

CHRONICLE. CATHOLIC

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1.

Have I not seen the sturdy oak, Upon the rugged mountain side, Fall smitten by the lightning stroke-Its shattered strength, its ruined pride?

Have I not seen the hand of death, As rapidly as I have told, Strike from the powerful man the breath-Lay low the youthful and the bold, As tho' they were but weak and old? Have. I not seen them 'round me fall? And yet am I surviving all !

11. Have I not seen the mountain rill, That leaped its sliver course along— Arrested by the key chill. And frozen breath of winter strong?

Have I not seen the youthful glow, Of health and strength and power, Upon a moment stay its flow, As streamlet thro' the withered bower When death by satrack each beauteous flower? Have I not seen youth fade away? And yet am I allye to-day!

m.

Have I not seen the autumn blast, The myriad leaves of sommer strew? Have I not seen the very last Of nature's splendors fade to view?

Have I not seen the eve of life, Fall darkly on the good and great; The foremost in the glorious strife, The victims of the saddest fate— The poisoned sword of human hate? Have I not wept the true and brave? And still I've yet to know the grave !

IV. Have I not heard the tempest loud, In roaring, booming, thundering might? Have I not seen the angry cloud, Across the azure dome of night?

Have I not heard the awful groan Have I not heard the rwind yield Of nations in their milmic power? Have I not heard the gasping moan, When knells their fated failing hour? Have I not seen their temperis lower? Have I not seen how mortals sink? And yet have I the draught to drink !

Have I not heard the ocean's roar, As billows rush in fury on,-And lash the windlogs of the shore, Until their maddened rage is gone?

v.

Dash fiercely on the shores of time; Each breaker strengthened for the strife, The lashing waves of sin, of crime— Unlike the quiet joy sublime? Have I not heard the awful roar? And yet am standing on the shore.

few individuals for their own selfish purposes. 1 know very well that in Ireland such things have been. The bistory of politics in Ireland, unfo:tunately, is marked by many agitations that had no reality in them, but what is the meaning of this agitation? We have passed through two bad years-I mean 1877 and 1878 -that, I think, have not been equalled in the history of Ireland-at all events in my memory-as bad years for the agricultural community. I acknowledge that this year, as far as we can see the results at present, is not as bad a year as last year, but it would require one of the best years that we ever had in farming to put the farmer in an easy position after the bad years he has gone through. What is this year? It has been almost impossible to save the crops; the farmer has been hour by hour, day by day-indeed, I have seen him working at night-trying to save his crops, so that, instead of having a first-rate year, we have had a year that is below the average. Why, then, have the farmers met all over Ireland? Because the memory of the famine is deep in the minds of the farmers, the terror and fright have never left their souls, and as they pass through three bad years they begin to say-"Are we going to lose our substance? Is it going to slip away from us? Are we not bound to meet together, and try if in any way we can lift ourselves out of this depression ?" I am quite aware that many people may these meetings are not the best means of achieving our purpose. Our friends say, "Go to the landlord, and he will meet your demands." I say that is a fair way to meet the case, and I hope my friends in the country will not run away with the idea that when they have come to a meeting like this their duty is done. I am not here to abuse the landlords of the County Cork. A Voics-Neither are the farmers.

land (cheers.) This is not a mere ephemeral

agitation-it is not an agitation got up by a

Mr. Shaw-I owe them nothing. I am not a tenant, and if they had their own way they would send me to the right-about; but I don't intend they shall have their way. I believe there are many landlords in the county Cork who are the best in Ireland, and it would only require the tenants to go to them and show that they are not able to pay their rent to induce them to make a considerable reduction This is a year when all claases of the community must combine together. It is not a time to raise one class against another. The man of business, the butter merchant, the shopkeeper, must all unite, and not press on the poor (hear, hear). As far as my influ-ence has gone, in every way I possibly could, privately and publicly, I have preached this doctrine. They tell us, for instance. that we to try if we can lift them out of the pit into class and class. Now, is the depression a Minister of England, is afraid it is not a temporary one. Wby did he send out the commission if he had a notion that it was a mere farmer in Leland feels, that there are elements at present at work different from any other elements ever at work before, and they fear themselves that it is not a temporary depression. We have America, with her rails, rivers and steamers, and they are bringing to our working population the produce of American land at rates at which they never could have been brought to this country bef re. It is a crisis in the affairs of the landed interest in this country, and we are bound not to apply any temporary palliative, not to make the outside of the platter clean, but to go to the root of the question, and put the great industry of this country on a basis sure and certain to be the basis of national prosperity [cheers]. Now, if it were a mere temporary depression it would be easily met. The landlord, the man of business, and the tenant-farmer would combine together. There are landlords in this country who to my knowledge have let their lands at very moderate rents. You must A bad landlord gives a 25 per cent reduction The good landlord who has not reised his rent for generations is the man we ought to consi-A Voice-Many a good landlord has a bad agent. Mr. Shew-The way to understand this question is to look at it in detail. I have been living in the country for some months, having very nearly broken my. leg-Home Rulers looked into the question myself. There are wall-it cannot be helped, and only in one in-Some of them are owing two years' rent and could not pay his rent and make a living, and what is the result? That farm is let at five shillings per acre above the living point, and ing farmer. That farm is 200 acres of land. He pays the rent due, and gives the man a may be passed calling on men not to take a farm from which another has been evicted. A Voice-He ought to be shot. Mr. Shaw-I say stuff and nonsense. As long as human nature is what it is you will. always find people on the watch to take these

them up. The crisis is not temporary, and the able to carry out this great principle, which I they are a numerous and important class, remedies must not be temporary. I don't stand here to suggest to the tenant-farmers of Ireland a cource of a conduct that 1 would I would say to every one of them, if my voice could reach the ear of every tenant-farmer in Ireland, I would say, "Do not on any account put yourself in the grip of the law, no matter what any man may spout to you from a platform" We are all liable on a platform to make foolsof ourselves-it is one of the easiest things in the world; but if an individual farmer adopts a course of conduct that will put him in the grip of the law he is doing a foolish thing, and the end will be that they will be out on the roadside, themselves and their children. It won't do to have this country agitated year atter year, to have the people excited year a'ter year, on these vital questions. What are we to do? If we stand here and say the present state of things is wrong and injurious, we are bound to state some remedy for it. I have brought forward a remedy in the House of Commons with the full sanction of the Irish party, and how were we met in the British House of Commons? The Right Hon. James Lowther got up and called the remedy that we proposed rank Communism. I really did not feel at the time much annoyed, because I knew very well that the right hon. gentleman did not understand what he was talking about, and, therefore, it was not worth my while to be vexed with him ; but what was it we proposed? You are aware that in the Land Bill of Mr. Gladstone there were very good principles. Bat those principles were never carried out to their full application. The bill is in its inception right and grand, but in its execution halting and imperfect Now, I can find in Mr. Gladstone's bill principles that if applied to the land question in Ireland would be a settlement of the questions. I would, in the first place, change the whole tenure of land. The tenure in Ireland is altogether different from that in any other country in the world, and the man who works the land should own the land [loud cheers] I don't want to take what is another man's and give it to you-nothing of the kind. 1

seconded, and Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., and the Rev. Mr. Dunlea, P. P., supported the fol should pay the man for what he has, but I meet your engagements with your landlords. Have I hot heard the waves of life, lowing motion, which was carried :--would do it in such a way that it would not We have heard that many of the landlerds of Resolved-That the great depression in be a burden on the working of the farm. Now, be discontented and angry paupers. Ireland, and many in the county of Cork are trade and agriculture having made itself felt there was a committee appointed a few years good landlords, and will reduce their rents. I ago to enquire into this question, and a gen-tleman was examined before that committee with severity by the laboring classes, rendering am willing to admit that to the fullest extent; them very destitute, we respectfully ask the but it is not the good landlords alone we have Government to give employment by directly -Mr. Vernon of Dublin, a governor of the to consider-we have the bad landlords to Bank of Ireland-and he suglested that to revī. reclaiming, or by legislation which may encontend with (hear, hear, and cheers). The medy the detects of the Bright clauses of the Have I not seen the golden sun, In crimeon splandor sink to rest, When evening tells his course is done His glowing couch the distant west courage the reclamation of, some of the waste chief difficulty of the Irish tenant-farmer is this-how is he to deal with the landlordlands in this country. Mr. P. J. Smyth's speech, as reported by the Land Act there should be a committee appointed with full power to carry out those doctrine. They tell us, for instance. that we clauses. I would appoint a commission at violate the Sabbath by being here to-day; yet once. Gentlemen, you are aware that I was the man who at the present time refuses to Freeman, begins as follows :---Have I not seen the saintly soul, In holy splendor fleeaway; And georgeously death's shadows roll, As at the closing of the day? Have I not kuelt me then to pray? To pray that when my end should come, Though early be my critain tonib, That as I sink beneath the sod, The splendid eve may come from God. LORFET K. FORA Citizens of Cork, a remark was made by reduce his rent to a fair valuation? Now, if the ox or the ass fall into the pit we are invited to serve on the present land commiswe have not been told to-day what the tenant previous speaker which grated a little upon whose landlord is a bad and inhuman man is told we can take him out. Our brother is in sion. I refused to do so, because I did not me-that there is no use of talking of nationality until we have an intelligent and moral to do under these circumstances. We have the pit to-day-the farmer and the landlord think that one or two men mixed up with been told that the tenant farmer is to keep people. Well, I say nationality first, and we off than large parts of Germany were when himself outside the grip of the law. In that will take chances for the morality and intelli-Stein, though a nobleman himself, fiercely are both in it-and we are come here to day twenty other men would be able to do much for the Irish land question expecially a o o d which they have fallen. What are politics? | when four or five of these other men were advice 1 cordially concur; but the misfortune gence (loud cheers). They are the morals of a nation. What are dukes. I am very much afraid of dukes; they of the case is this-not that the the tenant-The Freeman report concludes as follows :---JOSEPH K. FORAN we here to-day for but to endeavor to brin : the principles of eternal justice to bear on the I proposed was this-that there should be a farmer desires to put himself within the grip Mr. J. Heffernan, Cork Farmers' Club, proof the law, but that his landlord desires to pored--relationship between mau and man? (Cheers.) con mission appointed especially for Ireput him within its grip. " Resolved-That we hereby request out A Voice-That's true for you. M. Parnel-Now what are you to do un-That is the great object. We are here to land. The Irish land question is entirely county and borough members to bring before bring justice to bear on the relations between different from the English or Scotch. What the notice of the House of Commons the fore der these circumstances? and I really think going resolutions." I would propose, then, is this-that there degraded both mentally any physically. that this is the question which the attention He commented on the absence of Mr. N. D speeches of Menster Meetings-Speeches of Mr. Paruell, Mr. shaw, Mr. country, the farmer in Eugland, the Prime should be a commission appointed to carry Murphy and Mr. John George MacCarthy of the leaders of the Irish people ought to be out the great scheme of creating peasant pro-prietors in Ireland, and I would add to that a directed to (hear, and cheers). The good (hisses), and asked the electors to remember landloids will reduce their rents many of plea for creating fixed interests where neither it at the next election. A Voice-John Daly and Denny Lane for them have done so already, but what will the landlord nor tenant wish that their connecbad landlords do? The bad landlords will entemporary depression? He feels, and every tion should be brought to an end entirely. If Cork (cheers). deavour to be bad as they always have been, Mr John Ahern, in seconding the resolution, a man paid £50 rent, it might be much more and if you proceed in the old-fashioned way said it was a lasting disgrace to Cork, that convenient for him to pay £30 rent, and the THE CORK DEMONSTRATION. of elavish submission to unjust exactions and both the city members were absent that day £20 above that should be purchased off. The toolish biddings against each other for farms The resolution was carried. Government can do all that without any loss The Cork demonstration came off in the Corn from which some of you have been evicted, Mr. Lane, Cork Farmers' Club, proposedto the Imperial Exchequer, and we have a " Resolved-That we earnestly request the right to see that the Imperial Exchequer, you will have the old history of '47 repeated again (cheers). While you are in the land is farmers not to bid for land from which a ten when it gets hold of our money, shall spend the time to take the necessary precautions in it in the best interests of the empire. Now, ant has been evicted." order to remain there, because a very good Mr. Cronin, of Cloyne, seconded the resol-I say there is no way the money of the Exauthority has told us, and an English author-The Cork Examiner thus describes the openchequer can be better applied than in creating ution. peasant proprietors and tenants with fixed inity too, that "possession is nine points of the The resolution was carried. Mr. M. Ahern having been moved into the can do all that without one shilling loss to law," so that I think it is right that the people of this country should meet together and consecond chair. A vote of thanks was, on the motion of Mr. sider what course they are going to take the Exchequer. We have the Church Surplus Fund, which belongs to the people in where an unjust and unfair rent is demanded Shaw, M. P., seconded by Colonel Colmurst, from them and insisted upon. Now I think M. P., passed to the chairman for presiding. this country. I would say, "Let that fund The meeting then separated. that youh ave the question very much in your be the foundation to save the National Exown hands. If you stand together-if you rechequer from loss in carrying out this great settlement in Ireland." We are in the pre-sence of a great national crisis. All industry main firm-it you refuse to pay an unjust Why Mr. Paraell is Popular in Ireland rent-I say that the game is yours and won The Spectator is not so blind as some of its already (cheers). You require Acts of Paris paralysed, the future is dark and gloomy. I York Star. liament as remedies to meet the emergency of London contemporaries pretend to be on the invite the Government to look at this quessubject of Mr. Parnell's popularity in Ireland. He was conducted to a carriage which was dicriminate between landlord and landlord. tion seriously and earnestly. I may be told this Winter. No Acts of Parliament would Commercial Items. be in time for that emergency. It would be idle to wait for them in any case, as you have That journal says in a recent issue : it is no use to invite the present Government To the Euglish, who know Mr. Parnell to do this-that they are a set of Tories. I crowd that cheered vociferously. He was when he ought perhaps, to give 50 per cent., drawn to the Victoria Hotel, the horses being having acrewed up the rent to starvation point. best as a kind of political sapper, to whom no yourselves your own determination, your own don't see any reason why the present Governthing is sacred, it seems at first sight hard to ment should not take up the question. And, strength of mind, and your love of country to rely upon and nothing else, and if you rely understand how such a man should succeed in addition to peasant proprietons and tenants upon these qualities I believe from the botin supplanting a political leader of the ap-proved type like Mr. Butt. But the matter with fixed interests, I would have the tenant-Smyth; the people still being under the im- der and treat tenderly and generously [cheers] right of the North-fixity of tenure, with free tom of my heart that you must win (cheers). The people of Ireland know too much to-day is easy enough of explanation. The Homesale. There is nothing in that to frighten Rule part, when it began its career in the to allow themselves to be exterminated as they transfer made." Mr. D.J. O'Riordan occupied the chair. anyone. Now, the bill which Fbrought in were in '47 and '48 (cheers). We are not yet du-House of Commons, well organized and addrafted by Mr. Butt, was in some respects a very clever and complete bill, but there were cimated by famine, and we have still the mirably led as it appeared to be, was in reality spirit that physical strength can give us to recomposed of the most incongrueus elements. some clauses in it that could not be worked The chairman having addressed the meet-The majority of its members were ordinary sist unjust demands (cheers). When I say physical strength I do not mean to advocate sometimes make a slip [laughter]. I have simply and effectively. I would make tenant-taken a district in this country, and, without anyone knowing anything about it, I have wished to disturb it I would put on him the Irish Liberals who had "accepted Home Rule," and remained in all other respects what wished to disturb it I would put on him the an appeal to physical means; such are not necessary. You can work and gain your cause they had always been. Side by side with onus of disturbing it. If a man does not pay these were a few, like Mr. Butt himself, who without them by adopting the attitude I have six men in the district who must go to the a fair rent on au average of years, that is a described, by adopting a policy of passive refair cause for evicting him. If a man neglects on every subject but one were genuine Conservatives. The remainder, with an exception stance has the rent anything to do with it. his land and goes to destruction in spite of sistance to unjust demands, and by adopting here and there, such as Mr. Sullivan, were these all together and unitedly (cheers). Now the rents of Ireland are many of the landlord, I think the community should to consider the matter. "dark" men, of whom little was known, and in one case the rent was excessive. The man step in and say, "He is not entitled to have a perhaps not very much expected. Once every holding. The sooner he is turned out to find his level in the world the better." If those them far too high. They have been run up by a long continuance of such prices for session Mr. Butt was wont to deliver a melliagricultural produce as have never been principles were applied this country would fluous dissertation on the advantages of Home Rule, and to receive the congratulations of the freely lately, are inclined to hold off; previous soon right itself. What is a man's great object witnessed in this or any other country. All therefore, urgently and respectfully call upon that man's farm has been taken by a neighborleaders of both parties on the excellent taste prices, however, were in most instances fairly in life? It is to make a foundation for ourthat has now come to an end, and you will have to face a time of low prices, which will and moderation which never failed to charselves and those who come after us. If a set rule for a number of years. This does not acterize his harangue. But, beyond this certain sum of money to go out. Resolutions | man knew that his farm was his own-that arise from bad harvests. It comes most of annus, display, Ireland derived no appreciable are lower. At Liverpool and in neighbouring all from a bad land system (cheers). The benefit on the existence and exertions of the districts since Tuesday business in wheat no one could take it from him-it would nerve his every effort, and he would rise up a better man; but the tenantry of this coun-irst thing for you to do is to secure your hold try are at the mercy of every nonsensical agi-on your own farms against unjust demands tation that rose up, and will be until this great question is settled on the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to and come as the mercy of every nonsensical agi-great question is settled on the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to and come as the mercy of every nonsensical agi-great question is settled on the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to and come as the mercy of every nonsensical agi-great question is settled on the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to and come that in the calleton and value of the basis of proceed by Parliamentary action to basis of the proceed by Parliamentary action to basis of the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to basis of the basis of justice in the basis of justice of the country and themselves from ruin. Mr. Shaw M.P., in supporting the resolusmall farms and add them to the big ones. It and common sense [cheers]. There is no use obtain such a permanent settlement of the had come of it, Irishmen would at any rate large operations, were able to supply their would not surprise me at all if men very loud talking of nationality until we have an edu- land question as will render a future year of have had the inspiriting feeling, to which been laid up for the last fortnight in my own | small farms and add them to the big ones. It nouse, but I was quite determined that these would not surprise me at all men very load series of meetings should not pass over with-in elequence on tenant-right platforms were out my appearing on a platform to express my sympathy, with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy, with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the tenant-farmers of interval in the mage both the higher and lower classes in the mage both the higher and lower classes in the mage both the higher and lower classes in the mage both the higher and lower classes in the mage both the higher and lower classes in the mage both the higher and lower classes in the mage both the higher both the higher and lower classes in the mage both the higher both the hig en en se server a server de la server en server en en en server carrens a server a server. El la serverle de marable en la server en constructe des des une la due estil agresse de la due la due la la la sever dur manaled Marablese des en constructions en la sever de la severe de soul la sector de proprieta en serve If you product the other of a state of the condition of the second state of the second

would give every day of my life to see carried out (cheers). But it must be settled by calm cammon sense, by earnest, honest efforts. It not adopt myself if I were in their place. Now is not by a mere spurt here and there-a mere flash in the pan of excitement; but it is by as they are governed by Eugland and Engmanly, honest, intelligent efforts, carried out day after day, and if needs be year after year means of robbing and oppressing them (cheers). I have only one thought-that is to do the very best I can for the people of this taxation or otherwise, so long as England has country (cheers). The highest honour I ever could receive is the honour of representing the great county of Cork, a county so grand, so beautiful--- its people so inteligent, so honest, so quiet --- a man would be waiting in every quality of manhood who did not feel he was bound by every tie to work for such people. I will work for you, no matter what mon say to the contrary, and I am sure these meeting will result in real and cubstantial good

(cheers). The following is a report of Mr. Parnell's speech.

The resolution I have to recommend to you is one that affirms the necessity of increased facility being given to persons to enable them | trampled upon in this country-that the to become owners of the land by amending the Bright clauses of the Land Act. Now, the Bright clauses of the Land Act can, I think, be very easily amended, and, of course, they can be amended by ordinary Parliamen- to England and saying to Englishmen. "You tary action, and I have no doubt that in the course of the next session of Parliament they and defend us in our unjust rights." When will be so amended as to facilitate very easily you have beaten the unjust landlords in this the purchase of their holdings by many tenant-farmers in Ireland (cheers), but the work-ing of the Bright clauses of the Land Act is not at the present moment the most pressing need of this country. What we have most to consider at this time is not how we may best amend the Land Act, but how we may enable the people of this country to tide over this Winter, for you have a Winter before you such as has not been equalled since the fatal year of 1847. Now, how are we to retain the people of Ireland in Ireland under these circumstances? (Hear, hear.) You have been told to-day, and you know it full well, how your crops have failed you, how the prices of everything have fallen 100 per cent, and how you age unable in the face these calamities to

although they number 200,000 of the inhabitants of the country-above all things will recollect that they have a country with a future, and they will remember that so long (cheers). Whether in the shape of unjust the power to govern you so long will English ingendity be directed to get the better of you in some way. I hope the tenant-farmers will remember that the country looks to them to secure the inestimable blessing of legislative independence (cheering). Any exertions you may make for yourself this Winter, although temporarily successful-any exertion you may make to settle the land question, although I feel sure it is approaching its final solutionnumber of Mr. Butt's well-turned periods. still all this will be of no avail in promoting the future prosperity of Ireland so long as it is governed by a Parliament of Englishmen (cheers). See, then, above all things, that the great principle that has been always majority of the people in a country have a right to govern it-is observed here (cheers). Whenever the minority is beaten at present on any question, you have them running over put us here, and you have a right to protect struggle, I have no doubt you will have them running over also to Sir Stafford Northcote (groans) and Lord Beaconsfield (groans), and saying, "Oh, Lord Beaconsfield, you must come and help us, because we have been, always your humble supporters and followers, and because your fathers sent us over to Ire land with Cromwell to conquer the country (more graaning). So, then, above all things you should assert, in order to secure the pros perity of the country, that we should obtain the right to govern Ireland according to the wishes of the majority of the people of Ireland

(great cheering). Alderman Keller proposed, Mr. M. Aherne

against overwhelming odds. But the results have been substantial enough to justify a far more desperate enterprise. The Intermediate Education Act, the repeal of the Convention Act, and the University Act bear witness to the vigor of the onset and the collapse of the defence. Mr. Parnell may well contrast the truits of two sessions of the "active policy ' with the barrenness of the four which preceded them. Nor can we be surprised that, under the circumstances, he is at present the most popular man in Ireland. In the eyes of the Irish, the means which he has employed are dignified by the ends which they have achieved. Indeed, the state of semi-paralysis to which he has reduced the Parliamentary machine is doubtless regarded as a more effective argument for Home-Rule than any

TERMS: 81.50 per annum

The Present Irish Discontent.

It is very unfortunate for Ireland that the English and Scotch journals, instead of joining in an effort to urge Parliament to pass such reasonable measures as will lead to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people, are only trying to misropresent Irish grievances. It is true that a few Irish agitators, disheartened by the misery which now prevails among the peasantry, have gone the wrong way to make their grievances known. But before condemning the Irish malcontent, we must consider their wrongs, and if we can find no sufficient reason why they should respect the claims of landlords, it is absurd to suppose for a moment that they will do so. Lord Beaconstield's three profits-one for landlord, one for tenant and one for laborer-are not to be found in the large districts of Ireland, where the peasantry can discover nothing for themselves but abject poverty in good years and starvation in bad ones. Misery and want force them to revolutionary ideas. Ireland has very few of the mitigating circumstances that have prevented landlordism from converting England and Scotland into a pauper warren. She has no mining, few manufactures, scarcely any gain from tourists, and tew towns able to offer any profitable employment to the surplus village population. Were the English and Scotch people under similar conditions they would

Ireland can never be changed from a miserable to a thriving country without her landed system undergoing a thorough alteration. She requires a law which would enable the peasants, by industry, prudence and enonomy, to acquire land; which would dissipate that hopelessness and despair which now drives the fine peasantry of that noble land into disaffection and rebellion. This can only be effected by freeing the land from feudal shackles in the same way as it was effected throughout Germany. Ireland is not worse off than large parts of Germany were when

Laval University, Quebec, October 24, 1879.

THE LAND AGITATION.

Auother Series of Mouster Meetings-

Biggar, &c.

On Sunday 5th October, great demonstrations were held in Cork, Queen's County, Slige county, and Mayo.

Market, and was attended by at least 30,000 persons. Bands and banners were scattered about. Mr. Parnell, M P., who arrived by the mid-day mail, met with an enthusiastic reception at the railway terminus.

looked forward to with great anxiety, and in anticipation of his arrival a very large crowd of people with the Globe-lane band and tar barrels attended the arrival of the eight o'clock train from Dublin on Saturday evening. The looked-for member, however, did not arrive, but Mr. PJ. Smyth did, and he was the recipient of an ovation which was intended for Mr. Parnell, but in the latter's absence the member for Westmeath was not less weldome. in waiting and attended by an enormous unyoked from the vehicle. On arrival at the hotel there were loud cries for Parnell and pression that the great obstructionist was of the party.

Letters of apology were read from a large number of persons, including several M.P.'s.

ing the following resolution was proposed by Mr. James Byrne, President of the Mallow, Farmers' Club, seconded by Mr. M. O'Flaherty, of the Mallow Farmers' Club, and

successive had and inclement seasons which have rendered the land unproductive, concurrently with low prices for corn, butter, and cattle, and with losses by diseases in cattle and sheep, it is utterly impossible for the farmers to pay the present rents, and we, the landlords to bear their share of those losses by making substantial abatements to their tenautry, to enable them to tide over the present period of depression, to save the

said :----

I am come here to-day at considerable personal inconvenience, for, as you see, I have

denounced the nobles on account of the misery of the peasantry. By the logisla. tion he promoted extensive districts were reclaimed from barbarism and have since been the abodes of hard-working and comfortable populations. A peasantry condemned to eternal poverty and deprived ot all hope, must sooner or later become

The large majority of the landlords of Ireland are noblemen who have immense landed estates, which they soldom visit. Some of them derive incomes of something like \$300,000 per annum, and yet are abso-Intely unknown to their tenants. But though their faces are not familiar to those who supply them with a princely income they are perfectly well known at English clubs, gambling tables, and behind the scenes of some London theaters. What wonder that, when high-spirited Irishmen. seeing how the money they earn by toil and lebor is squandered in other lands, and upon unworthy objects, their anger is aroused, and they take the law into their own hands. Shooting at a landlord is a very unpleasant thing, but it is the natural result of the ferocity that is engendered of despair. Neither the Irish soil, the Irish character, nor the Irish climate impose any necessity that the chief crop of the Green Isle should be perennial discontent. It is a place of wretchedness because British aristocracy feeds upon its big estates, and no minister has attempted to do for it what Stein did for Germany .- New

-The St. Johns News says :- " There is just a possibility that the glass factory will be moved from St. Johns to Moutreal next spring. More room is required than the Messrs. Yuille have here at present, in order to keep pace with their increasing business, and Montrealers are very anxious to have the

- The ratepayers of St. Johns, Que., are seriously considering the advisability of establishing a woollen or other manufactory there. At a meeting of citizens held last Tuesday, the Mayor of the town said that a large manufacturer and capitalist was willing to start a factory of some kind in that place. provided the people voted him a bonus of \$20,000 to \$25,000. His Wotship was requested to call another meeting of ratepayers

Last Friday's Liverpool grain circular says: "The demand for wheat in the country markets is generally slack; millers having bought supported. In consequence of the decline in American quotations cargoes in all positions

The Hand of Death.