

**The Eviction Campaign.**

**EVICTIOn AT ROYNES.**

The correspondent of the *Evening Telegraph*, writing from Limerick on Sunday, says:—

Yesterday morning the sub-sheriff, Mr. Hobson, 200 constabulary, two companies of 9th Regiment, a troop of Scots Greys, and a detachment of the Army Hospital Corps, the whole force being under the command of Captain Haskell, R.M., proceeded by special train to Roynes. Arrived there, they were taken on board H.M.S. *Brisee*, which conveyed them to Glin. Here the force was disembarked, and proceeded to a small farm, possession of which was taken by the sheriff, the claim being at the suit of a mortgage creditor. The force next marched on to the townland of Ballygolin, near Glin, where they found that a house which was to be seized by the sheriff had been set on fire. The house first visited, it should have been stated, was left without windows or doors.

**EVICTIOnS IN GALWAY.**

The correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing from Rosscollin on Friday week, says:—

Yesterday Mr. John Reddington, sub-sheriff of Galway, accompanied by an unusually strong force of military and police, fully equipped, arrived at the village of Doon, in the parish of Killaslin, where he evicted five families on the property of Mr. Martin, of Canterbury, England. The scene was most harrowing. Nothing but misery, nakedness, and starvation. A number of men, women, and children witnessed the proceedings, which took place under a heavy downpour of rain, and indulged themselves heartily in enthusiastic cheers for Davitt, and Parnell, and the Land League. The parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Coyne, was present, and all passed off quietly.

**EVICTIOnS IN WATERFORD.**

The correspondent of the *Daily Express*, writing from Lismore on Friday week, says:—

Considerable excitement prevailed in Lismore yesterday when it became known that a large force of police and military were expected into the town to carry out some evictions in the neighbourhood. A large crowd of people proceeded at once to the railway station to meet the 10.30 train coming from Cork and Waterford, which brought two companies of the 25th Regiment, under the command of Major Oke and Captain Stony, and 200 police, under the command of County Inspector Heard and Sub-Inspectors O'Reilly, Milling, and Irwin. Captain Redmond, R.M., was in chief command of the whole force. All the force were drilled at the station, and marched down to the town, when they were again drilled. The sub-sheriff, Mr. J. D. Hudson, arrived by the same train as the force came by; he brought with him six or seven bailiffs, two of his own horses and carts, which contained saws, axes, hammers, pickaxes, &c. By this time it became generally known that the scene of operations was to be Ballydoonane, near Lismore, where a man named Mays was to be evicted for arrears of rent. Mays has been a very respectable tenant-farmer, and cultivates a large tract of land at Ballydoonane. After about an hour's march Mays's farm was reached, and the sheriff's force proceeded to the gate leading to the farmyard, but found it locked against him. One of the bailiffs immediately got over the wall and broke the lock. An advance guard of police was then sent on before the remainder of the force, who marched about 50 yards behind. Between the two forces the sheriff and Mr. Sandford, agent over the property, proceeded up to the dwellinghouse. Several members of the family were sitting in the windows, and the tenant himself was sitting up on the roof outside. The door of the dwellinghouse was securely barred. The sheriff demanded possession, but was promptly refused; whereupon he gave the word to the bailiffs to burst in the door. The sheriff then entered and the six bailiffs commenced to remove the furniture. There was a considerable amount of furniture in the house, and it was 7 or 8 o'clock before it was cleared out. When a policeman went to a water barrel in the yard for a drink, he scarcely had it taken when a woman who was standing by went over and pulled the cock out of the water barrel, and let the water flow about the yard, so that the policemen were "boycotted" for water after that. Just as the furniture was all cleared out three of the Emergency Committee men arrived by the three p.m. train from Dublin, guarded by a strong escort of police. An exciting scene soon followed. Every member of the family was ordered out of the house by the sheriff, and the Emergency men put into possession, and a strong guard of police told off to remain in the house with them. Before marching the forces off the premises the agent proposed to make a settlement, which was to accept £212 out of £300 arrears due (two years' rent), and give a clear receipt. County Inspector Heard and Captain Redmond informed the tenant of this proposal. Mr. Mays seemed to consider it a very fair offer, but afterwards stated that he was not in a position to accept it, so that the eviction was completed, and the Emergency Committee men left in possession, and all the forces marched back to Lismore.

**EVICTIOnS ON THE KINGSTON ESTATE.**

The correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing from Fermoy on Friday week, says:—

At eight o'clock this morning the sub-sheriff, accompanied by the flying column and a body of 200 policemen, marched out of camp to effect four evictions on the Kingston estate. The troops, although suffering much from the ill effects of camping out during the night, the long march, and the drizzling rain of Thursday, which saturated every stitch of clothing they possessed, seemed to take the fatigue good humouredly enough during the tedious march of twenty miles which they had to accomplish before they returned to camp in the evening. Sometimes small crowds were visible on the tops of the surrounding hills, just within sufficient voice-range to make themselves heard to the police when hoisting or shouting out "Hurray Davitt." The marching order was as follows:—First came the armed policemen, then the troops of dragoons, followed successively by a company of infantry, the ambulance wagon and party of engineers, a second company of infantry, next the troop of hussars, and the rear brought up by the party of police with truncheons. It is worth remarking that the people everywhere evicted, the kindest feeling towards the soldiers, but whenever an opportunity offered they availed of it to make matters uncomfortable for the policemen. As an instance of this it may be stated that at any house along the way a soldier would have no difficulty in getting a drink of water or milk, whereas if a policeman was seen making towards a well of clean water some one was sure to anticipate him and stir up the mud, so as to make it unfit for drinking. The farmers all held firm by the Land League, and the previous proceedings of the bailiffs breaking in the doors and throw-

ing out parts of the furniture, and the tenants then paying his rent and costs to the sheriff, were repeated in every instance. The first tenant against whom the law was enforced was Maurice Mannix, a comfortable farmer, living at Ballyarthur, four miles from Mitchelstown. He holds 27 acres of land, at a yearly rent of £30 19s; valuation, £24 10s. A company of policemen formed in the farmyard in front of the door, while the bailiffs forced it open. In less than half an hour the rent was paid, and the sheriff and the troops went on their way to the residence of Michael Fenton, against whom an eviction decree for £52 10s, a year's rent, was to be levied. Here the bailiffs experienced some difficulty in effecting an entrance. The doors and windows were strongly barricaded inside, and a large stone buttress which supported the framework of the door, and formed part of the front wall, had to be removed before the bailiffs could get into the house. While the work of demolition was proceeding Mr. Fenton was outside the farmyard, and in reply to the question of a tired-out policeman as to why he did not pay his rent and save them all the trouble, tipping his pocket, he said that the rent was there, and the sheriff would get it when he got inside and threw out the furniture. A relative of Mr. Fenton's was sitting inside the window constantly regarding a copy of the *New York Irish World*. The next place visited was the house of Thomas Hennessy, Ballyardane, who held 86 acres, at a rent of £45, valuation £30. A number of people were inside the house, dancing to the music of a concertina, while the bailiffs were breaking in the window from the outside. The bailiffs opened the door, and the policemen, who were evidently irritated at all the hardship they had suffered during the day, effectively and quickly carried out the order of Mr. Eaton, R.M., to clear the house. The music and fun of the merry-makers were abruptly ended by old Mr. Hennessy and party being hauled and kicked out of the house through the farmyard and into the fields. The tenant was evidently too much frightened to return to pay the rent. When part of the furniture was thrown out he was sought and found by the sheriff in an adjoining field. The sheriff guarded him in his protection, and Hennessy again came back to his house and paid his rent. Somewhat the same operations were gone through at the house of Michael Walsh, Ballyardane. A portion of the front wall of the house was removed, and the bailiffs entered and took away the barricade from the door. The tenant and some friends were also making merry here while the bailiffs were at work outside. Mr. P. P. O'Neill, of the Cork Land League, was present at this eviction. When a bailiff opened the door from the inside and left it in the yard, another bailiff broke it up. Mr. O'Neill ventured to offer a suggestion that the bailiff was acting illegally, and that the police were treating the people brutally. The resident magistrate ordered him out of the yard. Mr. O'Neill hesitated about leaving. Mr. Eaton, who carried a large blackthorn, it is alleged, pushed him away, and four policemen, with the butt-end of their rifles, assisted the secretary of the Land League over the stone wall of the farmyard. A number of policemen, standing at some distance off, cheered when they saw Mr. O'Neill beaten, and called out to their comrades to "give it to him well," and "kick him out." Considerable obstruction was met with by the soldiers and policemen in getting at the two last houses. They were reached by a narrow boreen about two miles long, and in several places the trees in the fields adjoining were cut down and thrown across the way. The engineers removed two of these obstructions, but a third was so well constructed that it was impossible to clear it without considerable loss of time, and the policemen were then ordered to make the best of their way through the fields. At one part of the road an effigy was dressed up, and a scythe placed in its hand. The tenants everywhere expressed themselves ready to put the landlord to the same trouble to collect next year's rent if they did not get a substantial reduction. A respectable farmer was expecting that the sheriff would execute a writ of distress against his cattle. The avenue leading to his house was riddled with several green arches. Suspended to one of them was a likeness of Parnell. On the outside gate was a notice, bearing the words, "No surrender." The troops returned to camp at six o'clock in the evening. They will remain in Mitchelstown for three weeks longer. Next week they will be engaged in a well-arranged expedition against tenants on the same estate.