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THE CHURCH-IRELAND.

Be Not Ashamed.

Cardinal horan, replying to an address presented to him by the Australasian Catho-ic Benefit society, said :-

Be not schamed of the Catholic Church. She is the depository of Christian truth. She it is who for eighteen centuries has enlightened he world's darkness and purified the world's orruntion. She alone has preserved to man the blessing and consolations and strengthening grace of the Christian religion, and she has covered the earth with the fruits of civilization, learning and holiness. Be not ashamed of the Catholic Church. She is the watchful guardian of the inspired writings. Every inquiring mind to-day must repeat what St. Augustine said of old: "If I receive the Gespel of Christ it is through the authoritative teaching of the Catholic Church."
She alone fulfils the prophet's words: "From the rising of the sun to the going down, My name is great among the nations, and in every place there is sacrifice and there is offered to My name a clean oblation, for My name is great among the nations, saith the Lord of Hosts." Amid the shifting scenes of empires and nations which the history of this world presents, she stands resplendent by her faith and works. Her devoted sons have never ceased to rank among the foremost in every ennobling pursuit of charity or science. In her pure atmosphere the truths of philosophy and the discoveries of the human mind have been preserved incorruptible and unshaken.

If science and letters and the fine arts adorn the world to-day, the world is in-debted for it to the Catholic Church. All the great languages of civilized nations have been matured under her fostering care ; the French with its grace and delicacy, the Italian with its soitness and aweetness, the Spanish with its stern dignity, the Euglish and German with their strength and richness. The Catho-lic Church is "the City of the great King." (Psalms 47.) Around her divinely strengthened bulwarks the powers and passions of this world have ever surged in vain. Wicked men with words of blasphemy upon their lips, and with the hatred begotten of apoatacy in their hearts have never ceased to devise vain things against her, but He who sitteth in the heavens hath mocked them, the Lord hath derided them, and the promise made by God has been "No weapon forged against ulfilled in her. Thee shall prosper; and every tongue that resisteth Thee in judgment Thou shalt condemn." (Isaiss 54) It was said of old that othing greater, nothing wiser, nothing more slorious than Imperial Rome had ever arisen ipon earth, and yet, like other human things, ome with the accumulated glories of ancient civilization was swept away; and so complete was its destruction that for a time the very uins of the capital of the Pagan world were solutely deserted :

"Quenched is the golden statue a ray; The breath of heaven has swept away What toiling earth hath piled; Scattering wise heart and crafty hand As breezes strew on ocean's strand The fabrics of a child.'

Amid the universal shipwreck the Catholic Church remained unharmed. She continued o be an ark of salvation, not for the conquered only, but also for the conqueror. numan society contains within itself the seed of corruption and the germ of ultimate decay The Catholic Church alone has the seal of mmortality upon her brow. A special Proidence ever guides her in her course. She as come from God, and it is her destiny to ead men to God. She is not identified with any form of human government. She witesses the growth and decay of empires and kingdoms and republics, and amid all their changed. With all the boasted progress of science in modern times and the advancement of learning and the deifying of material power, and withering winter, a winter of ruins, a the Church broken down or weakened, or lecaying? No! Never did she stand before he world arrayed in greater moral dignity han at the present time, and never was it nore manifest that every discovery in the pursuit of truth can only serve to add radiance to her earthly orowns, vigor to her hamed of the Catholic Church. She alone isplays to the world that peerless unity with which Christ endowed His Churchi Her children are not tossed about every wind of false doctrine.
y hold the same doctrines of Divine faith, and obey the same spiritual the springtime has come—the sunshine and the sutherity on the Rocky Mountains and in the smile of summer is already upon the green Vienna, in London and in Rome, in the depths of China and in Sydney. Like the un in the firmament, she diffuses throughout the world the same rays of Divine truth, and imparts the blessings of heaven to all who are gathered within her saving fold. She alone has been clothed with holiness, as with Divine snouse.

ALL THE SAINTS HAVE BEEN KER CHILDREN. Within her wide domain the heavenly waters f charity and mercy have never ceased to low. Those who are outside her fold dig for hemselves cisterns, but they are broken cisterns that cannot contain the life-giving waters of redemption. She alone leads us ack to the Apostolic age, and unites the faithful of to-day with the Rock of Peter, ipon which our Blessed Lord built His hurch. For more than 1800 years her ontiffs have succeeded to Pontiffs, teaching with an authority derived not from earth but from heaven, fearlessly rebuking a sinful world and inheriting the spiritual power and privileges of the first Vicar of Christ. She w the commencement of all the governnents and sects that now exist in the world. he shall see the end of them all. She was reat and respected before the Saxon had set ot in Britain. She will be found flourish. g in undiminished vigor when the sun shall ave set on this greatest of the world's emand every tongue. The sun never sets on her | alienable birthright. At no distant day the widespread spiritual dominion. SHE IS LITERALLY EVERYWHERE

At the present day she numbers more than 200,000,000, who receive the lessons of divine truth from her lips. You will meet with her not only in every civilized land, but at the remotest sources of the Amazon, the Missussippi and the St. Lawrence, among the most savage tribes of South America, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, in the forests of India, on burning sands of Africa, in Siberia and China and Japan, everywhere you will meet with ber, everywhere you will find her teaching the truthe of eternal life, everywhere leading souls to God, everywhere bearing, imprinted upon her hallowed brow, the seal of heaven as the bride of the Lamb. Your Society is Catholic, and I have told you not to be ashamed of the Catholic Church. But again, your society is Hibernian, and I must add

BE NOT ASHAMED OF IRELAND That land of the West is fair indeed among the nations. Nature, spreading out her richest gifts with no stinted hand, has given to her noble harbors, majestic rivers, a genial soil. Erin's hills are green, her fields luxuriant, her climate mild. Her people are wise, her danghters are her pride, her some are brave. Her music, so sad and yet so sweet, breathes a melody peculiarly its own. Love of country is the birthright of her children, a patrictism which time cannot chill and which seems only to gain strength by distance from the land which they love. Be not ashamed of Ireland. In the history of the Church there is perhaps no picture more beautiful than that which Ireland's early ages present. Her schools, her sanctuaries, her monasteries, were the pride of Europe, the joy of Christendom. Pure as the refreshing waters of her holy wells was the faith and the Christian life of her children. The prophetic words of Issias were fulfilled in her —"The land that was desolate and impassible was glad, and the wilderness rejoiced and flourished like the lily; then did it bud forth and blossom and rejoice with joy and praise." Her sons went forth with a neroism which has never been surpassed to renew in the fairest countries of Europe that Christian civilization which had been swept away by the barbarian invasions as by the tempest of a raging sea. If the ruthless barbarian was changed into a Christion man, if the foundations were laid of that grand civilization which for centuries diffused over the fairest regions of Europe the blessings

IT WAS MAINLY THE WORK OF IRISHMEN. Their names are to this day cherished in Germany and France, throughout Belgium and Switzerland. Churches enshrined their relics on the banks of the Danube and the Rhine. Pilgrims flocked to their sanctuaries in exactly the same canonical position in which it was before the time of Clement XIV., without silent recesses of the Alps. Even the slopes of the Appenines and the olive groves of Sarentum, and the vine clad hills of Florence, resound to the praises of the sainted mission aries from Erin. Nor was the sister island less indebted to her heroic sons. When the natives of Caledonia were as yet unenlight. ened by the rays of divine faith, it was St. Columbaill and his brother missionaries that gave them the rudiments of Christian civilization and religion. When the Saxons fell away from the teaching of St. Augustine of Canterbury, it was Aidan and his associates from the Island of saints that renewed amongst them the light and life of the Divine truth and grace. Centuries rolled on. Lawless bands of seafaring mail-clad marauders overran England and a great part of Northera Europe.

of peace and piety, of true charity and re-

ligion,

THEY FAILED TO CONQUER IRELAND, for her sons have ever proved themselves as brave in the battle field as they were heroic changes and vicissitudes she remains un-changed. With all the boasted progress of religious belief of her people. This was indeed a season of dreary winter, a blighting winter of tempests, a winter of tears. And vet the Faith did not die out. Other nations more favored with the wealth and power of this world beat before the storm. But in Ireland it was not so. The same heroism that guarded her shores against the Danes guarded the hearts of her children against trength, beauty to her comeliness. Be not the assaults of heresy. The more violently the tempests raged, the deeper did the sacred tree of divine faith strike its roots in the affections of her sons, and Erin won from Christendom a peerless aureola as the martyr nation of Holy Church. Be not ashamed fields of Erin. Addressing you upon this great Easter feetival, may I not recall to mind that our Divine Lord lay three days entombed in the sepulchre and arose again

glorious and immortal ! SO DOES THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, the golden garment of her betrothal by her lafter being hidden in the recesses of the bogs and mountains of Ireland for three centuries, come forth in our days renewed in life and vigor and arrayed in the comeliness of her early years to partake of the glory and triumph of the resurrection. This glorious victory is given to Ireland to reward the fidelity of her people. Look through the annals of the Church. You will find no other people more truly Christian, more truly Catholic. Amid every trial her fidelity to religion has been inviolate and unstrined. Her inheritance of sorrow only serves to enhance the merit of her spiritual triumphs. But if bright and peerless is this aureola of Ireland's faith to-day, we must never forget that we are indebted for it to the heroism with which our fathers sustained the unparalleled sorrows and sufferings of a prolonged martyrdom. But it is

NOT THE CHURCH ALONE IN IRELAND that has arisen from the tomb. Her national spirit, too, has been revived, and Ireland stands before the nations of Christendom today arrayed in a moral force against which res. She alone is truly Catholic. Armed the enemies of justice struggle in vain, and ith a divine commission, she teaches all asserting her national rights in the calm distinct. She goes forth "into the whole passionate accents of freedom, and demandered and teaches the Gospel' to every tribe ing constitutional independence as her ingreat merits, recommended by the Council of Trent itself, overwhelmed with praise by Our predecessors, may the Society of Jesus then continue, in the midst of the unjust hatreds

great statesman who now holds the helm of the Empire will, by granting this legislative ndependence, add another to the unfading laurels which he has already won in dealing justice to the Irish people, and this legislative freedom will be the crowning triumph of the peaceful struggle for justice which Ireland's sons, through good report and evil report, have carried on for centuries. We hall with joy the rising sun of this new era of prosperity and peace; its rays shall soon bathe with glory the emerald gem of the western world. and, reflected upon many distant lands shall bring consolution and gladness to the seadivided sons of Ireland And here I may be permitted to adopt the words with which

THE IMMORTAL LEADER OF THE IRISH PEOPLE, O'CONNELL.

congratulated his countrymen on their first great victory of emancipation: "The men of Erin know that the only basis of liberty is religion. They have triumphed because the voice they raised on behalf of their country had raised itself in prayer to God. Songs of liberty may now make themselves heard throughout our country, whose sounds wili travel through hill and valley with voice of thunder, and be wafted along the courses of the rivers and streams proclaiming far and wide that Ireland at length is free." Go on, then, gentlemen; pursue with courage and perseverence and carnestoess the course of beneficence on which you have entered. Let religion and virtue guide your steps. Fear not those enemies who, here as in the home countries, persistently heap obloquy on everything that is just and honorable and good. Combat them only by the weapons of forbearance and charity, for the golden words of St. John Chrysostom should never be forgotten, 'Christians are not to overthrow error by the use of volence or constraint, but hy persuasion, instruction, love and charity.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.

He expresses his high esteem and personal affection for the Society.

The Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII. has just given the Society of Jesus a new evidence of his high esteem and fatherly affection by publishing the Erief Dolcrius inter alia, of which the following is a translation. To understand thoroughly this document it is necessary to know that the terms of the Bull Sollicitudo omnium Leclesiarum, by which Pius VII. re-established the Jesuits in 1814 might have allowed many to express dealth. by which Pius VII. re-established the Jesuits in 1814, might have allowed many to express doubts regarding certain concessions hitherto granted the Jesuits by the Roman Pontiffs. doubts can now no longer be produced. In fact and his successors.

Among the causes of grief which afflict our soul in the gulf of perturbations so profound at the present time, are the injustices and the injuries with which the religious families of regular orders are overwhelmed. Founded by great saints, they have been useful both to the Catholic Church, of which they form an ornament, and to even civil society, which draws therefrom serious advantages. From all times therefrom serious advantages. From all times these orders have merited much from religion and literature. They have also contributed greatly to the salvation of souls. Consequently, We like, when the occasion presents itself, to accord to religious orders the praise which they merit so well; as Our predecessors, we take a pleasure in testifying highly and publicly Our affectionate good-will toward them. Now, then, We know that for some years past there is being prepared a new edition of the work entitled "The Institution of the Society of Jesus," to the completion of which Our dear son Antoine Mari Anderledy, vicar-general of that society, has applied himself assiduously, and that there only remains to be re-edited the last part, containing the apostolical letters addressed to the Society of Jesus, to St. Ignatius of Loyala, its founder, and to other Superiors General. We serze with cheerfulness the occasion of showing Our affection for the Society of Jesus, which has merited so much from the Church and society. Consequently We approved of the commenced edition of the work above mentioned, a work at the same time glorious and useful to the society; We commend this work and desired to see its continuation and completion. But to the greater manifest Our love toward the Society of Jesus, in virtue of our Apostolical authority, We confirm, by these presents, and We once more grant the Apostolical Letters, each and every one of them, having for their object the establishment and confirmation of this society Letters given by the Roman Pontiffs, Our predecessors, from Paul III., of happy memory, down to Our days, whether they are in the form of Bulls or simple Briefs. We confirm and grant anew all that there is therein contained and which can be derived therefrom, as well as the privileges, immunities, exemptions, indulgences, each and everyone granted to the same society, either directly or indirectly, or by communica-tion with the other regular orders, provided, however, that these concessions do not bear any prejudice to this society, and that they were not sbrogated and revoked by the Council of Trent or by other constitutions of the Apostolic We decree that the present See. This is why betters have, and will in the future have, force, value and efficiency; desiring that they may obtain and derive their full and entire effects and carry all their advantages to those the affair concerns and will concern. Notwithstanding the brief Dominus ac Redemptor of Popa Clement XIV. under date of XXI July, MDCCLXXIII, and other pieces whatever, which will be contrary, were they worthy of a special and individual mention and derogation; We here derogate specially and expressly, but with a view to these presents. Let Our present letters be a testimonial of the love that We bear and that We have always borne the illustrious Society of Jesus, so devoted to Our predecessors and to Ourselves; fruitful foster mother of eminent men by the

zlory of holiness and science; source and sun

endured for justice sake, never ceases to labor

in the vineyard of the Lord with a joyous ardor

and an invincible courage. Adorned by so

which, in spite of the violent persecution

of sound and solid doctrine; a society

turned loose against the church of Jesus turned loose against the church of Jesus Christ; may it pursue the end of its institution for the greater glory of God and the esemal salvation of souls. May it continue its mission of leading and restoring, by holy expeditions, the infidels and heretics to the light of the truth, to form youth to the practice of christian virtue and literature; to teach philosophy and theology according to the spirit of the angelic doctor. In the meantims We embrace with a lively affection the society of Jesus, which is very dear to Us, and We give to the Superior Genera), to his vicar and to all the children of this society our apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter, under the ring of the Fisherman, this XIII. day of July, MDCCCLXXXVI., the ninth year of our Pontificate.

E. LEDOCHOWSKI.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

HON, T. P. O'CONNOR'S PROTEST AGAINST SALISBURY'S POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Biggar (Parnellite) moved that a new writ be issued for an election in the south division of Sligo in place of Mr. Sexton, who, having been elected both for that seat and for the west division of Belfast, decided to sit for the latter. The Speaker refused to receive the motion, stating that a petition had been presented against granting a seat to Mr. Sexton for West Belfast.

A PARNELLITE PROTEST.

Thomas Power O'Connor maintained that Lord Randolp Churchill's speeches were the original cause of the Belfast riots (cheers). Every man wno had lost his life in the riots was the dupe and victim of Churchill. Mr. O'Con-nor said a commission ought to be appointed to nor said a commission ought to be appointed to inquire into the actions of the Primrose League, which, he said, was guilty at the last election of boycotting and intimidation to an unheard of extent. He said the vast majority of Libera's supported Mr. Gladstone's scheme, which, although it had been temporarily checked, would inevitably meet with ultimate success. The Conservatives were too sanguine if they thought the electoral decision upon the policy supported by three or decision upon the policy supported by three or four counties was final and irrevocable. He said the p licy of the Government of inquiring into the judicial rents was illogical and impracticable because the Commission could not practicable because the Commission could not complete the report before the spring, while the evil existed now and the crisis would come in November. Many men and women in Ireland would be beyond relief before spring. Regarding the Government's plan of aiding public works in Ireland he said it would cost more than Mr. Gladstone's much abused scheme.

Mr. O'Connor objected to "disguised aims." The policy of the Government, he said, was a declaration of war against the twice repeated verdict of the Irish people, and was a decree of starvation for hundreds of thousands of tenants. It would lead to jobbery, demoraliza-

tenants. It would lead to jobbery, demoralization and the squandering of public moneys, and British taxpayers would be the ultimate losers.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S SPEECH. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that boycotting was one of the greatest social crimes. Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Newport, has said that the ordinary law was inadequate to suppress boycotting. How, then, did the Government propose to suppress it without coercion? The only way was by removing the cause. The people must be in sympathy and harmony with the Government. Irish national sentiment must be gratified. The root of the wil would not be reached until the source of social disorder was removed. Ireland must be treated like Canada. The people knew what they wanted. He accused Lord Randolph Churchill of inciting the landlords in his speech last evening to exact the utmost farthing of rents by promising the assistance of the whole armed forces of the kingdom. Such language was the greatest possille incentive to disorder. (Cheers.) late Government, however faulty in other respects, never encouraged evictions. The Tory Government seemed to have only one panacea, namely, royal commissions. mpossible any longer to bribe Ireland with gold to abandon her national demand. (Cheers.) He (Harcourt) believed the principle of equal local self-government for the three kingdoms was a false principle. He quoted the opinions of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury to the effect that the system of governing Ireland should be the reverse of that of governing Eng land. He (Harcourt) contended that Ireland did not want such local self-government as was proposed. The Liberals intended to continue the appeal against the recent electoral verdict The policy of the Government was based upon great errors of principle, and was altogether inapplicable and impracticable. (Parnellite

THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Thanks to Mr. Patrick Egan voted at Its First Meeting-Urging the Arrest of the Canadian Delegates.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York Herold telegraphes as follows: A meeting of the new National Committee of the Irish National League was held to day, with President John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska in the chair. Before proceeding to the regular business John F. Armstrong, of Georgia, moved the following

"Resolved, That the new National Execu tive Committee of the Irish National League of America deems it its first duty to thank Patrick Egan for the courage and ability displayed by him in fulfilment of his duties as President of the League, and that our best wishes go with him in his retirement from office."

The motion was seconded by Second Vice-President Rev. Father P. A. McKenna, and after speeches of approval were made by President Fitzgerald, H. J. Cloran, editor of the Montreal Post, B. F. Kel'y, of Vermont, W. T. Kelly, of Minnesota, Judge Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, and others, it was carried menipopoly. unanimously.

President Fitzgerald was then authorized to appoint an executive committee of seven. It is expected that he will announce the names to morrow. The remainder of the session was occupied in disposing of numerous matters of a purely routine character.

PROPOSED PROSECUTION OF CANADIAN DELEGATES LONDON, Aug. 21.-The Times this morning gives prominence to a letter suggesting the prosecution for treason on their return to their homes of the Canadian delegates and other British subjects who figured in the Cheengo

THE POVERTY OF IRELAND.

Why the Irish Emigrate—Bents and Wages -- A Market Scene in Galway.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The present population of Ireland is almost exactly what it was at the beginning of the century. It was then about five million, and rapidly increased until 1841, when it numbered 8,196, 000. Then it began to diminish and in 1881 numbered only 5,174,000 5, 174,000 -a loss of a million every decade. This bare fact is strong presumptive evidence that the economic conditions of the country are bad, and at least largely responsible for the pres ent condition of things. An English guide book innocently says: "In 1845 the failure of the potato and consequent famine caused it rapidly to decline through increased emigration; and with the absence of manufactures, and by changes in the methods of agriculture, the decrease has continued up to the present time." It is, after all, a sort of confession that the Present system is at least partly to blame.

The Irish do not more readily leave. Their country than do the people of other countries. They are really much attached to Ireland, and there is no better proof of this than the fact that they always consider it a duty to contribute to the fund for the liberation of the country from British rule. When they obtain Home Rule there is no doubt that thousands of them will flock back to Ireland, because of their attachment to their old

Nothing is more astonishing than to find a country with such resources as Ireland, and so lew of them even fairly developed. There is a fair supply of good coal, but it is entirely undeveloped, and what is used is brought al-most wholly from England. There are immense deposits of iron ore—red hematite and bog iron, both in abundance, the former in connection with the coal deposits. In happier days there were at one time very many small furnaces and iron works here and there over Ireland, but they are all gone now. The iron wealth of the country, too, like the coal, lies all undeveloped and unused. The English wisely account for this by taying that there is no capital in Ireland with which to develop its resources. It is very true that there is not much capital in the country, but it is also true that the English have always carefully strangled such Irish industries as showed the least signs of vitality, unless they were in lines which could offer no competition with "British interests." Unfortunately for Ireland, these British interests allow the existence of no rival interests, if it is in their power to kill them,

In passing through the various towns of absence of manufacturing industry of any kind. The people say: "We formerly had a woollen mill or a cotton mill, but it is not running now." It is a story of departed glory or prosperity almost everywhere. The lack of prosperity is well shown by the stationary and often diminishing population of the towns. Cork had 80,000 people in 1861, and did not increase a hundred in the following twenty years, and the same is true of scores of other towns. Many are going into actual decay. Galway is an example. It has a fine harbor, and ought to be the great terminus of the North Atlantic steamship routes, but its shipping is really very important. It is a town slowly going into decay and ruin. In some streets there are whole lines of warehouses, three and four stories high, which have been wholly unused for years, and are going into

Rents of houses in the towns are not high as compared with rents in our Atlantic towns but they are very high when we consider the low wages received, and the depressed state of nearly all industries. A hovel, fit only for pigs, can be rented in the suburbs of Galway and other like towns for 50 cents a week, but then the laborer's wages are only \$2.50 a week at most, and bread and meat are relatively high. American fresh beef is about 15 cents a pound in Galway, and bread is as dear as in New York. The Irish poor make shift to live on potatoes alone when they cannot get bread and beef. The prices of butter, eggs and milk need not be mentioned, for the Irish poor seldom indulge in such luxuries.

In Ulater farm laborers get somewhat higher pay than in the west and south of Ireland; but even here \$3 a week is very fair wages, and this without food of any kind, as a rule. In the west and south about \$2 50 a week is common wages. In many parts of the country I asked carefully about wages, and could hear of nothing above 50 cents day for unskilled labor, except in a few favored towns like Belfast, and in these one occasionally hears of 75 cents a day. I talked with a young man who was going to Enniskillen-a town of nearly 6,000 people, in Ulster-to work as a coach He was to work for 28 shilpainter. lings a week-say just about \$7. He said that the same work was paid about 50 cents a week more in Belfast. A printer in Galway told me that his wages were nominally a pound a week, but that he worked enough overtime to get 24 shillings (\$6) ss an average. His living cost him about \$4.

But the lot of the farm laborers and small renters is hardest of all. The homes of these are usually most miserable excuses for human habitations. They are seldom surrounded by shrubbery of any kind and never by any fruit tress. The only orchards in the country are small enclosures of fruit trees owned by the nobility of wealthy farmers. They are very few, however. I seldom caught sight of an apple or pear tree, and yet these fruits both grow well in Ireland. Tenants on leases sometimes have fairly comfortable and attractive homes, but the yearly tenants are much more numerous, and these have only one prominent work—to get money enough to pay the rent. Very large numbers of them are in arrears for some year's rent. Their houses are stone huts of only one room and one story as a rule, and the pig and chickens, when they are fortunate

enough to have any, usually share the hut with the family. They are not delicate about these matters, and not too proud to associate on even terms with the pig. Many of them cannot even afford to keep a pig, and the keeping of a cow is a condition of affluence which few of them reach.

Not one child in ten among these yearly tenants and farm laborers ever goes to school a day. There are no schools for them, in the first place, and if the schools were available few of them would be able to bear the necessary expense of attending. In the towns there are usually some schools available for the poor, but the opportunities are not good, and very few of the children of the very poor even in the towns get any schooling at all. It is often said that the people of Ireland are to blame for their own condition; but if this be admitted, it must be admitted also that very little can reasonably be expected from people

whose education is absolutely nothing.
English and Scotch landlords usually live on their estates at least a part of the year; the land is generally let in large tracts on long leases, and the people who cultivate the soil are neually retained for long terms of service. The Irish landlords have more commonly looked upon their tenants as necessary evils, and have not identified themselves with their people. They have looked upon ter: s as rent paying machines. For years past it has until very recently been the rule to raise the rent as often as the tenant's improved condition seemed to warrant. If the tenant saved something and managed to get a pig or a cow, the landlord only argued from this that he was able to stand more rent, and in-creased the rent accordingly. What was still worse, if the tenant reclaimed hits of waste land, kept fences in good repair, and enriched the land by hauling manure upon it, these very improvements were regularly made the ground of increasing the rent, so that it was really against the tenant's in'erest te improve things at all. If the Irish tenant is unthrifty, the landlord may be straightly charged with giving him exactly that kind of

an education. While in Galway, I saw the Saturday markets, which are attended by the country folk for ten or twelve miles around. The markets are held in the open in squares and open spaces in streets. In one place cattle, horses, the streets. sheep, and hay were on sale; in a second market all kinds of vegetables were on sale; and a third market is for butter, eggs, and fowls. Only a few women attend the first of these markets as sellers; in the second, men and women are nearly equally divided; and the women have a monopoly of the third. Not less than two hundred women had articles for sale in the last named market. In some cases they brought their produce by the help of some one who came to one of the other markets in a Ireland, except Belfast and a few other towns in the north, one notices an almost entire ity of cases they trudged to the market on foot, with their loads on their backs, and about two thirds of them came barefoot and bonnetless, and in the rain. Many of them come ten or twelve miles to this market every Saturday. One old woman of about sixty years told me that she had walked in that norning six miles, and that she did so every Saturday morning in the year. They carry their marketing on their backs in a basket held by a strap over their chest. It they have butter and eggs, their marketing may come to two or three dollars; but most of them do not realize more than one dollar, and many of them do not get more than fifty cents for their day's work and marketing.

One of these market women came into a shop to sell her little store of marketing, which consisted of four apring chickens, and nothing more. She wanted two shillings and sixpence for the four, and the man offered only two shillings. As she stood there trying to get her price the water dripped from her soaked garments in little pools on the floor. She finally took two shillings. She had trudged these many miles that morning in the rain and got only fifty cents for her chickens and her work. The bitter, biting poverty of the tillers of the soil in the west of Ireland was well exhibited in that Galway market. Such a condition would be excusable in Egypt. Turkey, or Poland, it may be, but Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom, and is presumed to be a part of the civilized world. It is inexcusable there. This part of the country is the worst part of the island.

Near such towns as Belfast, Cork and Limerick, tenants pay \$10 to \$20 an acre for good land, and three or four miles away they pay about half as much, Seven or eight males away from railways and \$5 is more common, and much land is let for even \$2 and \$3 an acre. There are immense tracts of waste land in Ireland, mostly peat bogs, and such land as this is worth very little. About Galway the land is rocky and the soil very thin, but the rent is very high for the quality. Indeed, what are called "fair rents" always struck me as being enormous. The landlord has dealt, and is still dealing, hardly by Ireland, though the rents are not now so high as they were a few years ago. I should say that they are even now twice as high as they ought to be. -J. W.S. -(N. Y. Sun.)

BELFAST POLICE ATTACKED AND ROUTED BY A MOB.

Belfast, Aug. 23, 9.30 p.m.—This evening a detachment of police attempted to disperse a mob on Shank Hill. The mob became infuriated, threw volley after volley of stones at the police and routed them. The mob then completely wrecked the barracks, which were defended by twenty policemen.

Midnight-The police did not fire upon the mob. The streets were cleared by the military. Nine arrests were made. The city is

TROUBLE AT AN EVICTION.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23 .- During an eviction at Ballyogan, Kilkenny, to-day a row took place, during which the police were stoned and a number of bailiffs were severely injured. A fruitless attempt was made to wreck the barracks.