

## DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

**HUNTSVILLE.**—The Vestry of All Saints' Church met on Easter Monday. The Rev. Thos. Llwyd, Incumbent, in the chair. The Warden's report showed that the income from all sources was \$541.34 and the expenditure was \$538.22, leaving a balance in hand of \$3.12. Mr. George Eccleston was re-appointed Clergyman's Warden and Mr. Jacobs elected People's Warden. It was unanimously resolved to submit Mr. Geo. Hunt's name to the Bishop through the Incumbent as Cathedrist.

The chairman reported that the Sunday-school had undertaken the flooring and the lining up of the inside of the Church Hall and would attend to the unpaid balance of the cost at an early date amounting to \$30. He also said that if the weekly offertory be raised to \$12 (the average for the past year was \$6.77) it would do away with the need of any special efforts being made to raise money by way of socials, concerts, etc., and would provide sufficient funds for all purposes, including the second payment on the parsonage of \$100, and \$120 still due on the church hall account. The total amount raised for all objects amounts to \$1,220. The expenditure is equal with an outstanding liability of \$150.

## DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

**ST. ANDREWS.**—Miss Maud Fortin, of St. John's Ladies College, daughter of the Rev. A. L. Fortin, incumbent of St. Andrews, Manitoba, succumbed on the 13th inst. to a malignant attack of typhoid fever, at the tender age of eighteen years. When the disease first manifested itself she was taken to the General Hospital, and there all that medical skill, with careful and assiduous nursing could do to save her was done, but all was in vain. The dread disease claimed another victim. The young lady possessed musical abilities of a high order, and was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends who will hear of her untimely end with deep and sincere sorrow.

**LETHBRIDGE.**—St. Augustine's Church lately opened at this place is situated on Burdett street, to the east of the public square, being four lots presented to the Church of England by the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company. The edifice itself is 40x25 feet in size and is built of red brick, manufactured in this place by Mr. A. J. Scott, the windows and doors being faced with white stone from the Lethbridge quarries. Work was commenced upon the new building in the fall of 1885, but owing to the supply of brick proving insufficient, it was not completed, the gables being temporarily closed in with planks. The work of completion will, however, be shortly resumed, and the brickwork and the plastering of the church finished. When completed the church will present a very imposing appearance, in the west end, which fronts the town, a handsome rose window carved out of stone is to be placed immediately over the porch which will greatly improve the appearance of the edifice. When plastered and finished inside the church will be one of the prettiest in the North-west. The furniture which is now in is of carved oak, the altar, reading-desk, lectern and pulpit, which are unusually handsome, having been presented by members of the church. It is proposed as soon as sufficient funds for that purpose can be obtained, to carpet the chancel, which will greatly add to its appearance. As yet the members of the church have been unable to procure a font, but they hope before long that the accessories of the church will be complete in every respect. The cost of the building itself when complete will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000, which amount was raised principally among the members of the church resident in Lethbridge.

## AN IRISH TENANT'S PRIVILEGES.

We fancy that many of those persons who talk glibly of the wrongs suffered by the tenantry of Ireland, have little if any knowledge of the special privileges granted and secured to the Tenant Farmer by law, as will be seen from the following summary taken from a circular issued by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. The position of the lessee of real estate in Ireland is far more secure than the like class in Canada or elsewhere. The Union says:

The privileges of Irish Tenant Farmers are of gradual growth, and date from various Acts of Parliament. They have, however, in recent years, been largely extended by three great measures: (1) the Land Act of 1870; (II) the Land Law Act, 1881; and (III) the Land Purchase Act, 1885. It will, then, be convenient to consider these various privileges in chronological order:

## I.—Privileges acquired prior to 1870:

No tenant can be evicted for non-payment of rent unless one year's rent is in arrear. [Landlord and Tenant Act, 1860, sect. 52.]

Even when evicted for non-payment of rent:

A Tenant can recover possession within six months by payment of the amount due, and in that case the Landlord must pay to the Tenant the amount of any profit he could have made out of the lands while the tenant was out of possession. [II Anne, c. 2, sec. 2; 8 Geo. I., c. 2, sec. 4; Act of 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 154), sec. 70.]

The Landlord must pay half the Poor's rate—If the Government Valuation of a holding is £4 or upwards. [Poor Relief Act, 1843, sec. 1.]

The Landlord must pay the entire Poor's rate—If the Government Valuation is under £4. [Poor Relief Acts, 1838, sec. 74; 1849, sec. 11.]

## II.—Privileges under the Act of 1870:

A yearly Tenant who is disturbed in his holding by the act of the Landlord, for causes other than non-payment of rent, and the Government Valuation of whose holding does not exceed £100 per annum, must be paid by his Landlord not only: [a] Full compensation for all improvements made by himself or his predecessors, such as unexhausted manures, permanent buildings, and reclamation of waste lands; but also as—[b] Compensation for disturbance, a sum of money which may amount to seven years' rent. [Land Act, 1870, sec. 1, 2, and 3.]

NOTE.—Under the Act of 1881, the Landlord's power of disturbance is practically abolished.

A yearly Tenant, even when evicted for non-payment of rent, must be paid by his Landlord:

—[a] Compensation for all improvements, such as unexhausted manures, permanent buildings, and reclamation of waste land. [Sec. 4.]

And when his rent does not exceed £15 he must be paid in addition:—[b] A sum of money which may amount to seven years' rent, if the Court decides that the rent is exorbitant. [Sec. 3 and 9.]

NOTE.—Until the contrary is proved, the improvements are presumed to have been made by the tenants. [Sec. 5.]

The tenant can make his claim for compensation immediately on notice to quit being served, and cannot be evicted until the compensation is paid. [Secs. 16 and 21.]

A yearly Tenant, even when voluntarily surrendering his farm, must either be paid by the Landlord:—[a] Compensation for all his improvements; or be [b] Permitted to sell his improvements to an incoming tenant. [Sec. 4.]

In all new Tenancies: The Landlord must pay half the County or Grand Jury Cess, if the valuation is £4 or upwards.

The Landlord must pay the entire County or Grand Jury Cess, if the value does not exceed £4. [Land Act, 1870, secs. 65 and 66.]

## III.—Privileges under the Act of 1881:—

The Act of 1870 mainly conferred two advantages on evicted Tenants—

- (a) Full payments for all improvements;
- (b) Compensation for disturbance.

The Act of 1881 gave three additional privileges to those who avail themselves of them:

I.—Fixity of Tenure—By which the tenant remains in possession of his land FOR EVER, subject to periodical revision of his rent. [Land Act, 1881, sect. 8.]

NOTE.—If a Tenant has not had a fair rent fixed, and his Landlord proceeds to evict him for non-payment of rent, he can apply to the Court to fix the fair rent; and meantime the eviction proceedings will be restrained by the Court. [Land Act, 1881, sect. 13.]

2.—Fair Rent—By which any yearly tenant may apply to the Land Commission Court [the Judges of which were appointed under Mr. Gladstone's administration] to fix the fair rent of his holding. The application is referred to three persons, one of whom is a lawyer, and the other two inspect and value the farm. THIS RENT CAN NEVER AGAIN BE RAISED BY THE LANDLORD. [Land Act, 1881, sect. 8.]

3.—Free Sale—By which every yearly tenant may, whether he has had a fair rent fixed or not, SELL HIS TENANCY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER whenever he desires to leave. [Land Act, 1881, sect. 1.]

NOTE.—There is no practical limit to the price he may sell for, and 20 times the amount of the annual rent has frequently been obtained in every province of Ireland.

Even if a Tenant be evicted, he has the right either to redeem at any time within six months, OR TO SELL HIS TENANCY WITHIN THE SAME PERIOD TO A PURCHASER WHO CAN LIKEWISE REDEEM, and thus acquire all the privileges of the Tenant. [Land Act, 1881, sect. 13.]

## IV.—Privilege under the land purchase Act of 1885:—

If a tenant wishes to buy his holding, and arranges with his landlord as to terms, he can change his position from that of a perpetual rent payer into that of the payer of an annuity terminable at the end of 49 years, the Government supplying him with the entire purchase-money, to be repaid during those 49 years at 4 per cent. This annual payment of £4 for every £100 borrowed covers both principal and interest. Thus if a tenant already paying a statutory rent of £50 agrees to buy from his landlord at 20 years' purchase [or £1000], the Government will lend him the money, his rent will at once cease, and he will pay, not £50 but £40 yearly, for 49 years, and then become the owner of his holding, free of rent. It is hardly necessary to point out that, as these 49 years of payment roll by, the interest of the tenant in his holding increases rapidly in value. [Land Purchase Act, 1885, sects. 2, 3, and 4.]

It must also be remembered that the privileges cited in this leaflet, though the most important, are by no means the entire of the legal privileges of the Irish tenant.

Thus it will be seen [to use the words of Mr. Chamberlain], that

"The Irish tenant is in a position which is more favourable than that of any agricultural tenant throughout the whole of Europe. I will say in any civilized country on the face of the globe. . . . There are thousands and tens of thousands of tenants throughout Scotland and England who would receive as an inestimable boon those opportunities which the Irish tenant so scornfully rejects."—*Speech at Hawick, Scotsman, January 24th, 1887.*

In considering these privileges, it must be borne in mind that those conferred by the Act