

Continued from First Page.  
**THE IRISH LAND BILL**  
**GREAT SPEECH OF MR. PARNELL.**

Every step in this litigation may be contested by the rich, powerful, and educated land owners for the time. We have, then, on the one side the

POOR IRISH TENANT, without education, without means, and until very recently without the power of organization and combination, pitted against a class of men who have constantly shown themselves to be the most able defenders of their rights in the most able manner in any country.

Mr. Gladstone—Just so; in other words, that he did not believe that the rents of the Irish lands would be in any way reduced (cheers). We have also the statement of the right hon. gentleman, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, to the same effect. He stated that he believed that the very small minority of Irish landlords would be affected in any way by the measure. We have also the statement of the right honorable gentleman, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the other night, when he said that the bill would

NOT REDUCE THE RENTS of more than one-tenth out of the whole body of Irish landlords (cheers); and certainly, if I am entitled to assume—and anybody can predict what would be the result of the work of this complicated measure—I am entitled to assume that the three right hon. gentlemen who are responsible for this measure know more about its probable working than any other member. I know the honorable member for the County of Cork (Mr. Shaw), who is doing so much to lubricate the latrines of the Irish people in order to induce them to swallow this bill, amended or unamended, as best they can—(laughter)—I ask him whether he considers that anything but a very large and general reduction of rent in Ireland will be brought to be satisfactory to the Irish tenants? (Cheers.) The House will be good enough to recollect what the situation is. There have been three years of unexampled agricultural depression—an almost total failure of crops, when foreign competition has come into play in a most unusual and unheard-of fashion. (Cheers.) We have compelled the Irish landlords to reduce their rents during the last two years. (Cheers.) The English landlords have reduced their rents of their own accord (cheers), because they were

WISE IN THEIR GENERATION; but the Irish landlords allowed the question of the reduction of rent to be made a *casus belli* between themselves and their tenants, and have produced an agitation of which, I believe, none of us have yet seen the end. (Cheers.) Well, the right hon. gentleman comes forward with his voice and says that as regards the bulk of the Irish landlords their rents will not be in any way reduced. I ask the hon. member for the County of Cork how can he conscientiously recommend a measure of this kind to the Irish people as a satisfactory settlement of this great question while he hears these statements from these right hon. gentlemen of such authority? (Cheers.) We have been accused of being desirous of keeping up the agitation. (Opposition cheers.) For my part, I think the accusation would fit much better upon Her Majesty's Government. (Home Rule cheers.) I know of no better way for keeping alive the agitation than by supplying

HALF REMEDIES FOR ADMITTED GRIEVANCES (cheers). We desire this question to be settled now once for all, and it is because we have every reason to believe that this measure will fall in affording the satisfactory and final settlement that we refuse to allow ourselves to be compromised, and allow the claims of the Irish tenant to be compromised, by the flat and full acceptance of the bill which the Prime Minister so much desires (cheers). You cannot suppose that it is our desire that the Irish tenants should keep their country all the while plunged in agitation (cheers). But if we suppose that we have some cases for dealing the interests of the country to prosper and for the return of quietness (oh, oh), shall we prove it now by acquiescing in the continuance of Irish grievances to be redressed by a Liberal Government?—grievances out of which a Liberal Ministry can fashion their election cries (cheers), and without which it is much to be feared a Liberal Ministry would sometimes find their occupation entirely gone (hear, hear). I know of no period within a great many years when the Irish question has not been adopted by the Liberal Ministry (cheers)—when this question has been carefully fostered and cherished, and a sufficient investment of justice given for the purpose of keeping it alive (cheers)—and I as an Irishman protest against the present Government losing this opportunity, an opportunity which they may never have again, of closing this question (cheers), and certainly it will not be my fault, so far as anything I can say or do, if they do. Now, sir, the attempt to establish a

PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT, between idleness and industry, is to be renewed by the Government, after they have failed in their attempt of 1870 to establish it, and the miserable restitution of £28, upon the average, is to be offered to each Irish tenant as his share in the soil of his native land (cheers). This miserable dole is to be again foisted off upon him by a Liberal Government as his reward and as his share in the exertions which he has made, and which his predecessors have made for many generations, in improving and reclaiming the soil of Ireland (cheers). Recollect that the tenants have done everything, and that the landlords have hardly done anything (no, and cheers). We were told the other day of the magnificent sum of 3½ millions sterling which the Irish landlords spent on improvements which afterwards repaid out of the pockets of their tenants in the shape of increased rent. It has been exceedingly easy for the Irish landlords to borrow the money. The Irish landlord can borrow money for almost anything, and it is easier for them to borrow money from the State than their English brethren. Since '41 the Irish landlords only pretend to have spent about 3½ millions upon improvements,

no FOREIGN DESPOT ever wielded more power over the good of the people and the resources of the country than the Irish landlords, and they have left us in an appalling and miserable state (cheers). Ireland is the worst cultivated and worst farmed and the most miserable country on the face of the earth (cheers). Because we have asked that the land, which has been the absolute property of this privileged class for so many centuries, and which they so shamefully neglected, should be transferred to the only people that have ever done anything to improve it, we are to be charged with being revolutionists, and with a desire to confiscate (laughter). We don't desire to confiscate anything (oh, and cheers). After the Prime Minister has made one ineffectual attempt to reconcile the relations of landlord and tenant, and when he is entering upon another attempt, which we fear will also prove ineffectual, it is time that the doctrines we preach should be listened to, and should be treated with a little more tenderness, in order that it may be known exactly what we preach, than they have received. We have been charged with advocating the compulsory expropriation of landlords. (Oh.) We do not think the property of the Irish landlords has yet touched bottom—we do not think it would be a judicious bargain to ask that they should be bought out until we see what progress the development of

land is likely to undergo (hear, hear, and laughter), but we have undoubtedly recommended that power should be given to the committee to appropriate the landlords who might be acting as centres of disturbance in the country. We have asked that the price to be paid to those bad landlords who have broken the trust that the State has given them, should be fixed at 20 years' purchase, the poor-law valuation, and we believed that the power to expropriate them at such a price would lead to a more rapid diminution of renting in the country than all the legal machinery so studiously devised by the Prime Minister. We have also asked you to restore to the Irish tenant his old common law rights. The rights were, the Prime Minister told us, taken from him by the Act of 1816, before which time ejectment was exceedingly difficult. Last year the Land League suggested that ejectments should be suspended for two years, and it appears to me that the easiest way in which that could be effected would be by undoing the legislation in favor of landlords which a landlords' Parliament has enacted. There is another thing he may fairly claim from England in the shape of restitution. The Prime Minister has told us of the fifty-two millions of property which has been sold in the

AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS is likely to undergo (hear, hear, and laughter), but we have undoubtedly recommended that power should be given to the committee to appropriate the landlords who might be acting as centres of disturbance in the country. We have asked that the price to be paid to those bad landlords who have broken the trust that the State has given them, should be fixed at 20 years' purchase, the poor-law valuation, and we believed that the power to expropriate them at such a price would lead to a more rapid diminution of renting in the country than all the legal machinery so studiously devised by the Prime Minister. We have also asked you to restore to the Irish tenant his old common law rights. The rights were, the Prime Minister told us, taken from him by the Act of 1816, before which time ejectment was exceedingly difficult. Last year the Land League suggested that ejectments should be suspended for two years, and it appears to me that the easiest way in which that could be effected would be by undoing the legislation in favor of landlords which a landlords' Parliament has enacted. There is another thing he may fairly claim from England in the shape of restitution. The Prime Minister has told us of the fifty-two millions of property which has been sold in the

LANDS ESTATES COURT. He regretted that the sales had been made without any regard to the intentions of the tenant; but did it not occur to him that this great wrong having been done, it would have been fair to undo it, and that it would be no hardship to ask the landlords to give up what they had bought for the price they had paid for it? (Hear, hear.) Two tenants could then either remain as State tenants, or become owners under the gradual process proposed by Mr. Bright. Is fifty-two millions of money too much to expend on settling this question? I believe you could get this money to-morrow by a loan of 4 per cent. on the security of the land itself without pledging the credit of the Exchequer; and if you can summon up courage to undo the mischief you have done you can do a great deal for us without setting up such a complicated legal machinery as you propose for the protection of Irish tenants. I believe the greater majority of Irish landlords who are such a

CURSE TO THE COUNTRY are the new landlords. Having said so much as to the principle of the measure and as to some things which I should venture to propose for the solution of the question, I will now pass on to a very brief consideration of some of the most striking details of the measure which will illustrate how impossible it is for the Irish tenant to hope that this bill will really give him even the smallest justice. How is his little property to be secured to him? He is not considered to be an owner of the property until he has secured it by a lawsuit against the landlord. Every point in it is liable to be contested by the landlord. The onus of proof is to be thrown on the tenant in every particular; he must procure and pay every skilled witness as to the value of his land, he must engage counsel and a solicitor, and after having gone through his case he may get acquitted. It must be remembered that the majority of the Irish tenants were poor men, possessing very small holdings. The old proverb of the shell for the client and the oyster for the lawyer's fee would not be very much modified, for we should have the tenant reserving the shell, and the landlord and the lawyer

DIVIDING THE OYSTER between them (cheers). I am glad to learn that the right hon. gentleman has thrown over at time-honored institution, the county court, as the court for first instance. He has rather sharply thrown the blame on the draughtsmen, but, however that may be, I find the change does not very much matter, for we are in ignorance as to the composition of this tribunal of first instance for fixing rents. From the statement of the Prime Minister it appears that he would be disposed to give the tenant the option of going to the county court and applying directly to the commission. I presume, then, that the would have to substitute a great number of sub-commissioners. This announcement must have whetted the appetite of the multitude of office-seekers who are hanging around this bill, and who are looking forward to its results with far more hope than the unfortunate tenants (hear, hear). I presume he would appoint a large number of sub-commissioners to fix what the fair rents should be, and for the purpose of deciding all the other points which are left to the court to decide. Now, that is one of the chief defects of the bill incident to the principle as well as to its details. It is practically impossible in an agricultural country like Ireland, where there is no other resource than agriculture, to find a tribunal which will not be prejudiced, either in favor of one side or the other. For the purpose of deciding those questions all the educated classes from whom you would most likely draw your sub-commissioners will be either landlords themselves or their relations, or in some way under their influence, and in favor of the maintenance of the landlord system in its full integrity. I pass on now to the question of

ARREARS OF RENT, and I would say that it was worthy of more than the passing notice which the Prime Minister gave it (hear). There is an overwhelming accumulation of evidence in the reports of both royal commissions as to the indebtedness of the tenants, both with regard to arrears of rent to their landlords and debts to the shopkeepers. You offer nothing in this bill that you did not offer the tenant in the small bill called the Compensation for Disturbance Bill last year. You do not, in fact, offer him so much, because you only give him the right of selling his interest; and you give him the prospect at all events of something more under that bill in the shape of compensation for disturbance.

FOOD FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET. I believe if you get 50,000 or 60,000 of the people on to these grazing tracts which are not fitted for grass and ought not to be left an instant longer in grass, I am not speaking of the rich grazing lands, but land capable of being broken up, but land capable of improvement and in want of labour—I believe we could give these poor people some chance of making them productive. I ventured the other night to make a suggestion in that direction to the Government. I suggested the commission should have the power of buying land for the purpose of building laborers' houses and allotting half an acre or so to laborers wherever it was found that they were not already provided for. I was at once pounced upon by the Chancellor of the Duchy, and a lecture in political economy was read to me which I will not soon forget. We were told that was the sure way to bring about the condition of the old 40s freehold. If you gave the Irish laborer land, he would try to live upon it, and would refuse to let the farmers in his district. The right hon. gentleman answered: "A speech in another speech delivered subsequently (cheers) far more efficaciously than I could hope. He observed that the small cottier tenants or migratory laborers who held much more land than the landlord and tenant, and who were in the habit of migrating to England, or wherever they can get any employment; that they are not prevented by the fact of having land from selling their labor in the best market and working very hard (cheers). He evinced with admirable knowledge the energy and industry of these poor people who come to England and Scotland every year and

LIVE ON SIXPENCE A DAY, working twelve or fourteen hours a day for the purpose of earning enough money to pay the rack-rents exacted from them by Irish landlords (cheers). I would therefore ask him if the migration laborers of the West can show that the possession of more than half an acre of land does not prevent them working very hard in order to better their condition, why should he suppose that the laborers in some parts of Ireland, getting much less land, should be prevented from working, as he said in his first speech (hear, hear). I feel convinced that if the laborer were rendered more independent of the landlord and of the farmer, and rendered independent so far as the possession of a small house and garden plot are concerned, he would become content with his lot and be given

the stimulus to industry in the shape of having possession by purchase of still more land, and in that way a fresh incentive to industry would be given to every agricultural laborer in Ireland (cheers). I do not think the claims of the laborer can be satisfactorily settled merely with the farmer. I would put the laborers under the protection of the commission, just as I would put the small tenant; and you form your own conclusions of men who would take the trouble to be convinced that the result in a few years would be an enormous improvement in the condition of the poor holder and the laborers, and a diminution of the disinclination which now undoubtedly exists. You cannot expect people to be contented so long as

THEY ARE STARVING. At all events before you try emigration try the other plan—try the development of the resources in our country; you would not be disappointed with the result. The right hon. gentleman also asked why are there not industries and enterprises in Ireland? It is not very difficult to know the reason of that (hear, hear). The Irishman has been taught to know that the result of his labor will not come to him. He has learned also from the experience of his fathers before him, and he has come to the conclusion that the less capital he lays by or invests the better, so long as that capital is at the mercy of others. We cannot have industries without the spirit of enterprise. Enterprise comes from hope. The Irish people have no hope (cheers). Go among them and see how listless and despondent they are. Go to America and see what they are there (cheers). They have built the railroads, they have made the cities of America, and you find Irishmen distinguished in every walk of life. You find them as employers of labor, as manufacturers and professional men. We know that Mr. Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was the son of an Irishman; that Roubin, the great shipbuilder, is an Irishman; that Mackey, Flood and O'Brien, the most successful miners, are all true-born Irishmen. When I was in Cincinnati I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Holland, who took me down to his shop and presented me with fifty dollars and a gold pencil case for the Land League (laughter, and hear, hear). He emigrated nine or ten years ago from the city of Cork, as a poor boy, who found he hadn't a chance of getting on in the old country. He now employs 200 hands in the manufacture of gold and silver pencil cases, which he sends to all parts of the world, and competes successfully with the manufacturers of this country (hear, hear). The real reason why we don't succeed in Ireland is to be found in the fact that a

NATION OF SLAVES AND ANOTHER NATION never does succeed in Home Rule (cheers). Under such circumstances communities lose the feeling of independence, which to them is just as necessary as to individuals, in order to promote exertion. The curse of your race—your foreign rule—overshadows everything (hear, hear). The conduct of the Government during the last few months is leading many moderate men to believe that until your Chief Secretary and your Under-Secretaries, your Privy Council and your Central Board, your stipendiary magistrates and your military police, your landlords and your bailiffs, are cleared bag and baggage, there can be no hope for any part of Ireland (cheers). I think, Mr. Speaker, I have said enough (ministerial cheers) to show why I ought not to compromise myself or those whom I represent by accepting a measure which I fear cannot be a satisfactory solution of this question. I regret very much that the Government appear determined to risk the great chance open to them. I believe if they had

ADOPTED A DIFFERENT COURSE early in the session, and permitted remedial legislation to precede coercion, they would have found a very much stronger feeling in this country behind them, and they would have been able to pass through this House and through the other House a very much stronger and more perfect measure. I trust the result may prove I am wrong. No one hopes more sincerely than I do that this measure may turn out better for the tenants than I fear it can. As we said, we have no desire to keep things in a perpetual state of confusion; we desire to see this land question and every other question, and we desire to see this division of classes which I fear some English statesmen desire to perpetuate, done away with; and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

the stimulus to industry in the shape of having possession by purchase of still more land, and in that way a fresh incentive to industry would be given to every agricultural laborer in Ireland (cheers). I do not think the claims of the laborer can be satisfactorily settled merely with the farmer. I would put the laborers under the protection of the commission, just as I would put the small tenant; and you form your own conclusions of men who would take the trouble to be convinced that the result in a few years would be an enormous improvement in the condition of the poor holder and the laborers, and a diminution of the disinclination which now undoubtedly exists. You cannot expect people to be contented so long as

THEY ARE STARVING. At all events before you try emigration try the other plan—try the development of the resources in our country; you would not be disappointed with the result. The right hon. gentleman also asked why are there not industries and enterprises in Ireland? It is not very difficult to know the reason of that (hear, hear). The Irishman has been taught to know that the result of his labor will not come to him. He has learned also from the experience of his fathers before him, and he has come to the conclusion that the less capital he lays by or invests the better, so long as that capital is at the mercy of others. We cannot have industries without the spirit of enterprise. Enterprise comes from hope. The Irish people have no hope (cheers). Go among them and see how listless and despondent they are. Go to America and see what they are there (cheers). They have built the railroads, they have made the cities of America, and you find Irishmen distinguished in every walk of life. You find them as employers of labor, as manufacturers and professional men. We know that Mr. Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was the son of an Irishman; that Roubin, the great shipbuilder, is an Irishman; that Mackey, Flood and O'Brien, the most successful miners, are all true-born Irishmen. When I was in Cincinnati I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Holland, who took me down to his shop and presented me with fifty dollars and a gold pencil case for the Land League (laughter, and hear, hear). He emigrated nine or ten years ago from the city of Cork, as a poor boy, who found he hadn't a chance of getting on in the old country. He now employs 200 hands in the manufacture of gold and silver pencil cases, which he sends to all parts of the world, and competes successfully with the manufacturers of this country (hear, hear). The real reason why we don't succeed in Ireland is to be found in the fact that a

NATION OF SLAVES AND ANOTHER NATION never does succeed in Home Rule (cheers). Under such circumstances communities lose the feeling of independence, which to them is just as necessary as to individuals, in order to promote exertion. The curse of your race—your foreign rule—overshadows everything (hear, hear). The conduct of the Government during the last few months is leading many moderate men to believe that until your Chief Secretary and your Under-Secretaries, your Privy Council and your Central Board, your stipendiary magistrates and your military police, your landlords and your bailiffs, are cleared bag and baggage, there can be no hope for any part of Ireland (cheers). I think, Mr. Speaker, I have said enough (ministerial cheers) to show why I ought not to compromise myself or those whom I represent by accepting a measure which I fear cannot be a satisfactory solution of this question. I regret very much that the Government appear determined to risk the great chance open to them. I believe if they had

ADOPTED A DIFFERENT COURSE early in the session, and permitted remedial legislation to precede coercion, they would have found a very much stronger feeling in this country behind them, and they would have been able to pass through this House and through the other House a very much stronger and more perfect measure. I trust the result may prove I am wrong. No one hopes more sincerely than I do that this measure may turn out better for the tenants than I fear it can. As we said, we have no desire to keep things in a perpetual state of confusion; we desire to see this land question and every other question, and we desire to see this division of classes which I fear some English statesmen desire to perpetuate, done away with; and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

THEY HAVE PLenty OF LAND. I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of that nature, but it was only an oratorical flight (laughter). There is no practical necessity of bringing the people from Mayo to Meath. There is plenty of improvable land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers). The *Gardener's Chronicle* says there are four million acres of land laid down in pasture in Ireland which are not fit for pasturing, and which is every year deteriorating and becoming less capable of producing food. I should like to give the commission power, by way of experiment, to buy land in the neighborhood of these congested districts under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transplant the best of those tenants if they desired land, and I am sure they would—upon these lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some fifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal more.

the meetings, for otherwise they would seldom have the opportunity of hearing the lady whose abilities as an elocutionist are too well known to need further eulogy here. She gave a recitation last night, and was, as usual, rewarded by the warmest applause. Another lady, whose awakened interest in the Montreal branch of the Ladies' Land League has been beneficially to that organization, is Miss Bouthillier. She presided at the piano last night, and during the evening played several fine selections. Miss Bouthillier is a thorough musician, and makes this fact plainly evident whenever she sits before a piano.

The lighter part of the evening's programme having been concluded, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Carroll, Lyons and other gentlemen.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

The grand festival of Pentecost was hailed this year with rapturous joy and exultation by a great number of our little boys and girls, for it was the day on which they were to receive their First Communion and Confirmation. Those who have had the happiness of feeling the great joy experienced on such an occasion can well imagine how their little hearts yearned for the dawning of that long looked for day, when they too would receive so many favors.

Early in the morning the aspirants to the Holy Sacrament could be seen wending their way towards St. Mary's, where they were taken charge of by the kind and energetic Sister Stanislaus, and placed in the front pews on either side of the grand aisle. At eight o'clock a Low Mass was said by Very Rev. F. Mackey, V. G. As the sanctuary bell proclaimed the glad tidings that the great moment had arrived when the Most High was about to take His abode in the pure and simple hearts of so many of His little children, those who were present for First Communion quietly rose from their knees and proceeded, with reverent demeanor and tender devotion, to the altar rails to receive, for the first time, their Divine Lord. The scene was solemn and impressive, and one that must have touched the heart of the admiring spectator, as it recalled to his mind a day when he too, at the Holy Table, partook of the Sacred Banquet for the first time, and many a tear of joy must have dimmed the mothers' eyes as she gazed, in silent admiration, on the calm and peaceful countenances of those who were most dear to her heart. The Church was well filled with the relatives and friends of the young communicants. During Mass several beautiful and appropriate hymns were sung by the children of the Cathedral Schools, under the able direction of Rev. Ph. Roy, C. S. V., the solos being admirably rendered by Misses Bella Campbell and Hattie Mulligan, both of whom are blessed with sweet and charming voices. At 10 o'clock a Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wadhams, assisted by Rev. J. Sullivan, Assistant Priest; Rev. J. Murphy, Deacon; Rev. W. J. McCallum, C. S. V., Sub-Deacon; and Rev. J. O'Reilly, C. S. V., Master of Ceremonies. The singing and music by the organ choir, assisted by the City Band and complete orchestra, were somewhat better than usual, which is saying a good deal. The "Quam Delictis" sung by Miss A. Kiley, deserves particular notice. After Mass His Lordship approached the altar and addressed