

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1887

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS will be acknowledged only by change of Label attached to paper.

SIR HUGH CHILDERS has protested against several provisions of the Crimes Bill. Public opinion in opposition to the Bill is beginning to tell in Parliament.

MAJOR SAUNDERS, the representative of a faction that every year reddens its hands with murder, is the last man in the world who should taunt other people with dynamic associations.

MR. EX-TREASURER ROBERTSON figures out a surplus for Quebec, in spite of the fact that he has handed over the books twenty-two millions in debt and not a copper in the Treasury. Smart man, Mr. Robertson.

THE Government has been convinced by the press of the un wisdom of the famous passengers' baggage Customs regulations and has withdrawn them. It is a pity there is not someone at the head of the department who would know enough to save it from public ridicule.

THE Gladstonian success in carrying the Birmingham elections of delegates to the Liberal Association is convincing proof that the Chamberlain faction is fast dwindling down to nothing. The democracy of England rightly see in the Coercion Bill the most deadly blow ever struck in Parliament against popular liberty.

AN American exchange, commenting on the reports of Lord Lansdowne's fears, pertinently observes: "The Canadians are a peaceful people. They are not commonly given to acts of violence; and if Lord Lansdowne, because of his treatment of Irish tenants, cannot remain in Canada without endangering his personal safety, the sooner he goes back to England the better both for himself and the Canadian."

THE shade of George Brown must be uneasy, if dwelling objects in this life have an interest to those who have passed away. "Rep by Pop," for the attainment of which he sacrificed so much, is more dishonored in the Dominion than ever it was in the old provinces of Canada. The six British Columbia Conservative members represent a total vote of 2,316, while the total Liberal vote in North Wellington, Ont., is 2,523 and is represented by only one Liberal.

IT is announced that Lord Lansdowne has given orders to resume the war of eviction next week in Ireland, and that Mr. Wm. O'Brien come to Canada for the purpose of exposing the outrages perpetrated by our Governor-General on the poor tenants on his estates. The attempt made by a certain section of the Canadian press to excuse the Lansdowne infamies should be vigorously met, and the public on this side of the water made fully cognizant of the truth.

SOME sections of Nova Scotia do not appear to regard the exclusion of American fishermen from their ports as an unmixt blessing, if we may believe the Cape Sable Advertiser. "Enforcing the bait claim," it says, "has not so far helped toward a settlement of the dispute while it has deprived our trap and net men of the opportunity of making thousands of dollars. This, as well as other trade of the American fishermen in our ports, was formerly of immense benefit to us. By the stopping of it our neighbors have been neither the only nor the chief sufferers."

MR. CHARLES NEWDEGATE, whose death was announced by cable recently, was famous in his day for his opposition to what he was pleased to style "Popish Encroachments" in England. Every year, as regularly as Parliament assembled, he was accustomed to bring forward his motion in favor of having the monastic institutions and convents connected with the Catholic Church placed under official inspection. He invariably made a characteristic

speech in support of the proposition and amused, if he did not instruct, the members by his extravagant contentions regarding the evils which he feared were to be found within the walls of these establishments. The motions were invariably voted down, which gave him a chance to hold indignation meetings in the country during the recess. Mr. Newdegate was a Tory, of course.

ACCORDING to the Toronto News, "Mr. Chapleau is a patriot for revenue only, an eloquent and dramatic talker, a fluent and courageous prevaricator, the ally of railway sharks, the bosom friend of all that is rotten in politics, and the parent of a new boom which means Chapleau first, Chapleau and Senecal second, and after that, which is left, to be divided equally between Chapleau and Senecal and the French-Canadian politicians." From this we gather that Brother Sheppard is still contumacious, recalcitrant and impudent.

THE other day we received by mail from England a bundle of tracts, published by "The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union," i.e., by the landlords of Ireland, giving one-sided and wholly incorrect statements of the relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland. To-day we were greatly amused to see the contents of these lying tracts paraded as editorial in the columns of the Toronto Mail of the 15th instant, without a word of explanation as to the source from which the alleged facts were drawn. This is a good instance of the way the public of this country is misled with false and forged statements by the Tory press in sympathy with the coercionists and evictors of Ireland.

THE number of persons evicted at Luggacurran and rendered homeless by Lord Lansdowne is 123. We see by the Leinster Leader of April 2nd that it has been decided by the Athy guardians to obtain legal advice as to whether the Marquis of Lansdowne is not liable to a penalty for not notifying the relieving officer in each particular case of eviction of the sub-tenants of Messrs. Dunne and Kilbride, at Luggacurran. The same paper gives notice of a monster meeting to take place on Sunday, 17th inst., at Narraghmore, to express the indignation of the people at the heartless conduct of Lord Lansdowne in destroying the homes of so many poor laboring people and throwing them upon the parish. Owing to the crowded state of our columns to-day we have to hold over further reports of the Lansdowne outrages.

IT now seems pretty certain that the Irish question will lead to the formation of new party lines in Great Britain. Whatever names may be used at present, the actual divisions are best described by the terms Democrats and Imperialists. The former actually control Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the North and West of England. Were a general election to take place this new party, born of the changed condition of industry and advancing intelligence among the people, would sweep the three kingdoms and inaugurate an era of radical reform. Such appears likely to be the inevitable result of the Irish agitation.

WHILE the Irish people are howling for a legislature of their own, we in Canada are being legislated to death. At the present moment there are six Canadian Parliaments in full blast, with the Dominion machine at Ottawa to top off with. For five millions of people this is self-government, and no mistake. We have won the right to govern ourselves in our own way, and we enjoy it to the top of our bent. From the big cocked hat at Ottawa to the little cocked hats at Charlottetown in the East, to Victoria in the West, we are congratulated in speeches from all our pantomime potentates. They all tell us we are prosperous, and promise great things through the wisdom of our rulers. At the same time there are over a million Canadians self-exiled to the United States seeking what they could not find at home—a livelihood. If we had less politics, which is only another word for the industry of gab and grab, it would be better for Canada and Canadians.

THE Speech from the Throne at Ottawa contains but four subjects of first-class importance. The announcement of negotiations for the settlement of the Fisheries dispute will be received with satisfaction, but the declaration that it will be necessary, in view of probable obstruction to lake navigation, to construct a canal at Sault Ste. Marie, would seem to indicate that the Government expects a policy of retaliation will be adopted by the United States. The statement that provision is being made to protect the fisheries from encroachment bears out the same interpretation. The legislation foreshadowed has long been demanded, especially in criminal matters. Of course we must wait to see the measures before judging them on their merits. Taken altogether, the speech is very unsatisfactory. Take away the remotest allusion to the Colonial Exhibition, capital coming into the country, and the Queen's Jubilee, there is little in it to encourage hope for the better or wiser administration of affairs. On the contrary, there are in the matters noted above grave reason to regard the future with apprehension.

MR. BLAKE touched the keynote of the Irish question, so far as it affects Canada, in the House of Commons when he pointed out the fact that a certain degree of enmity was engendered in the United States towards this country on account of the treatment meted out to Ireland by the British Government. The existing relations between the Dominion and the Republic may truly be described as strained, and the policy pursued by the ruling party in England towards the Irish people is calculated to further embarrass those relations. This is undeniable, and we have a right, as Canadians, sharing in the responsibilities of the empire, to express without hesitation our opinion of a policy through which we may be made to suffer in the future as we suffered in the past. The resolution proposed by Mr. Curran, and approved by Mr. O'Sullivan, is a complete abandonment of the pretension maintained by both gentlemen last session, namely, that Canada had no right to interfere in matters of Imperial policy. We are glad to see them thus abandon an untenable position, although it is somewhat late in the day. That they ever sincerely held it we doubt very much. But they were then on the eve of

a general election and the interests of the Tory party were of more consequence than the cause of Ireland. They were afraid of the Orange vote. "Now, having got over that difficulty," their Irish patriotism has revived and they are ready to "resolve" to any extent. How different is the position of Mr. Blake! As he spoke on the address the other day so has he always spoken since he first broached the subject of justice to Ireland in the session of 1880.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Had the policy of conciliation advocated by Mr. Gladstone been adopted, the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign would indeed be a jubilee, for it would mark the close of a national feud that has persisted in misery, sorrow, famine and rebellion for seven centuries. How truly glorious would such a jubilee be, and what a splendid completion it would give to a reign which embraces a period of the greatest advancement known in the history of mankind. But for one of the three kingdoms it is a jubilee of exorcism. The government of England, as if possessed by a spirit of total depravity, has gathered into one fell measure the accumulated wrongs, tyrannies and infamies of 87 years, and presents them to Ireland as a permanent jubilee gift. What folly it is, under such a cloud of approaching horrors, to expect the Irish people to rejoice!

But it seems that the great mass of Englishmen are almost equally apathetic, and show no striking evidences of enthusiasm over the event. Indeed there are some communities so unmindful of the glories of the reign of Queen Victoria, that they refuse to take any stock whatever in the jubilee celebration. Take the good people of Cockermouth, for instance. They held a jubilee meeting at which the following startling resolution, which ought to set Her Majesty thinking, was passed:—

"That we, your loyal subjects in the ancient borough of Cockermouth, do pray your Majesty (though not humbly) that, in consideration of our having, during a period of fifty years, contributed our quota of 385,000 pounds (\$1,925,000) annually paid to your Majesty, as well as having also provided for your offspring, in a lavish manner, amounting in the fifty years, at compound interest, to no less than 84,000,000 pounds sterling (\$420,000,000), in addition to which we have, at your Majesty's wish, provided lucrative and almost nothing-to-do situations for your German relations and others—be, therefore, in common reasoning, ask your Majesty to hand over one year's income (\$1,925,000) to erect some useful and lasting memorial from a grateful Queen to her loving subjects for having, during so long a period and under many trying circumstances, contributed so liberally towards the support of yourself, family and friends."

There is a fine touch of humor about this resolution, and a refreshing absence of admiration and adulation. But what particularly strikes us about it is its downright truthfulness and practical common sense.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts of the Dominion, presented to Parliament last Friday by the Minister of Finance, show that the gross public debt of the Dominion on the 30th June last was \$273,164,311, an increase of \$8,461,734 over what it was at the same date in 1885. The total estimated value of Dominion assets on the 30th June was \$30,005,234, a decrease of over eighteen millions in one year, leaving the net public debt \$223,159,107. The total revenue received last year was \$33,177,040, and the total expenditure \$30,011,612, leaving a deficit of \$5,324,572. The total amount paid as interest upon the public debt last year was \$10,137,008, an increase of \$718,536 compared with 1885. In addition to the ordinary expenditure before given there was \$12,324,714 expended upon capital account, of which \$3,672,584 was for the Canadian Pacific railway, \$630,641 upon the Intercolonial and extensions, about \$1,300,000 for canals, \$963,000 for the Esquimaux gravelling dock, \$130,653 upon Dominion lands, and the balance upon smaller works; \$2,701,249 was paid out as subsidies to railway companies. Of this latter sum \$1,031,590 was paid to the Northern & Pacific Junction Railway. The loans to harbor boards, etc., amounted to \$2,147,065. Receipts from Dominion lands amounted in 1886 to \$116,795, not being nearly sufficient to meet the expenditure upon the same account.

The collection of revenue last year cost \$7,608,751, an increase of \$604,875. The total receipts from the Intercolonial railway were \$2,383,200 and working expenses \$2,489,248, leaving a net loss of \$106,048. The net loss on the operation of the Prince Edward Island Railway last year was \$61,150. The total receipts on account of superannuation were \$37,075, and expenditure on the same account was \$200,655. The average rate of interest upon the public debt increased from \$3.80 in 1885 to \$4.02 in 1886. The ordinary public expenditure increased by over four million dollars last year. The expenditures for civil government, fisheries, geological survey, Indians, legislation, mounted police, penitentiaries, subsidies to Provinces and collection of revenues show considerable increases.

These accounts are extremely unsatisfactory. They betray an amount of recklessness in expenditure utterly uncalled for and inexorable. For the details we must wait till the Auditor-General's report is before us; meantime we call public attention to the figures, which, in their magnitude, exceed the worst years of Tory mismanagement and fully sustain the charge of an enormous deficit without anything tangible to show for it.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MR. BLAKE's attitude at the opening of Parliament, Thursday, disposes of the story about his retirement from the leadership of the Opposition. His speech on the nomination of Mr. O'Sullivan for the speakership gives an intimation of a vigorous and aggressive Opposition. We should judge by the sarcastic bitterness with which he assailed the ministry for the election dodges that he has arrived at the conclusion that there is no use in wasting fine phrases, or minding matters with men who have been so reckless in their language as they have been corrupt in their conduct. It may be the desire of the ministry to hold a short session; the electoral rascalities by which several seats were stolen from the Opposition, and vast numbers of Liberal voters practically disfranchised, will not justify the Opposition in allowing the Government to run the business of Parliament with a high and easy hand. Mr. Blake returns to the Commons with a largely increased following and enormously improved

moral strength. He has not been beaten in the late contest, he has not been cheated; and the sense of a great wrong deepens the determination of the Liberals to fight the Ministry to the uttermost on every available occasion. The Ministry is weaker far than it was a year ago. Its prestige is shattered. Its following has lost the old solidarity and will quickly develop into caves and rings. Even when the Ministry has over 70 of a majority, combinations were formed which forced it into the expenditure of many millions to avert defeat. With less than 30 majority in the new House, the temptation to combine, in order to force the Government on special questions and grants, will be greatly increased by the facilities presented in the weakness and necessities of the Government.

We do not anticipate a very short or a very pleasant session, and as for the parliament itself, we do not believe it will survive half the legal term. It was conceived in corruption and will perish of its own rottenness. Justice, fair play, a pretence even to legality, and deference to the prejudices of decency, have been flung to the winds by those who have shown themselves ready to sacrifice everything but office. It would, therefore, be the extremity of pusillanimity to lower one point in the conflict till justice is obtained and popular rights restored.

MR. CURRAN'S RESOLUTION.

MR. Curran has taken time by the forelock in giving notice of a resolution in the House of Commons in favor of Home Rule for Ireland and deprecating coercion. We congratulate Mr. Curran on the alacrity he has shown in acting on the advice of THE POST. He is doubtless anxious to make amends, as far as he can, for his miserable abandonment of the Irish cause last session. It only needed that he should introduce this resolution now to complete the condemnation of his former vote. For if this resolution is right and proper now, how much more so Mr. Blake's must have been a year ago? At that time Mr. Gladstone was pressing his Home Rule bill as Premier of England and as expression of encouragement from the Parliament of Canada would probably have decided the fate of the bill favorably. But Mr. Curran voted against the resolution, helped Sir John and the Tory Orange clique to smother the expression of Canadian sympathy with Home Rule, and now he seeks the dismal consolation of protesting against coercion, for the blame and the shame of which he and the Tory party of Canada are in a measure responsible.

By bringing this resolution forward now Mr. Curran is entitled to no thanks. He did not presume to do so, we think, without consulting his leader, and if Sir John has consented to it, the concession is owing entirely to fear of the Irishmen of Canada, whose resentment at his contemptible conduct of last session was made to feel bitterly during the late elections. Tories in Canada are just the same sort of stuff as Tories in England. They never yield anything to justice or right. Only when Irishmen strike terror to their hearts do they come to reason and concede, through cowardice, what they should have given freely as a matter of justice.

For these reasons we do not thank Mr. Curran for jumping in with his resolution on the first day of the session. His hurry was to get ahead of Mr. Blake or some other Liberal. Our only regret is that the framing of the resolution had not been in hands more firm and faithful to liberty as well as Irish nationality, which would have been the case had Mr. Curran been less precipitous. Then we would have had a stronger, clearer, more emphatic declaration than the one which, in all probability, we will have now to accept.

MERCENARY PATRIOTS.

A good idea of the sort of people whom the English Government proposes to endow with despotic power in Ireland is given by the letters read in the House of Commons by Mr. Harrington. The Tories accused the Nationalists of being "mercenary patriots," but these letters show that the patriotism of the landlord class is about on a par with that of the American tramp, who is a thief by nature and a beggar by profession. These letters are gems in their way, and exhibit the writers in the nakedness of their meanness, and show the characteristic obtuseness of the pap-suckers who seem to see nothing wrong in writing what a man of honor would die before committing to paper. The first is by a person styling himself "Knight of Kerry," who addresses the Lord Lieutenant as follows:—

"MY DEAR LORD—The kindness which your Excellency has shown me since I have had the honor of being known to you encourages me to apply to you on a subject deeply interesting to me, although I fear it will need all your kindness to excuse the presumption of the application. My brother, Stephen Fitzgerald having but small provision, my father applied to Lord Clarendon, when Lord Lieutenant, for a situation for him, and received an encouraging reply; but nothing having resulted therefrom, he continued to live at home (I suppose), and fell into habits injurious to himself and treading to his family (loud laughter), who could but lament to see considerable talent, united with an excellent natural disposition, completely going to waste. (Loud laughter.) He has lately, I rejoice to say, been leading a different life, and has recently formed an attachment for a most interesting young Scotch lady (loud laughter), who, especially in point of deep religious feeling, is all that could be wished for, and their union, so desirable, is only delayed in reference to his financial position. (Laughter.) Under these circumstances I venture to ask your Excellency's kind aid in procuring a situation for him—that of stipendiary magistrate. (Loud laughter.) It is one for which I think he would be extremely well qualified (laughter)—as he has regularly and very efficiently discharged his duties as a J.P. in this parish and the neighboring district; but, if this post be unobtainable, some one of less value would just now be very well said, this troubling my father and myself, such a personal matter, but I feel at least that I can make great excuse for my so doing in a case where more than temporal interests (loud laughter) are concerned. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient and obliged servant."

"P. FITZGERALD, Knight of Kerry."

Of course the Viceroy was unable to resist so touching an appeal, which involved "more than temporal interests," and Stephen got the appointment, idle, worthless, dissipated vagabond though he was. And now he is one of the magistrates who is to have supreme power under the Crimes Act in Ireland.

Another letter is from a person formerly well known in Canada—Lord Monck. He pleads for his brother-in-law in these affecting terms:—"My brother-in-law, who is a captain in the 17th Lancers, is very anxious to obtain some employment which would increase his income."

He is, unfortunately, not on good terms with his father (laughter), and as he has nine children (laughter), and very small means at present, his circumstances are very uncertain. (Laughter.) I understand there are now two vacancies in the office of stipendiary magistrate, and I think he would be very well qualified for that position."

Lord Dinegall, is another brilliant specimen of the Irish Loyalist, who is ever ready to assist the oppressor. He has an impregnable cousin, well qualified for anything, for whom he begs in this disgusting fashion:—

"MY DEAR LORD—First let me offer you my sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and let me beg of you, if you should have it in your power to appoint a cousin of mine (laughter), Captain William Vernon, of Windsor, Belfast, to some place or other that may happen to fall into your hands, such as stipendiary magistrate. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) He is well qualified for anything (laughter); was a long time on the Bench in Wales, and is a magistrate for County Antrim; added to which he has a very large family and is very poor. (Renewed laughter.) If you can do anything for him you will greatly oblige yours, very sincerely."

"DONGALL."

Such are the patriotic Loyalists of Ireland, and a more contemptible set of beggars, according to their own showing, never existed.

LANDSDOWNE.

THE POST has impeached the Marquis of Lansdowne before the people of Canada for being guilty, in his treatment of his Irish tenants, of crimes as repugnant to justice and humanity. Day after day we have published cable despatches, reports from O'Donnell papers, and speeches and letters from men on the spot, all of which bear irrefragable testimony of the truth of the charges. Anxious to display their subservience or, perhaps, via a smile of approval from a man regarded by his countrymen as the worst of a cruel, torrid tribe, certain Tory editors in Canada have attempted to reply to THE POST. But they have reduced nothing to effect in the m.s. remote degree the overwhelming mass of testimony which goes to prove Lord Lansdowne one of the most cold blooded, vindictive, avaricious, heartless characters known and execrated in history, tradition and present experience as a rack-renting, evicting Irish landlord. In the estimation of twenty-five millions of Irishmen that character is held, as Wesley held the slave trade, to be the sum of all villainies.

It has been said by some of Lord Lansdowne's apologists that we have condemned him on insufficient evidence. What, we wonder, do they consider sufficient evidence? Throughout Queen's County, where the evictions have taken place and in the neighboring counties large public meetings have been held at which resolutions condemning Lord Lansdowne's barbarity were passed without a dissenting voice. Will any one pretend that men living on the spot, eye-witnesses of the brutalities committed by Lord Lansdowne's orders, are all priests and people, rich and poor, rogues and liars? Let us look at some of this testimony. In the Leinster Leader of April 2nd, 1887, we find a report of a meeting of the Athy Board of Guardians, Mr. D. Whelan, in the chair. Mr. T. P. Lacy proposed the following resolution:—"That we condemn in the strongest possible terms the action of the Tory Government, in aiding and assisting those cruel and heartless evictions which at present disgrace our country, and of which we have had such sad experience in this union within this past week on the estate of Lord Lansdowne, who holds office himself under Mr. Balfour's eviction cabinet."

After several speeches, strongly condemnatory of Lord Lansdowne for wrecking the homes of some 70 poor families, the resolution was carried unanimously. At Moore, Athy, Maryborough, Philipstown, Abbeyleix, Gaigue and other places public meetings were held, at which similar resolutions, but much more strongly expressed, were adopted and subscriptions taken up for Lord Lansdowne's unhappy victims.

We also read in the paper above quoted that a meeting, largely attended, was held in Carlow, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the tenants evicted by Lord Lansdowne at Luggacurran. The report says:—

The large room was thronged with people. Among those present being the Rev. Edward McManis, administrator; the Rev. Father Byrne, O.C.; Mr. J. Cullen, O.C.; Rev. W. Maher, O.C.; Mr. J. Joseph, O.C.; Messrs. T. Keogh, Bushinstown; T. Mulhall, T.C. solicitor; John Kelly, P.L.G.; P. J. Conlan, M. Governey, T.C.; M. O'Reilly, &c. The Rev. Father Kavanagh, who, on taking the chair, was received with loud applause, said the object of their assembling there that evening had been made known to the public by the papers which had been read. They were there to express their sympathy with those tenants of Luggacurran who had been evicted from their homes during the week by Lord Lansdowne. The history of the case was so well known that he had no occasion to repeat it. The tenants of Luggacurran had demanded a reasonable reduction in their rents, and this had been refused them; they took up what was the only way left to them of finding redress—they adopted the Plan (cheers). The Plan had been approved of by their leaders in the political world, and it also got the sanction of a sufficient number of their ecclesiastical guides for the people to admit it and accept it as a just and moral means of defence against unjust landlordism. He had lived for six years in the Queen's county, and knew that Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Dunne were held in the highest respect and esteem by every one in the county. They had sided with the people, and had been foremost in every good work going on in that part of the county for the last six years. The people had the greatest love for them, and there was not, he could say, two such popular idols in the whole of the Queen's county (cheers).

Mr. John Kelly, P.L.G., said that as he had the pleasure of not only knowing most of the Luggacurran tenants, but of being intimately acquainted with them, he had great pleasure in proposing the following resolution, which was sure would meet with the unanimous approval of the meeting:—

"That we enter our solemn protest against the cruel and heartless evictions and attempted extirpations now being carried on by the Marquis of Lansdowne and his agent, Trench, on the honest and industrious tenants at Luggacurran for the non-payment of a rent admitted by the sub-tenants to be from 40 to 50 per cent. too high, and we pledge ourselves to support by our voice and purse the tenants struggling against this exacting rapacity of tyrannical landlordism."

Mr. Kelly—"The Marquis of Lansdowne is well known to be one of the worst and most cruel landlords amongst the many of his class with which the Irish people have to deal (cheers). If he were not so he would not have selected for his agent a man whose family has, for generations, been notorious as evictors of the Irish people (hear, hear). It is not now, as fifty or one hundred years ago, that the Trenches were notorious for throwing the people out to die in the misery of want. This murder if a man takes up a gun and shoots his enemy, it is not murder for an agent to put 600 or

800 people out of their homes to die, perhaps, on the mountain side (cheers). No, this is not murder, but legal eviction according to the law of England. We are all, however, hoping the days are near at hand when work of that kind will be put a stop to by Mr. Gladstone (cheers), greatest English statesman of the generation."

The resolution was passed unanimously. The Rev. W. Maher, addressing the same meeting, said:—

He had been present at the scene of those disgraceful operations going on on the property of Lord Lansdowne. He had gone in the face of a storm of hail and snow that he might be present at these scenes of horror, and to express his feelings of sympathy with those victims of age, and women and little children, thrown out on the bleak mountainside in the face of winter and in such a time of great weather. And all this time Trench had not the courage to appear himself, but sent to represent him a man who had run away with the taxes for Kerry (groans). He (Father Maher) had said on Wednesday that he suggested that the names of tyranny was not to be given. There was an avenging angel some place or other; and so sure was that a God in Heaven such tyranny as he had witnessed would one day be avenged, and that day was not far distant. (Cheers). The people would avenge it. The Queen's County was like one in standing by those evicted tenants. He congratulated the priests and people of Carlow in having taken the initiative in starting a fund to rescue those tenants. He approved of the suggestion of Mr. Kelly that Carlow should build at least one house. Father Keogh was prepared to give a ten-acre field at Luggacurran for the purpose of erecting houses, and the people would build up a town right against the gates of Trench's real estate at Luggacurran (cheers). Carlow has neighboring counties, Kilkenny and Kildare, were with them, and the action of the people at Carlow would be nothing to that of their kith and kin in Canada, who would roll the agitation up to the gates of the Governor-General's palace (loud cheers). When the news of the Luggacurran evictions ran through Canada in the press the Irish people were doing something to say to whether the £20,000 they were paying to the Governor-General was to assist in exterminating their kindred at home (applause).

We have also the report of a meeting held by the Ballymans and Wolfhill people. "To give expression to the feelings entertained towards those who were the principal in violating the sanctity of peaceful homes, and casting upon the bleak hillsides shivering babes and decrepit men and women, and wailing with unnumbered savagery all and everything that barred the progress: the hirings of the land thief Lansdowne, and his unnatural ally, Trench."

Mr. W. Hughes, after a speech in which he described Lord Lansdowne as "a legalized plunderer," moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That we in common with thousands of our fellow-countrymen enter our indignant protest against the robbery and confiscation carried out in Luggacurran during the past week by the minions of the law at the bidding of Lansdowne and his heartless agent, J. T. Trench. Such proceedings we are glad to know have lost their terror for the people of Ireland, as such inhuman and devilish evictions are now concentrating an outraged public opinion against the monstrous injustice, thereby hastening the day when the foulest system that ever cursed a free and Christian people will be totally abolished."

Mr. Thomas Lawler, in seconding the resolution, said:—"It is only fitting that we should on this occasion give expression to our sentiments regarding the events of the past week. Mr. Trench or his master, the Governor-General of Canada, as a emulating Cromwell's example in driving out the people of Luggacurran and putting in their places riffraff of the most degraded type. But it is only for a brief period. He will fail to terrorize us into submission."

Chairman—Gentlemen, I assure you it needs no words of mine, as is evidenced by your enthusiasm, to commend this resolution for your adoption. While we have this legalized robbery perpetrated on our midst we will have nothing discontented, and if you will, voted reb'lion. For by what right can any man claim 50 per cent. beyond the fair value of a man's farm? The act of 1870 purported to protect a tenant's improvements, but when circumstances over which he has no control throws him into arrears the landlord, at one fell swoop, confiscates the industry and exertions of a fellow creature. He brings down a swarm of emergency men and police and casts you out on the roadside; but let our unconquerable determination to watch the homesteads, come what may, be our safeguard against the greed and robbery with which we are threatened. In the year 1847 thousands were cast into the ditches to die, or, if spared from death by starvation, were transported over the seas to enrich every land under the sun but their own. But how changed are things since then. In these times we had no sympathy, no cheering multitudes behind you, but you had, on the contrary, close in your track the inevitable land-grabber hovering round like a vulture, ready to seize the spoils. But now we have the sympathy of the civilized world in the fair struggle we are engaged in with this horde of avarice and drones. The Luggacurran men are the advanced guard."

Here we must cease our quotations for to-day. We could fill column after column with like testimony from the best men in Ireland regarding the brutalities and outrages perpetrated by Lord Lansdowne's orders. And forsooth we must not speak, because the author of these infamies, against which all Ireland is ablaze, and for which men of heart and conscience throughout the civilized world hang their heads in shame, is Governor-General of Canada! More shame for a man claiming, not only respect, but loyalty from a free people, to be found guilty of crimes that are a disgrace to our common humanity.

In view of the evidence we have produced, we ask any fair, honorable, humane man if THE POST is not more than amply justified for the stand it has taken against the monster in human shape who now defiles the office of Governor-General of Canada?

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Hon. Mr. Sheehy's budget speech in the Local Assembly last night gave a plain, unvarnished statement of the Provincial finances. It is by no means a gratifying exhibit, and furnishes convincing proof of the recklessness and mismanagement, to say no worse, which characterized the operations of preceding governments. Nor is it creditable to the late Ministry that they concealed the actual state of affairs while embarking on an extravagant policy of railway and other expenditures. The broad facts of the situation may be briefly stated. The total liabilities amount to \$23,143,447; the total assets to \$10,754,280. The net debt is \$11,389,167, exclusive of contested claims, amounting to \$4,534,470. The operations of the current fiscal year show a deficit of \$1,120,770. To add to the vexatious complications of the situation inherited by the Mercier Government as a legacy from their predecessors, there is a floating debt of \$3,785,451. To meet all these difficulties and place the finances in a coherent shape, Mr. Sheehy proposes to negotiate a permanent loan