The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1882.

Price Two Cents.

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CLOTHING.	CLOTHING.	Lancaster Intelligencer.	
TALK : Christmas has come and gone. The old year has kissed its "good bye" to '82 and dropped		THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, 1882.	
back into the past, taking its place among the most eventful years of history. The Holidays are over. The gifty givers have ceased their giving, and the time when any		FOUR WEEKS IN IRELAND.	
thing and everything would sell so readily has gone. The "old fogy" merchants are preparing to wear out chair cushions and trousers by sitting themselves down during the months of January, February and March, to await the	WANAMABER & BROWN.	A QUAKER LADY BOARDING WITH TENANTS AND LANDLORDS.	
coming of "SPRING TRADE." The "WIDE AWAKE" MERCHANF, the "Man-Who-Never-Has-a-Dull-Season," the man who has learned that trade can be made in the usually dull months by working for it		Her Experience in the Cabin of a Farmer- How She Lived in an Jrish Castle-What She Ate, Drauk, Saw, Did and Heard	
is lauching forth some new idea, some attraction which will draw the people; and accordingly keep the trade a "beoming" and give his sleepy neighbors something to talk about and	Clothing that	-The Irish Land League and Its Influence, Mrs. P. E. Gibbons in N. Y. Sun.	
Can any person be substituately billed as not to see that the "EVER BUSY MERCHANT" is the one who REDUCES HIS GOODS TO COST in the dall season rather than store them	Wears Well.	[Continued.] Distillers and brewers are great men in much a counter. I beaud of several celebrated	

Can is the away for the next season, whether his neighbor likes it or not, and such a store is being sought after by the swarming thousands of Lancaster city's and county's purchasers.

AND NOW WE HAVE OUR STORE ILLUMINATED BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT by which every tint and color can be seen as well by night as by day.

I therefore call your attention that every garment has been MARKED DOWN TO COST FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, whereby you will be enabled to buy an

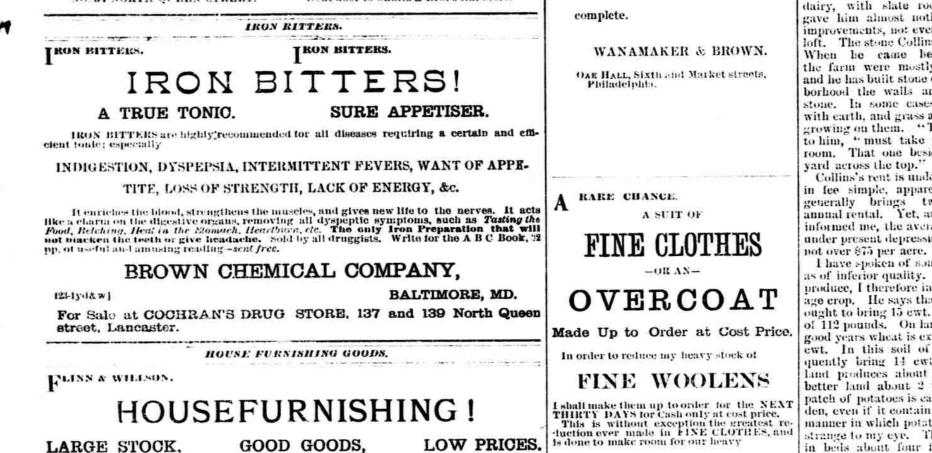
OVERCOAT OR SLIT OF CLOTHES AT A VERY LOW PRICE

Having still a good assortment on hand to select from. My " Custom Made Department " is filled with the choicest Woolens the market affords A perfect fit always quaranteed.

> AL. ROSENSTEIN. THE PIONEER OF MODERATE PRICES,

Next door to Shultz & Bro.'s flat Store NO 37 NORTH OUEEN STREET.

FULL LINE OF



Year after year our customers

on the goodness of the materials.

Spring Importations,

DING WITH DLORDS. I replied that the government would of a Farmer Castle—What and Heard not trust them, because it thought that the people might become excited and

purtenant houses.

deceive them. The remark did not please Collins. He said that the people were exgreat men in such a country. I heard of several celebrated cited at the report of Father Murphy's Protestant churches indebted to them for arrest because they are so united to their priests. "One is already in prison," he funds. A distiller gave £20,000 and a said, " Father Sheehey ; and many meetbrewer £10,000 to assist in building an Episcopal cathedral in Cork. It is said to it is have been held to petition the govhave cost Guinness, the great brewer, £200,000 to remodel -t. Patrick's Episcoernment to release him and other leaders of the Land League movement."

pal church in Dublin and to build the ap-In a disturbed region in another part of the County Cork 1 was told of a priest To return to my farmer, Collins, in whose who had refused to join the League. members refused to send their children to houre I saw no intoxicating liquor drunk. He rented seventy acres, of which twenty the national school under his supervision, were bog, nearly worthless. Collins's and the people thus opposed to him did rent is £34, or about \$170. He has slatenot call him Canon Desmond, but only Desmond. On the other hand, I was told roofed his house and greatly improved it. He has also built a stone stable and a of two influential priests, lately sent out dairy, with slate roofs. The landlord of Cork by the bishop for being too active gave him almost nothing toward these in the Land League. They were placed improvements, not even the flooring of the in country curacies-promotion backward -on account of the influence of a wealthy loft. The stone Collins got off the place. When he came here the walls of Catholic clique, which does not in politics the farm were mostly of clay or mud, hold to the Conservative, late Lord Beaand he has built stone ones. In this neighconfield party, " like the Protestauts,' but holds to the Liberal party, which borhood the walls are mostly built of stone. In some cases they are covered midway between the Conservatives and with earth, and grass and other plants are Land Leagers. It was added that one of growing on them. "These walls," I said these priests had gone to Rome to lay his to him, " must take up a great deal of case before the pope, not having been able room. That one beside your house is a to get the archbishop to interfere. The archbishop did not think it prud at to Collins's rent is under \$170. Land sold

entertain the complaint. One, at least, of Collins's remarks may in fee simple, apparently a rare thing, generally brings twenty times the annual rental. Yet, as a lawyer in Cork seem unjust to the government. He said that men's constitutions have changed. They are no longer able to live on potatoes. informed me, the average value here now, under present depressing circumstances, is They must have Iodian meal and bread and "I think I would have been dead," tea. I have spoken of some of Collin's land he said, "if I had been kept on potatoes as of inferior quality. His report of the and when men's constitutions are altered produce, I therefore iafer, is not the aver- any laws the government can make cannot age crop. He says that on this land wheat have effect." But it is free trade in Great ought to bring 15 ewt. per acre, the ewt. Britain and Ireland that makes bread and of 112 pounds. On land of best quality in tea cheap.

The great domestic manufactories of the good years wheat is expected to bring 25 If now we come to teachers as voters, I cwt. In this soil of Collins's cats frepeople demand a word. Collins wore to hear that of the teachers of Ireland not quently bring 14 cwt. to the acre. This market one day a gray frieze coat (there more than one-twentieth can vote for land produces about 11 tons of hay, and pronounced frize). Calling at the house I members. This probably refers to teach better land about 2 tons per acre. A found an old woman engaged in spinning ers of national schools, nearly resembling patch of potatoes is called a potato gar- wool for the boys clothing-wool that had our public schools. den, even if it contain several acres. The been beautifully carded at a factory. Col-II. manner in which potatoes are planted was lin's coat seemed to be black and white I boarded some days at a castle, the strange to my eye. The land is laid out mixed, but the frieze is often dyed blue or residence of a gentleman who formerly bein beds about four feet wide. Between red, and is also used for women's pettithose bods are deep trenches one and a- coats. The question of the want of manuhalf feet wide. These beds or ridges are factures is a great and somewhat puzzling made by turning the sols in with the plow, long. At Dablin it was surprising to fine There are four rows of potatoes to a bed that even the matches in my chamber ceived as a boarder. To this castle I went listened to no speeches, into a great parlor, barely furnished, with a tarf fire in the grate. It was in June. unity. In Guy's Almanae may be found a I call my host, Mr. Loftus. The family were Protestant and Conservative They wards in the County Cork, leaseholders of were members of the Church of Ireland as over ninety years being put down as absothe Episcopal church is called since its disestablishment. The tenants of Mr. Loftus sent a defe gation to him. They offered rent on the basis of Griffith's valuation, which Mr. Loftus declined. He offered to allow them asked a Protestant banker why they did about one-fourth of the proposed reduccombine to oppose them." The want of unsettled state of affairs puts everybody so the laborers suffer. Some landlords to be dropping out of society. Mr. Loftus regretted the condition of the laborers in this district. The very rent himself from the laborer. I heard of a farmer who has three landlords above him. Mr. Prior lets the land to the Os the "upper ten," and Protectants from bornes, who get it from him on a perpetoccupations, and does not work the land himself, but rents to a farmer, who takes On manufactures an Irish gentleman per acre. As said farmer holds thirty-six acres, possibly he has one or two laborers' houses which he rents out to men who would thus have four landlords above from America. There's a finish and a style about them that they don't get them. To return to Mr. Loftus. "The farmers factures? As lately as 1837 there were they do not give them a house fit to put a 100,000 hides tanned yearly at Cork. It pig into. The houses are roofed with make it as good in England." confined that morning, and the husband's | down.' breath indicated potations. "Such," said lucky.' Had we gone into the room where however, there is a donkey. the baby was, it would have been insisted on that we should take a glass of punch or

Collins intimated that the English are -four laborers at six shillings a week and The laborer has no political privileges. their diet and lodging, which cost him as wrong in fearing the Catholic priests, for they counsel the people to peaceful measmuch more. He told us that he could not ures, and they are the only persons who get ahead at all. "I am in debt to my have sufficient authority over them to master. He's a very intelligent man and quiet them down. I spoke of Father fond of me. When I paid last year's rent Murphy and of priests who had presided the landlord promised some abatement this year." at Land League meetings. "Yes," said Collins, "when peaceful measures were advised." Donovan is a voter. To a person of ex-

perience I mentioned how many hands Donovan employed. He answered : "He cannot get along with loss, as he hauls manure from the city and hand-weeds." The speaker himself has four hands handburst from the priests' control, and be cause they feared that the priests might weeding grain fields, "taking out thistles and dock roots that a previous tenant left as a boon.'

On another walk I saw two men beside the road, one of them a remarkably neat old man, a farmer. They confirmed what I had heard, that very few around there could afford to save their hay and straw and feed eattle during the winter to manure their farms, "How do they manage them ?" I asked.

"Like that man," pointing to a hand-some field opposite; "let land at five pounds an acre to those who have manure vits

Such, I understand, are men who, having donkey carts, go around Cork gathering from houses the offal and garbage to throw into these pits.

The

I have said that Donovan was a voter, and this brings up the most serious complaint that the Irish have against the British government-the inequality of the suffrage. While in England those who live in towns have household suffrage, and even the lodger franchise, entitling them to vote for members of Parliament, the qualification of Irish voters is in towns four pounds rent and in counties twelve. I see by a late estimate that in England two men out of five are voters ; in Ireland only one out of five is a voter. As to the operation of this high property qualificaion, we may observe that the county of Cork, having a population in 1871 of over 500,000, returns under 15,000 votes. The city, having within the parliamentary boundary nearly 98,000, gives under 5,000 votes ! But here is an illustration of the old rotten borough system of England The county of Cork, with ever 14,000 voters, elects two members at large. The city of Cork, with over 4.600 voters, elects two members, while four boroughs in the

county elect each a member. Thus Braadon has 430 voters, Mallow 293,, Youngh 289, Kinsale 194,

Unless he pays a rent of over five pounds he pays no poor rates, and no other taxes except the county or grand jury cases, and for malicious injuries, such as burnings. He pays this tax, but is not allowed to vote. "Would you put us under the Papists?" once cried an Irish Protestant on the question of universal suffrage.

On one occasion, when Mr. Loftus's man was driving for me, he spoke of the desire or the efforts of the laborer to keep his little family together, for in the unions or poorhouses, the sexes are separated. Mr. Loftus pointed out to me a building which he called the curse of the country. It is a union. "Children," he said, "brought up there are well fed, and idle,

and never want to work." The numberof these houses and the amount of money paid to sustain them seem almost incredible. Mr. Loftus's district is very heavily taxed, about five shillings in the pound or 25 per cent. on the valuation of a man's

property. The farmer pays this rate, but the landlord allows him half. In the county of Cork there are sixteen poorhouses. The one in Mr. Loftus's district contains about 400 inmates, and the one

in Cork over 1,000. The Cork poor rate amounts to from 24 to 4 shillings a pound annually on every pound valuation of houses and lands, but the valuation for taxes only about 60 per cent of the annual

When the country is poorest these taxes are heaviest. Very few who go into the unions ever get out, excepting children. Said a guardian of the poor : "What causes the immense number of paupers in Ireland is the able-bodied persons leaving the isle. All the lower classes here speal of America as their home or final place of settlement. When the people send part of the money for their children the board of poor law guardians will sometimes supplement it gratuitously and send the children out at their own expense. The board sometimes sends out lots of young women that are in the unions.

The region in which Mr. Loftus lives is a disturbed one. On a recent Sunday a Land League meeting was to be held in the town. It had been extensively advertised in the newspapers. On the day before the meeting was to be held the lord lieu. tenant issued a proclamation forbidding it. About 200 dragoons and infantry and 100 armed police arrived at the town, bringing with them provisions, as no farmer nor storekeeper would dare to sell any to them. One storekeeper had already been boy-

cotted for not joining the Land League. On the appointed Sunday, after mass, or about 1 o'clock, some 5,000 or 6,000 people came together, with bands of rausic. Five or six Roman Catholic clergymen were among them erecting a platform on some

other spot. Two stipendiary, or salaried, magistrates were present. At the solicitalonged to one of the learned professions. I tion of the priests, they agreed that the Had his tenants been paying rent, it is soldiers and police should not in-possible that I should not have been re- terfere with the people if they not obeyed the contract the priests would of the armed men. At dinner, one day, in the course of conversation, Mr. Loftus said: "The country's well enough if it is left alone." "But," said I, "you approve perhaps of one agitator, O'Connell; you like the effects of Catholic emancipation?" "O'Connell," he cried, "the best man freland ever produced ; a clever man. Not such a fellow as this Parnell, not fit to clean O'Connall's shoes in cleverness. O'Connell never allowed any quarrelling or disturbance. He kept up the agitation but the people were kept in order. The wos nothing like the wounding and killing that is going on in these times." I asked whether there might not be a home Parliament for local affairs, and delegates to a general Parliament. He anaffairs. " If half a dozen of them," he added, "come together at a poor law meeting, they can't behave themselves." [Concluded to-morrow.]

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