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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1887.

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O'BRIEN.

HIS ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL.

Ac Tells How He Was Treated on Board the Imbria-The Rose Cut by Which He pescended the Vessel's Side-Partizan Passengers and Captain-How the Great Orator and Editor Looks—His Reception the Address of Welcome.

The train bearing William O'Brien, the great Irish orator and editor, was boarded at St. Johns, on Wednesday, by the President of the Montreal Branch of the National League, Mr. Johns, on Montreal Branch of the National League, Mr. Montreal Branch of the National League, Mr. H. J. Cl. ran, several other prominent gentle-H. J. Cl. ran, several other prominent gentle-H. J. Cl. ran, several other prominent gentle-H. Pullinan a gentleman in a light entering the Pullinan a gentleman in a light grey sut, was noticed extended at tull length grey sut, was noticed extended at tull length grey sut, was noticed extended at tull length across one of the compartments, fastasleep. A across one of the comparison as the great Nationalist. It seemed a puty to disturb him, he looked so omiortable and happy and evidently entirely oblivious of the storm he is raising on both sides of the Atlant c at present over the Lansdowne exposures. He was allowed to slumber peacefully for a few minutes, but a touch on the shoulder aroused him and he was on his feet in a moment shaking lands heartily with Mr. shoulder aroused him and he was on his feet in a moment shaking hands heartily with Mr. Cloran who introduced him to the rest of the party. Mr. O'Bairn immediately impresses one with the conviction that he is one of the live, unresting workers of the great Irish party. He is extremely agreeable and hearty in his manner and speaks with great clearness and precision on all subjects. His accept is very much the same as Mr. Parnell's, although it has a lattle more of a musical be egue in it. He immediately entered on the subject of his visit, and graphically described the scenes incident to his arrival in the on the surject of his visit, and graphically described the scenes incident to his arrival in the Umbria, of the lightship, some miles out from New York harbor. As may have been seen by our despatches the vessel arrived in a fog and was detained on that account from reaching her was detained on that account from reaching her dock. Up to Mouday night several ve sels sent out to receive the mails were unable to find her, but the boat chartered by the New York Recaption committee succeeded in coming alongside at about half matteleven that night. It appears that during passage a ross the Atlantic, several unmannerly bigots in the cabin, principally young Eaglish dude, who spent most of their time in the

dude, who spent most of their time in the sinche rolan, galabling, made hostile demonstrations against Mr. O'Brien, who, however, treated them with the amused contempt they deerved. Captain McMichen encouraged deserved. Captum McMcaen encouraged these demonstrations quite openly, so much so that the Cucard company will probably hear of it in the near future. When the ve-sel bearing the New York Irishmen cano alongside one of the anti-O'Brien menchanted out.

shouted out, "What do you want?"

"What do you want!
The answer came back immediately,
"We want O'Brien."
"We'll you won't lethim," shouted back one of the Britishers. At this there was a cheer.
Capt. McMicken then aroused additional entous asm by call ng out this command in a loud

voice.

"No man sha'l bave this ship until she has been visited by a medical officer." This was a perty attempt to smooy Mr. O'Brien as well as delay him, an i was loudly applauded by some of the passengers, who cherred for Lausdown and were answere i by counter cheers for G'Erien that them also i the tur. The scene was becoming and were answere to by counter cheers for G'Erien by the men out the tug. The scene was becoming exciting, when Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul. Minu., who was a passencer, indigmantly turned on the hostile party and upbraided them for their ungen leman'y, not to say cowardly, actions, calling their attention to the fact that if Mr. O'Brien desired to make a political demonstration on the occasion of his political demonstration on the occasion of his leaving the ship, the four hundred steeringe passengers below could easily clear the deck.
All this time counter cheers for O'Brien and Lansdown- were being given, and it looked for some time as if Mr. O'Brien would be still delayed in landing. He, however, soon sett ed the matter by grasping a rope and climbing down the sides of the vessel. As he himself described it :- "I had barely time to get over the side when the rope snapped—some say that it was cut—and had I not been caught by the men in the boat, I would have had a bath in the

Atlantic."
Mr. O'Brien was then immediately taken on board the tug and we comed enthusiastically.

TIT FOR TAT. Now was the time for the New York men to get even with Captain McMicken and some of the bigotted Loyalists who were passengers on the Umbria. Dr. Smith, the medical officer, who was on board the tug, but who could not make himself heard before, was now recognized and requested to come on board and pass the ship through quarantine. The disgust and rage of Captain McMicken and his and rage of Captain McMicken and his followers can better be imagined than described when Dr. Smith replied "that Captain McMicken could now take his turn like the rest." With this the tug steamed off amidst cheers. This was very obnoxious to the master of the "Umbria," as he was particularly anxious to get into the harber with his vessel. The refusal of Dr. Smith to inspect her raused the fusal of Dr. Smith to inspect her repaid the fusal of Dr. Smith to inspect her leplate dis-"gallant captain" for his partizanship and pre-vented him and his "smoke room" cubs from reaching New York for just twenty-four hours! Thus it is that Mr. Kilbride, of Lugaccurran was not with Mr. O'Brien on the train this morning. He, however, is expected to arrive here to night at about 10.30 and will be in time to participate at the meeting on the Albert Hail.

Mr. O'Brien spoke warmly of his reception in New York. The people there were anxious to New York. The people there were anxious to give him a monster demonstration, but he declined on the ground that his chief mission was to Canada. He was then offered a guard of honor to accompany him as far as the lines, but this he likewise declined, because, as he said, "it would not be quite respectful to the Canadian people, whose judgment I have invoked and whose verdict I will abide by."

MR. O'BRIEN'S STATEMENT.

"I did not witness the greater part of the storing scene when the tug came along-side," said Mr. O'Br'en, but I will never forget it. I knew that an entertainment was in progress in the saloon, and when I heard the shouts from the boat John E. Moore that some persons on board the steamship was wanted I did not at first suppose that I was the person. Captain McMicken shouted back in the gruffest pos-sible manner (and indeed he acted in the mast unpleasant way throughout, to put it mildly) that no one should leave his vessel till the Health Officer came aboard. Some other conversation followed between him and those in the boat that I did not catch in the excitement and the second s

and confusion, and finally I called out. 'Does any one in that boat want me, William O'Breu?' A shout of ayes followed, and I immediately shouted back, 'Then I will go down to spite this miserable set of cowards here,' for they acted contemptuously thoughout and I descended steadily till the rope gave way. The Irish difficulty (humorously) came near being settled with a sharp swim. As to the conversation between Health Officer Smith and Captain McMicken, angry or otherwise, during the tumult I know n thing

saite of apartments at those occupied by Mesors.

Parnell and Daviet when in this city. Many prominent gentlemen called on him during the day. After break'as the rested for a couple of hors, and was afterwirds driven through the enjoy immensely, and was enthusiastic in his admiration of all he aw.

Mesors, J. M. Wa lof the New York Tribune, D. Kellogg of the Sun, and J. Clancy of the Herald accompany Mr. O'Brien on his tour. otherwise, during the tumult I know n thing personally. But I do know that it would require many words to get our people in the steerage up to the fighting point.

HIS ARRIVAL.

When the train steamed into what is now left of Bonaventure station, Mr. O'Brien alighted from the cars, and with a jounty step walked down the platform accompanied by the delegates sent to meet him, and three New York news-paper correspondents. A large crowd had gathered to greet him and pressed forward eager-ly to shake him by the hand. Cneers were given lustily, which Mr. O'Brien acknowledged with smiles and bows. Tears welled up in the eyes of several of the old men in the crowd as they shock his hand and murmured "God bless " Mr. H. J. Cloran then read the following address, which was repeatedly interrupted by applause :

Address of Welcome to William O'Brien, Esq., Editor of " United Ireland" and Author of Plan of Campaign.

Sin,—It is with a deep sense of pleasure and of pride that we welcome you to this "Canada

We extend our warmest greeting to the man who visits our sheres as ambassador of the evicted tenants in Ireland.

You come to champion the sacred cause of humanity. You come to plead that the hand of the exterminator be stayed and that those barbarous evictions, which Mr. Glads one himself acknowledged to be equivalent to "Sentences of Death," be not enforced against a suffering and helpless tenantry, against innocent babes and sickly mothers, against the aged and dying.

Those who could oppose you or who could withhold their sympathy from you in your efforts to uphold that cause and to ener the stage of the hear of myblic opinion within known that the hear of myblic opinion within known than the professional suffering the hear of myblic opinion within known than the second than the second the second than the second than

duties as member of Parli ment and a sector of the national organ a brilliancy of intellect and a fearlessness of heart, a spirit of self-sacifies and a partiotic devotion, which do high honor to the race from which you spring.

Need we recall with what carnest essential courage you lifted the standard of Trish nationalized to the day of Westmington and designable.

ality on the floor of Westminster and demandal

ality on the floor of Westminster and demanded the liberties of your country?

Need we recall with what delight the civilized world beneld you, by the soluminations of your jen, break the backbone of Dub in Castle tyranny and drive its prozeny of immoral monsters into the sea, as St. Patrick, by his crozier, banished the reptiles of old.

Need we recall the proudest victory of all, achieved in favor of Ireland by your exposure of English intrigue at the Variena, which resulted

English intrigue at the Vatican, which resulted in a triumphant vindication of the National League, in wedding Rome to the cause of Home Rule and in securing the good-will and support of the Supreme Pontiff Leo XIII. for the success of Ireland's struggle for justice and liberty.
And finally, we recognize and applaud in you the author and daun'less executor of the "Plan of Campaigu"—a plan which will remain mem orable in the annals of Ireland's agrarian fight against unjust and extertionate landlordism.
To these achievements it is now given to you to add another which will secure protection for the homes and lives of poor unfort mate ten-

May succe as attend you in this holy mission! May success attent you in this noty mission.

May landlord greed and cruelty give way to a
respect for humanity, or at least to a sense of
common decency. Once more thrice welcome to
the champion of the poor, the oppressed and the evicted.

H. J. CLORAN, President,

J. B. LANE, Secretary,
Montreal Branch Irish National League.

When the applause had subsided after the reading of the address. Mr. O'Brien made the following feeling and eloquent reply:—" Even at this great distance I recognize a great many kindly Irish faces around me and am most deeply grateful for the words of kindness and good will with which you have greeted me on my arrival in this, the greatest city of the Dominion of Canada, while at the same time I am at a loss to find fitting words to express my gratitude for the warmth with which our fellow countrymen are rallying around me and my friend Mr. Kilbride in the struggle of the poor and oppressed against their powe ful oppressor. (Cheers). For my own part never for one instint have I doubted you. I rever believed that the Canadian people, whose parliament has again and again testified its sympathies for Home Rule in Lead and the care sufficient people would n Ireland and for our suffering people, would refuse me the common fair play of a hearing for our cause (great appliance). I never believed our cause (great applicase). I never centered and never will believe it, and the result will be the disappointing of the false prophecies of those who said the contrary. We come to Canada, not to offer offence to any section or any class of the Canadian people (cheers). Quite the contrary.

No come, not to meddle in Canadian affairs, not to deal with the career of Lord Lansdowne as the Governor General of Canada, but as

THE EXTERMINATOR OF 500 HUMAN BEINGS. This being a free country we cannot expect everybody to agree with u, but we have such a strength of justice on our side that when they hear what we have to say they will agree with us. I have the most unbounded confidence that when we have shown the people of Canada the conduct of Lord Lansdowne as a landlord to his

A STATE OF THE STA

MR. O'BEIEN INTERVIEWED.

In conversation with our reporter, Mr. O'B ien said:—"With the exception of the little effervescence on war tithe Umbria, I have been impressed with the few differences of opinion which exist amongs: Americans on the subject of my mission. I am perfectly dumbfounded to hear that an impression has been given to Canadians that it is in the capacity of Goyernor-General of Canada that I attack Lord Land-downe. It is the last thought in my mind, as I have no intention in the remotest degree of meddling with the domestic affairs of this country. It is not with Lord Lansdowne, the Governor-General, but with Lord Lansdowne the evictor, that I have to deal, and I deal with him in Canada because he has taken advantage of his position here outside the range of Irish public opinion to be the first to carry out a system of clearances usampled since the time of the great femiliar Williams. famine. With regard to the argument of the unfairness of attacking Lord Langdowne because it is assirted he cannot defend himself, we might easily retort that he took advan-tage of his absence in Canada to prose-cute wholesale evictions in Ireland. But as a matter of fact no such injustice has befallen him, as by the ordicary channel of the news-paper, as well as by the help of an exceedingly astute agent, he has been en bled very amply t place his views before the world. Lord Landowne's great difficulty is that he has an exceedingly bad case, and I am not stall certain that he is not glad to a most the weakness of his case by the plea that his position closes his mouth."

"Now, with regard to Lansdowne's pretence

that his agent, Denning, or Tullamore, offered concessions to the tenantry without the land-Those who could oppose you or who could withhold their sympathy from you in your efforts to uphold that cause and to after the plea at the bar of public opinion, either known not what they do, or knowing it they give a woful proof of how prejudice can obscure the mind of man, and how sycophancy can de troy all heart and manhood in him.

But thank God the masses of the Canadian population are neither animated nor influenced by such unworthy sentiments. The heart of the people is true and sympathetic, and in this free air of America it can beat responsive to the sorrows and suffering as well as to the aspirations and triumph of a sister rice, bravely enfeavering to be free and prosperous.

The Canadian people will allow no technicalities of title or position to stand in the way of legitimate and necessary exposure which go to make up the population of this Dominion, whether the victims be Scotch or French, English or Irish.

And naw, sir, we wish to pay you a tribute of go to make up the population of this Domision, whether the vectims be Scotch or French, English or Irish.

And now, sir, we wish to pay your tribute of gratitude and admiration for the maked and effective services which you have rendered to the cause of Irish nationality and liberty. You have brought to the acomplishment of your dutier as member of Parliament and acceptance of the national organ a brilliancy of intellect and a fearlessness of heart a superior of intellect and last November 1 and a cettor of the national organ a brilliancy of intellect and a fearlessness of heart a superior of the intellect and a fearlessness of heart a superior of the intellect and a fearlessness of heart a superior of intellect and a fearlessness of heart a superior of the intellect and a fearlessness of heart a superi

last November and December, but when I saw han last he was in the best of condition, both in itally and physically. The story that he is afflicted with career in the stomach is all hum-

bug. What do you think of the statement that the Government latend imprisoning a number

of the parliament late in impersioning a number of the parliamentary party?"

"That is simply all b sb."

Boing isk d his opinion wato what the result would be if another general election were to take place is Great Britain, Mr. O'Brien said that the Liberal-Unionist party would be swept out of existence, but that the Conservatives would be again returned to payer although with a be again returned to power, although reduced majority. Great masses of the English people were every day being converted to the doc rine of Home Rule for Ireland.

> THE LECTURE. Full Report of the Proceedings.

The grandly enthusiastic reception accorded Mr. William O'Brien Wednesday night by the cinzens of Montreal was as spontaneous as it was warm and heartfelt. The Albert Hall was

packed to its utmost capacity with a representa tive audience, graced numerously by the fair sex. Hundreds of people who had purchased tickets were, unfortunately, unable to obtain limission or even get near the doors.

The utmost enthusias a prevailed throughout, and several times the cheering and applause shook the old building to its foundation. When the curtain arose and the great Irish orator and editor faced for the first time a Canadian audience, the scene beggars description. A terrific cheer rent the air. The entire assembly rose cheer rent the air. The entire assembly rose like one man and a perfect hurricane of cheers was kept up for several minutes, hats and handkerchiefs being wildly waved a oft, until the audience resembled a stormy sea beating with flying spray against a tranquil shore. The hourse roar that came from a thousand sturdy throats in the galleries only added effect to the

On the walls were hung various patriotic On the walls were hung various patriotic mottos and illustrious names, entwined with Irish, French and American flags. Among these were: "Cead Mille Failthe to Ireland's patriot," "Success to the Plan of Campaign," "Home Rule for Ireland in Sight," "Dublin Castle Doomed," "Let Erin kemember the Days of Old," etc. Mr. Henry J. Cloran, President of the Montreal Branch of the

President of the Montreal Branch of the National League, occupied the chair.

Among those on the platform were noticed the president of St. Patrick's Society, Denis Barry; J. P. Whelan, Carroll Ryan, Dr. Ward, M. Donovan, Mr. O'Gorman, Secretary, of the National League, of Kingston, Ont.; Mr. R. Nagle, of Ottawa, and representives of St. And's Young Men, St. Mary's Young Men, St. Charles T. A. R. St. Bridgett. National Ciabriel's T. A. & B., St. Bridget's National League, St. Bridget's Young Mev, St. Patrick's Young Men and the Young Irishmen's L. & B.

The President's Address.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, when the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and hats had abated, thanked those present for coming in such large numbers and the grand outburst of enthusiasm numbers and the grand outcurst of enthusiasm accorded Mr. Wm. O'Brien, which would be to the eyes of the population of Canada, if they were here to see it, an undeniable proof that the public press of this city had not voiced the public press of this city had not voiced the sentiments of the public regarding his visit. They had gathered together, had given an emphatic denial to the contentions of the press, and no matter what city he visits he will be certain to meet conduct of Lord Lanedowne as a landlord to his unfortunate tenants they will stretch out their had gathered together, had save these poor people's lives and hands and save these poor people's lives and properties, for both are at this moment at your mercy." (Great cheering.) Mr. O'Brien was then escorted to a carriage and drives to the same hearty reception. (Applause.) St. Lawrence Hall, where he occupies the same

Mayor of Toronto :-To Mayor Howland, Toronto:

I perceive you have convened a meeting of citizens of Toronto to demand official prohibition of meeting. If you will, in fair play, procure mea hearing, I shall esteem it a privilege to attend your meeting and explain the motives and chiect of my visit and object of my visit.

WM. O'BRIEN.

Mr. Cloran, in referring to these despatches, said there was an example of the one hand of intolerable intolerance, and on the other a demonstration of Trish damntless courage. Mr. O'Brion depended on the justice of his cause and all audiences were equal to him, whether their sympathizers were with or opposed to him. He had not come from Ireland to convince those He had not come from Ireland to convince those already convinced that landlords were not for the prosperity of that country, nor had he come to attack the Governor-General of Canada, for, if he had, he (Mr. Cloran) would be the first to say "Hold, Mr. O'Brien." But he came to make an exposure of certain facts, for which a certain party is responsible, and the mere fact or accident that that trarty was Governor-General dens that that party was G-vernor-General made no difference. The Government press of this country had been instructed to "write up Lansdowne and write down O'Brien." and the visit of the editor of United Ireland was accordingly misrepresented to excite the epocyle who were ever ready to believe the worst of the Irish race. But we had an intaligent class of people here who could not be misled, and the large numbers present proved that that they were there to enter a protest against the calumnies cast upon Mr. O'Brien's head. (Applause). We were not a openided recole we goes fair visit of the editor of United Ireland was ac-We were not a one-sided people, we gave fair play to all, and he hoped that those rapers who endeavored to prejudice the minds of the people would to-night do him justice, not for his sake, for he didn't care a rap, but for the poor innecent people in whose behalf he came to plead. He asked not for justice for himself, but for an afflicted people. He came to Canadan to stir up strife and he would not speak in the way that Rev. Mr. Kane (hisses) had done on his visit. That gentleman had not to ask the Mayor to hold a meeting, he went right ahead, and the very people who did not construct him were the same now trying to throw difficulties in the way of Mr. Claran refers

then introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. O'Brien's Speech.

Mr. O'Brien. In conclusion Mr. Cloran refer-ed to what Archbishop Lynch had said, and

Mr. O'Brien, upon rising to address the gathering, met with a reciption never before equalled in the city. Ladies and gentlemen arike rose in their seats and manifested their

I entered their beautiful city, both from those who agree with me and from those who perhaps differ from me. I desire at the very outset to in kle the question why I have come to Canada. to ask a hearing and to ask your sympathy. I will tell you in one wirds because the homes of the pour people of Lunga urran, far away in Ireland, are desolated to night, and because the man who is responsible for it is are in the highest post of honor in this great free land. (Hisses). I am only a stranger, no doubt, and Lord Lansdowne is a very great rich lord; but judging by the feeling I have experienced in Montreal to-day, I don't think I need apologize for coming lors in our how of need to clair, your syming here in our hour of need to claim your sympathy and your assistance to save the suffering tenantry of Ireland from extermination, and extermination by Canadian money and a Canadian Governor-General. It is no pleasure to us to worry you with our grievances and to intrude the struggles and sorrows of our poor countrymen upon the people of this happy and prosperous land. But where else are we to turn when Lord Lansdowne sends the soldiers and armed police to dispossess every tenant in Luggacurran and to fing the old men and little children out by the ditches? Our enemies are not content with disauming us in a physical sense. The Tory Government are passing a Coercion bill through Parliament at this mo ment to disarm us even of our organization—to break down the only protection the tenantry of Ireland have left-to place us on the plank-bed if we attempt to appeal to public opinion against such cruel deeds as Lord Lansdowne's A whole country side may be swept bare and

PLUNGED IN WRETCHEDNESS AND BORROW. but it will be a crime for us to organise a public meeting or write an article in a newspaper de-nouncing it. Wel', then, where are we to turn if not to the public opinion of kindred lands? or is it to be a crime also for us to appeal to you, our countrymen and our kindred—to you who can save the towantry of Luggacurran and who alone can save them from the fate that overtook perhaps the father of many a man listening to me long ago in the great clearances, when the landlords had it all their own way in Ireland. If we come to Canada to ask you to befriend us and to succor people, it is because this is not the first time that Canada has stood hetween the Irish peop e and their oppressors— it is not the first time that you have stretched out the broad shield of your generous sympathy to stay the march of hunger and misgovernment in Ireland. It will never be forgotton for you in Ireland that in the terrible winter of 1879, when half a million of our people were suffering the pangs of hunger, the Parliament of the Dominion voted £20,000 to give food to the starving children and to the heartbroken men and women who were starving amidst the richness of that fertile 1 and of Ireland, (Aprichness of that fertile 1 nd of Ireland. (Applause). Yes, you did not grudge us your charity—a charity which the greed and blight of the Irish landlordism forced us, to our shame, to seek;—but our great leader, Mr. Parnell, has said he will never again beg the world for alms for Irish landlordism. We are engaged to day, not in seeking alms, but in beseeching you to help us to uproot that whole system of Irish landlordism which is the parent of Irish famines and miseries, and whose "ictims are scattered all the wide world over; whereever a prayer goes up to Heaven for the old land from a faithful Irish heart. We don't come to ask you to consider any more; but we come to ask you to consider

Tailed affice of man and the control of the end of the control of the end of

Toronto, in which it was amounced that Mayor Howland had a lead a meeting to consider the advisability of prohibiting Mr. O'Brien from speaking in that city (A voice—You get no fair play there). After reading this despatch Mr. O'Brien had sent the fellowing to the Mayor of Toronto and sent the fellowing to the hand sent the fellowing to the hand sent the fellowing to the hands of Mr. Cladstone in his strengthened the hands of Mr. Cladstone in his strengthened the hands of Mr. Cladstone in his Lansdowne as you have a most incontrovertible strengthened the hands of Mr. Gladstone in his blessed work of reconciliation and of peace. A thrill of gratitude went through Ireland the other day when the Parliament of this Domin ion passed a resolution condemning the abomi-nable Coercion Bill, which proposes to abolish the commonest liberties of the Irish people for ever more and to reduce us literally and permabetween us and coercion as you stood between us and famine, but what is the Coercion Bill and what is the object? Its object is to enable the men like Lord Lansdowne and worse than Lord Lansdowne and worse than Lord instances. That is the scale of reduction when the condition of the chairman of which, Mr. Reeves, Q.C., is himself a Common like Lord Lansdowne and worse than Lord instances. That is the scale of reduction which Lansdowne to

WRING INTOLERABLE RACKRENTS

out of Irish tenants. Its object is to render it safe for every rackreater to plunder and deso-late the homes of Ireland as Lord Lansdowne the the homes of Franki as Bold Lindson, has desolated the homes of Luggacuran. Its object is to gag us and smother our voices if we don't lie down and submit to it like whipped hounds. (A voice: "They can't do it.") Ah! hounds. (A voice: "They can't do it.") An it tell you if you want to save us from coercion—if you don't want us to go down in the light against powerful and cruel foes—if you want to help us to meet coercion foot to foot and to thwart and to conquer it, now is the day and now is the hour. I tell you the day you send Lord Lansdowne home with the stamp of Canadian disapprobation, on his brow you will dian disapprobation on his brow, you will enable the tenantry of Ireland to laugh at him, and you will nerve the arm of Mr. Gladstone (applicuse), to put an end once and for ever to this inhuman work of evicting and exterminating the Irish people. The first thing I want you to realize to-night is what it really is that Lord Lansdowne is doing, and I will indulge in no personal attack upon han. I will not call up the ghastly upon han. I will not call up the ghastly memories that haunt the Lansdowne estate from other days, for Sir Charles Russell has dealt sufficiently with that subject (applause); but I will confine myself strictly to what is passing at this moment. Lord Lansdowne is simply depopulating and laying waste an entire estate, an entire stretch of country five miles long. He is stripping it of its population as completely as if the angel of death knocked at every cabin door in these valleys and devoted every man, woman and child to destruction. (Hisses.) The process is only half complete as yet; but as soon as Lord Lansdowne can obtain his new batch of ejectment decrees, he will have made a clean sweep of the property, and, except Lord Lansdowne's own balliffs and creatures, the whole population, from the gryheaded old man to the new-born babe, will have been banished and their homes will know them no more. I will not trust my own words to describe to very how it is done. them no more. I will not trust my own words to describe to you how it is come. I will give you one or two extracts from the reports in the Precuan's Journal of the exiction campaign and will leave the fac's to tell their own tale :--

(Mr. O'Brien here quo ed a few descriptions

ment? I will describe what sort of people they are by one fact—that when this dispute area they only owed one-balf year's rent, after al the frightful losses and discouragements of the past seven years. It is necessary in law that one year's rent should be due before an exiction can take place, and unworthy attempts have been made to induce the Consdian public to be lieve that one year's rent was due. So it was by a legal technicality, but how was the second alf-year made out? It was not a debt incurred by the present generation of tenants at all, no more than this audience participated in the original sin of Adam, though we have all unfortunately come in for the inheritance. The second half-year is what is called in Ireland a second harryear is what is the tender of invented, nobody knows exactly when, in some old former time in the begining of the century—an arrear which the landlords keep hanging over the tenants' heads, so that the first moment he cannot scrape together a half year's rent, the landlord may be able to rush this fearful power of eviction at him, and deprive him of his home and his improvements, and of the means of subsistence. The second half-year's rent, therefore, is a mere lawyer's myth, a legal fiction. The people whom Lord Lansdowne is exterminating owed only one half-year's rent; although for years past they have been obliged to pinch themselves and to borrow and to exhaust their little savings in order to keep themselves out of

THE BLACK BOOKS OF THE LANDLORD. That is the fact I assert—that the Lugguacur ran tenants were as honest and punctual a body of tenants as ever a landlord was blessed with They were also the least turbulent and the most inoffensive. No murder has been committed in the district for more than fifty years, since 1835, (Applause.) So far as crime is concerned, the place is absolutely stainless. I was present while the people were being flung by brutal emergency men (hisses) out of the homes which they and their fathers for many generations before them had inhabited, and even during that maddening process of eviction there was not a blow struck nor a stone flung. And, now, what have these men done to deserve that they should be robbed of home and land and blotted out forever from that peaceful valley? They sought for abatements in their rents. After years of loss and prinding struggle, they de-manded some relief from the rackrents that were crushing them to the earth; and I will undertake to prove to the satisfaction of any reasonable mind that the reductions which they sought, which they were refused, and for which they are suffering, were reductions less than Earl Cowper's Royal Commission—a landlord commission appointed by a Tory landiord government—declared to be equitable and essential, that they were reductions far less than the Land Commission Courts are granting wholesale on all the surrounding estates, and, finally, that they are reductions to which Lord Lansdowne's own ambassador and arbitrator, Mr. Denning, gave his full consent and approval in black and white. And now I would beseech your attention while I endeavor to make good your attention while I endeavor to make good these propositions. These are dry matters, but the happiness, ay, the very lives, of hundreds of our fellow creatures depends upon them and upon your judgment. The Lansdowne tenants are of two classes—the leaseholders, who are not at present entitled to have their rents fixed in the Land Court, and the judicial tenants, whose rents were fixed by the Land Commissioners in 1882-4. First, as to the leaseholders, who claimed a reduction of 30 per cent., and were prepared to have settled even at 20. controversy is no

coercion are proposing a bill entitling all loase-holders to have their rents revised in spite of the landlords, and will now cite some fair specimens of the reductions declared within the last month or two by the Land Commissioners upon estates surrounding Lord Lansdowne's, and of precisely the same quality, which place it beyond doubt that if Mr. Kilbride, for instance, were able, as the Tory Government Land Bill would enable him, to go into Court, his rent would have been reduced 40, 50 or 60 and even 70 per cent. in place of the 30 per cent, which he demanded under the Plan of Campaign, and for demanding which he has been hunted from the home where his fathers lived and labored for

instances. That is the scale of reduction going on through that whole range of country. I assert as a fact that upon every estate surrounding Lord Lapsdowne's which has come under the jurisdiction of the Land Courts the past twelve months the reductions on blue have been in all cases greater, and in some cases vastly greater, than Lord Lansdowne's tenants have sought under the Plan of Campaign. & Therefore, so far as the leaseholders are concerned, Lord Lansdowne stands condemned by the Land Bill of a landlord government and bittle Land Bill of a landlord government and bittle land by the la the land Bill of a landlord government and bi-the judgments of the official Land Commis-sioners, yet before either Land Bill or Land Commissioners can reach them, these lease-holders are homeless and ruined men. Oh! but, Lord Lansdowne tells you, two of these leaseholders, Mr. Dunne and Mr. Ki bride, are

NOT TENANTS IN RAGS; they are men of substance, who pay hundreds a year in rent and had comfortable residences, and you are led to infer that the rest of the tenants also must be a rich thriving lot of rogues. The men who bint that to you know well that LIT. Dunne and Mr. Kilbride are the well that lr. Dunne and Mr. Kilbride are the only two men on the property who could be picked out as men of comfort and wealth; men of comfort and wealth they once wore; their rents put together represent a third of the whola rental. What more convincing proof could you have of the desperate straits to which the Luggacurran tenantry are driven than that the two men who have the greatest stake in the property men who have the greatest stake in the property are the first men evicted, and give up their homes and their vast farms—all that they have labored and hoped for in life—rather than submit to sacrifice the last remnant of their capital in paying Lord Lausdowne racktents, which Land Courts and Royal Commissions alike have stamped as ruinous and intolerable."

LORD COWPER'S ROYAL COMMISSION

had raported that these rents must still be rehad reported that these rents must still be reduced, as a thing indispensable to the very existence of these farmers. The rents were fixed on the assumption that the country's prosperity would increase, whereas it had decreased 80½ rec cut. With regard to these men on the familiarious estate, Father Muher had solemdly declared that Mr. Denning, the bosom friend of Mr. Trench, Laustewne's agent, had hinself proposed and pressed the acceptance of a reduction of 15 per cent. But when the tenants O'Brien began his speech in a col, impassionate way, but gradually warmed to his subject and completely carried his audience with him. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gertlemen:—My first duty is to thank the people of Montreal—and from the bottom of my heart I do so—for the everaord mark honders I have received since I entered their beautiful city, both from those would be amicably settled. The next news they received was from Ottawa, that Lansdowne, in stead of using the words of peace which would have gladdened the hearts of the Luggacurran people, was threatening to extend to the speaker a warm reception if he came here. (Hisses.) Again, he would rely for proof of his assertions on the conduct of MR. TOWNSEND TRENCH.

Lord Lansdowne's own agent, the hardest hearted man who had ever made hateful the name of an Irish agent. (Cheers). That gentle-man was also the agent of Mrs. Adair, who owned lands immediately adjoining the Lansdowno estate. On the very day, and in the same office where was collecting the Lansdowne rents, he collected the Adair rents, and, while refusing any reduction to the Lausdowne tenants, he offered those of Mrs. Adair 15 per cent, reduconered those of Mrs. Adair 19 per cent, reduc-tion. (Loud hisses). There was only a ditch separating the two estates, and he granted the very rame reduction that Denning afterwards suggested should be granted, and which, if accepted, would not compel him (O'Brien) to place Lord Lansdowne at the bar of public opinion in Canada. (Immense cheering). Then the tenants adopted the

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

(Cheers.) They had stood by it. (renewed cheers,) and they were prepared to stand by it to the bitter end. (Enthusiastic cheering.) And why should they not? Were they expected to lie down like whipped curs, as their fathers had done before them, (cries of no, no,) to be transported into the coffin ship to the St. Lawrence? This had been done before, and their only reward was a million of famine graves in Ireland and four million exiler. They had in truth learned a bitter lesson (cheers), and the fruit of that lesson was the Plan of Campaign.
(Loud cheers). Mr. O'Brien, in an eloquent and impassioned peroration, appealed to the people of Canada to extend their moral support to the poor peasants of Luggacuran, who were watching from their little mud cabins for a cheering word on this night, while the landlords were just as anxiously awaiting the result of that meeting.
"Do this, he said, only do this to-night, and in the days to come, when this nightmare of eviction and misgovernment will have passed away, and when the great work of repairing the past, to which Mr. Gladstone had devoted the evento which Mr. Ghossone and devoted the even-ing of his life and genius, is accomplished,—in those happy years to come, as come they must,— in the homes of Luggacurran—happy homes they will be once more,—and from the over-flowing hearts of a native Parliament in College (horses) a variety and characteristics. Green (intense excitement and cheering) our grateful Irish breast will remember the message ashed to-night from this the heart of the sisterland of Canada. (Prolonged cheering, during which Mr. O'Brien resumed his seat.)

Mr. Deuls Barry's Remarks. Mr. Cloran, as soon as the enthusiastic cheer-

ing had abated, introduced Mr. Denis Barry, who was greeted with applause. He expressed h's sense of honor at being selected to propose the resolution placed in his hands. There was nothing to excite one's sympathy, he said, more than to see those that were weak and friendless defended against the arbitrary conduct of those who were rich and powerful, and that by those who had come under such risk and great inconvenience for the sole purpose of laying their case venience the free and liberty loving people of Canada. He was astounded to hear people say we had nothing to do with this case and had come to the conclusion that those who talked so

(Continued on fifth page,)