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HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

What the Union Did for the Scotch

STATEMENT BY SCOTTISH HOME RULERS. We have received the following communica-

tion from the secretary of the Scottish Home Rule association, and gladly give it all the prominence in our powere:-51 Hanover street.

Edinburgh, February, 1888. To the Editor of THE POST :

Dran Sin, -On behalf of the Scattish Home DIAR SIR,—On benan of the Scattish Home Rule A-sociation, I beg to enclose a "Statemen, of Scotland's Claim for Home Rule," I would be obliged if you would give publicity to the same by publishing it and this circular letter in the column of your newspaper, so that our country in may to informed of the struggle that we are making to secure our political freedim. The movement is the people's movement and we are therefore compelled to appeal for sympathy and assistance to our felios country-

sympathy and assistant to our tender-tourity-men abread, many of whom are enjoying the privileges of political freedom. We in end to firm a Scotlish party in Parlia-ment, and, with this object in view, we may, at the first g noral election, have to contest several seats in the interests of our country. For this, and other purposes of the Association, we require funds, and we trust that we shall have a favoral le response to the appeal we now make

to the patrio asm of our countrymen.

May I express the hope that you will open a substitution list in the columns of your newson behalf of our cause? If you accede t this deare, I hope you will communicate with meant let makeney the result of your appeal. Sams riptions will be received at the National B. koi Sentland or any of its agencies in the when the abroad, or can be sent direct to cur

lam, dear sir, yours faithfully, Thomas M'Naught, Honorary Colonial Secretary.

Tre officers of the Scottish Home Rule Assoointion ave as follows:-

President, the Most Noble the Marquis of Bran'aith ne; vice-presidents, Charles Cameron, Lt. D., M P., and Sir John G. S. Kinloch, of Kinden, Bari.; chairman of committee, Emeritus l'r fessor John Stuart Blackie, F.R.S.E., usins Crescent, Edinburgh; honorary genand secretary, Charles Waddie, Gleniffer House, Traity Road, Edinburgh; honorery treasurer, William Mitchell, S.S.C., 11 South Charlotte struct, Efinburgh; honorary colonial secretary, Thomas McNaught, S.S.C., 51 North Hanover, and Edinburgh

williegly comply with the rec the secretary's letter, and will acknowledge the receipt of all subscriptions in aid of the Scottish Home Rule fund that may be sent to the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and duly forward the same to the treasurer, whose name appears above.

The statement is as follows :---

Home Rule, now a popular term, is used here to axpress shortly the right of the Scottish

people to manage their own affairs.

There are some who assert that, although the Union of England and Scotland in 1707 was or the Scottish nation, and by bribery on the part of England, yet the benefits to Scotland have been so creat as to counterbal. ance any inconveniences felt by it through the removal of its Legielature to London. This is an utter fallacy. What Scotland desired was a faderal, not an incorporating union. The incorporating union has been productive of untold evils to the smaller nation. The Union was carried through by the most shameful corruption, against the remonstrances of the Scottish nation, the open hos-tility of the citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of a large section of the people in other districts of the Kingdom. Scotland entered the Union without a peuny of debt upon her National resources. To-day she is a joint obligant in an enormous debt of nearly seven hundred and forty million pounds sterling, mainly caused by the French war, fighting the enemy of England, not Scotland—for the Scots were always a peaceful people, at war with no country but England, and that only in self-defence. Prior to the Union we had free trade, free imports and free exports. The cottar then enjoyed his mug of home-brewed ale, and the artizan his cup of claret, free of duty. Free trade was abolished, and heavy fiscal and excise duties were imposed, not only on all imports but also on exports. The Union was the main cause of two Rebellions in 1715 and 1745; after each of which some of the best blood of Scotland was abed upon the scaffold. The Capital of Scotland well nigh ruined, and grass grew upon her streets. Scotland was drained of her best blood and of her treasure. To such a state of purchased for less than the annual rental of the present day. The aristocracy and landed gentry became to a large extent non-resident, and this evil has increased every year. The Union brought Secessions and Disruption upon the National Church, which, then the Church of nearly the whole people and in the van of freedom, has been rent into three divisions, pro-ducing bitterness and strife which have not yet been allayed. This was produced by the Act restoring Lay Patronage in the reign of Queen Anne, which was passed through Parliament against the desires of the whole Scottish mem-

To what cause then is due the material pros-To what cause then is due the material presperity of Scotland; Our national prosperity is due to the mineral wealth of the country, the inventive genius of her sons, and the rise of the middle class. Modern mechanics, as well as political economy, sprang into existence in Scotland, and she in common with the rest of middle class. Modern mechanics, as well as political economy, sprang into existence in Scotland, and she in common with the rest of middle class, and she in common with the rest of middle class. It is the energy of the middle class, however, of which our nationals composed, that has created such industrial centres as Glasgow, This pecuniary loss has a most serious effect upon the prosperity of our country. A great tries been mosfly agricultural, like those of Ire-deal of the wealth of Scotland is derived from tries been mostly agricultural, like those of Ire-

lend, the result would have been the same as in that country, be as it exists in portions of the light now,? The light have been the same as in the country, be as it exists in portions of the light now,? The light have been the same as in the right to be heard in the right to be heard in the light to light the light to light

institutions have been assailed by those who knew little and cared less about the national sentiment of our prople. In England our Scot-tish courts have been treated as non existent, the jurisdiction of our Supreme Court has been all our money, and we are helpless. The mil ions set at naught, and in defiance of the Treaty of sterling of Scottish money which are yearly Union, Scotsmen are now compelled to appear in English courts, if served with an English writ while casually in England. The estates of decrased Scotchmen are dragged into Chancery, if, perchance, any small portion of them is situated in England. The Appeal to the House of Lords is not only a means of oppression to poor Scattish litigants, but the English Law Lords often decide according to English opinion and in ignorance of Scottish law. It is the highest compliment to the wi.dom of our Scottish Parliaments that the laws enacted by them have stood so well the test of time. The system of law which Scotland has reared is the admiration of the jurists of Europe. Modern requirements, however, call for the enactment of new laws, and here it is that the neglect of Scottish business tells most seriously upon the prosperity of the country. The legislative neglect of Scotland has been, and is, such as no other country in the world would have borne so other country in the world would have borne so of the glens, who have dwelt there from remote long with patience. It is next to impossible to antiquity, have been removed to make way for get any new laws passed for Scotland. The present compulsory Education Act was defrom the people, numbers of them are layed for twenty-five years, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act for thirty years, after Scotland was rips for legislation being found among, what are termed, the lapsed in regard to both. The law of Hypothec has not yet been entirely abolished, although this was demanded twenty five years ago. The Imperial Parliament has become an unwieldy machine, completely congested and unable to

proved only too well founded. Our national

machine, completely congested and unable to overtake all its multifarious duties. There are many questions ripe for settlement in Scotland—such as Religious Equality. Land Laws, Liquer Traffic, Game Laws, Fishery Laws, Local Government Boards. These and all other questions affecting our Religion, Education, and the administration of Justice can be properly settled only by a Scotlish Legis'ature setting in Scotland. sitting in Scotland.

The pecuniary loss is no less serious to Scotland.

Our country is the most heavily taxed portion of the United Kingdom, as a few figures will show the serious to Scotland. will show. In one year (1871), the taxation per head of the population was as follows:—Englishmen paid £2 2s. 11½d.; Scotchmen paid £2 12s. 6½d.; and Irishmen £1 6s. 0½d. Scotchmen thus paid nearly 10s. per head more than Englishmen and more than double what Irishmen paid. Thus while Ireland contributed men paid. Thus while Ireland contributed somewhere like eight millions to the Imperial Treasury, Scotland's contribution was upwards of nine millions, although the population is about a million less than that of Ireland. The results in any other years that may be selected within the last twenty-five years, though not so grossly unfair, are equally stariling. Doring this period Scotland has paid annually into the Imperial Treasury nearly double the amount Thomas McNaught, S.S.C., 51 North Hanover street, Edinburgh.

The "statement" mentioned in the above letter is a lengthy document; but in order that the Canadian people may fully understand the question as presented by its advocates, we give it in its entirety. We have only to add that we williegly comply with the request contained in the same as in England, is due mainly to the fact that while real estate in Scotland. is assessed at its full actual rental, under valuations carefully made annually, the valuations in England are made only every third year, and at sums much below the actual rentals. Further, while Ireland contributes only about £1,200,000 to the Exchequer for the support of the army and navy, the interest of the national debt, and other imperial charges, Scotland, after defraying her own expenses, sends upwards of £6,600,000 for these purposes. Ireland has been relieved of about ten million pounds of the loans got by

> last forty years, but Scotland has received no such consideration. What return does Scotland get for her handsome contributions to the Imperial purse? cording to population, Ireland is over and Scut-Put ing aside Imperial expenditure, which ought to benefit the three Kingdoms in equitable proportions, instead of being confined almost entirely to Ergland, let us see what grants were received for "local or provincial purposes" During the year 1885, £495,480 was spent on public buildings in England, and £280,-212 in Ireland; while Scotland had to be con-tent with £10,000, which was all expended on the erection of Sheriff-Court Buildings. But it must be remembered that one-half of the cost of these buildings had to be raised by local taxs tion, while in England the whole cost of the erection of County Court buildings is defrayed by the Treasury. Public money is thus spent with a lavish hand in England and Ireland. while a beggarly return is given to Scotland.
>
> Now let us deal with the salaries and expenses of the Civil Departments of the three Kingdoms. The grants for the salaries in the Civil Department were, to England, £532,249, to Ireland, \$293,836, to Scotland, \$50,464—not one-fourth of what was granted to Ireland and

not one-tenth of the grants to England. What were the expenses for the administra tion of law and justice in each of the three Kingdoms? English law and justice cost £3,911,841; Irish, £2,169,210; Scotch, £485.745. Our Universities and Scientific, Art, and other Institutions are starved, and grants are given to us with a s.inted hand and doled out in a nost niggirdly manner. It has been truly said, Ireland receives all benefits and few burdens; Scotland, all burdens and few benefits; Eng land, burdens and benefits alike." taxed for her locomotion, while it is free in Ireland and comparatively so in Eng. land. She is taxed to support the London Metropolitan police, none of the expense for the support of that force being de-frayed by the ratepayers of that city; while even the maintenance of the public parks in London is charged on the Imperial Revenue. Scotland is taxed to provide pensions for the English and Irish police; while her own police are denied a similar boon. The expenditure for Police and Education in Ireland is almost entirely provided for out of the Imperial Funds. It has been calculated that the annual loss to Scotlang from having her affairs, in cluding Scottish Private Bills, mismanaged in London, from over taxation, and from the expenditure in England alone of our proportion

upon the prosperity of our country. A great deal of the wealth of Scotland is derived from

who could run for shelter from the pitiless gale, but it is only after years of clamor that we have succeeded in getting a promise from Government to erect one at Peterheid. We have no money to spend in these works; England takesquandered in London would farnish eight of these harbors of refuge, and would soon make a network of them round our coast and save the lives of thousands of our countrymen.

The cry of wretchedness comes yearly from our Highland population, and makes life bitter in the Lowlands of Scotland. Pover: yand poor rates were at one time unknown in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Destitution and misery now prevail among our crofters and cottars. The imposition of poor rates gives little or no relief. Even many of those who are assessed are, through their poverty, unable to meet this burden. This misery and destitution are now spreading, and are largely attributable to the seat of Government being in Engand. Our countrymen pesseech us to send them bread, and our Government send them soldiers and gunboats. Hunting-grounds are at a premium in the Highlands and Islands, and the natives of the glans, who have dwell there from remote masses. How are we to assist them? The Imperial Parl ament will do nothing until our people are goaded to fury and rise in revolt; then they pars a Crofter's Act, which only gives temporary relief and assists in making the

wretchedness and misery more apparent. All classes have to lament in Scotland the gradual closing up of the rural walks around our towns, and especially in many parts of the Highlands, by the encroachmenis of landfords and sportsmen. Many of them are Englishmen of great influence in Parliament, so that the wrongs thus inflicted on the public are denied a legislative remedy; and, as our present Lord Advocate replied, when urged lately by the Sc trah Rights of Way Society to place the public rights of way in Scotland under the protection of the Procurator's Fiscal, who prose tection of the Procurators Piscal, who prose-cute every petty thief at the public expense, the Treasury will not give a shilling to defend the right of the public to traverse their native land. The "Land of brown heath and sharpy wood, land of the mountain and the floor" is no longer as open as it used to be to its toiling sons, and they are being deprived of the inno-cent recreations of the mountain and the river side.

Another serious drain to Scotland is the con stant migration to London of her men of talent Whenever a Scottish painter rises to eminence he removes to Lendon, where most of the no-bility and gentry of Scotland reside, who ought bility and gentry of Scotland reside, who ought
to be the natural patrons of Scotch art. Our
literary men do the same, musicians and poets
follow, and "Edina, Scotia's darling sent," is
rapidly sinking into the resition of a provincial
town. This would be remedied to a great extent by the restoration of "Legislative sovereign powers." She might then hope to retain her own sons, and thus better to descree the name of Medera Athens.

Efforts have been made from time to time to obtain a remedy from the Imperial Parliament, ly to the fact that while real estate in Scotland | but as time rolls on, matters grow worse, and London becomes larger and richer every year. The time assigned to Scottish business in the House of Commons is the small hours of the morning, and after the Scottish members have debated among themselves, the English mem-bers troop in at the sound of the division-bell and vote dead against the Scottish, if so instructed by the Party Whip, and by their numerical majority swamp them. This has been done again and rgain, in measures which the hearts of the Scottish piople were set on seeing her from the Imperial Exchequer during the passed into law.

England and Wales send 495, Ireland sends 103, and Scotland sends only 72 members. land is under-represented; but what is more serious is the difficulty of finding suitable Scotchmen to undergo the expense, worry, and breaking up of family ties involved in attendance for more than half the year at the sitting of Parliament in London. To the London bar rister a seat for a Scottish constituency secures professional advancement without interfering with his business. Accordingly, we find among our 72 members of Parliament, 32—nearly one half,-of whom 16 are London barristers, and the other 16 have no residence in Scotland. Our country appears to have become the happy hunting ground of the English carpet-bigger. Can it be wondered at, if, with such representatives, the interests of Scotland are neither understood nor protected?

Inderstood nor protected t If we had legislation for Scotland in Scotland. and for Imperial matters in London, the com-paratively short ressions would form no obstacle to our obtaining a real Scottish representation Our landed proprietors, who are now thankful to return to their estates if they can keep them, would gladly discharge parliamentary duties in their own capital, and the representation of a Scottish constituency would be brought within the reach of many an able Scottish who is shut out for the present from the sphere of his most laudable ambition. Let us here briefly recapitulate the evils that

afflict our country from having lost the control ot her own national affairs :-Legislative neglect.
 Unjust taxation draining the resources of

the country.

3. Unfair distribution and expenditure of the National and Imperial Revenues. 4. The perpetuation of strife among our churches.

churches.
5. Usurpation of English Courts over domiciled Scotchmen and Scottish successions. 6. The Appeal to the House of Lords a means of oppressing poor Scottish litigants, and altering the Laws of Scotland to suit English opinion.
7. General neglect of the Fishing and Mining

8. Grave defects in the Land Laws. The closing of the old paths, and other means of innocent recreation. The expatriation of native talent. 11. The deterioration of our Parliamentary

representation.
12. Annoyance and expense arising from the administration of Scottish business in London.
To cure those and other evils which afflict our country the restoration of a National Legisla-ture and Executive has become a necessity. No ture and Executive has become a necessity. No acheme to facilitate Private Bill legislation, nor any Convention or Assembly in Scotland to consider Scotlish measures, prior to their disposal in the Imperial Parliament, will meet the needs of our case. Our laws, affecting Scotland alone, must be passed in Scotland, where alone they are to be administered. While we desire the wight thus to manes our away National the right thus to manage our own Mational affairs, we also claim the right to be heard to

to impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—t) e integrity of which must be preserved by the proper representation at Westminster of each portion of the United Kindom. In the delegation by the Imperial Parliament to each of the three Kingdoms of the powers re quired fo: its internal legislation and ad ministration, we recognize the necessity of protecting the rights of minorities by prohibit ing undue interference with life, liberty, and property. While Scotchmen first and Britons afterwards, we would welcome the opportunity which would then be given to the colonies and dependencies of the Empire to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament, if it were religious of the leaf of the termination of the contraction of the leaf of the lea lieved of the local legislation which at present retards the great plan of Imperial Federation.

The movement is no new movement for, since that day on which the Souttieh Union Commissioners had to fly for their lives before the fury of Edinburgh citizens, eager to prevent their country from being incorporated with its powerful neighbor, down to the present time, there has always existed a band of patriotic Scotsmen who have looked forward to again beholding Scotland managing her own National affairs. Through these long years this hope has never been lost sight of. It seems brighter at the present time, and since the Scottish Home Rula Association was formed in 1856 its membership has rapidly increased and normalizations as considerable. increased, and now includes a considerable number of the electors of Scotland. The movement, however, receives comparatively little support from the upper and middle classes, some of whom are blinded by the glamour of the conflict about Home Rule for Ireland, and others, wrapped in selfish ease and apathy, are indifferent to a national movement unless it closely affects their own personal interests. Many of our Scotch members of Parliament view the our Scotch members of Parlament view the movement with a jealous eye, knowing that, once accomplished, their occupation would be gone. But, like all other national movements, its atrength lies among the people, and history is only repeating itself. It was the common people in time past led the movement which preserved our National Independent It was the common people who in time pass led the movement which achieved our Religious Liberty. Again, it is the common people who fortunately possess now the power as well as the patriotism, that mainly support the present movement against the threldom of having our national affairs mismanaged in Eng-

land, Edinburgh, February, 1888,

THE SALISBURY CLIQUE. What Their Next Probable Move Toward Ireland Will be—The French Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, April 2 .- Much anxiety is felt in Ireland at the uncertainty of the posit on in which land legislation is found in Parliament at the termination of the seven years' lease under the land commission fixed by act of Parliament. The Government have apparently come to a definite decision with regard to what they want All kinds of rumors are affoat, the most startling of which is that a proposition is under consideration to discontinue the advances of funds which have been going on under Mr. Gladstone a last act of May, 1881, and to wind up the purchase department of the land commission alto: ether. Although it is hardly credible that the Tories would commit so great a wrong as this, the statement nevertheless comes from a quarter likely to be well informed of the intentions of the Salisbury clique. At the hest it looks pretty had for Ireland at present although the Irish may expect kindlier and more manly treatment with the next Gladstone administra-

The proposal for a revision of the constitution of the French republic was condemned unqualifiedly by Floquet, Ferry, Rouvier, Goblet, Brieson and all the men who set the interests of the country above those of party. Tirard compared Boulanger to a bot poker, and said: "Boulangeriam has already burned my foot, because I tried to stamp it out; and it played the same trick on M. Rouvier. Eventually it will set the whole Republican edifice ablaze."

Voluminous correspondence between Napoleon I and his brother, King Louis, of Holland, has been discovered in a lumber room belong-ing to Verhteyen Von Estvelt, the cantonal judge of Boksmee .

GOSCHEN'S BUDGET SCHEME.

Last Thursday was the last day n which the holders of the new British 3 per cents, could dissent from accepting the conversion proposals put forward in Mr. Goschen's budget. The dissents which have been sent in amount to only £400,000 in all. The vast majority of 3 per cent holders therefore accept the change, and, practically, therefore, the conversion has entire ly succeeded. This result is a complete and gen uine trumph for Mr. Goschen. His budget be-wildered the public at first by the remarkable extent of the ground which it covered and by the complexity it covered and by the complexity of its scheme. The proposals appeared to be a boom for the success of the new vested interests and a waking up of affected interests is threat ened in many quarters, now that the full scope of the budget is becoming more thoroughly understood. The committee of the London Exchange do not approve the preposal to tax un-registered foreign bonds. It has been discov-ered that the stamp duty would lead to the de-facement of American share certificates and other bonds, and would be the occasion of stant difficulties with the foreign markets, What will be done about these objectionable elements of the budget is not yet decided.

Religious interest centres at present in the coming assembly of the Baptist union of April 23, to determine whether the union have rightly fixed the Evangelical standard of the majority of Baptists in the United Kingdom. The council oppose a rigid standard. Mr. Spurgeon is charged with paying the expenses of a number of the poorer ministers, who are to attend the assembly for the purpose of voting in favor of his standard. On the other hand, the Spurgeon faction bring a similar charge against their opponents. The decision of the council will exert a pretty strong influence over other churches outside the Baptist faith in either broadening or narrowing, as it may happen, the limits of doctrine interpretations.

The latest sensation here promulgated by Vanity Fair is a story of an awful scare in the palace in Madrid. The baby king was suddenly found to be missing. He had been left with his sisters to play with his toys. Some-thing attracted the attention of the girls and they ran off, forgetting the youthful monarch completely. His infant majesty crawled into a cupboard, which was afterward accidentally closed by somebody. The whole royal house hold, when little Alphonso was mused, were DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED IRISH-MAN.

D. GRAY, ESQ., PROPRIETOR OF THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

Dublin, March 27 .- Edmund Dwyer Gray, a distinguished member of the Irish Parlia-mentary Party, died in this city to-night, of heart disease. Mr. Gray was Lord Mayor of Dablin in 1880, and was chairman of the Dublin Moneion House Committee, which in that year collected £180,000 for the relief of distress in Ireland. At the time of his death he represented the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin in Parliament. He represented lipperary for several years and afterward sat for Carlow County. He was pro-prietor of the Freeman's Journal and the Belfast Morning News. Mr. Gray was born In Dublin in 1845.

ST. MARY PARISH.

GOOD FRIDAY—CLOSING OF THE MEN'S MISSION A GRAND SPECTACLE.

The good people of St. Mary's parish are blessed with many favors. They have as a church one of the finest pieces of ecclesiastical architecture in the city of Montreal, and in their zealous pastor, Rev. Father Salmon, their interests are promoted and protected by one of the most energetic priests in the archdiocese.

From the festivities of St. Patrick's Day, the parishioners of St. Mary's turned in a penitential spirit to works of prayer, and during the last two weeks two of the grandest and most successful missions ever held in this city have been given in St. Mary's Church by Rev. Fathers Delargy and Hickey, Redemptorists, of Rocton. The sermons prayers the path both present the property of the part of the present the property of the present the pr Boston. The sermons preached by both the Reverend Fathers were elequent ex-positions of divine truth, and were di-livered with a force and onction which made them most impressive and productive of good spiritual results, as proved by the immense congregations Thursday a grand seimon on the Eucharist.
The Rev. Father Hickey's elequent addresses afternoon, and before which, in the evening one thousand men, with lighted tapers in their hands, pledged themselves to follow in the way hands, pledged themserves to follow in the way which their sponsers promised for them at the baptismal font, and on which new light had been shed during the mission, the way which Christ Himself came to point out and for which He gave His life on Calvary—the way of salvar

On.
The Rev. Father Delargy then returned to Rev. Father Salmon the state of authority which he had assumed at the commencement of the mission, after which both rev. gentlemen, together with Rev. Fathers O'Donnell, Xavier, C.SS.C., and Hecnessy, as well as the church wardens, retired to the sanctuary. New mem-bers to the Society of the Holy Name were then enrolled, about 200 joining. This society has for its officers: President, Mr. John Dillon; Secretary, Prof. Leitch, and t-easurer, Mr. John Haly. The Misson closed by all kissing the Relig of the True Cross. The singing was led by Mr. C. Brady, who had a powerful choir of the young men of the parish under his direction. Mr. Brady, who is after passing a very successful examination at the Victoria Medical School, has a powerful voice, and rendered with fine and pathetic expression Attende Domine—in which he was accompanied by Mr. Emblem,—and the Stabat Mater, the hymn "O Jesus, Translation of the Stabat Mater, the hymn "O Jesus, and the Stabat Mater Material Mater Jesus, Dearest Lord!" being also beautifully rendered by him on Thursday. Prof. Reardon, Messrs, McLennan, Singleton, and McDonald kindly acted as ushers during the Mission.

EVICTING THE EVICTOR. DEMONSTRATION IN LUGGACUERAN. (Leinster Leader, March 24.)

On Saturday the people of Lugsacurran assembled to witness the form of eviction as prescribed by law carried out against the Marquis of Lansdowne. During the campaign of extermination, which attracted so much public attention, on the Luggacurran estate last spring, one of the tenants evicted was a blacksmith named Edward Whelan, who coupled a forge at Loughlass. He brought an action against Lord Lansdowne to recever possession of the forge, alleged that it was situ ated on the estate of Mr. Jeremiah Perry, and that the rent had always been paid. Lord Lansdowne put in the defence that the forge was on his property, and that he was in his right in retaining possession of it. The action was tried before Chief Baron Palles and a special jury shortly before Christmas, and resulted in a verdict for Whelan, with a judgment against Lord Lansdowne. The sheriff proceeded to Loughlass to day for the purpose of evicting Lord Lansdowne, in pursuance of the judg-ment. It is needless to say that he was not attended by the formidable array of military and police which one is accustomed to see on such occasions, and that he did not call for a corps of Emergencymen to aid him in breaking in the door. A large crowd of people breaking in the door. A sarge crows of garages assembled to witness the eviction. Amongst those present were: The Rev. T. Keñoe, P.P., Kibrida Mr. John W. Ballyadams, Miss Kilbride, Mr. John W. Dunne, ex-J.P.; Mr. Patrick Kilbride, Mr. E. Lynch, P. L. G.; Mr. Thomas Byrne, P. L. G., and Mr. J. Byrne. Owing to the press of other duties the devoted curates of the parish, Father Maher and Father Norris, were unable to attend. tend. The process of eviction did not occupy any length of time, and when possession was

handed over to the wrongfully evicted black-smith a loud cheer was raised.

Mr. Dunce addressed a lew words to the peo-ple, expressing a hope that the eviction of Lord Lansdowns would only be the forerunner of the complete severance of his connection with county, upon which he had brought so

much trouble.

Mr. Edward Whelan, the reinstated tenant, expressed his thanks to the people who had assembled to show their sympathy with him.

ahead when he is getting a heart.

BOULANGERISM.

THE GREAT POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE - BOU-LANGER'S GROWING POWER DEMON-STRATED.

LONDON, March 30 .- M. Boulanger held a reception yesterday in his salon, Paris, and received hosts of people, who came as his friends to offer him their sympathy and encouragement. Most of them were soldierly-looking men. The salon was littered with innumerable documents and letters, as if he were overwhelmed with business and correspondence. M. Boulanger looked a trifle careworn, as if the events of the past fortnight had been something of a strain upon him. He, nevertheless, appeared to be vigorous and in the best of health. M. Ruvael, in the and in the best of health. M. Ruvnel, in the Republique Française, charges M. Boulanger with aiming at the acquisition of the presidency, with the purpose, if he obtains the office, of turning the existing regime into a dictatorship, with himself in absolute power. Due de Broglie thinks that his attitude is altogether blameable. M. Revan gives his opinion of the situation allegorically. He says that when you want to put out a smouldering fire it is imprudent to try the effect of oil. A wet blanket is for preferable and more effective. M. Zolansays that Boulanger is a fetich to the common. for preterable and more effective. M. Zola. says that Boulanger is a fetich to the common people, just as Gambetta was in the early days of his political career. "I don't see," writes M. Zola, "why he should not succeed in raising himself to the directorship. He may keap blunder upon blunder, but that will not damage his popularity a jot in the eyes of the multitude. He represents the abstract idea of a savior. The Government may prosecute and disgrace him, but he will remain in spite of all. The impersonation of an abstract ides, his very commonplace name, which should stand against his claim in ordinary circumstances, tell altogether in his favor. Since the death of Gambetta France has been without a fetich. Now she has obtained one again and the mob proclaims him

LONDON, March 31.-Paris has for the mo-

ment superseded Berlin as the centre of interest in Europe. It looks as if, not only every log has his day, but as if Boulanger were one of the results, as proved by the immense congregations present at each of the services. Less Sunday lucky dogs who get wo of them. He was not the great virtue of temperance, and on Holy Thursday a grand sermon on the Eucharist. go on in this way and push him up again into civil power, no one can predict. He has made The Rev. Father Hickey's elequent addesses were also received with marked efference and ably supplemented the untiring effort of his confrere, Father Delargy. On Thursday evening the church was filled to its greatest capacity, a very large number of the laity being accommodated with seats on the sanctuary. The closing services of the mission took place last evening, they usual large number attending. The pastor, Rev. Father Salmon, addressed the congregation present in his usual eloquent manner, after which the sermon of the evening followed by Rev. Father Delargy. Then took place the solemn ceremony of renewing the baptismal vows at the foot of the grand and imposing emblem of man's redemption—the Mission Cross—which had been erected and blessed in the afternoon, and before which, in the evening, a sight change soward common sense and moa slight change toward common sense and mo-deration in the temper of the deputies, rendered uncertain the downfall of the Tirard ministry. This morning, however, M. Tirard has set speculation at rest by insisting on resigning, whatever Parliament may do. He declares ast both he and his colle of their disagreeable position. They held their place without a secure Republican majority, and are exposed every day to the immediate danger of overthrow by means of some unforced coali-tion of the coalition groups. Yesterday's vote in behalf of a revision of the constitution had a European importance, from the fact that it foreshadowed the coming triumph of Boulanger, and with him the revival of the revanche in French State affairs, with a fair chance of pushing matters to some sort of a crisis with Germany. Emperor Frederick's influence would be against war, but no one knows how soon such specific influence may cease to exist in Berlin. The French vote for revision was given directly in the face of a serious Ministerial appeal against it. That plain defeat of the Ministry meant the satisfaction of the Boulangists. Boulanger's watchwords, in the general elections, in his speeches and in his manifesto were revision of the constitution and dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the vote was practically the adoption of these war cries by the legislative body. It is possible that, in the crisis which all this has brought about, President Carnot may succeed in persuading some of the party leaders to form an evanescent ministry, for it could be nothing more at the best but a direct appeal to the nation, which is now inevitable, and the longer the appeal to the suffrages of the people is de

or Clemenceau at the head. FUNERAL OF STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANY.

layed the greater becomes the probability of the complete triumph of Boulanger. He, less by his own qualities than by the blundering

by the both quarties than by the brandering and imprudent tactics of his enemies, is rapidly becoming the one man of France in the eyes of the multitude, and is likely soon to hold in his hands a power greater even than that enjoyed

by Thiers and by Gambetta in their days of greatest authority. In the meantime curious ministerial combinations are being talked about as possible makeshifts. Those most prominently discussed are a Radical Cabinet with Floquet

(Dublin Freeman's Journal. Ennis, Sunday. The funeral of Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany took place to-day at two clock. Previous to that hour the weather was very inclement, but, notwithstanding that fact, hundreds thronged in from the outlying districts to take part in the proceedings. A special train was run from Limerick in which crowds of people travelled, number-ing over two thousand, with five bands and banners. A special train also ran from West Clare, carrying contingents. Two companies of the Leicesterabire Regiment, stationed at Clare Castle, two miles from this town, were requisitioned, and marched into the town under the command of Capt. Clinton. A large num-ber of police were also drafted in and confined to the barracks, and only one arrest was made during the day. The following gentlemen travelled from Cork as a deputation: E. Crean, T. C., President United Trades'
Association; J. Slattery, President Cattle
Trade Association; R. Walsh, T. C., Hon.
Secretary Cork National League; J. C. Ford and Timothy Riordan, Secretary Central Convention G.A.A.

The following are the names of the local committee who had charge of the arrange-

committee who had charge of the manage ments:

P. McInerney, Secretary Ennis National League; James Cahill, P.L.G.; Stephen Clancy, John Armstrong, T.C.; John P. Keane, President Ennis National League; Edward Finucane, Thomas Lynch, T.C.; Solicitor; Thomas J. McMahon, E. J. Dunleavy, Independent; Denis Roughan, T.C.; Denis McNamara, Jeremiah Ahern, T.C.; Patrick Moloney, John Neylan and Patrick Considine. The successful lover thinks he is getting