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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 13, 1887

AN EVICTION SCENE IN IRELAND." The illustration on our first page, which is a re-production from the New York Irish Worlds was specially eng-aved by the Armstrong Engraving Co. for the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, through whose courtesy we are enabled to publish it to-day.

MB. BILLY, ex-M.P. for Rimonski, has been appointed theriff of Alberta, N.W.T. In this appoin ment the e ernal fitness of things will be readily recognized. A pendard has been rewarded with a shrie alty.

It is gratifying to learn from Ottawa that the hat has gone forth to the different departments from the Minister of Finance for a general cutting down of the estimates for the next fiscal year. Whe har this be the inauguration of an era of retrenchment in Dominion matters time alone will tell, but the announcement will be none the less gratifying.

Ms. Mencien's proposed conference of Provinces is regarded with fear and trembling by the Federal on tral zers. Anything that indicates an attempt to ce-troy the sources of corruption, from which the Ott wa Government draws supplies for debau hir g the electorate and making nor-General of Canade, new living in luxurious the Provincial Government tools of the party in power, is opposed to "unification"—the new word adopt d by certain persons as being "more renderer" than "centralization."

SALISBURY has made another brilliant relection of a tool to work have with in Ireland-Col. Kin/Harmon who has been beaten cut of sight eve y time he offered himself in an Irish coustituency for parliament, and who now represents the fale of Thanet, has been appointed people on the spot have to say about this Under Secretary for he'and. He and Balfour affair. will zauke a nice team.

Said the ant to the elephant --Who are you showing?

Magazime provinces papers report a large emigration from the counties to the United States since the result of the general, election showed there is little change of a change in the policy of the Dominion. The Halifax Recorder deplores an exodus from Nova Scotia the volume of which seems likely to be greater in 1887 than in any one year before. The same paper says: "In any one year before. The same paper says: "Inthe few weeks that have clapsed since the general election, there has been a most dieastrons failure of a banking institution, spreading ruin in its path; while firm after firm that have stood staunch for years have given away."

Tax European military system cannot long be maintained against the industrial system of America. All the tariffs ever invented cannot them. prevent a general break down within a few years. The extent of the waste of human energy to keep dynastic tyrannies from falling to pice s may be seen by the following figures: Standing armies of Europe in actual 

Total armed force .... 4,123,374 Reserves ready for service at call . . . . 10,398,163

Total......14,521,587 Substantially one in five of all men of armsbearing age.

"A SUPPERER" writes from Shelburne, N.S. : "Since the 'victory' of the Tory Government eight hundred fishermen have left the counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth for the land of the banking vessels are compelled to be laid up in consequence of there being no crews to man them. Many of those men did not engage until the defeat of the Liberal party, whom they confided in."

WE are glad to see among the names of the gentlemen who were gazetted on Saturday as Queen's Cousel that of Mr. C. J. Doherty. This is an appointment which will be recognized by the public generally as an eminently fitting one.

Mr. Doherty's position at the bar fully justifies
the honor conferred upon him, in fact his abilidid his bidding, and to teach these wretches

ties warrant us in saying that he will honor the silk he wears, more even than the conferring of it can be said to honor him. We trust that the eminent counsel, learned in the law, may long be spared to enjoy the position his talents have won for him.

OUR esteemed friend the Ottawa Citizen objects to THE POST saying this is the Jubilee of Evictoria in Ireland, and says it is an insult to the Queen. We are very sorr? the truth should be so considered, but, really, we can't help it. Apropos of this celebration the New York Mail and Express, commenting on Tennyson's poem, says the American papers have omitted the parts relating to Ireland. It parallels a half century of England's history with a half century of Ireland's as follows :--

FOR ENGLAND. Fifty years of ever-broadening commerce, Fifty lears of ever-brightening stance, Fifty years of ever-widening empire.

FOR IRELAND.

Pifty years of ever-deepening horrors, Fifty years of ever-rendy blunders. Fifty years of ever-gnawing hunger. LORD LANSLOWNE AND HIS APOLO-

When the press and people of Iroland with one voice condemn the cruel and tyrannical action of Lord Lansdowne towards his tenants, at matters little to men who simply desire to learn the truth what certs in persons in Canada, ignorant of the facts, may write in the papers here. The journals which have presumed to their readers only such reports as suited their projudice, which, we need hardly say, are all opposed to the Home Rule movement. Know-

family and the manner in which the adventurer, Petty, became possessed of his Irish estate, at the recital of the outrages perpetrated by his orders on the unhappy and innocent families who till the land he pretends to own. Although the story of these foul wrongs has

not yet been completed in our columns, enough

has been published to 'ul'y sustain all we have

said. Occupying the position Land Land wne loes in Canada, we as Canadians, are perfectly in order when we criticise his conduct towards our kith and kin in Ireland. The sycophants say he has been a constitutional governor! We would like to know how he dare be anything gasizations in Montreal should take it up at else. But, however such persons regard him, he stands before the world to-day as a cruel monster, utterly unworthy of the smallest c:n. sideration. As such he is described by the which must have an immense influence on public priests and people who witnessed the doings at opin on in the old country in the present crisis, Luzgacurran, and their word will be taken be-

tic Irab Anonyma. Our despatches yesterday stated that the evictions are to be resumed about the 20th inst Thus it will be seen that Lansdowne has taken heart of grace from the action of the sycophant press in Canada, and intends to continue his inhuman evictions. But having earned the detestation of all men who hate tyranny and cruelty, and having made up his mind to defy public opinion, we presume he is quite prepared

fore that of the Boodle Kazoot or the journalis-

THE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS.

to abide by the consequences of his action.

In another place in this is me will be found circumstantial report of the evictions at Lugga curran, carried out by the orders of the Goveridleness at the cost of \$100,000 a year to the people of Canada. Those papers who abused THE POST and accused us of having condemned Lord Lansdowne on "very slender or no evidence," will now find it in order to retract. If the cylc'ion of a widow 70 years of ago is a specimen of Lord Lansdowne's "liberal and humane" actions towards his tenants, the meaning of these words has sadly charged. Sixty laboring persons were also driven from their humile home. But let us hear what the

The Leinster Leader, published at Nurs, of March 26th list, contains an editorial from which we make the following extrems:-

"Hurrah! 'tis done Mr. Townsend Trench has at last ventured to lay the robber hand on the Luggacurran tenants. Every rackrenter all whose time it took to bring him into the field. But let them take care that a blow more carnest, more determined and of more assured earnest, more determined and of nore assured success, has not been struck at Landdowce's own £20,000 a year. On Wednesday Mr. O'Brien's brave words at Langacurran were printed all over Canada, and were read in every Irish home in the Dominion. It is for them now to see that the one bulwark which they beast of between the Irish tenant farmer does not disappear in a struggle in which they engage with them with bitter wrongs to feed them.

While now the evictions are proceeding Mr. Trench lies in a state of nervous prostration tossing on his sleep'ess pillow in his insecure retrest in Kerry. He has delegated the work of breaking the spirit of the men of Luggacurran to a fellow who, with gunboat, blue jacket and buckshot, failed to suixtue the men of the Blasket Islands off the South Western Coast. It is not likely that this wretched man who was subjected to the execration of thousands of people this week, and looked as if he felt it all will succeed here where he failed with men who possessed neither the spurit nor the courage of

the Campaigners of Luggacurran. \* \*
And until he can sweep the district clear of
its inhabitants, sweep them not off the farms, but wash them and the very recollection of them clear and clean out of Laggacurran, the district will be one of strife and turmoil that will make the life of an emergency man in the neighborhood a dearer luxury than any landlord can afford to maintain. When he has done this, afford to maintain. When he has done this when he has cleared off the men of Luggacur of Shelburne and Yarmouth for the land of the free, all of whom are engaged at high wages to this in vessels under the Stars and Stripes. The most unfortunate part of the above is: Our banking vessels are compelled to be laid up in downe's big wealth has purchased freedom to evict, to burn, and to scourge for every rackrenter who jubilates over the first puny shot
fired to day. Yes; when he has done this.
But every man in Luggacurran to day is determined to stay there. The infants whose
mothers were torn from their homes on Wednesday—to whom the pelting hail proved
more merciful than the pitiless landlord—for
even the snow and hail melted and trickled
away in tenra—these children who are to be the away in tears—these children who are to be the future men of Ireland, will live to learn the

Lyuch to 'Clear the people off to hell.'

The struggle in Lux gacurran is become one of rational concern. It is not a fight with Lord Laundowne, or even with landlords. It is the uprising of the nation against the nation's enemies. The whole country is bound to take up the case of the evict d of Luggacuran. The whole country has long since recognized that, and is only waiting for the word to rush to the ail of the heroic champions who have entered the lists on their behalf. That ur cessity has not yet arisen-it may not arise a while yet, But when it does, Irishmen are sure to make g od Mr. Wm. O'Brien's guarantee, that "the men who have fought the go d fight will come out of it sat poorer, but richer and stronger men than when they went in."

A TESTIMONIAL TO GLADSTONE.

Mr. Barry male a suggestion at the meeting on Wednesday night in Queen's Hall which, we are glad to learn, has already taken practical shape, with every indication of becoming a great continental movement. Mr. Barry's suggestion was that the Irish people should get up a testimonial to Mr Gladstone as an expression of admiration and gratitude for the noble stand he has taken on the ride of oppressed Ireland, and as an assu ance of their moral support in attack THE Post for the attitude it has anothe magnificent efforts he is making for the sumed towards Lord Lansdowne, have given cause of justice, free om and humanity. The propued testimonial is designed to take such a shape as will best express the sentiment; of the Irish people of Canada. Every man, woman ing Lord Landowne's history, the history of his and child in the country can help with a subscription from five cents to one dollar. It will thus be a genuine expression of popular love was impossible for us to listen with patience to and gratitude for the Grand Old Man who is crowning a coreer of wonderful achievements by the noblest effort within the r ach of modern statesmanship.

Already, Mr. Barry has informed us, subscriptions to the proposed testimonial have been sent him. A Protestant gentleman of the city has written h m warmly endersing the proposal and enclosing five dollars, one for himself

and one for each of his four children. We trust no time will be lost in giving the movement a practical shape. The Irish oronce. Other places will heartily join in, we have no dcubt, and in this way a Dominionwide expression of feeling will be obtained

CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN GOV ERNMENT.

The destruction of liberty under democratic forms of Government is one of the most startjing and melanchely facts in the political life of the people of America. David Dudley Field in the April number of The North American Re view, shows how the discipline and despotism of parties have perverted open nominations and rendered hone t elections almost impossible. Theoretically the law contemplates an election where every vote shall be fe rlessly cast and honestly counted. But these conditions no longer prevail in the Republic, and are abs. titely destrayed by act of Parliament in Canada. Mr. Field complains that the nemicating machines deprive the people of a true choice of candilates, for if they do not vote for the can be thrown away. The electors, he says, are as much restricted to the list made out for them as if the electors were by law divided linto two classes, one called the nomin t ing class and the other the voting cendent lu the of Glad tone. class, or, to use higher sounding wirds. the initiatory's Senate and the ratifying Assembly. We might continue to call this in fact, an oligarchy. Such an arrangement of Government, however bought about, whether forehodes troucle at no very distant day.

The air is full of rumors and charges of corruption in office. From Federal Ministers down to common councillors boodling is alleged on all sides, and the extent of the frauds asserted to exist is only equalled by the cool contempt of public opinion shown by the perfrom the prevailing moral distemper, as the numerous defalcations of men entrusted with the ears or management of money too surely demonstrates. The desire for wealth and distinction ly, while rectitude has sunk altogether out of calculation, except so far as concessions have to be made to appearances. The general concensus of belief in the prevalence of corruption is in itself a proof that it does exist to a very large extent.

Still, we believe with Mr. Field, that the people as a whole are not corrupt. They desire honest and good government. It is their interest to have it. If their agents or representatives, or any number of them, are corrupt, or can be corrupted, the fact should be made known to every citizen and the hateful plague stamped out, as we would stamp out a disease that; threatened the well-being of the community-We gain nothing by contrasting our political condition with that of other peoples. We pretend to have the freest and best Government in the world, but we fear that for over eight years, in Canada at least, the boast has been an empty one. The form remains, the reality has

The dominant party having obtained a majority in Parliament, has used that accidental advantage to entrench itself in of principle, or even decency. Taxes are imposed for the benefit of cliques and monopolies, and these in turn strain the resources of bribery and intimidation to win elections. Constituencies are divided up in every imaginable way to to suit the Government.

voters' lists. Great corporations depending for that human ingenuity could devise render them

control of creatures whose partisan subserviency is their only recommendation. Even in the gazetting o' members returned to serve in Pariament there is glaring evidence of conspiracy. with an uiterior view to fraud, or at least the obtaining of a m serable party advantage.

These nefarious schemes and practices, carried out by the Federal Government to retain office, have rested profound alarm and deep dissatisfaction throughout the great body, comprising one-half or more of the electorate, who plainly perceive that they have been cheated out of their just representation by an organized system of electoral rascality. It was only by the reckless exercise of the unholy means mentioned in this article that Sir John Mac loudd recured a nerrow majority, and he is still playing a game by which he hopes to secure enough seats to make himself independent of his French -upporters.

But the game is an extremely danzerous one It has engendered widespread discontent and will most certainly result in an upheaval more or less dissettous unless a change be specialy brought about in a constitutional manner. The spirit of the o'd Reformers is still strong. It will been much, but there are ominous signs that covernment by electoral fraud and parliamentary corruption must cease, or dark and troublous times are not far off.

THE FIRST GUN.

One of our cruisers, the "Vigilant," is reported as baving fired upon an American fishing schooner which was discovered within the prohibited three mile limit. A demand for immediate retaliation on Canada has gone up in consequence, and the American Fishery Union has memorialized President Cleveland, urging him to put in force the retaliation act recently passed by Congress to the extent, at least, of prohibiting the importation of Canadian fish and fish products into the United States. Mr. C'eveland's reply will be found in our telegrapic columns. It is a singul-rly clear and emphatic declaration that, whatever action he may take, he will be graded solely by a regard for the general interest of the whole country and the honor and dignity of the ration. The rights of Canada are very clear, and American fishe man can easily solve the difficulty by keeping out of Canadian waters, It is not improbable, however, that home wied or uncrupateus thippers may cause a great deal of trouble. It would be well for all such people to bear in mind that retaliation is a two-edged weapon, and that Canada is less dependent on the United States than the Northern States are on Canada, and that our seaports, railways and manufactures would reap immediate and very profitable re-

Perhaps, after al', it is best that this difficulty should be brought to a head speedily, as it would likely lead to a settlement of our relations, commercial and otherwise, with the American people on some thing like a permanent and satisfactory basis.

turns were the policy of no intercourse adopted

MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

by our neighbors.

In this contary's record of manyallous events | equatments." and names of an passing genius, nothing is more notable than the Irish struggle for justice and freedom, and no name shine with the trans-

leader has addressed to the workingmen of the North of England, a picture is presented to the kind of Government a free one, but it would be, world of a statesman in the matu ity of years and experience pleading to a nation claiming the and laws is spreading all over the three o be one of the two greatest and freest on the kingdoms. It is becoming more and more by law or by custom, is unendurable, and if it is earth, for a more act of justice to a near kinnot changed, Mr. Field thinks, must end in a dred and opposed people. He cal's upon the catastrophe. Already it has given rise to a men of Lingland to stay the hand of the opnervous restle-sness in the body politic that pressor and introose the fiat of their power, intelligence and sense of right against one of the most cruel and a yr maical measures ever proposed in the parhament of a free country. When Mr. Gladstone appealed to the Euglish people and denounced the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, he swept all before him. Surely the same people are not less sensitive to atrocities, sons implicated. Nor is private life exempt | equally as bad, perpetrated in their name on the soil of Ireland!

We believe this appeal of the Grand Old Man will not be made in vain, for we have abiding faith in the good feeling and sense of justice in seems to have increased preposterous the masses of Englishmen. They must see what a shameful blot on their fair fame is the condition of Ireland under its present unnatural system of misgovernment. As Mr. Gladstone system of misgovernment. As Mr. Gladstone truly says: "The rejection of the Crimes Bill is more needed by England than by Ireland." For Ireland it is a question of suffering, and she knows how to suffer. For England it is question of shame and dishonor, and to east the way asked why he had not removed, seeing that a house had been provided for bin. To away shame and dishonor is the first business of a great nation."

It is thus that Mr. Gladstone appeals to the masses. At the same time the Marquis of Hartivgton issues his appeal to the classes. In the one we recognize words destined to ring through the centuries as watchcries of freedom, in the other the wail of a Philistine in distress. The Marquis describes the struggle for justice only independent witness on the the circumstances which had led to in Ireland as "an attempt to discredit remedial "and repressive legislation." Could anything be weaker or more disingenious? The Tory Government, legislating in the interests of a class to which he himself belongs, and which has been the curse and bane of Ireland for cen. turies, is really playing upon English prejudices with the sole object of securing the rentrolls of the most unpatriotic class in the counnower with the most utter disregard try. At the bottom of the Irish ques. tion is an economical one. No country in the world of the same area has greater resources of nature and situation. All it needs is free government and permission for its people to work out their own destiny in their own way. increase the voting power of one party and To secure these objects, the land must be minimise that of the other. An enormously liberated from the paralyzing incubus of landcostly and wholly infamous franchise system is lordism that, like a buge devil fish, has fastened concocted with a view to fixing the voters' lists lits destroying suckers on the country. The object of British policy in the past To effect this purpose the Banch is degraded seems to have been to take the land and debauched by making judicial promotion from those who cultivated it, keep them depend on partisan service in the revision of the in ignorance, root them out, and in every way

that their credities will be brought home to them in the only way that they can be made realize them, may racking their bosoms with engines as remorseless and unrelenting as their own flinty hearts. The men of Luggacuran will stay where they are, within sight of their homes, opposite the agent's rent office; and they will have countless friends around watchful of every avenue of approach to their stolen farms. No; Trench's threat to drive these men from the scenes of the r lives and their labours, is as futile and seimpotent as was the threat of resident magistrate Lyuch to "Clear the people off to heil."

import nt concessions from the Government are unfit to govern themselves and their native land to the contures of the for them to live in. Now, after centures of this sort of legislation, the policy has broken down finally, and Mr. Gladstone points to the only true method by which peace and good will may be established between the two nations. Has tigton backs up the Tonies in continuing the old exploded system, and there is their convertible converted to meet the convert them to live in. Now, after centures of this sort of legislation, the policy has broken down finally, and Mr. Gladstone points to the only true method by which peace and good will may be established between the two nations. Has tigton backs up the Tonies in continuing the old exploded system, and asks Englishmen to cantion a policy in Ireland which they refused to tolerate in Bulgaria, and independent of the elections. gave men and money to overthrow in other countries. Finally, the question is resolved into this:-Shall the welfare, happiness and prestize of a great nation be sacrificed to the selfish ar ed of an unproductive and wholly worthless set of landsharks? The British nation is preparing, under the wise advice of Mr. G'adstone, to give an answer to this question, and we await it with hopeful confidence, for we be ieve the British nation, spart from its Teries and its aristocrats, is true to the instincts of justice and freedom.

> BRITISH AND FOREIGN TYRANNY. It is strange that any considerable number of men who profess to pride themselves in belonging to a free people can be led by prejudices of race and religion to support in Ireland the metho's which they loudly condemn when practiced by foreign rulers.—Toronto News.

Our contemporary must have been led to indulge the above reflection after a perusal of the apologi s made by a certain section of the press relative to the proposed legislation for Ireland, and the excuses made for Lord Lansdowne's inhuman evictions.

Everybedy knows how the press and public of Great Britain overflowed with indignation against the several tyrants of Europe when, on many occasions during recent years, oppressed peoples rebelled against their masters. Poles, Hungarians, Italians, Bulgars, all and every race under the sun, had British sympathy and assistance in their strugg'es for freedom. But the Irish, right at their own doors, under the mane, diate tyranny of their own Government, had nothing kinder from the mass of Englishmen thy with the Irish struggle, and who, in 1880, world £20,000 for the alleviation of landlord. Irish, right at their own doors, under the imme-

the great industrial regions of England are rising up in protest against the proposed destruction of constitutional safeguards in Iroland. The voice of free America, echoed from the great cities, the legislatures and the press, has been heard through ut Great Britain in thunders of indignation, and the people of the north and west of England have join d the transatlantic chorus i aco denen tion of the contemplated outrage against freedom and humanity.

Il to sowe ful an expression of disapproval from the British races at home and abroau does not force the Salisbury minis ry to saude from in power. They may pass the Crimes Bill by a merciless exercise of the cluture, but it will be ideas a government and other matters of ima dead letter. They will not be able to enforce it. All In-land is united in such a way that physical extermination alone can destroy the resistance that will be offered. But inasmuch as that resistance will be of the sort advocated by the plet Shelley in his appeal to "The Man of England," the Government will find itself paralyzed, wi h the further humiliation of having to confess its mi; orency, and a imit in the words of Mr. Cowan, as cable I to us last night, "It is impossible to ext nguish a national idea by legal

THE CROWBAR AND TORCH IN SCOT.

LAND. It is not astonishing that the people of Scot-In the manifesto which the great Liberal land and the North of England should strongly sympathize with the people of Ireland in their straggle against the b'ighting power of landlordism. The conflict for a thorough reform of pressing in Scotland every day and will soon be the burning question in England, as any one who pays attention to the Radical press knows. The inhumanity of Scotch landlords, some of them, like the Duke of Argyle, who secured their estates by treachery to their kinsmen and by legatized plunder, has furnished themes for many a surowful story. Great stretches of territory in Scotland that were once inhabited by a brave and hardy race are now desolated hunting grounds. How this has been brought about is shown by the following extract from an English paper which appears in the editorial correspondence of the Canadian Statesman :-

"On Monday, Oct. 13th, 1886, a farmer named Shaw and his wife, the tenants of the farm of Wester Invercennich, on the estate of The Chisholm, in Strathglass, were evicted for the non-payment of four years' rent. The eviction was carried out by Mr. Alex Macdonald messenger-at-arms, and six men from Inverness including a locksmith, who arrived at the scene that a house had been provided for him. To this question he replied that he had nowhere to go. A notice was thereafter served upon him, and the officers immediately thereafter began to remove the goods and house chattels. The wife looked on quietly, but Shaw was somewhat excited, and showed a disposition to interfere. He was, however, kept under restraint by his wife, a woman of considerable inte ligence who contented herself by relating to the only independent witness on the spot scene then being enacted. Her people, she said, had had the farm for over 50 years. Her father had built every stone of the house, and paid for the wood used in the construction. At the outset her father had the farm at a yearly rental of £27 10s, but some years afterwards the rent was increased to £30. By dint of hard labor he was able to pay this sum; but when the present Chisholm's father got possession of the estate the rent was further increased, the amount being fixed at £40 per annum. The land was incapable of yielding an amount to pay this sum, hence the difficulties in which she had been placed. The furniture was, after two hours' labor, removed. Hain was falling heavily, but the officers had still another disagreeable duty to perform. The house had to be razed to the ground. This was a work of no small difficulty, but the thatch was set on fire, and in less than an hour only the stone walls were left standing. The officers who had been allowed to perform their work without the slighest interruption, then retired leaving Shaw and his wife protecting their goods and chattels as best they could from the patiess rain. No neighbor offered shelter to the homeless couple, and Mrs. Shaw stated that she had not a farthing in the world. They proceeded, however, in the course of the evening to the inn at Cannich, where they were accommodated for the night,"

EVICTIONS AT LUGGACURRAN. While the sheriffs and their hell-hounds have been busier than ever this week here, there, and everywhere, from Carrickmacros: to Limerick, at the satanic work of desolating humble homes

upon estates where no Plan of Campaign was resorted to, they have up to this writing completed the eviction of only one of the twenty. five thousand tenants who stand entrenched within the ramparts of the Plan of Campaign, The fact is eloquent. Where the landlords are dealing with helpless individuals, they, like the valiant Plunkett, "do not hentate t shoot"—out flies the crowbar and down comes the rooftree. When they know that every man they swict will be supported in comfort out of their rents, they approach eviction in as gingerly a manner as a child would tion in as gingerly a manner as a child would a charged bomb; and when they pluck up courage to evict at all, as the author of the Plan shrewdly forecasted, their game is not a wholetale clearance of small tennants, who have many mouths and good appetites, but to swoop upon one or two of the better-to-do tenants either in the hope of finding them more squezeable or to indulge in the luxury of ruining somehols. indulge in the luxury of ruining somebody. indulge in the luxury of running someony. This looks frugal policy; but it is not so. For, in the first place, the tenant who gives up a handsome home and sacrifices much will enjoy a proportionately larger income out of the evidence of well-to-do tenants is, unhappily, so small that ruining them is but a poor way of terrifying the masses of their brother-tenants, who are about as poor as even Mr. Townsend Trench could make them.

We have reason to know the tenant who gives up a poor as even Mr. Townsend Trench could make them.

make them.

We have reason to know that the vindictive eviction of Mr. Denis Kilbride on the Luggacurran estate is already ringing in the ears of the Governor-General of Canada from every newspaper in the Dominion. It is impossible that our kinsmen in Canada, who number a third of the whole population, should long tolerate a Governor-General who executes this savage vengeance upon Mr. Kilbride for siding with his humbler brother tenants against their tyrant. The money that hires the brutes who hacked Mr. Kilbride's furniture to pieces with hatchets and sledge hammers is Canadian hatchets and sledge hammers is Canadian money. We refuse absolutely to believe that that generous hearled Canadian Parliament, created famine, will endure that the name of their free land should be sullied by association of such papers as the Times.

But all this has changed. Englishmen of the better sort have become educated as to the real issues in the Irish question. They see the repreach that the misgovernment of Ireland casts on their country, as well as the danger that mecaces British power and prestige through the continuace of the unnatural policy of repression and coercion. Even while we write, of 30 per cent. upon such a rent is a crime of the deepest dye; and although the Luggacurran people had to suppress their wrath and submit to the outrages of the emergency rabble as best than any different contraction. they could, there will be no Government pro-clamation or shotted guns to prevent a million of Irish Canadians from bringing the emergency men's master to book for the infamies he is perpetrating with Canadian money.—United Ire-

IRELAND AND COERCION.

Just now the Irish question is passing through another phase of its history as created and controlled by Tory legislation. It is not surprising their policy, they cannot hope to remain ong that these blue-blooded English Tories should differ somewhat from reasonable beings in their portance, but we hardly thought in this nineteenth century civilization there would be found in the great British House of Parliament men so devoid of an acquain. ance with the primary instincts of fair play and jus. tice, as to introduce and attempt to force through suc ha measure as the Crimes Act.

> The jury system the great mainstay of the people's liberties, is to be abo'ished for woth. For certain crimes, it is enected that Irish. shall not be tried in Ireland, where they might, perchance, be set free, but are to be taken to England for trial, where they will stand a favorable chance of being convicted. The whole ordinary machinery of jud cial proceeding is to be upset in order that the cherished schemes of Toryism may be completely realized in all their brutal and inhuman contemplation. We don't advocate rebellion; we believe in law and constitutional government, and obedience, within the bounds of reason, to the same, but within the bounds of reason, to the same, but when the cursed monater of despotism, under the garb of representative government, raises its horrid head, and end-avors to impose upon a would-be contented and progressive people such a conception of law as Satan himself would refuse to sanction, why then we say the time has come to resort to fairly extreme men-

time has come to resort to facety extreme measures of opposition.

We can sympathize to a certain degree with the Marques of Hartington in his course regarding Irish legislation: that is, we can understand how he might not feel very warmly disposed towards the Irish on account of associa-tions connected with his brother's murder, although that murder has not been traceable to the Irish Parliamentary Party, but we have yet to learn wherein Chamberlain can justify his present attitude on Irish affairs and instity his present attitude on this natural aumana action to day from what it was some time ago. We only hope that it will be many a long day before the Liberal party of England will need the assistance of a man like England will need the assistance of a man like Joseph Chamberlam, unless he can show a better reason for his present support of the Tories and their fiendish measures that that he wishes by so doing to kill Gladstone. We trust the Crimes Bill will not blot the Statute Book of Britain. There is every reason to be leve that the determined opposition manifested at home and tend to modify this embodiment of tyrangy and Torvism. The Unite! States are crying out against it, and it is understood that the Ontario Leg slature will enter its solemn protest agains the measure. Whatever may be the result, it is gratifying to know that the sacction of the Liberal Party of England and its gigantic leader will not be obtained in support of such a scoundrelly scheme. The spectacle of the Grand Old Man standing up in that great assembly of which he is the most distinguished member, raising his voice against such arbitrary and uncalled for legislation, and advocating the dispensation of justice on the broadest grounds of humanity and fellow feeling for the oppressed, is one well calculated to raise the hope that even yet, amid all the prejudice and possion that abound, the rights of the people of Erin's Green Isle will receive their much called for recognition .- Cobourg World.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD. On Saturday at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, a petition was filed against the return of Sir John petition was filed against the return of Sir John Macdonald to represent Kingston in the House of Commons. The petitioner is George Dodds, an elector of Kingston, and the petition sets out charges of corrupt practices personally and by agents, illegall voting by Deputy Returning-officers, personation, bribery, etc., and elaims that the election be set aside, Mr. Gunn declared elected and Sir John disqualified. The metition is filed in the Court of Apreel which retition is filed in the Court of Appeal, which has original concurrent jurisdiction with the old Courts of Common Low and Chancery in elec-tion matters. The positioner's solicitors are srs. Britton & Whiting, of Kingston, and Messrs. Britton & Whiting, of Kingston; and their Toronto agents: are Messrs. Delamere, Reesor & English. The usual deposit of \$1,000 was made with the Registrar of the Court of Appeal. This is the first Dominion election petition filed since the general election. A petition must be filed within thuty days from the day of the publication in The Gazette of notice of the return made to the Olerk of the Crown in Chapter by the Returning effects. Crown in Chancery by the Returning officer.