The Baby I Love.

This is the baby I love!
The baby that cannot talk;
The baby that cannot walk;
That baby that just begins to creep;
The baby that's cuddled and rocked to sleep;
O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby that's never cross;
The baby that papa can toss;
The baby that crows when held aloft;
The baby that's rosy and round and soft!
O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby that laughs when I peep,
To see is it still asleep;
The baby that coos and frowns and blinks
When left alone as it sometimes thinks!
O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby that lies on my knee
And dimples and smiles on me
While I strip it, and bath it, and kissit—Oh!
Till with bathing and kissing 'tis all aglow
Yes, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby ail freshly dressed;
That waking is never at rest!
That plucks at my collar and pulls at my hair
Till I look like a witch but I do not care; O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby that understands,
And dances with feet and hands,
And a sweet little whinnying eager cry
For the nice warm breakfast that walts it close

This is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby that tries to talk;
The baby that longs to walk;
And, O, its mamma will wake some line day To find that her baby has run away!
My baby! the baby I love!

IRELAND'S MILLENIUM.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Moutreal Joins in the Procession of Pe-Immense in Number, Enthusiastic in Spirit, and Unanimons in Resolve. Brilliant Speeches and Clear Reasoning-The "Acknowledged" Woongs of Ireland Proved Beyond Denial, and the "Mythical" Grievances Substantiated.

It must have been with a feeling of intense gratification that Irishmen present on Tuesday night, 2 ard inst., in Nordheimer's Hall surveyed the large number of their fellow-citizens who thronged the place wherein the meeting was held, to express sympathy with the faminestricken people in the distressed districts of Ireland, and with the all-important question which is at present agitating the length and breadth of that unhappy country. For the majority of those present were not Irish, but the meeting was composed of men of various races and religions united by the bond of a common humanity. The meeting opened about half-past eight o'clock, when, in the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Jeannotte took possession of the chair. On the platform were seated MP Ryan, MP; F B McNamee, Hon Judge Coursol, Hon J L Beaudry, Rev Gavin Lang, Rev Dr Cordner, Rev Father Ryan, Rev Father Lonergan, Rev Father Salmon, Dr Hingston, Ald Thibault, Edward Murphy, P J Coyle, M J F Quinn, and Joseph Duhamel, Q C.

Ald. Jeannotte, on assuming the chair, expressed regret for the absence of Mayor llivard, whom he said had gone to Ottawa to represent the city of Montreal on some very important question. He understood that the meeting had been called together in order that they might give expression, as loyal subects, to their opinion on the land question at present agitating Ireland. The question was opinion of the subject.

The Secretary of the meeting, Mr. H. J. Cloran, then read letters of regret for non-attendance from the Hon. M. H. Gault, M.P., and from Mr. J. A. Wurtele. The former stated that he was in sympathy with the object of the meeting, and with agitation in his native land, and the latter explained his nonappearance by the fact that he was indis-

Mr. F. B. McNames, rising, said that as President of St. Patrick's Society, he would propose the first resolution. It read as fol-

This meeting holds that, as the rights of property lie at the foundation of all human society, it is the duty of the Civil Government to main-main and protect those rights with all its power. They all knew that he was no orator, and, berefore, he did not intend to take up the time of the meeting by attempting a speech. The Hon. J. L. Beaudry, a gentleman whom he was sure they would all be delighted to hear, would second the motion. (Vehement pplause.)

The Hon. J. L. BEAUDRY rose amidst a perfect hurricane of cheers, which continued for some minutes. He said he had great pleasure n seconding the resolution, but would exerience much greater pleasure if he knew that Ireland was to be more equitably held by hose who tilled the soil. The land was held y landlords, who derived all the benefits uising from the labor of the tiller. The who worked the soil derived no enefit from their labor beyond the precarious ubsistence, which, never much at best, was ways liable to be snatched away from them. in the present instance, which they were alled to discuss. It was to be hoped that he petitions pouring in from people in all arts of the world would have sufficient inuence to induce the British Parliament to iter the land system of Ireland, and he ather expressed the hone that the same arliament would soon see the propriety of moving the iniquitous system of land nure under which the Irish peasant had so

ng labored. The resolution was declared unanimously prried, an announcement which was followed

y prolonged cheering. Rev. Gavin Lang said that the second relution had been put into his hand to read. ran as follows:-

That the rights of labor and of individual in-That the rights of labor and or individual in-larry are not less sacred than the rights of pro-frty, nor less essential to the well-being of luman society; that consequently the Civil overnment is not less bound to maintain and lotted them, than it is bound to maintain and piect the rights of property.

The rev. gentleman, after alluding to the urning question they had been called to disss, proceeded to handle it as if were really shot as he had stated it to be. He charged found the subject in a very brilliant maner, often threatening incursions into it, but ever fulfilling those threats. There was, he aid, a very old saying "that a man meets in the course of his life with many strange bed-

ancestor from Ireland, and after diligent search he found that he had an uncle who had lived for a time in Ireland, and who had married an Irish lady. Furthermore, a relative of that Irish lady, a Major Lowry, had taken part in one of the many revolutionary movements which distinguished the history of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He did not think he had a single drop of blood in his body that was not Scotch, and yet he had accepted with much pleasure the call to speak to an Irish audience on an Irish question. He had once heard of a story of a man in his native land who, while travelling through the country, had stepped into a strange kirk one fine Sunday to listen to the sermon. The discourse was so very affecting that the whole congregation was in tears. Yet the stranger remained unmoved, a fact which was observed by an old lady sitting near him. She asked why he was not crying with the rest of the congregation, and he replied that he had kept dry eyes simply because he "did not belong to the parish." He (Rev. Mr. Gavin) might have answered in a similar way in reference to the present question, but he did not think that any man with a heart could take such a position, and he had some heart left still. He had a great affection for Ireland, and was big enough to hold them all—they were should they not join hands in a good cause? dorse all that was said by the different speakers. The grand idea was to reach some remedy by which the suffering in Ireland iitioners to the Throne-A Meeting might have arisen from another, but who was competent to advocate the rights of the fact still remained the same. Their Ireland. He hoped that when he came here were subjects of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The resolution he had proposed was also a laborer. Clergymen were poorly real custodians of the land, for if it was not for mendous cheering). He thought that we the laborers he would not give much for the had the men, if those men were not afraid to tainly sacred, but the rights of labor were to the present want of Ireland. He wanted a discontented people into a loyal and happy equally sacred with them. He did not think it perfectly understood that it was one, when Ireland, instead of being a menace the Civil Government was at all disposed to not contest the truths contained in the resolu- was the cause of the distress amongst the listen to the claims urged by Ireland then he is the present iniquitous land system in would consider both one and the other unfit I reland which had caused all the distress. to hold the positions at present filled by them. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that if they The Government was bound to respect the pushed their petition with a strength and rights of labor as well as the rights of proper- determination, and yet legally, it would be ty, and he believed just as surely as he be- granted. (Great applause.) lieved in God that the grievances of Ireland would finally be redressed. They were expectedly called upon to second the third not acting as revolutionists, but as loyal resolution, and he felt he could not refuse to subjects, and when the addresses which were say a few words upon the subject, more then preparing in different parts of the world especially as he had been one of those who had been presented before the Throne, he ex- signed the requisition to the Mayor. Already expected that the turn in the dark lane the wires had announced to Ireland that here a very important one to all lovers of liberty, and it was their duty to prepare a series of resolutions, for presentation to Her Majesty, resolutions, for presentation to Her Majesty, resolutions for presentation to Her Majesty, resolution for the Friedman for t Ireland he also first saw Scotland, hibited did them great credit. The meeting something was binding the two countries to- money for the suffering Irish, but to petition gether. In fact, they had no less an authority for the redress of Ireland's grievances. What than the Governor-General for the saying the Irish required was a legislation which that Scotland was nothing more than an Irish | would favor their rights, the rights for which colony. He meant to read up the histories of they had been struggling for centuries. Ireboth countries, and he hoped that at the next | land | had | produced the | best | orators, | poets meeting he would be able to acknowledge and warriors. (Voice-No mistake about frankly that the Scotch were a part of the that) Irish blood had been spilled in that when the Government saw petitions Irish, and that Scotland was really an Irish every battle in which the British were colony. In conclusion, he hoped that some-

> land. (Prolonged applause, and a voice-Long may you live.") Mr. M. J. F. Quinn said he took great pride in seconding the resolution. Unlike the previous speaker he was a descendant of the laborers of Ireland, but he was proud to see that the movement had the support and sympathy of such gentlemen as the Rev. Gavin Lang. Referring to the wail of distress arising from every cabin in Ireland he said that it was pleasing to know that in Montreal the piteous cry had aroused the sympathies of men of all nationalities, and that French, English and Scotch were coming forward to assist them in claiming from the Government the enactment of be made by the landlord to an evicted tenant better land laws in Ireland. They all knew for improvements which had been made to what constituted the rights of labor. The land had been given by an all-bountiful Providence to the people, and were it not for industry that land would be barren. Could any one say that labor was not entitled to at knew that in all legal disputes it was the industry that land would be barren. Could any one say that labor was not entitled to at least a portion of the profits of that labor? He believed that when the present agitation was concluded the peasantry of Ireland would be enjoying a just share in the fruits of their labor. The question brought to his mind the following verse from one of their own poets :-

thing real and tangible would be done to al-

'Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey. Where wealth accumulates and men decay, Calzers and Kings may flourish or may fade. A breath can make them as a breath has made, Buta bold peasantry, their country's pride, Cheir loss once felt can never be supplied."
Enthwistic cheering.)

(Enthusiastic cheering.) The second resolution was then put to the meeting and carried amidst vociferous ap-

plause. The Rev. Father RYAN, on rising to move the third resolution, said that he had been called upon to read a resolution, but he did not know whether he was able to read it or

not. (Laughter.) He read as follows: That in Ireland only a small number of persons are owners of land, whilst the great mass of the population live by the labor and industry they expend ou tilling the soil; that from time immemorial the weight of legislation and the cars of Government have been employed in protecting and enforcing the rights of property in the interest of the few; whilst the claims of labor and industry have been not only neglected, but they have been treated in the spirit of distrust and hostility, by both the Legislature and Executive, to the detriment and ruin of the general interests of the population.

He supposed that on such a subject he was

tion with the second. He had ransacked his relieve the present distress amengst the ten- The pressure brought to bear upon William the whole proceedings down as an distress. Therefore he had advocated before that while millions 'were but it was mostly always called such by perwhich had created considerable comment, Bright, who was well acquainted with the expressed the same opinion. They were asdistress, and morally and physically to come to the relief of Ireland. He would certainly say that a petition coming from the Canadian people would have a moral power which neither Tory nor Whig could gainsay. Parliament could not afford to neglect a petition which came from the united voices of the citizens of Canada. It must be heard, and certainly shall be heard. Mr. Parnell (tremendous applause) would soon visit the United States, and would in all probability he came to take part in the present meeting come to Canada. (Applause.) If they were on the same platform with clergymen of to believe what some papers said of this great the Church of Rome, and he realized land agitator, they would be lead to think that feeling of good-fellowship, which that he (Parnell) was either a fool or a he had always desired, for he liked to live on Fenian, but he was neither. He was good terms with all around him. The world one of the greatest geniuses of the times. In the British House of Parliament he had all children of the same Father, and why often been called to order by the Speaker, when he would show that he was right and He did not suppose that it was intended that the Speaker wrong. (Here the speaker the Established Church had vested rights those on the platform were expected to enquoted an extract from a Dublin paper, edited equal to the landlord, but they were equitably character of Parnell.) The British House of Parliament considered him dangerous because might be alleviated. The distress might they could not even convict him of parliahave arisen from one cause, or it mentary errors. It was such a man as this sympathy was due to the sufferers not only be would get a welcome belitting his exalted because they were Irish, but because they character. The work to be done at present was, however, to relieve the suffering. was a strange fact that those who should be dealt with the rights of labor. Now, he had foremost in promoting such an object were great respect for property; in fact he wished absent. There were some who sympathised he had some now, but even if he was a pro- with Ireland in her present strait, but were perty owner, he did not think he could have ashamed to show their sympathy. These gainsayed the great truths contained men who were ashamed of their country in the resolution. He had a closer would likewise be ashamed of their own connection with the resolution than father and mother. The object for which many would have supposed, for he they were gathered there was a humane one; it was one which all creeds and nationpaid and hard-worked, as his fellow ministers alities could support and stand on common of the Church of Rome would well under- ground. Therefore, he extended the right stand. (Laughter). The laborers were the hand of fellowship to a Scotchman (trelandlords. The rights of property were cer- stand up and say what they were. To return the bad crops entirely which tion, and he thought it was dis- tenant farmers. It was not their inertness posed to listen to the appeal from that had occasioned want. It was that system Ireland for a better land system, for he had of landlordism which kept the labourer no great faith in the constitutional Government | better than a sert, the only slave in the world. of Britain. He was a very loyal man, but if He entreated them not to forget when framing Her Majesty or her legal advisers refused to their petition to the throne, to remark that it

Hon. Junge Courson said he had been unengaged, and even at the present time the best blood streaming in the struggle for Britleviate the distress at present existing in Irc- | ish supremacy in the East was Irish, and yet the Irish were denied their rights as a people. The French-Canadians had also fought for their liberties, and were it not for the position they took in 1837-38 (cheers) the country would not be in as prosperous a condition as it was to-day. Canada was now a happy and a loyal country, and enjoyed legislative independence. To return to the question which had called them torether. He thought that with fair representations the advisers of Her Majesty would see that the day had arrived when an improved land system in Ireland was imperatively necessary. There was now an English statute which provided that allowances should poorest litigant that had to pay the costs of the suit. It might be said that the wrongs of Ireland had no interest for Canadians, but he said they were questions of interest to all humanity. If the agitation was pushed forward determinedly and loyally he had no doubt that in the end Ireland would have redress for her grievances, and he hoped that he held in his hand he would read resolution he was seconding would be passed in such a manner that it would have all the

The third resolution was then carried amidst vociferous cheering.

Moved by Mr. M. P. RYAN, M.P., seconded Jy Mr. P. J. COYLE,-

That the uniform policy of England has been for ages to prevent the establishment and growth of manufactures in Ireland, that consequently the mass of the population of the country are forced to depend on the tillage of the land for a living; the natural law, therefore, as well as the welfare of the State, demands that the tillage of the land be protected and secured by law, and by just regulations, and not abandoned to the arbitrary will of the few land-

Mr. Ryan, in speaking to the resolution, said it showed plainly and clearly the pecliar position in which the people of Ireland were placed. Ireland had to depend almost exclusively on her agricultural industries. How this was to be accounted for was not to him very satisfactory, nor, upon investigation,

ant poor in Ireland, and establish some means the Third, in regard to the Irish woolen Irish extravagance. ing suffering. Their first duty was to table instance of this, and the policy was relieve the present distress, and their only too faithfully copied by his second to see how to remove the cause of the successors, the result being to-day employed the principle of making the cultivator of the in the manufacturing interest of Great soil the proprietor of the soil. This might Britain, Ireland, according to late and reliable be called revolutionary and other hard names, statistics, had only 61,630 persons engaged, and the number was decreasing every year. sons who did not understand the question. But there were other evils of which Ireland Mr. Gladstone had said in two of his speeches, had to complain in the only branch of industry left her. He found on looking over that the only thing for Ireland was a tenant | Griffith's valuation (a Oovernment land valuproprietary. His colleague, too, Mr. John ator, and a man who did his work fairly and satisfactorily) that an acre of land which he conditions of England and Ireland, had also values at only thirty shillings an acre yearly rental, has at the present time to pay upwards sembled there that night to assist the present of four pounds sterling, thus showing an increase of over two hundred per cent! The sacred rights of property were continuously brought forward, and he, for one, admitted them, but were there not also the sacred rights of labor? (Applause.) The rights of property, it must be remembered, were judiciously interfered with in the matter of the Seigniery of Lower Canada, as well as the secularization of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada. (Applause.) Twenty per cent of the landlords of Ireland were absentees, and another per centage of them was partially so. They took no interest in the country besides looking after their rents, which they spent abroad, and he would ask how under such untoward circumstances Ireland could be contented or prosperous. But there were other historical instances in which the rights of property had been interfered with for the general good. He thought equal to the landlord, but they were equitably by Mr. Justin McCarthy, in regard to the disposed of, and Great Britain herself in the cause of universal Emancipation had expended the enormous sum of twenty millions | lines could not be doubted: pound sterling as compensation for the freedom of her West Indian slaves. (Cheers.) While he was happy to bear testimony to the liberality of some of the noble landlords of Ireland, who had in the present crisis reduced their rents ten, twenty, thirty, and even as much as fifty per cent (applause), for the present time, and was only temporary, he regretted that this reduction was not general. for some others of them Shylock-like, exacted their pound of tlesh from a suffering people. The situation in Ireland was apparently serious, for although contributions were being raised in Canada, the United States and elsewhere, they could only afford temporary relief. render permanent benefit, and he therefore trusted that the British Parliament would see fit to pass an act next season which would place the law as able basis, thereby changing distrust into confidence, chaos into harmonious feeling, and one, when Ireland, instead of being a menace and a source of weakness to the Empire and a subject for reproach and comment abroad among the nations, would become the right arm of England, and no longer a dissatisfied, but a grateful, happy and contented state in

the Empire. (Cheers.)
Mr. P. J. Coyne, rising to second the fourth resolution, said it was a natuful subject for them to discuss the wrongs and miseries of the country they had left behind them so

(Here Hon. J. L. BEAUDRY took the chair

amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. Coyle continued-It was painful to them in this happy country to hear the cry of distress from their dear native land, but it was also pleasant to think that they could meet on the banks of the St. Lawrence to raise their voices in behalf of their fellow-countrymen in the old land. Comparing the posithat moment, he felt that was not called for the purpose of collecting rights as a people they were as conclusions or eloquent appeals, the grievbut more eloquence had been uselessly expended upon Irish questions than any other subject ever raised. But it was probable pouring in from all the British colonies and from every quarter of the globe, it would grant equal rights as between man and resolution :man. People here asked what the Irish wanted to do with the landlords. They say, "supposing any tenant in Montreal demanded from me a deed of sale of the house, what would I think of him?" But those people did not understand the question. In this city there was room for a tenant to find another there was room for a tenant to find another house if the landlord became dissatisfied with him, but in Ireland, if a peasant was evicted from a holding, it was no easy matter for him to secure another. He would have to tear himself away from relatives, friends and country to try his fortune in a more prosperous land. In Canada, with about half the population of Ireland, they had several Parliaments, but Ireland, with about twice the population of Canada, had not one at all, and yet in Ireland the need for a native Parliament was more pressing, because when an Irish question was raised in the British House of Commons it was either not listened to or

listened to with contempt. The fourth resolution was then declared unanimously carried by Ald. Jeannotte, who

had returned to the chair. The Rev. Dr. CORDNER, of the Unitarian Church, on advancing to the front of the platform, was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He said the resolution which

That the protection and security due by the natural law, by necessity and the public in-terest, to the tiller and occupier of the land, can-not be effectual unless flaity of tenure is given to him, or the right of occupation, so long as the titler pays an equitable rent to the owner of the

He appreciated the effort which was made to establish the rights of the tenant, and to assist the great masses of the population in Ireland (applause.) The former gentleman's speech had reminded him of a mass meeting in the year '47 in the old Donegana Hotel, held for the purpose of relieving the terrible distress during the great famine in Ireland at that time. He had went to that meeting readily, and he was there just as willing to utter his sentiments. A genera-tion had passed, he might say, and he thought that there had been a great change in Ireland since then. There was, however, an extended latitude for improvement yet, and therefore they were assembled there. The resolution which he had just read

If, however, they of remedying to a certain extent the prevail- trade, by the English Parliament, was a no- approached the subject calmly, and with wisdom, they would have a far less his exciting time, but they would secure a remedy, and that was a simple remuneration for the He referred to the Galtee Mountain case, tenant farmers in Ireland. The land question | which was brought up in Court lately, when was but a part of the greater problem which it was proven that the tenants carried the had been a preplexity to the Parliament and earth in sacks on their backs from the lowa plague to the statesmen. He referred to land country to the mountain to cover the great problem of capital and labor. The right of these two had been discussed earlier ful. Yet the tyrannical monious relation they would be beneficial to manded a double rent from the very men who all parties concerned, but if set apart they had improved his property. He was cheered would be useless. It was an apostolic doctrine on sitting down. that "the laborer was worthy of his hire." (Applause). He ought to be able to support moment he was not going to inflict a speech. his wife and little ones by the soil, he ought He had heard that it was as possible to to be able to comfortably clothe them, stop the sun as to prevent an Irishman from feed them and give them a fair start making a speech, and he thought the belief in life. (Applause). His sympathies were was verified to-night. He had the happiwith the tenant farmer. (Applause.) In attempting to give justice to the tenant, they must also deal justly with the landlord. The truth is that they must have justice all round. (Applause.) Upon this ground they must stand, and they would undoubtedly conquer. They could see by the resolution he had just read that the right of the landlord was distincily assumed. Of course they all knew that there was land enough in this country for those who wished to emigrate, but in his private and individual judgment the men who till the soil in Ireland had such an attachment to the home of their forefathers-and justly so-and took such a family pride in their old homestead, that that pride should be respected. (Cheers). The weaker party ought not to be at the mercy of the stronger. (Applause.) The tiller of the soil was needful to the soil, and vice versa. The one was needful to the other, and, therefore, he must maintain the right of each. The truth of Goldsmith's

Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade, A breath can make them as a breath hath ninde; Rut a brave peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed can never be supplied.

They must therefore protect the tenant in his rights. (Applause.) He had faith in the future of Ireland. (Cheers.) He believed that true statesmanship would come and they would be satisfied. They must bear in mind the mighty change that had taken place during the last half century. He could go back to the year 1829, within the range of his oldest recollection, when a man could not take his seat in British Parliament on account of his religion, although repeatedly Legislation was, however, necessary to elected by the men of Clare (tremendous applause). He referred to Ireland's emanci pator—the immortal O'Connell (Cheers) The great act of right which allowed O'Connell to take his seat, and what had between landlord and tenant on a more equit- been accomplished within the last twenty years, gives the hope that justice will be done to the tenant. (Loud applause) The agitation to be effective must be confined within the limits of the law, and in plain and simple equity. In order to ensure a lasting benefit, we must hold the rights of both the tenant and landlord sacred. There must be justice done to all parties interested. When the reverend gentleman sat down the thunders of applause which resounded through the hall lasted for some minutes.

FATHER LONERGAN, in seconding the fifth resolution, said that he was an Irishman born out of his native country, and called on at the last moment to take an active part in the meeting. He endorsed the sentiments of the former speaker, who desired that the agitation should be carried on strongly and determinedly and yet legally. Much eloquence had been expended on the Irish question, and as he had none to waste he would confine himself to a few words. He thought that the man who tilled the soil had as strong, as natural a right to the land as the man who tion of the Irish in Canada with the Irish in happened to possess it, and he hoped that the through which Ireland was travelling would to-night a meeting was being held, irrespec- Ireland, he said that here we did not com- day would soon dawn, when, the English were subjected did not proceed from any listening to the Reverend gentlemen who had other British colonies and in other parts of and of which they had so much reason to be fault of theirs. When he first saw preceded him, and the fraternity they had ex- the world, and thus they proved to proud. From every Irish heart, from every mankind that when they enjoyed their generous heart, from every sympathetic heart, from every human heart, came sympathy for good as any other under the sun. If the the poor of Ireland. Fixity of tenure was the freedom of our country depended upon logical stepping stone to Home Rule, when one came the other would not be long in following. ances would long since have ceased to exist, (Outburst of applause.) He renewed with happiness the sentiment conveyed in the resolution proposed by his reverend friend, Dr.

> The resolution was then carried unanimously. Joseph Dunamer, Q. C., proposed the sixth

Having excused himself for addressing the meeting in French, he briefly reviewed the history of the Irish farmer. He believed that by peacefully worded petitions the question would at length be satisfactorily set-Let the English Parliament tled. take charge of that question, discuss it and take measures accordingly. Then Ireland would flourish agriculturally like her sister countries. Theoretically the English and Irish farmers were in the same position, but actually their lot was entirely dissimilar. One was happy and comfortable because the landlord was a patron to both the land and the tenant, but in Ireland the management of property was left to exacting middle-men or agents, who were paid large salaries, which the landlord endeavored to squeeze out of the tenants. The English landlord did his duties as a landlord and spent money in the improvement of his property, but the landlord in Ireland drewall the money he could out of the land and spent it elsewhere. The English landlord helped his tenants by his presence, the landlord in Ireland discouraged his tenants by his absence. He concluded by expressing his pleasure in proposing the sixth resolution.

Rev. Father Salmon, on arising to second the sixth resolution, was received with cheers. He said the previous eloquent speakers had so absorbed his attention that he had allowed the furnace of his enthusiasm to cool down, and at that late hour he did not feel disposed to put on any more fuel (Laughter). He echoed the sentiments of the previous speakers with much warmth, which elicited great applause as he resumed his chair.

Moved by Mr. Ed. Murphy, seconded by

Moved by Mr. Ed. Murphy, seconded by Ald. Thiratury.—
That the following plan of fixing the amount of rent appears to be perfectly just to all concerned, viz.: Let a law be passed appointing Commissioners who shall make a valuation of the land in each County in Ireland, fixing a maximum of rent according to the quality of the land, and making it ilegal to charge more than this maximum value; this valuation may be repealed every seven or ten years should the increase or decrease in the intrinsic value of the land require it. An increase, purely the result sid, a very old saying "that a man meets in lacourse of his life with many strange bedleours." This had been the case with last night he had been in last night he had been in last night he had been in last night he last night he last not but regard as an offence against God and lacourse of his life with many strange bedleours." This bad been the case with last night he had been in last night he had been in last night he last night he last not but regard as an offence against God and lacourse of his life with many strange bedleours." The legislation of the British Government during the 17th and 18th centuries solution thoroughly, but so far as he could receive know with which race he had the lacourse of the say a few words (applause.) He enquirer. The legislation of the British Government during the 17th and 18th centuries almost prevented agriculture, and certainly deprived. Ireland of her manufactures on form. He was glad to see that so many had no contact except in the matter of religible to any interests of the population.

We substantial the resolution which he had just read there are decrease in the intrinsic value of the condemned arbitrary eviction, which he could and requirer. The legislation of the British Government as an offence against the land condenses may be the tenantic the land as an offence against the land is the tenant of the louds as an offence against the land of the enquirer. The legislation of the British Government as an offence against the land of the latting the tenant is condemned arbitrary eviction, which he ad just read to but the feund as against the lamprove man (Loud applause). The question the tenantic the land of as against the lamprove man (Loud applause). The question the remaind the remaind the remaind the remaind the remainder of the latting the tenants to the land of the latting the tenants of the latting the tenant of the latting the tenant of the latting the tenant of the latting the lat

Mr. Edward Murphy, in coming forward to propose the seventh resolution, was applauded warmly. The question they were discussing was one of gigantic importance when they thought of it, as people were literally starving. barren rocks, thereby making it fruit-ful. Vet the tyrannical landlord in the evening. If they were placed in har- after these improvements in his property, de-Ald. THIBAULT said that at the present moment he was not going to inflict a speech.

ness of seconding the seventh resolution. Carried amidst tremendous cheering.

Dr. Hingston read the 5th resolution, which ran as follows:

ran as follows:

That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an humble petition to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, through His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, fervently praying Her Majesty to take into her carnest consideration the hardships to which her subjects, the landtenants of Ireland, are exposed, and to bring about such legislation in their favor as will remedy the evits of their postion, by affording them just protection against the exercise of arbitrary will on the part of the harsh and inconsiderate landowners, and full scenrity in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor and industry.

What had the resolution stated—that the claims of the landlord had always been attended to, while the claims of the tenant had been always neglected. The two great principles had the same corollary-that the duty of the civil government should protect the rights of one as well as the other. Lord Dufferin had defined the land system as "a law which no Christian could endure, and none but a tyrant would impose."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Michael Donovan.

On motion of Mr. Covas it was decided to send Messis M P Ryan, M P, Mr H Gault, M P, Hon Judge Coursel, and F B McNamee as a deputation to Ottawa.

Mr F B Mc NAMEE moved a vote of thanks to Aid. Jeannotte for the able manner in which he had filled the position of Chairman, and it was carried with great enthusiasm. The assemblage then dispersed.

Advice for Those Who Attend Bazaars.

The following bits of advice, cutled from the leading magazines of the day, are intended for the eve of the young man who attends church fairs: Be pleasant and smiling abd cheerful. When they offer you the seductive bowl of oyster soup, bend over it, affect to examine it critically, smell it, then rise up, shake your head sadly, and with a sweet. suggestive smile, say, "No, thank you, I guess not." This adds greatly to the happiness of the silver-haired, motherly old lady who made the soup.

Affect a pleasant, but natural and undisguised horror of the tidies, and designate the worsted work as "stuff." Wonder what the lambrequins are for, and laugh, a short, explosive, sardonic laugh, when the ladies tell you. If some girl has sent a water color or oil painting of her own to the fair, affect to mistake the road for a river, and wonder why people are driving along the top of the water in a wagon. Also try to spell out the name of a hotel on the elm tree in the foreground affecting to mistake it for an old-fashioned country inn sign.

Lie holdly to the first girl who wants you to take a chance in the parsonage cake. Tell her that you have already taken two chances This will make it easier for the next lie. Then when she looks over her list and says she can't find your name, tell her you bought your chances of the other young lady. Then when she says she is the only person selling chances in this cake, tell her then it must have been in the other cake. Then when she says this is the only cake they are raffling on, brace up, look her right in the eye, and tell her: "Oh yes, you remember now, it must have been in the cake last year." She can't deny this, and you can look triumphant. But remember, my son, if you start a thing of this kind you will have to keep it up,

-'The lowest point to which wages have yet fallen is five cents an hour, and the places where this has occurred are Hartford, Conn. and Providence, R. L. two of the wealthiest cities in the country. When the poor of these cities apply to the authorities for relief they are required to earn it by chapping kindling wood in the municipal wood yards at 50 cents a day, and a workingman's day down East is ten hours.

City and District Savings Bank.

The City and District Savings Bank has just distributed \$10,000 among the following charitable societies, being the interest on the Poer Fund:-

Sours Grises
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum
St. Bridget's House of Refuge (or self).
Sours de la Providence.
Sours de la Misericordo 1,000 00 1,000 00 700 00 600 00 600 00 Sours do in Miscricords.
Sours do il Bon Pasteur.
St. Bridget's House of Refuge (for Almoner Irish Poor.
L'Asife St. Joseph.
Protestant House of Industry and Re-Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

Montreal General Hospital.
Ladues' Benevolent Society.
Protestant Infants' Home.
Protestant Orphan Asylum.

Montreal Dispensary.
L'Asile des Aveugles.
L'Asile des Sourdes-Muettes.
L'Asile des Sourdes-Muettes L'Asile de Orphelins Catholiques, St. Catherine street L'Asile des Sourds-Muets, Coteau St. L'Asile des Sourds-Mueis, Cotean St.
Louis.
Salles d'Asile, Visitation street.
Industrial Rooms.
University Lying-in Hospital.
Hervey Institute.
Protestant Church Home.
Salle d'Asile St. Joseph.
Salle d'Asile Nazaroth.
L'Hospice St. Vincent de Paul.
Protestant Institution for Deaf-Mutes,
Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society.

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THE IRISH PAMINE FUND. Widespread Dissatisfaction-An Appeal for Pecuniary Aid.

London, December 24.—There is much dissatistaction among the Irish people because the Government has not applied the surplus of the Irish Church fund for the relief of the popular distress, which they are empowered to do by the terms of the Disestablishment Act. The directors and members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul publish a declaration that the eleemosynary symptoms are a mockery and delusion if intended to adequately meet the deep and dreadful famine now approaching. On the other hand, Archbishop McCabe, Dublin, issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese asking them to appoint a day for collections in the churches, and to urge their parishioners to contribute.

Pond's Extract, for Pain. Hemorrhage, etc. Its proprietors have been content to wait until its use has spread through the reports of experi-