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WAY SILK HATS.
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S'ng Styles of Silk Hats,
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St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. V. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1882. NO. 44.

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Printed Cottons,
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ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
Immense Variety at Wonderfully Low Prices.
WHITE AND GREY COTTONS,
Retail at Mill Prices.
BEST VALUE IN ST. JOHN.
McCAFFERTY & DALY,
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STEWART & WHITE'S
Furniture Warerooms,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.
The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.
WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.
In Chamber Furniture
We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.
Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.
Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250. Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites. IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.
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CITY OF LONDON
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Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to
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Nova Scotia Steamship Co'y.
(LIMITED).
STEAMER "EMPRESS,"
FOR
Digby and Annapolis.
Connecting at Digby with Express trains of the Western Counties Railway for and from Yarmouth &c., and at Annapolis with Express Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from,
KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX,
and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool.
Summer Arrangement.
COMMENCING MONDAY, June 5th, and until further notice, the steamer "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at EIGHT O'CLOCK, and return on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at H Chubbs & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. Street and of
F. PHEASANT, Freight Agent, R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent "Union Line" Office, 45 Dock street.
Warehouse, Reed's Point.
St. John, N. B., June 3rd, 1882. may6

UNION LINE.
NIGHT BOAT FOR FREDERICTON.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, June 22nd, Stmr "MAY QUEEN" will leave Indiantown for FREDERICTON and GIBSON on
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings,
at 5 o'clock. Returning will leave Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at 4 o'clock.
N. B.—This Steamer will come below the Falls to South Market Wharf on her respective days of sailing to receive freight, when tide will permit.
R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent,
June24 3i 45 Dock street.

UNION LINE.
RIVER ST. JOHN.
Daily Trips.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER "DAVID WESTON" will leave Indiantown on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 9 o'clock, and Steamer "STAR" on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 9 o'clock, for Fredericton and Gibson, calling at Intermediate Landings.
Returning, will leave Fredericton alternately every morning (except Sunday), at 8 o'clock.
Above steamers connect with New Brunswick Railway for Woodstock, Aroostook, Edmundston, etc. Also with steamers FLORENCEVILLE for Eel River, Woodstock, etc. Through tickets, single and return, issued to all stations at special reduced rates.
FOR GRAND LAKE!
STEAMER "FAWN" will leave her wharf, Indiantown, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, for Salmon River, Grand Lake, calling at intermediate Landings.
Returning on THURSDAYS and MONDAYS.
Careful warehousemen constantly in attendance at Indiantown to receive freight, etc.
R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent.
45 Dock Street.

Gr'nd Southern Railway
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26th inst., Accommodation Trains will be run between
St. Stephen and St. John
and intermediate stations until further notice, as follows, viz:—
Will leave St. Stephen for St. John, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 a. m.
Returning will leave Carleton, St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 a. m.
Freight intended for any of these Trains should be delivered not later than 6 p. m. the evening previous.
April 25th, 1882. apr29 J. N. GREENE.

Lace Bunting.
BLACK, BRONZE, NAVY BLUE, TUSCAN AND CREAM SHADES.
Watered Ribbons and Silks;
Rich Black Silks;
Brocaded Silks;
Spanish Laces;
Kid Gloves; Kid Gloves;
Sun Umbrellas;
Satin Parasols.
All at Moderate Prices.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
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Haying Tools.
F. BEVERLY,
45 Germain Street,
Has just received a full line of
Haying Tools
OF ALL KINDS.
which he offers, Wholesale and Retail, at the Lowest Market Rates.
—ALSO:—
WIRE BASKETS and HOOKS
For HANGING BASKETS for Cemetery Lots.
Wringers 50 Cents per week as usual

New Goods.
JUST RECEIVED:
We have just received part of our Spring Stock of
Ladies' Fine Button Boots
—AND—
Fine Kid Slippers,
15 DIFFERENT KINDS.
FRANCIS & VAUCHAN,
BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURERS
19 KING STREET (North Side.)

Molasses!
NOW LANDING:
100 CASKS
Bright Heavy Muscovado Molasses
SUITABLE FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
For sale low from the Wharf
BARBOUR BROS.

Liberal-Conservatives and Liberals
BOTH USE
Welcome Soap
100 Boxes JUST RECEIVED.
Special Prices on Large Lots.
GEO. MORRISON, JR.
CABLE ORDER.

Christy's Stiff Hats!
OPENING TO-DAY, ANOTHER LOT OF
100 Doz. London Stiff Hats.
☞ WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
C. & E. EVERITT,
11 King Street.

Warner's
Kidney and Liver Cure.
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS.

Lydia Pinkham's
COMPOUND.
FOR SALE BY
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Hop Tonic
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
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SPADES AND SHOVELS.
—IN STOCK:—
50 Doz. Irish Spades;
150 " " Shovels.
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SHEET IRON,
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Now Landing:
A Large and Well Assorted Stock
of the above Goods.
GEORGE CARVILL,
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NOTICE.
MULLIN BROTHERS.
GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made to measure in good style will please bear in mind that we keep an excellent STOCK OF CLOTH on hand expressly selected for that trade, and will furnish a first-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. mar18

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, July 1, 1882

[Boston Pilot.]

Mr. Davitt's Speech.

When Mr. Davitt came forward there was a perfect uproar of enthusiasm which lasted several minutes. The entire audience rose and cheered him to the echo. When quiet was finally restored, Mr. Davitt said that he regretted that he could not have been in Boston on the 17th of June. Are the Irish, he said, or any other people, justified in demanding the abolition of an institution that proves itself a complete failure as an institution, and that has entailed disastrous consequences to the nation upon which it has been imposed?

Why should English statesmen or English public opinion be anxious to continue the existence of Irish landlordism?

These are questions that may not appear unreasonable to ask, in face of recent events in Ireland. A policy of exasperation is the most costly and impolitic that could be pursued by any government toward a subjugated people. Yet the history of English rule in Ireland, from the period when its conquest was deemed to be complete until the present hour, is but a record of seeming systematic exasperation. Putting aside all other questions that have aroused the angry passions of a sensitive people in their efforts to gain some measure of liberty, such as their struggles against the penal laws, opposition to the act of union, movements for religious liberty and repeal, and dealing only with the social evils that have resulted from the introduction of the English system of landlordism, we will find sufficient cause for popular discontent, independent of the national and religious injuries that have swelled the measure of Irish disaffection. No nation having a record of national independence, and claiming to take its stand in the ranks of civilized peoples, has yet been found submissive enough to the conquering temately forego all claim to the soil of its country, willingly accept a state of social vassalage for one of comparative agrarian independence, or submit to a perpetual life of semi-mendicancy in order to gratify its rulers, and minister to the insatiable greed of a caste that has seized such land as its own, and grown rich and insolent upon the spoil of such country. A people that would not protest, plan, contrive and unceasingly endeavor to rid themselves of a system that should entail such consequences as landlordism has inflicted upon Ireland, would be a unique spectacle indeed, and fit only for the most abject of slavish existences among progressive mankind. In face of all the

ADMITTED WRONG WHICH LANDLORDISM HAS CAUSED

our country, and of an unceasingly desperate and sanguinary opposition to its deeds by our people, English statasmen have employed every device known to government to uphold these obnoxious agrarian laws, and English public opinion has, until recently, supported every such effort towards maintaining them against the will and the interest of the Irish people. Why should this be continued? Is landlordism worth what its support is costing England, and the troubles and misery which this support is causing the people of Ireland? These are questions which are not necessary to be put to Irishmen in America in order to win their support to the Land League movement; but, though addressing an audience mostly composed of men of my own race, I am speaking to the American people through the American press, who, I know, will require a just claim for their sympathy to be made out ere they will extend it to any cause or people. Arguments resting upon sentimental grounds, or even based upon abstract justice, will fail to win the moral support of a practical and independent people unless strengthened by invincible facts and figures. The position of the American people in this Irish contest for the abolition of landlordism is purely a judical one. The evidence that must win a verdict favorable to our cause must be evidence of fact, and not that of declamatory accusation—in a word, public opinion in this country will only discuss the statistics of the Irish land question. I will, therefore, confine myself as closely as possible with the facts and figures of the question in my remarks this evening.

If the support of Irish landlordism by England could be justified upon any valid grounds whatever, social, political, or economical, instead of having to defend it on the untenable theory of its English extraction, and identity with the interest of a small section of Anglo-Irish, there might not be less cause for complaint on our part, but there would be, at least, more rational grounds for the encouragement given by Englishmen to their political parties, in the task of backing it up. Judged by the only tests that should determine the existence or continuance of any law affecting the most vital interests of a people, namely, its justice, social worth, political advantage, or economic utility, how will the maintenance of Irish landlordism bear impartial criticism? A system which everyone conversant with its history knows to have been born of

VIOLENCE, CONFISCATION, AND FRAUD,

and owing its present vitality to scarcely less reprehensible and immoral means, cannot be credited with much inherent right or the possession of titles or attributes that could confront the accusations of its enemies, or inspire the victims with any reverential ideas in its regard. Its criminal origin might have proved no very great argument in favor of its abolition now, if it had adapted itself to the requirements of social Ireland, and had become a success as an agrarian code, but, as the reverse is exactly the case, and as it stands to-day a huge, complete, unmitigated failure, with a criminal career added to its sanguinary and fraudulent inception, we are justified in including its original guilt in our indictment of it before the tribunal of American public opinion.

Viewed from the next critical standpoint, that it is recent, considered as an institution affecting the social life of Ireland! Diminishing population, widespread destitution, increasing pauperism, periodical famine, complete stagnation of trade, miserable and unhealthy one-roomed mud cabins as the habitation of one million of our people, inferior diet, inducing palpable physical deterioration among our working classes, incitement to agrarian crime and murder, with universal discontent! Most of its kindred feudal systems have been long ago kicked from the path of a progressive age by other nations for one-tenth of the social wrong which landlordism has done to Ireland and its people, and yet English statesmen appear to have made up their minds that, if there be any offence at all in connection with its continued existence, it is on the part of the people of Ireland for demanding its abolition. Going no further back in its history than the present century, we are confronted with facts concerning its ruinous effects upon the social life of our country, that should alone damn it to unceremonious extinction, and silence all talk about remedying its "admitted evils," or prolonging its career an hour beyond the time necessary to legislate it out of existence. Putting

THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RENTAL OF THE LAND OF IRELAND

during the past 81 years, at £10,000,000 (which will not be above the actual figure) we have the enormous sum of £810,000,000, or $4,050,000,000, extracted from the soil, and the labor of the country, by some 10,000 or 15,000 individuals. As landlord investment, care, enterprise, or superintendence cannot be credited with having contributed anything to the production of at least seven-eighths of this enormous wealth, they have been enabled to walk off with it and to spend most of it out of Ireland, without the people who earned it by their sweat and toil, or the country in which it was produced, being benefitted to any appreciable extent whatever in return.

No outlay to improve the generous soil which has given forth such treasure to a handful of favored beings; no expenditure to lighten the daily toil of those who earned it by aiding them to apply mechanical arts to the labors of cultivation; no encouragement to methods of improved agriculture; no outlay in the providing of better houses for the people; no concern about their education; no expenditure for schools, colleges or hospitals—nothing, absolutely nothing, worth placing on record has been returned to redeem this annual plunder from being as vast and undiluted an act of public robbery as was ever perpetrated in the form of a "requisition" by an army in an invaded country.

Side by side with this vast drain of Irish wealth during the present century, and as a seeming necessary concomitant of such a national loss, no less than

FIVE FAMINES ARE ON HISTORIC RECORD,

that have swept away, for want of the bare necessaries of existence, upwards of 2,000,000 of our people—and this in a land from which nearly £1,000,000,000 has been abstracted by a few thousand individuals during the period of such famines, while holocausts of human beings, starved to death, were being offered by law as sacrifices to their rapacity. And yet Englishmen pretend they cannot understand why we are demanding the abolition of this system, the handiwork of which, in numerous other deteriorating ways, is operating at the present hour in a distracted country, in presence of an immense army, suspended constitution, prisons crammed with respectable citizens, and the prevalence of agrarian outrage and murder!

Examined by the test of its economic worth as a system, landlordism will be found to be as complete a failure as in its political and social aspects. In addition to the obstacles which the landlord system *per se* places in the path of industrial progress and the full development of the land (through the baneful influence of monopoly in its ownership and insecurity in its cultivation), as compared with what obtains in those countries where this feudal code has been abolished, we are confronted in Ireland with extra ruinous consequences to the soil and rural economy of the country, which are not experienced in English agriculture, and which *a fortiori* make landlordism still more of a burden and curse to our people.

The richness and fertility of the soil of Ireland are proverbial, and, if left unfettered by restrictions that discourage the industry of those who till it, would, in the opinion of all competent authorities, such as Mill, Kay, Arnold and others, be capable of supporting a population of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 people. In the year 1821 the united population of England and Wales was 12,000,236, and the population of Ireland, 6,801,827, or about 1,500,000 more than half the population of England and Wales. In 1871 England had 22,712,266 (having nearly doubled in the space of fifty years), while Ireland, instead of figuring as 12,000,000 (which would be but its relative proportion to the increased population of England and Wales) had actually 1,390,450 less in 1871 than in 1821, and exhibits a still diminishing population in the census returns of the past year! The difference between 6,801,827, Ireland's population in 1821, and 13,603,754, which would be its population this year if it had encountered only the same influences as that of England, or close upon 7,050,000 of people, represents what the extra destructive effects of landlordism in Ireland has cost

THAT ILL-FATED LAND

in one generation. There is not in modern historic record a more astounding fact than this, or evidence of any country ever having experienced, from any scourge in the power of man to inflict, anything approaching to this destruction of population by a land system which would seem to have been thrust upon Ireland as if to banish from its shores or destroy every vestige of our Celtic race. Continuing still the extra or peculiar evils which landlordism inflicts upon our rural economy, and which do not manifest themselves under the same system in England, we will find further evidence of its ruinous influence upon the social happiness of our people and the prosperity of the country. In England, where the landlords are not absentees, the wealth which land and labor produce, if not justly divided among the agencies of production, is at least spent in the country, and thereby performs some part, at least, in ministering to the wants and comforts of the English nation. Some return is made to the population for the enormous wealth which the landlords are permitted by law to extract from the industry of the farming classes, while the soil itself receives some care and attention at the hands of those who are enriched by its annual treasures. Yet, under these relatively favorable conditions to methods of improved cultivation from expenditure of landlord capital and comparative security to farmers' outlay, an eminent English agriculturist has declared that the land of England does not yield one-fifth of its proper production, or what it would be capable of yielding under complete independence from landlord exaction.

Now, if this vast amount of cereal wealth is thus lost to the people of England under a state of landlord monopoly of the national property, which is ten times more favorable to production than what obtains in Ireland under the same system more recklessly and ruinously administered, what must the reign of landlordism cost our people in the article of food by its extra destructive influences? The annual wealth that is drained out of the country by means of absenteeism and other causes incidental to Irish landlordism is comparatively small when compared with the treasures that its soil and other kindred resources are capable of producing, if left to the creative agencies of labor and capital freed from

THE DEADLY GRIP OF UNSCRUPULOUS MONOPOLY.

The total value of all the crops grown in Ireland in 1879 was but £22,743,006, or £4 9s. average value per statute acre of the 5,121,833 acres under cultivation of wheat, oats, barley, bere, rye, beans, peas, beet-root, flax and hay. These figures show that but one-fourth of the land of Ireland is under cultivation, and that the gross value of its produce is but a little over £1 per acre of Irish land, and but £4 per each head of population.

As the year 1879 was very bad for crops, and as the value of the total cereal produce of the country in 1876 was over £36,000,000, we may put down as the average yearly value of the crops above specified the sum of £29,000,000, which would still be only a little over £5 gross produce per each acre cultivated, and about the same per head of population. Assuming that twice the amount of land at present under cultivation, that is in round numbers 10,000,000 acres, is capable of production equal to that at present under tillage, which no one acquainted with the fertility of three-fourths of the land of Ireland will deny, the annual cereal wealth now yielded by the country would be doubled, or be about £58,000,000 gross production, and £10 per head of population, while still bearing ample provision for purposes of pasture. The influence which this increase of food and wealth would exercise upon the rural life of Ireland and upon the social well-being of the whole country in the multiplication of creature comforts and in the diminution of pauperism and misery would be immense, and no one will deny but that the indirect consequence through the means of better clothing and better and healthier dwellings would still add to the blessings which would flow from the augmented wealth and industry that could be thus created. I am proceeding upon the proposition that the present backward state of cultivation and consequent poverty of cereal production is

A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXTRA EVILS OF LANDLORDISM

in Ireland, and apart from those which affect Irish in common with English agriculture. Putting the annual loss last specified along with that the landlords take from the country in absentee rent, we suffer at moderate computation no less than £36,000,000 national, or £6 per head of population, of a dead loss each year from the manner in which the land and labor of Ireland is treated by Irish landlords? If we now proceed upon an argument of equality with England in the evils of landlordism, and apply Mr. Mr. Bright's estimate of the difference between existing and the possible productions of English land, on all in the testimony of travellers, publicists, and political economists, as to the increased production of cereal wealth that has followed the abolition of the feudal system in continental Europe, we shall arrive at something like a true knowledge of the full extent of the wrong which the landlord system is inflicting on our people, and shall find another overwhelming argument in support of our national demand for its complete and final abolition. The standing argument resorted to by landlord apologists in defence of the existing land laws, and against the opposite system, is really too ridiculous to be quoted, and shows the straits to which land monopolists are driven in efforts to sustain an untenable argumentive position. "Irish farmers would not plough or sow, nor Irish agricultural laborers work if not compelled to do so by the necessity of producing rent for the landlords." A similar mode of reasoning was made use of by South American planters in favor of slavery, and might, in fact, be applied to the defence of a state of society in which all civil rights should be abolished and political privileges abrogated except in the case of aristocracy, lest an indulgence in the blessings of social and political liberty might beget slavishness in the unfranchised masses! What an Irishman is capable of doing in his own behalf, when freed from the influence and rapacity of a legalized idler, who devours his substance and trots him like a dog, he has shown by his industry and thrift in almost every clime under the sun, to which his enemy has driven him, and the imputation that he would fail to do the same in his own land to which he is so passionately attached, if freed from

THE DEADLY INCUBUS OF LANDLORDISM,

is in keeping with the other injuries and insults that have been heaped upon Ireland by that class that has ground our people to the dust and that affects an inability in the year 1881 to comprehend why we are so resolved upon ridding ourselves of their system of plunder once and forever. Continuing the statistical criticism of Irish landlordism which I have pursued so far, I will now deal with another of its monster evils, and quote facts and figures, the truth of which can be verified by any one who cares to refer to the Official Directory, which is published in Dublin every year.

It will scarcely be denied by Americans that few influences operate so powerfully in shaping the moral and intellectual character of a people than those which spring from comfortable, clean and orderly homes; or the truth of the converse be questioned as to the debasing tendencies of cheerless, squalid and untidy dwellings.

The Census Commissioners for Ireland in 1841 divided the dwellings of the people into four classes: The fourth class comprised all mud cabins having only one room; the third class consisted of a better description built of mud, but varying from two to four rooms and windows; the first class included all houses of a better description.

In the year 1841 there were 574,386 families living in houses of the third class, or those built of "superior mud," and having two or more rooms, and 625,356 families (over 3,000,000 of human beings) living, or rather, herding in houses of the fourth class, or those built entirely of mud, and having only one room in which to eat, sleep, and perform all domestic duties.

In 1874 the number of families inhabiting the third class of mud houses was 432,774, those of the fourth class 227,379, or close upon 1,500,000 of people. The returns for the year 1881 are not yet published, but, from my knowledge of Ireland, I can affirm that the only difference that will appear between the figures just given and those which will soon be placed before the public will be the difference caused through diminishing population.

These figures show a considerable falling off from those of 1841, 'tis true, but this is not on account of the better class of houses having absorbed the difference, but from the murderous fact that, in the space of 30 years, no less than 405,141 families, or over 2,000,000 of people, including the total increase from births in the meantime, have disappeared from Ireland, most of them starved to death and buried like dogs during the famine of '47-'48! And all this human misery—this herding in mud houses—this holocaust of human beings—this diminution of our population—this 1,500,000 of the Irish people, doomed to live at the present hour in these homes of misery, poverty, squalor and cold, because Englishmen resolve it shall be so, in the interest of some 10,000 or 15,000 Irish landlords!

What power has given to society or a fraction of society the right to make man miserable for no other crime than that of having come into existence in obedience to the will of his Creator and the law of nature? From whence the authority to make his life a burden, to starve him within reach of plenty, to hover over his life as if to snatch from his dreary path every semblance of hope, and dash from his lips every draught of pleasure—to herd him or cast him forth shelterless like an animal; hunt him from off the land from which, and upon which, nature intended him to live, and finally sends him to prison a criminal, or drives him a pauper to the grave? If the laws which are alone responsible for such nefarious crimes against humanity in Ireland were things with souls that could be damned, "Hell would not be hot enough, nor eternity long enough," in which to prolong, in expiation of their guilt, their accursed immorality. The laws that prevent a father of a family, who is willing to employ his labor upon the natural agencies or opportunities which Providence has placed around him, but can only do so upon condition that an idler and an enemy shall share in the profits of such labor, recognizes such a man as half a slave, and would only have to undo a few enactments in order to forge again

THE LINKS OF SOCIAL SERVITUDE.

The same law which exercises daily throughout Ireland the right of depriving families of the roofs that cover them—of driving a man forth from the house that he has built by his own hands upon God's green earth for the protection of his wife and little ones, has but one step further to advance to claim the right of inflicting death upon all who should refuse to labor unmurmuringly in pain and poverty for the landlords of Ireland.

Ere going, in conclusion, into the statistics of settlement, I will anticipate an argument, that might be founded upon the number of mud hovels in Ireland in favor of emigration.

If better houses and more comfortable living were impossible in Ireland, emigration would be a humane and necessary remedy for its miserable people. I have already pointed out in my remarks upon the extra ruinous consequences of landlordism, how, according to even English authorities, more than twice our present population could subsist in comparative prosperity if restrictions upon land cultivation were completely swept away. Over 12,000,000 acres of Irish land are capable of production equal to the best soil of Belgium or France, yet not more than 5,000,000 of acres are at present under cultivation. Surely, if that amount can be made to sustain the present population, and also enable 15,000 landlords to walk off with $60,000,000 a year as well, there would be no apprehension of poverty, no excuse for mud cabins, no argument for emigration, when double the amount of land should be cultivated, and its entire produce left to enrich the country whose generous soil would give it forth. I will now, in a few words, deal with this scheme of settlement and compensation, which has been so roughly handled. From the change that has come over English statesmen on the Irish land question during the past eighteen months, it might appear that my arguments in favor of the abolition of Irish landlordism were superfluous, or, in more vulgar parlance, that I have been

"THROWING WATER UPON A DROWNED RAT."

It may be so, but until the abolition of landlordism is a *fait accompli*, I shall deem it my best duty to justify the Irish land League, in their efforts to overthrow it. I am of a somewhat skeptical disposition in reference to the honesty of the English Liberal party, and to me Mr. Gladstone's coercive mania wears more the appearance of bolstering up a doomed land system in Ireland than of a rational effort to check outrage and murder. The plan of settlement which has been before Ireland during the agitation is that of a peasant proprietary. Mr. Parnell proposes that the tenant farmers should only be called upon to pay a certain rent for a given number of years as the payment for the fee simple of their holdings. The government would have to advance the whole of the purchase money, and recoup itself out of the rent that would thus be paid by the tenant farmers. By this arrangement the landlords would receive for the loss of their proprietorial rights a compensation equivalent to twenty-five or thirty years' purchase of their yearly rental. This would be certainly be dealing very munificently with the Irish landlords; and I can only say on my part that, if the people of Ireland are desirous to do this, and the English Government willing to advance the cash to the landlords, I shall place no obstacle in the way, or insist on any other settlement that might be more in accordance with strict justice, and in my humble opinion more in keeping with the theory of the land for the people, upon which the Land League rests for a basis. In my Liverpool speech, which has been somewhat roughly handled on both sides of the Atlantic, I distinctly declared that my definition of

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE

was given, not as an opposition plan to that advocated by Mr. Parnell, but in obedience to a sense of duty, and in reply to hostile challenges that no definition of that charter cry of the League could be given that would not either be of a chimerical or complete communistic character. I do not deal as generously with the Irish landlords, it is true, as Mr. Parnell, but then I cannot afford to be generous to those who have never been just to others. I, however, propose to provide them with compensation to the extent of $560,000,000 in order to get rid of them, and I am of opinion that this is at least 25 cents more than Irish-America would be willing they should receive. My plan is simply this: Let the government issue bonds or raise a public loan to the amount of £140,000,000, bearing 3 per cent. interest. Let this sum be compensation to the landlords for the lands which their ancestors seized upon from the people without paying them any compensation whatever. Let Ireland's annual contribution to the imperial revenue be the guarantee for the interest upon and liquidation of the principal. Let a tithe or land tax of 10 per cent.—or about one-half what the farmers now pay to the landlords in rent—upon the estimated annual produce of the land, be substituted for such rent and paid to the State for the loss of the Imperial revenue which would be required to pay off the money borrowed for landlord compensation. Let Ireland's unforfeited right to self-government be conceded, as well as let the land of Ireland be national property administered by an Irish Parliament.

The advantage to the tenant farmers of Ireland from this plan of settlement would be an immediate reduction of rent, with a security against disturbance and protection against the confiscation of their interest in the soil equal to what could be guaranteed by a peasant proprietary. Under the latter plan of settlement, a fixed rent, equivalent to those now judicially fixed by the land courts, would have to be paid for fifty years ere the fee simple of the land would be the legal right of the farmer.

THE CHIEF POINT MADE AGAINST ME

by the London *Times* and other adverse organs is that peasant proprietary is a recognized land code in most countries, but that the nationalization of the land is a social experiment non-existent in modern society. This is quite true, and this is the weak point in the scheme I propose. But, if I may be pardoned the seeming egotism of the remark, the plan for winning land reform, which I initiated in Ireland three years ago, was denounced as more Utopian and hopeless of success by almost every paper in England and Ireland, and more mistrusted by many who are now prominent Land Leaguers, than is the scheme of land reform which I embodied in my Liverpool speech. In the nationalization of the land, I provide for, and make a concession to that portion of society that is now, by force of education and increasing necessities, becoming a power that no State can any longer trifle with, and from which all subrasionary movements against both governments and society, are to be looked from. The widespread discontent that is being engendered among the educated working classes in

ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,

through hardship and the knowledge that the earnings of labor are unjustly distributed, is a symptom of approaching trouble which English statesmen would not ignore if England's statesmen were in the habit of looking ahead in order to arrest dangerous popular upheavals by just and timely concessions. I am one of those who believe that the nationalization of land in these countries would avert consequences far more disastrous to society and good government than could possibly result from a scheme of land reform that would give the conservatism now professed by a selfish unscrupulous landlord class, to the mass of the people, and so stem, by the recognition of the land as the national property, a tide of social discontent and Communistic aspirations.

A peasant proprietary offers nothing to the industrial non-agricultural masses of Great Britain and Ireland. Nevertheless, if this solution of the Irish agrarian war is resolved upon or undertaken by the government in preference to my scheme, I shall neither be vain enough or criminally stupid enough to thwart a settlement of a burning question by any blind idolatry of my own views.

TIME HAS ALREADY VINDICATED MY PAST EFFORTS

in the cause of Irish land reform, and I can well afford to wait for the approval, which I am confident will yet be won for my plan of final settlement, from a people whom I am proud to feel do not mistrust me, and in whose behalf it is my most cherished wish to devote my energies and, if necessary, to sacrifice my life.

Mr. Ellis, who was so strongly opposed by the friends of Sir S. L. Tilley, polled more votes in the city proper on Thursday than Sir Samuel polled on the previous Tuesday, and led the poll in the whole city despite all the efforts made in favour of the Attorney General by the same Tory party using the same Tory means, but to an extent necessarily limited.

It is now stated that a partizan returning officer has, by some decisions which it is alleged are wholly illegal, for the time excluded from the House of Commons, Mr. Mills, who received a majority of votes.

Mr. Domville's friends have resolved to contest the election of Mr. Foster for King's county, on the grounds of bribery and corruption. Mr. Domville announced this on Nomination Day. It is alleged that immense quantities of rum were used to promote the election of the teetotaller.

ANNA PARNELL'S BRAVERY.—Mr. Parnell's sisters evidently inherit the same patriotic spirit that characterizes himself. On Thursday last, as Earl Spencer was being driven through Westmoreland street, Dublin, Miss Anna Parnell halted his carriage and asked him if it was true that the erection of huts for the shelter of the 500 people evicted in county Limerick had been again stopped by the authorities. The lord lieutenant pretended he was unable to hear the words Miss Parnell addressed to him, and told his aide-de-camp to dismount and tell the lady that if she presented her card at the castle she would be heard. Miss Parnell, however, seems to have taken another course, for she wrote a letter to one of the evening papers, in which she says that Spencer heard very well the words she spoke to him in the street, but steadfastly refused to make any answer to her inquiries, whence she concludes he was ashamed of himself and the odious position in which he was placed. She exhorts all those who are engaged in the construction of the shelter-huts to persevere in building them, adding that if one man be arrested for such work another should step forward and take his place, that no shadow of a decent cover be left for those outrages on humanity. In addition to the wholesale eviction of the people, and the prohibition which forbids the Land League to erect huts for them, the secretary of state for war recently declared in Westminster that hereafter the arms of the soldiers employed for escort and protection duty in Ireland would be loaded, so that more butcheries of the people may be expected any day.

THE DIRTY HABITS OF THE CHINESE.

The people on the Pacific coast are solid in their opposition to Chinese immigration; all classes are united in that feeling, since they more particularly are witnesses to and sufferers from the annoyances it entails. Two-thirds of the Chinamen in the United States are coolies, imported like cattle by six great corporations, whose headquarters are in San Francisco. These companies practically own the Chinese, for they can do nothing without the consent of the companies. They are practically slaves for a certain number of years, during which time they pay the companies a certain per cent. of their earnings. Their habits and want of cleanliness are represented as prejudicial to public health. The San Francisco *Examiner* thus describes a visit to their part of the city, known as Chinatown:—

"After visiting several extensive cellars, all filled almost to suffocation with opium-smoking Chinamen, the health officer led the way to a sort of cave or hole beneath the sewers connected with a Chinese restaurant. Here was discovered a group of Chinese squatting around tubs filled with the reeking entrails and offal from a pork slaughter-house. They were cleansing the vile mess to be sold in the market. The floor was at least an inch deep with a mass of corruption. The sewers had overflowed the floor, and the sewer-trap in the same room was choked. On one side of the sickening place Chinamen and women were engaged in cooking their evening meals, the smoke from their coal oil cans used for cooking stoves, mingling with the fetid atmosphere, rendering breathing difficult. After issuing imperative orders to clean out the place within one hour, the health inspector beat a hasty retreat. Further inspections were made in various portions of Chinatown, and the same state of affairs was noticeable everywhere. The recent arr