

IRELAND'S DICTATOR

Interview with Parnell, the Tribune of the People—Freeing the Soil—Landlords and Landjobbers.

[New York Herald.]

DUBLIN, Oct. 28, 1879.

Having met the Leader of the new Irish land agitation at one of the monster demonstrations, Mr. Parnell expressed to a correspondent of the New York Herald his gratification at the interest which "The greatest paper published in the English language," as he called it, manifested in the condition of the Irish people at home and their social and political future.

Mr. Parnell—I understand that the Herald takes a strong interest in our proceedings over here, but I dare say, in New York, men are as ill-informed as to our objects as they seem to be in London.

Mr. Parnell—That may be, sir, but the Herald takes a strong interest in every great question affecting any portion of the human race. It only wants correct information on this great question of yours in Ireland. What do you aim at?

Mr. Parnell—Just now we aim at keeping the people from starvation and emigration, at keeping them at home at all hazards. Ultimately we aim at establishing the actual tillers of the Irish soil on the land as its owners, not as tenants.

Mr. Parnell—That may be one reason for their removal, but it is not the reason at the bottom of this agitation.

Mr. Parnell—The majority of the people in Ireland live by the land. In England they do not, and therefore do not feel the pressure of landlordism so keenly, though they are beginning to feel it now.

Mr. Parnell—Not only unnecessary, but injurious. He is the creature of a bad system, and that system must be got rid of for the sake of the people.

Mr. Parnell—You may. Mr. Parnell—You are denounced in the English journals on another count—for advising the people to pay no rents.

Mr. Parnell—I never advised the people to pay no rents. What I did and do advise them to do is not to pay the landlord more in bad times than they can really afford.

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yearly rent. If we admitted the legal theory it would mean that we admitted the right of the Irish landlords to evict from the land the greater portion of the farming population whenever hard times interfered with their ability to pay rent.

Mr. Parnell—They will not attempt it, that is my belief; not, at all events, on any large scale. If they did then the crisis of the question would come all the sooner, and we should be so much nearer the solution.

Mr. Parnell—That is a direct result of this agitation. Before it obtained public support the landlords did not reduce their rents.

Mr. Parnell—No, I would not ask the State to do even that much. It is not necessary. A much simpler plan would be to pay the landlords two-thirds of the purchase money down and allow them to draw the other third by instalments from the estate over a number of years.

Mr. Parnell—That is the object of the address—to obtain the financial aid of the Irish in America and elsewhere.

Mr. Parnell—We don't ask them to subscribe for any such purpose. It would be a very wild scheme indeed if we proposed to effect the settlement of the land question in that way.

Mr. Parnell—For money to organize and sustain the movement over here. We won't get rid of landlordism by merely asking for its removal.

Mr. Parnell—Decidedly not. In some cases the rents may be fair enough; in many they are not.

Mr. Parnell—Yes; I mean to leave this side for America about the middle of November. I will spend two months among my countrymen, addressing them at public meetings, and I hope to return in time for the meeting of Parliament.

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Mr. Parnell—You are referring to another course generated by the land system—the land jobbers. We must ostracize them socially, and we can do it by public opinion.

Mr. Parnell—Of course; but they are poor and cannot do it. It will be a big struggle—the biggest Ireland has yet seen of its kind.

Mr. Parnell—True; but the Irish farmers don't want to go, and won't go if they can help it. One thing we have made up our minds to here, and that is, there will never be another exodus, never another famine.

Mr. Parnell—By taking away the drain of landlordism the occupier could produce more cheaply, and sell to the home consumer at as low a rate as the American can.

Mr. Parnell—No, I would not ask the State to do even that much.

Mr. Parnell—The British Government can borrow to any extent at four per cent. Taking the present purchase value as twenty-two years' rental, the tenants would pay for thirty-five years in thirty-five instalments at the rate of two-thirds to the Government and paying one-third rental to the landlord.

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Mr. Parnell—I can't say what I expect. I dare say, at all events, and I can only tell them what we are trying to do, and how and to what extent they can help us.

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rels were quite neglected. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair, but not excessive. There was a slight revival in business on Monday, but since then some reaction has taken place.

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TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Abdel Kader has died at Damascus. Prince Gortschakoff's resignation is assured.

90,315 Catholics are resident in the Ottawa district. London, Labanoff will succeed Schonvaloff at Princes.

Military preparations are making in the Caucasus. The French Ambassador is visiting Bismarck at Varzin.

The British Consul at Philadelphia will institute an enquiry into the cause of the collision of the Champlain and Octavia. Mrs. Jas. Adams, of Lancaster, N. C., deliberately murdered her five children and killed herself through marital infidelity.

Chief Shavimat, of the Utes, says, with reference to Gen. Crooks, "He no tell lie; me like him," and wants him as peace mediator. An unusual number of recruits are offering to join the "B" Battery, which is now stated to be considerably in excess of its strength.

The new Internal Economy Committee of the Quebec Legislative Assembly is composed of Hon. Messrs. Lorange, Lynch, Flynn, and the Speaker. There is reason to fear the resistance which hitherto baffled all the efforts of the British Ambassador to Turkey will be prolonged, and the country will continue to sink gradually, until some catastrophe produces a radical change in the situation.

Ross D'Erina is in Winnipeg. The Czar has postponed his visit to Cannes. Bishop Walsh, of London, celebrated his silver jubilee yesterday. A. W. Gordon, a Scotch delegate, has purchased 200 acres in Manitoba.

A Hamilton man named Dineen fell from a third storey window, and was uninjured. A new railway is to be organized to extend the Nipissing Railway to the Snowdon mines. Dunstrie harbor is to be enlarged and converted into a naval station for the German fleet.

Prince Bismarck and Count Schouvaloff meet before the latter returns to St. Petersburg. Quebec is to have a new boot and shoe factory which will afford employment to 700 hands. Recently the Roman Catholic church at Belleville has been three times broken into at night.

FRIDAY. Wheat is 75 cents in Winnipeg. Sydney coal mines are in full blast. Russia is soliciting Italian support. Sir Leonard Tilley goes to Quebec next week. The British fleet await sailing orders at Malta.

The last tons of the season have left Ottawa. The Czarowich and Czarinna have arrived at Vleuva. Lefebvre, a lunatic, has escaped from Kingston. Musquodoboit lumber mills are running day and night.

Brooklyn longshoremen want an increase of five cents per hour. Quebec carters are receiving fares at the same prices as horse cars. Russia reinforced Bokhara on learning of the reoccupation of Cabul. Sparks from a passing locomotive burned Bigouette's barn, St. Sauveur.

SATURDAY. Grosse Ile quarantine station will soon close. The Czar has abandoned his proposed visit to Cannes. Servia does not intend to enter the rumored Balkan league. Evidence of Yakoub Khan's complicity is accumulating. Quebec is haunted with rumors of a mysterious double murder. It is believed there will be a compromise on the Amnesty question. Mohammed Jan is at the head of a fresh force in the Khyber Pass. Inundations have destroyed the coobinal crop in the Canary Islands. Denmark yesterday celebrated the centenary of the post Ochlesnablagger. A deficit of 53,000 tons is apparent in the French beet root sugar crops. Ballasting operations on the Canada Pacific have been suspended until spring. A combined Russian and Persian force has been defeated by the Turcomans at Sirake. Gibbon, sentenced for manslaughter, has escaped from Winnipeg Penitentiary, yesterday. Canadian vessels will be allowed to assist American wrecked craft only where loss of life has occurred. "1000 Safo's" attacked the 67th regiment at Junction of Panosher and Cabul rivers. They were routed with great loss. It is reported that the Russians are daily striving, but ineffectually, to come to some friendly relations with Germany. A British vessel was captured and released by a rebel force on the coast of the Red Sea.

Dane, in anger. "It was proved beyond doubt that he was guilty; Tiffle proved it; I shall prove it; the piece of letter I had found the first night."

"The letter is explained," interrupted the detective. "It was not written to any person; it was written to a gentleman in the neighborhood, Mr. Wilfred Lester, who must have dropped it out of his pocket in the wood, using part of it probably for wadding for his gun."

"Do you remember that, in thus releasing him, that you have set my warrant, my authority at defiance?" resumed Lord Dane. "Have you forgotten who I am?"

"No, certainly, I have not forgotten. But my duty was plain before me, and I could but act upon it. I am only responsible, my lord, to one person, and that is my chief, Sir Richard Mayne. I am prepared to lay my motives before Sir Richard, and I am certain that he will approve them, and say I did right to release Mr. Lydney."

Lord Dane felt staggered. He knew how high in the force Mr. Blair was, and that he was a clever, prudent man. "What are the circumstances you speak of—that could induce you thus to act," he asked, in a less laudatory tone.

"I am not at liberty to relate them, save to Sir Richard only, but I can assure your lordship they are such as to justify me. Certain private facts have been disclosed to me in my official capacity, and I have acted upon them."

"How dared Young connive at the escape of the prisoner, while he held my warrant for detaining him?" foamed Lord Dane. "He shall suffer for it."

"You had no choice, my lord. When I issue orders he has not the power to disobey."

"I shall go this instant, and order him to take that thief, Lydney, into custody again," cried Lord Dane.

"I must submit—with all due respect to your lordship—that it will be waste of time for you to do so. So long as I am here, I am chief of the police force, and Young is as my servant."

Lord Dane felt beaten on all sides. Never since he became Lord Dane had he been so beaten. Hastily determining to pour out the full grievance before Sir Richard Lester, whom he looked upon as more injured than himself in the proceeding, and quite as much insulted, he turned on his heel to retrace his steps, reaching his eyes lighted on a sight which did not tend to restore his temper to equanimity. Bending down till his face was nearly on a level with hers, and her hand retained in this, stood Lydney, talking to Maria Lester.

Away strode Lord Dane in his fury, scarcely knowing what he did, he was pursued by Maria from her companion, with words of cutting insult to Lydney, and of reproach to Maria for "degrading herself."

THE OTTAWA "HERALD" AND THE IRISH CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Free Press. The persons whose names are appended to the enclosed letter addressed to Mr. W. H. Nagle, proprietor of the Ottawa Herald, will be much obliged if the editor of the Free Press will kindly give it space in his paper.

It was sent to the Herald at 9.30 yesterday morning, but it appears we are not to be allowed to set ourselves right in the columns in which we have been misrepresented. Comment is unnecessary. Ottawa, 10th November, 1879.

To W. H. Nagle, Esq., Proprietor of the Herald, Ottawa:

Sir,—In recent editions of your paper some editorial articles have appeared in which you have presumed, not only to lecture His Lordship the Bishop of this diocese, but to denounce as "debasing folly" some of the most ancient and cherished ceremonies and devotions of our Church.

With your indiscriminate opinions upon Church or other matters we have neither the right nor the desire to quarrel, but when, in reference to these articles, you truly say "it must not be supposed you have provoked the ill-will of your Irish Catholic fellow-citizens, or that you have done that of which you disapprove," it becomes not alone our privilege, but our duty as Catholics and as honest supporters of your journal, to "quell dis-agree" with you and to say that at least as regards us you were not warranted in making that assertion, as we utterly repudiate and condemn the statements and opinions set forth in the articles referred to.

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