land lords had to render to the State for the possession of its national property, the land. All the wars to which England was engaged from the conquest down to the period of Charles the 2nd, were paid for out of the land, without any national debt being contracted. The wars since then, which were all undertaken by landlord b vernments and parliaments, should also have been paid for from a similar source, but the industry of the nation is

Twenty-eight Millions

every year for the payment of interest upon this monstrous and immoral national debt, which the landlords have repudiated after creating. In the reign of George the Third, the land tax of four shillings in the pound was made permanent upon the then valuetion, to the result that the owners of land only pay about £800,000 land tax now, where, it the tax was levied upon the present valuation, they would be required to pay over £20,000,000 a year. The sum of money of which they have defrauded the nation by this trick of legislation would pay their national debt twice over. Plots of land in London, Liverpool, Manchester and other centres of industrial life, to which an extraordinary value has been given by the aggregation of population, pay little or no more land tax now than when their annual value was a few pounds per acre!

The Value of This Land

is now fabulous. Perches of it constitute a fortune, and this has resulted entirely from discover that he has intelligence as well as of the landlord. When the owners of land, say here in the heart of London, receive eight or nine hundred thousand pounds a year ground rent, what does it really mean? It means that the food, clothes, furniture, luxurise, and all that is necessary for the wants of social life that is purchased by the community in the shops, stores, warehouses and emportume that stand upon this ground-which formerly belonged to the nation, which was created for the benefit of ail, but which somehow or other has got into possession of a few families,-are taxed to this extent, not to the benefit of the dealers, but for the profit of the few individuals who claim the land as their property. This is

Monopoly with a Vengeance.

The Marquis of Salisbury thinks the Government should advance loans for the building of better houses for the outcast poor of the East End. He makes no suggestion how the money will be raised. I will lend him one! Let the land upon which London is built be re-valued. Let the land tax of four shillings in the pound, agreed to in 1692, be imposed upon that valuation instead of the one which was made when George the III. was King, and enough money will be forthcoming in a few years to rebuild half of London. This will not tax the generosity of London Peabodys to do what justice and humanity demands for the poor whom monopoly robs of their earnings, it will only tax the nation's property for the good of the people instead of having it taxed, as now, for the luxurious idleness of a class. But this is not the only anomoly in your

Landlord-Parliament Scheme of Tax-ation. It has been laid down by Sir Charles Ditkeof course not since the "Scatter brain" epoch of cabinet aspiring Radicals-that, "a certain mimimum of income, sufficient to provide the necessaries of life for a moderately numerous family, should not be heavily taxed but only the surplus beyond this. Suppose the minimum to be to be £50 a year for each family, supposing the workmen to be five millions families, this would give 250 millions for necessaries. But their whole income is computed at 325 millions, leaving only 75 millions for superfluitles, and on this 75 millions 30 millions of taxes are raised. The rich are 2 millions of families, which give 100 millions for necessaries, but they have 500 millions of income leaving 400 millions to be taxed, which bears little more than 50 millions of taxes." Assum-

ation to the Surplus Wants of the Rich.

as is applied to the shillings over a pound s is bad enough in its way, but the manner in week which the workingman earns, the result would be nearly 200 millions in taxes, instead

I have endeavored to trace the principal evils of land monopoly, so far, as they are manifest in the enormous accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few : in the vicious tenure of land which prevents it from prowealth amount only to about four and a half ducing more food for the people; in the hausen, and other places: "Beason is an (Continued on Fifth Page.)

A German Critic Finds in it Much

Were all Against the Poor.

[From the Chicago Times] A German Socialist paper published in Chicago presents a view of Luther, in sub-

stance as follows :--Martin Luther, the founder of Protestantism, is commonly supposed to have been a man of the people, a reformer, a truth-seeker a man of religious toleration; the pathfinder and ploneer of free thought and scien. tific investigation. The supposition has been created and carefully nourished by the Protestant church,-in general, no exceptions have been taken to the belief; firstly because the works of Luther were inaccessible to the people; secondly, because those

who had access to them and knew what they contained would have been very foolish if they had given the contents to the public. Hereby it will be seen that even up to this day there are but very few men who are aware of the true character of the ideal of the Protestants-Luther. The public in general faithfully believed what their priests [i.e. preachers] told them; to this blind belief Luther owes his fame. We even hear progressive, atheistic and

well-messing men now and then speak of Luther as a great social reformer. Those who say so know not what they say. Luther, as history—the history written even by his own followers-paints him, was a selfish, inconsistent man, if not a brute—a friend of despotism and oppression, a renegade, a fiend against humanity and liberty. Such a man deserves, if anything he does deserve, to be forever forgoiten, to be sunk into

BTERMAL OBLIVION.

The memory of Luther is to be celebrated in this city next Friday, and the newly aroused derers with the sword, heretics with fire, why enthusiasm for Luther, and especially the proposed celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of this "man of free thought and liberty, the pioneer of scientific investigation," has its origin in Germany. At the head of the movement we find old "Kalser William" and Bismarck working hand in hand with the instigator of the persecution of the Jews, the contemptible hypocrite, Stoecker, chaplain to the imperial court. A fine trio to celebrate a " ploneer of free thought and scientific investigation," Their motives become more obvious, and their interpretation of free thought and scientific investigation more comprehensible and characteristic, when we consider that at the instance of these very men the study of Darwin's really scientific observations was prohibited in the schools of the empire, to make room for Luther's

At the time Luther was the most powerful, the sufferings of

THE COMMON PROPER were great. The peasantry were required to

turn over everything that they produced to their feudalistic masters, the church and crown. Thomas Munzer, a bitter enemy of the Roman Catholic Church, and formerly a friend of young Luther, and a few other noblemen, gathered around themselves the peasants of middle Germany for the purpose of liberating the poor, oppressed, robbed and down-trodden slaves-such they were-from the superstition of the church, as well as from the yoke of feudal oppression and robbery. They rebelled against the various forms of oppression, against the intellectual intolerance as well as againt their body slavery. Their rebellion is called in history the " Pauera Krieg." To show to what an extent the peasants were robbed by their foudalistic masters, it may suffice to quote the exclamation of one of these poor wretches, who was taken prisoner as one of the rebels, and who, like all his comrades, was unmercifully butchered and tortured by Luther's friends. the German nobility. When standing on the scaffold and awaiting the mortal drop of the hangman's axe, he exclaimed in his simplicity: "Oh that I must die without having once had enough to est to quench my hunger." He was not an exceptional case. The same thing can be said of all those who gathered around the here and martyr. Thomas Munzer! What position did Luther, the "defender" of Christianity and brotherly love, take during the struggle of the people against their masters and despollers? He was on the side of the latter. and, only for him, the cause of the people would have been victorious. He formed an alliance of all societary leeches and drones, regardless of their religious belief, in order to suppress the rebellion for bread, freedom and justice. This is the

ADVICE THAT LUTHER GAVE

the peasants who appealed to him for redress. being crushed under the feudalistic system of his time: "When one tells you 5 and 2 are 7. then you can conceive this with your senses, and it is not deserving of any appreciation; but when the authorities (the government, ing that Sir Charles Dilke's figures were duke, king, etc.) tell you 5 and 2 are 8, then right and applying the same principle of taxyou must believe it and obey!" When yet young, and an obscure monk, the same Luther said that the people had a right to rebel against the dominating institutions when they were iniquitous-"For thou shalt obey God more than man." What a metamorphosis between the revolutionary, progressive,-because a poor monk—and the well fed and sa-laried servant and tool of those degraded and heartless brutes who prefixed to their title the words, "by the grace of God."

At the same time (1525) he preached in Stallberg, Weimar, Erfurt, Kela, Jena, Nordthe commandments of God. The soul shall,

in accordance with the laws of God, patiently submit to torture and oppression; it has nothing to do with worldly things; moreover, it consents without retaliation to robbery oppression, torture, starvation, and murder.
He who observes this law is a martyr on earth. The heart of a Christian is always ipolity and frolic, though he may suffer in body, property, and honor." The brutalities and reprisals of the dominating class he justifies thus: "Wherever there is Christianity; there blood must be shed, or it isn't the right sort of Christianity. We have no herding (pasture) sheep, for the slaughter-house; every one after the other must go. Bo is the

PICTURE OF CHRISTIAN LIPE nothing but weakness, death and sin. Therefore, hear, beloved Christians, your Christian. rights. Thus speaks your Supreme Master, Christ, whose name you have adopted. Matt. v. :- You shall not resist the evil, but who forces thee one mile go with him two miles. And he who takes thy cloak, let him also have your coat, and he who strikes you on the cheek offer him also the other.' This was before the war; after the struggle

actually begun, Luther preached as fu lows (in his pamphlet-"Against the peasants, the murderers, and robbers"); "Slay them (the pensants), strangle them, tear them to pieces, stab them, secretly and publicly, whoever can, as you would kill a mad dog. Therefore, beloved lords, (or masters-the nobility), rifls here, rescue theret Stab, strike, strangle who can! It you suffer death, well for you; a more blessed death ye cannot find, for ye die in obedience to the holy scripture." Further, in his "Church Postlile:" "The authority (the nobility) must chase the mob, strike, strangle, hang, burn, behead and wheel them, so that the people may fear and submit."

Further, after the deteat of the rebels, in a letter to his friend, Dr. Ruhle: " All farmers (peasants) must be slain. Our Lord will save those who are innocent; if He does not, then they are certainly not innocent, but have at least been quiet and have thus sanctioned the riot."

A few years prior to this he wrote in Leipsic against Dr. Erk, a defender of Catholiclam: "If we punish thieves with ropes, murdon't we attack the injurious teachers of damnation—popes, cardinals, bishops and other ulcers of Boman Bodom—with all kinds of arms and wash our hands in blood?"

The so-called apostle of free thought and pioneer of "scientific investigation" has the following to say

ABOUT THE SCHOOLS

in his Latin book, "De Abrog. Weiss: "The high schools are the devil's houses of prostitution, the academies are Sodom and Gomerrah. The devil could not have invented a more powerful means to radically destroy ovangelism than the high schools." A peculiar type of an apostle of "free thought and ploneer of scientific investigation." Luther was a very conceited man, so much

so that vanity overbalanced all other faoultice. He writes (3 Sh, p. 589): "Dr. Martimus is a great doctor over the blahops, pricets, and monks. I alone have the evangelism from heaven through our Lord Jesus Christ; well do I for this deserve praise; my prayers and prophesies never fail." Further (12 Th., p. 243): "So much fame and honor do I possess, though the devil like it or not, that since the time of the apostles no doctor nor scribes, no theologian or jurist, has so clearly understood, educated, and controled men's conscience as 1 have; St. Augustine and Ambrosius are nothing as compared to

AS A PROPHET

however, he proved a total failure. He predicted for instance, the world's end during his life; he prophesied in 1522 that in two years hence there would be no more popes, bishops, cardinals, priests, monks, nuns, bells, steeples, nor anything left of the ulceration of papal origin." The epitaph on his gravestone, his own product, is not less ridiculous than the foregoing predictions. It reads:

In life, O pope, I was to thee a pest. And in my death I will give to thee the rest. In his vanity he went so far as to proclaim himself a pope, he had waged an unrelenting and most bliter wariare against popelsm for years. He instructs his disciples (part 15, p. —) to use the following ana hema against Catholics: "God the Almighty be your en-

emy, and may never forgive your sins; He may throw you in the chasm of eternal fire (purgatory?) And I, by virtue of the order of our Lord Jesus Christ and the most holy father Pope Luther I., deny to the grace of God and eternal life, and throw thee into hell, that has been prepared for thee and thy king since the beginning of the world. He did not stop there, but one day aspired

to the greatest sublimity. On Tom. 3, Ireneus f. 559, he writes: "Is Luther not a strange man? I think that he is God himself! How could his writings otherwise and his name be so emnipotent that out of beg- # gars he can make lords, out of asses doctors, out of knaves saints, and out of dirt pearls."

He was not very consistent in this as in. all other things, and twelve years later he writes thus: "I am a soliem maker, an arch-heretic, a devil aroused by God, a knave, a mouse.... I am not able to rule myself and assume the rule of the world. I have endesvered to convince God, but He has unceremoniously turned to me the hind part of His anatomy,"

Again he writes in 1522, II. vol., page 44 :* No angel in heaven and no man on earth shall judge of my doctrines. He who does not accept them cannot be saved, and he who has a different belief than I is

A CHILD OF HELL;

and whosoever condemns my faith, he will be damned by God, for my tongue is that of Christ." These quotations taken from his own writings sufficiently demonstrate the character of Luther, the man whose memory is to be honored in this city next Friday.

[Concluded on Eighth Page.