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WEDNESDAY..... APRIL 23, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1884.

THURSDAY 24—St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, Martyr. Ocos, Ep. Borgess, Detroit, 1870.
FRIDAY, 25—St. Mark Evangelist.
SATURDAY, 26—SS. Cletus and Marcellinus, Pope and Martyrs.
SUNDAY, 27—Second Sunday after Easter. Epist. 1 Pet. II. 21-25; Gosp. John x. 11-16. Ocos, Ep. Gross, Savannah, 1873.
MONDAY, 28—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr. Ep. Bazin, Vincennes, died, 1848. Ocos, Ep. Hendricken, Providence, 1872.
TUESDAY, 29—St. Peter, Martyr.
WEDNESDAY 30—St. Catherine of Genoa, Virgin. Ocos, Ep. Gallagher, Galveston, 1882. Ep. Garcia, California, died, 1846.

The late dynamite scare is an attempt to blow up the British channel and annex Ireland to France.

Lord John Manners says that the passage of the C. J. Adsto franchise bill will be equivalent to giving Chamberlain and Farnell a blank check for 2,000,000 votes.

Senator James Blaine has written a book entitled "Twenty Years in Congress." It is full of tropical admiration of his friends. He gives them Sweet Jessie does the flowery Jim Blaine.

Reliable information comes from Labrador at a band of Fenians are engaged in blowing icebergs into the gulf stream, stopping the water and thus preventing its northward flow to Great Britain and freezing her out. Immense excitement prevails, and the whole British navy is ordered immediately to the spot. It is said that grain speculators are supplying the Fenians with funds.

The grass has come in the Northwest and the poor Indian, after being spooned on Government pap all winter, now puts on his war paint and is on the lookout for the scalps of the pale faces. General Sheridan said the only good Indian was a dead Indian. The Indian Department at Ottawa has heard of no trouble whatever with the Indians, and there is no reason to anticipate any. Another dime novel spilt.

His Excellency, in Her Majesty's name, assented on Saturday to 105 bills. Among them "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada." The Hon. Peter Mitchell's ravings in his Montreal organ seemed to have no effect on His Excellency. Mr. Mitchell is so mortified that he is soon to betake him to the Arkansas hot springs and lay in a fresh stock of sulphur, which he exhausted this session in harmless thunderbolts against the Grand Trunk.

Sir John and the Ministers look jaded and tired after the long and arduous session. The Marquis was bright and fresh from the "cool calm waters of Government House." In this crowned republic honor should be given where honor is due, and the highest pay to those who do the most valuable work. Sir John and ten Ministers get between them \$78,000 dollars and have to provide for themselves. The Governor-General gets \$50,000 salary, and Rideau Hall costs \$100,000 more. It costs the country more than double to support vicerealty than it does the whole Ministry.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America was held in Chicago on Tuesday last. The Executive decided to fix the second Wednesday in August as the date for the assembling of the next National Convention. Boston was selected as the place of meeting. Efforts will be made to secure the attendance of Mr. Farnell at the convention, and to suit the convenience of the Irish leader it was resolved that the date of the convention may be changed if necessary.

On Sunday a great Nationalist demonstration took place at Mallow. The heroes of the

day were O'Brien, M.P., editor of *United Ireland*, and W. Edmund, M.P. The meeting expressed admiration for the courage, eloquence and devotion of Farnell and the Irish party. Resolutions were also passed in favor of the independence of Ireland, peasant proprietary, justice to laborers and encouragement to home manufacturers. The national spirit of the Irish people is evidently as indestructible as ever. It has been proof against bullets, bayonets, scaffolds, dungeons, starvation and coffin ships.

Queen Pomare of the South Sea Islands, left New York yesterday for Tahiti. Her Majesty was a lioness not only in New York but in Parisian society. Time has made great changes in her kingdom since the poet's nursery wren "Hanky, panky, winkle wum, the Queen of the Cannibal Islands." Her Majesty's grandfather was a cannibal, and frequently dined on "long pig," as the deceased human beings were called.

In the charming play of "Facts," so ably rendered last week, by the Fiores, a daughter reminds her father that he is exaggerating, by singing a bar of "Over the Garden Wall." The Government and the Syndicate should keep some one to sing this as a reminder to their immigration agents when they stretch a long bow on the breezy boundless Northwest. A recent pamphlet says: "A man can work out of doors all winter in Calgary in his shirt sleeves." "Over the Garden Wall."—Yes, he may—in the coal mines.

Immigrants for Canada from the old country should be sent through to their destination in the Northwest as it were in bond. The steamships should not be permitted to land assisted immigrants at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, or any of the large cities which are now full of people out of work and the charitable institutions are crowded. Provision should be made in Winnipeg to shelter and provide for these people, and steamship companies bringing papers to this country should be compelled to return them to their own land. This is the way they manage matters in New York.

An American, in describing Quebec, said that it was "a medieval city they had got through with in Europe, and had exported, like old clothes, to the new world." The city's finances are at a low ebb, and now it is proposed to establish a sort of octroi, as in Paris. A bill is now before the Legislature to impose double license on all classes of tradesmen living outside the city limits. It reads like an edict of the 17th century. A contractor, for instance, not keeping houses within the city limits must pay to the city a tax not exceeding five per cent. on the amount of the contracts or works. Quebec is adding to its fortifications a Chinese wall. Is the Ancient Capital in the Dominion?

The cable correspondents are busy again working up division in the Irish National party. Their latest exhibition of ill-will is contained in the absurd rumor which they send us this morning that Mr. Parnell intends to retire from the leadership of the National party. They furnish two lying reasons for this alleged step—one that he is tired of Parliamentary life, and the other that the party is wearied of him. Then they add with characteristic meanness that "his retirement is obstructed by his recent acceptance of £46,000 of the people's money." It is too late in the day to deceive anybody with such trash as that on the attitude which Mr. Parnell and the party are determined to hold until the national work is done, and on the happy relations which exist between the Irish leader and the people's representatives.

The English people seem to be almost equally divided on the question of matrimonial alliances, as the following interesting statistics, gathered from the census, will show. The number of people in England and Wales of a marriageable age was sixteen and a half millions. Of these, eight and three-quarter millions were married, six and one-quarter millions unmarried, and a million and a half widows and widowers. The number of married women under 20 years of age was nearly six times that of the married men under that age, and the number of women under 25 years of age who were married was nearly double that of the men under that age who were in the conjugal state. There were 72,000, or 2 1/2 per cent. more bachelors between 15 and 35 years of age than there were spinsters, but of spinsters over 35 years of age there were 130,000, or 33 per cent. more than of bachelors. The preponderance of widows over widowers is often remarked. The census returns show this to be unmistakably the case. There were close upon one million widows in England and Wales, the number of widowers being less than half as many. Of these million widows, 57,000 were under 35 years of age. In Ireland and Scotland, the number of widows was in each case three times that of the widowers.

OUR DEBT.

Thoughtful minds throughout the country are taking a very gloomy view of the vast debt we are piling up, which now amounts to \$50 per head of the population. Our debt reaches the sum of two hundred and six millions, and our population to 4,300,000 souls. The debt of the United States is \$1,600,000,000, which divided among 52,000,000 gives a little over \$35 per head, or one half that of Canada. The population of Great Britain is about 35,000,000 and the national debt amounts to about £700,000,000

sterling, or about \$2,500,000,000, giving \$100 of indebtedness per head. This debt only pays 3 per cent, whereas Canada pays 5 per cent. The debt of the United States is therefore one-fourth that of England and one-half that of Canada. Ten years ago Canada scored an annihilation on account of the enormous indebtedness of the United States. Conditions are reversed, and if annexation were proposed, would the United States care to shoulder our heavy debt? It is true that this enormous expenditure has been made for internal improvements and for the development of the country, and has not been expended on war. This, no doubt, is true; but if a country builds premature improvements, which can neither be available nor remunerative until they require to be renewed, such expenditure is as bad as blowing the money away in gunpowder. The life of a railroad, even in these days of steel rails, is not over fifteen years, when it requires to be renewed, and if it has yielded no revenue up to that time, it is as much a loss as if expended in war or lost by fire.

The fact, however, must not be forgotten that though a railroad does not pay, it enhances the value of the land through which it runs, and by bringing the produce of these acres at cheap rates to the convenient centres yields a revenue—not to the unfortunate stockholders of the road, but to the nation.

PREMIER NORQUAY'S THREAT OF SECESSION.

The political situation in Manitoba is by no means promising, and, if Premier Norquay is to be believed, the relations between the Provincial and the Federal Governments are rather strained. In fact, the Province has not the slightest confidence in the authorities at Ottawa, and consider them to be sharks of the most dangerous description. In his budget speech Hon. Mr. Norquay said that Manitoba was far better off under the old governments of fifty years ago. Before Confederation a tariff of four per cent was sufficient to meet the public expenditure and to make all necessary improvements promptly and efficiently, while now they have to pay from fifteen to an hundred per cent. and are not as well treated. The Premier charges the Dominion Government with wasting and misusing the school lands to the detriment and at the expense of the Province. He complains that the authorities at Ottawa pocket all the duties, while the people of the Province have to bear the costs, a course which must necessarily result in compelling a resort to direct taxation. The blame for this state of things was not to be placed on the shoulders of the Province, for Manitoba, says Mr. Norquay, was forced into Confederation at the point of the bayonet, and it submitted to conditions imposed on it, not knowing the extent of the responsibility it was assuming. The Premier contended the idea that the Manitobans wanted, as a certain M.P. asserted, to be "spoon fed." All that the people demanded was to be dealt with fairly; they wanted no favors and asked none from Ottawa. They were not inclined to put up much longer with any meddling with the charters granted by their Legislature for the promotion of local railways. Mr. Norquay concluded his speech with the ominous threat that if the Manitobans were to be heavily burdened without hope of a proper remedy being applied, then, as far as Manitoba was concerned, it would certainly cut itself out of the Dominion, and would consider Confederation only to be a thing of the past. This speech of the Premier is said to have been a fine effort, and to have met with the approval of all parties in the Province. But the next question is, what is Sir John going to do about it? Such speeches, especially by Prime Ministers, are not calculated to strengthen the bond of political union which keeps the Confederation together. The sentiments and the demands expressed in this speech are not the outpourings of blatant stump speakers or other humbugs; they are the decided and deliberate utterances of the first representative of the people, and of one fully authorized to speak in their name. If not properly treated, this question of Manitoba grievances may become more troublesome to the Federal Government and more hurtful to the Dominion than is now calculated.

PROTECTION FOR WORKMEN.

The Hon. Mr. Joly is trying to engineer a very commendable and necessary Bill through the Local Legislature. The object of this Bill is to extend and define the liability of masters to indemnify their employes for personal injuries received by the latter while in the performance of their duty. This measure comes with good grace from its promoter, considering that Mr. Joly himself is the employer of a large number of men at work which involves the use of the most dangerous tools. As is well known, the manner in which our legislation, governing this question, is framed, does not leave Canadian workmen or mechanics much chance of redress against their employes, when their lives or their limbs are sacrificed to the negligence or the inconsiderateness of the latter. The necessity of protection for workmen has become so urgent that the Government cannot refuse its assistance to Mr. Joly's measure. Accidents of every description are of daily occurrence in factories, mills and other centres of dangerous labor; they are especially numerous on railways, where brakemen, engineers and conductors have accidents continually starting them in the face. In the majority of cases these accidents are unquestionably traceable to a misplaced economy or culpable negligence on the part of the employes. Under these circumstances, it is a crying shame that the victims should be given little or no facility to proceed against such employes, and obtain, at least, some indemnification, no matter how inadequate. All preventable

accidents should, in the eyes of the law, be regarded as crimes, and should be punished accordingly. The law should enforce, not only precautions for the safety of workmen, but it should enforce compensation from employers, who are responsible for preventable accidents and their deplorable consequences. Mr. Joly in advocating his measure, pointed out that a much larger proportion of lives was lost by railway accidents in America than in Great Britain, and claimed that the difference was mainly due to the law in Great Britain defying the liability of employers to compensate their injured employes, and thus forcing the employers to surround their workmen with greater safeguards against accidents. This is the kind of law Mr. Joly wants to place on our statute book, and for which all Canadian workmen will be devoutly thankful. We quite agree with the honorable gentleman's conviction that legislation of the sort is much needed in this country in the interests of our common humanity.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Immigration and Colonization Committee, have concluded their labors, and have submitted to Parliament their second and final report on the subject of immigration, in relation to the number of arrivals and cost of the service during the past year. Having dealt authoritatively with the question, their report must be accepted as a reliable and conclusive indication of how much of the tide of European emigration flows into Canada. From the evidence submitted to them, the Committee find that the number of immigrants entering and settling in the Dominion during the year 1883 was remarkable for its increase over previous years. The figures were 133,303, as against 112,458 in 1882; 47,991 in 1881, and 38,505 in 1880. Among these immigrant settlers during the past year there were no less than 34,987 who entered from the United States, making entries of settlers' effects at the Custom House, the names of the settlers, the number of persons in each family and the nationality being registered in all these entries. Those figures show a very large movement from the United States to Canada, and more than counterbalance the number of Canadians who cross into Uncle Sam's dominions. These figures are, moreover, to be relied on, as they are obtained by exact registration, and are consequently absolutely correct. One feature of these entries with settlers' effects is the number of Germans, viz., 14,640. It is found that the Germans make valuable settlers, as they generally are sure to be followed by their friends; this nucleus is accordingly considered important. The committee made particular enquiry respecting the assisted Irish emigration during the year, and they found that the total number of these immigrants was 6,359; part of those were assisted by Mr. Tuke's committee, and part by the Irish immigration commissioners from the districts in the south and south-west of Ireland. It appeared that a large majority of all these immigrants have settled in the Dominion and done well; a portion of them, however, were unseafaring for immigration to Canada, and have received assistance during the winter from the local charities in Toronto. These comprise 116 male adults, 117 female adults, and 465 children, a total of 698. They appear to have been sent out from the workhouse unions. It is pointed out that only a little over 10 per cent of the whole of this assisted immigration received assistance during the winter. The committee was not prepared to admit that the undertaking to settle this class of immigrants in Canada was a total failure, in view of the many who had secured a livelihood. The principle of assisted emigration is wrong, and although the results in every case may not be entirely bad, the Government should not encourage it.

These returns are, on the whole, quite satisfactory, indicating as they do a fair addition to our native population, and proving that our progress in that direction, though slow, is sure.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The Governor-General, from the smooth waters of Government House, where he can cultivate his moods and his reflexive faculties undisturbed by party strife, has an opportunity of judging the political contest. He does not say that Confederation is a failure, but he speaks in parables and allows his readers, like the shrewd diplomat, to judge for themselves. He describes the Dominion as just emerging from the honeymoon of Confederation and is now face to face with the stern realities of life. The days of romance are over in the Dominion, like a Mormon, has half a dozen wives in the province. Fifty years hence, he says, they may insist on "boosing" an establishment, another may carry with a cousin across the road, and a fourth openly alleges income of temperance and threatens to divorce the Governor-General's Excellency then proceeds to say: "Whether these things will happen must depend on the temper and will of the people of this country, the people of this country, he seems to me that it is rather than upon their ruler; the future depends, rather upon the members of the federal body than on central power which drives them against any centrifugal force which may play; and all of these have things to oppose." Such assertions high and so disinterested a quarter are

for serious reflection. The Marquis evidently sees that this Confederation is held together, if not by a rope of sand at least by a slender reed, and he forewarns the authorities at Ottawa that attempts at centralization which will deprive the Provinces of legislating in that which may be considered exclusively their own affairs may be followed by discontent and possibly by disintegration. If His Excellency were better acquainted with the characteristics of American life he would not place the time at fifty but at five years, and what he predicts for the future is unfortunately a serious reality of the present, vide the attitude of Manitoba, the assertion by Mr. Gilman, of Nova Scotia, on the floor of the Commons that "Confederation was a failure," and the angry protest of Ontario against being made the "milch cow of the Dominion." Politicians ponder and reflect.

LUXURY OF ROYALTY.

That rickety structure Rideau Hall is a serious bill of expense to the Canadian people. It is very pleasant, no doubt, for the jaded Governor-General, eking out a living on \$50,000 a year, to retire to the calm waters of the Government House, far from the whirlpool of party strife. This viceregal retreat has cost the country since Confederation the handsome sum of \$701,670, of which \$7,854 is for rent of domain in 1868 and 1869, \$32,000 for purchase of property in 1869, \$394,458 for additions, alterations, repairs and maintenance, \$85,370 for furniture, \$52,617 for gardens and grounds, and \$79,371 for fuel and light. The following are the totals of the expenditure of the Quebec Citadel buildings from 1873 to 1883:—Alterations, repairs, etc., \$48,029; fuel and light, \$207; furniture, \$16,617. Add to this the immense sum of \$945,340 which went directly into the pockets of the Governor-Generals and their attendants as salaries. Then the contingencies of the Governor-General's office amount to \$199,652 since Confederation, and the travelling expenses of Governor-Generals in the same period to \$172,441.

The Government had better engage Governor-Generals from England who know the country, as \$172,441 is rather a heavy amount to pay for teaching vice-royalty the geography of the Dominion.

A SILLY SPEECH ON THE LOTTERY BILL.

The Grand National Lottery Bill was before the Provincial Assembly on the 16th inst. This Bill is promoted by the Rev. Father Labelle, whose name is respected and esteemed throughout the Dominion for his patriotic labors in the work of colonization. The lottery is for the purpose of raising funds to promote and carry out his praiseworthy schemes. The little puritanism that there is in the Province has, however, raised its head against the Lottery Bill and set up three lamentations over the proposed plunge the legislature is asked to take into "the depths of immorality." The *Daily Witness* was, of course, furious and irremediable on the subject. It led the assault on the bill, and called upon all that was respectable in the House to throw it out. Judging from the vote that was taken last night, with the exception of a few, only stock gamblers, or men that dabble in pools and bets, heeded our contemporary's appeal and voted against the bill on the ground that it would introduce and legalize gambling in our virtuous midst.

Among the few who opposed the Bill by word, was the member for Montreal West. We cannot allow his speech to go on record without protesting against its absurdity and its impertinence. Nobody can read it without a feeling of disgust and pain. Speaking against the Bill Mr. McShane said, among other things:—

"That for years Father Labelle had done much good, and had he come to ask for a bill to aid in supporting settlements he would not have been opposed. He was a Roman Catholic and opposed it on religious grounds. He was not prepared to allow the church to degenerate into a gambling concern. The age was already too fast in the direction of money matters, and in consequence numerous societies of Irish Catholics did not want to encourage lotteries, and if the money were wanted for any good object it would be contributed. He regretted to see that this lottery was to be foisted upon the House on the pretence that it was for a religious purpose. He could speak for the Irish Roman Catholics of this Province, and would say that they were ready to do everything in their power to aid Father Labelle in the object which was dearest to his heart, but they were not prepared to identify their church with gambling concerns. His teaching and his belief was that his church was founded upon a rock, but he had nothing whatever to say to those who differed from him in his belief. He argued against the comparison of this lottery with charitable bazars, and made an allusion to the Notre Dame bazaar about to be held in the city of Montreal. He never considered a man's religion or nationality, but he objected strongly to the idea of gambling in the name of the Roman Catholic Church."

This speech is characteristic; there is no connection, no logic in it; but there is a good deal of unsound, untrue and foolish statements in it. If Mr. McShane knew anything about his religion he would know that there were no religious grounds upon which to oppose the Bill. If there were any religious grounds upon which to oppose it, we suppose that the Rev. Father Labelle, (who will be given some credit for a desire to live up to the teachings of religion,) and other ecclesiastical authorities who support the Bill, would not be so forgetful of their duty as to give their countenance and lend their assistance to what was against morality or religion. Mr. McShane's objection to the Church degenerating into a gambling concern, is rich, but it is by no means overwhelming. He ought to know whether the age is in too great a hurry to make money,

but such knowledge does not give him the right to say that numerous societies of Irish Catholics do not want to encourage lotteries. He misrepresents when he says that this lottery is to be foisted upon the House on the pretence that it was for a religious purpose; as the title of the Bill indicates, it is for a national purpose, which is not exactly the same thing. On questions of faith and morals Mr. McShane has no authority or power to speak for the Irish Catholics of this Province. He is impertinent in doing so, and his protest on their behalf against identifying their Church with gambling concerns, is nothing short of an insult to them and to the Church. He held that there was no comparison between this lottery and charitable bazars, and thought that the latter can be patronised while the former must be eschewed. Such a contention is as illogical as it is ridiculous, for if a lottery is bad, a bazaar is a hundred times worse, as a bazaar is nothing but a combination of lotteries. We regret that the member for Montreal West should have so far forgotten himself as to give expression to views and sentiments that needed such a distinct repudiation and denial which we have been obliged to give them.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE LAND QUESTION.

The Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada, and the Marquis of Lansdowne as an Irish landlord, seem to be two singularly different men. In his gubernatorial capacity His Excellency discloses a strong attachment to the doctrines of Farnell and Davitt and exhibits a deep theoretical sympathy with the laboring or tenant classes. In his landlord capacity, on the other hand, his lordship holds the land League in abhorrence, refuses to subscribe to its principles (which he advocates on Canadian territory), and withholds from the tenantry all practical encouragement or assistance to get along and prosper in this world, as the recent enforced reductions of twenty and twenty-five per cent. by the Crown officials, in his rentals on his Limerick and Kerry estates, abundantly demonstrate. There is no doubt that the wits of the Marquis have been sharpened since he came to rule over us. His ideas about Home Rule and proprietorship in land have undergone a remarkable change. He was but a few weeks in the country when he startled the world by as radical a pronouncement on the land question, which he made before the assembled farmers of Carlton County, as any that a Land League suspect ever dared to utter and to suffer imprisonment for in Kilmahonau. The views which the Marquis expressed and the principles which he expounded in that Carlton speech were so strange to the man, that the Irish and English Press were reluctant to believe it ever was delivered, and some of the papers went so far as to say that if it was delivered, it was simply done for the hypocritical purpose of catching the good will of the Canadian people, who are their own landlords. This view of the case, apparently, was an injustice to His Excellency, for we have now another proof that what he then said he is willing to reiterate, and determined to stick to. This time it is not a meeting of farmers that he addresses, but the members of a metropolitan club—the St. James, which represents the active, intelligent commercial life of the Canadian metropolis. At a dinner given in his honor at the club, the marquis in responding to the toast of his health, made, perhaps, one of the best speeches, if not the best, ever delivered by a Canadian Governor. Canada was his theme. His views of the various phases of Canadian life and of the questions that agitate it, were broad, comprehensive and true. Among the several points upon which he touched was the land question. In discussing the causes of the general wealth of the people and comparing the condition of our agricultural classes with that of the peasantry in Great Britain and Ireland, he said:—"In regard to the diffusion of one particular sort of property you are singularly fortunate as compared with us. I mean property in land. At home a number of causes have conspired to keep landed property in the hands of the few—the laws regulating the descent and devolution of land, the political influence attaching to its ownership, the custom of jurisprudence, the enormous difficulties and expense which attend its transfer—the difficulties which, I hope, your legislation will keep you clear of here, the game laws which led many to retain large tracts of their own lands for sporting purposes—all these have led to the concentration of this particular kind of property, already limited by the circumscribed area of our islands, in the hands of a comparatively small section of the community. None of these causes have operated here. Nature has given you abundant elbowroom—man has done nothing to restrict your use of it. What has been the result? It is to be found in the fact, that while, as I said just now, there is at home a great accumulation of land in the hands of a few persons, here, almost as a universal rule, your land is owned by those who cultivate it. I used the expression just now the fabric of society. I cannot conceive a more solid basis upon which to lay its foundation, particularly in a society which must for some time be primarily an agricultural one, than this stratum of half a million of sturdy yeomen, for I believe that is about their number, each holding a permanent stake in the soil of the country. (Loud applause.)"

In this language, we have a forcible condemnation of the state of things which Farnell and Davitt, backed by the National Land League, fought for a series of years with only circumscribed success. A success which the Marquis of Lansdowne himself materially helped to nullify. The causes which stand in