

bears on the question at issue. Mr Dillon lost no time in replying to Mr Dillon's error of Monday last, and yet another appears from Mr Dillon to-day. Mr Dillon says that it would be a tedious and laborious operation to trace fully "the large collection of fabrications" with which Mr Dillon's statement of the 17th inst. is encumbered. He meets his opponent's charges head on, and as regards the Paris Funds, on the controversy largely turns, Mr Dillon goes into figures for the purpose of showing that there were various prior claims on the fund to those of the evicted tenants. Mr Dillon, however, says—"He has, in my opinion, satisfied no claim which ought to have priority over the claim of the tenants who are now in distress; and all the claims which, when corrected from his overstatement, amount to about £11,000. So that if we were to admit, and I most certainly do not admit, that they should be discharged, any relief goes to the tenants, they have no grounds for refusing to release a sum quite sufficient to carry on the tenants for the month of December." Mr Parnell alludes to the Tipperary movement, and Mr Dillon replies that if his strong representation by Mr O'Brien towards the end of 1886, and his speech with his Eighty Club speech, failed to stop the movement, what reason was there for subsequently expecting that a penny telegram," as Mr Dillon says, would have settled the matter. Mr Dillon rejoins in these terms:—"My judgment the business of a responsible leader, when he considers a movement of this character to be dangerous to the interests of the country, is to stop it. Hundreds of people have become so involved in it that it is impossible to retire without a terrible loss and suffering, and in the case of the Tipperary struggle Mr Parnell cannot get, nor can he induce the country to do that at the opening meeting two of the best lieutenants, John Redmond and T. P. O'Sullivan were present, and encouraged them in their action; and that from that time forward, for months, the tenants had the slightest indication that their movement was disapproved by him." To stop it is a thing easier said than done, and we do not think that this sort of reasoning is at all satisfactory answer to Mr Parnell's pertinent question, but the public are the best judges of the matter. That the movement involved suffering and loss to many of the evicted people concerned in it, there can be no question, and it is perhaps now a matter of indifference to them whether Parnell

little needs to be done. Altogether the line appears successful, and we can only desire, in regard to the Limerick and Tralee Railway, that affairs in the coming half year will enable them to present a more favourable report at its close.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer has appointed the Rev. John Sheahan, C.C., of St Patrick's Seminary, Bruff, to be parish priest of Ardpark.

THE SOLICITORSHIP OF TULLA UNION.—At the fortnightly meeting of the Tulla Board of Guardians on Tuesday, a notice of motion was handed in by Mr O'Connor stating that on that day fortnight he would move that a new election of solicitor to the board do take place on the 1st September as no notice had been previously given to the guardians of the election on the 21st July last. A great deal of interest is being taken in the election. It appears there are only two candidates in the field for the coveted position.

CLERICAL CHANGES.—The Very Rev Father General of the Society of Jesus has made the following changes in the Irish province of his Order:—The Very Rev M. Devitt, S.J., late Rector of Belvedere College, to be Rector of Clongowes Wood College; the Very Rev T. Head, S.J., late Rector of Mungret College, to be Rector of the Sacred Heart College Limerick; the Very Rev T. Wheeler, S.J., of University College, to be Rector of Belvedere College; the Very Rev Vincent Byrne, S.J., to be Rector of Mungret College, Limerick; the Very Rev D. Gallery, S.J., to be Rector of St. Ignatius College, Galway.

DEATH OF MR. DAVID FERGUSON, SOLICITOR.—We regret to record the death of Mr David Ferguson, solicitor, Rathkeale, which took place on the 17th instant at Dalkey. The sad intelligence has been received with much regret in Limerick city and county, where Mr Ferguson was so long known and highly respected by all classes of the community. He became a solicitor in 1854, and enjoyed a very large practice in the county, while he was the owner of considerable property near Rathkeale. Mr Ferguson was a genial, courteous gentleman, and enjoyed the acquaintance of a very large circle of friends. The funeral took place this morning at Glasnevin Cemetery.

H.M. CUSTOMS.—The *Belfast and Newry Standard* has the following:—The announcement that Mr Emra Holmes, of H.M. Customs for Down and Louth, is about to be transferred to Limerick, will be received with much regret by the inhabitants of Newry, among whom he made many warm friends, not only on account of the personal qualities of amiability with which he is naturally invested, but also for the frequent bestowal upon our local societies of those literary and social accomplishments for which he and the members of his family are deservedly distinguished. Mr Frederick Cooke, District Collector at North Kent, Ramsgate, will, it is reported, succeed Mr Holmes in Newry.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.—The average annual death-rate represented by the deaths registered last week in the sixteen principal Town Districts of Ireland was 20.3 per 1,000 of the population (unrevised) according to the recent Census. The deaths registered during the past week in the several towns, alphabetically arranged, corresponded to the following annual rates per 1,000:—Armagh, 6.3; Belfast, 23.0; Cork, 25.2; Drogheda, 13.2; Dublin, 22.2; Dundalk, 11.7; Galway, 30.4; Kilkenny, 23.5; Limerick, 12.6; Lisburn, 4.3; Londonderry, 14.4; Lurgan, 9.2; Newry, 7.8; Sligo, 0.0; Waterford, 7.2; Wex-

about half-past one o'clock that I embarked in the broad safe rowing conveyed them across the thirty or forty fathoms of sea that separated them from land to the weather it must be noted that the rowing now ceased, and not a drop fell while the excursionists were engaged in inspections of the island. All having landed, White led the way to the nearest of the islands, Knocknanangle, situated at the high end of the island. The south wall of the church is standing, and the windows of it are perfect. The building is a rectangular but small extent. From thence Father Parnell proceeded to where the tall round tower raised its head to a height of about 100 feet. This round tower is remarkable as being an instance of such a structure having been built on the level of the ground. In all directions the doorway is situated some twelve feet above the adjacent level. It is evident that it was done to secure the safety of the temporary refuge within the shaft, from a ladder by which access was gained. It is moved no power short of artillery could reach the inmates. Why the exception of Scatterry was a puzzle which none of the excursionists was able to solve to the satisfaction of everybody. The venerable tower is now in preservation, a huge crack that extends the whole length having been made by the Board of Works some time ago. Close to the round tower to the east is the Abbot's garden and within a few yards to the north are the remains of an edifice of about the ninth century. The interior is strewn with fragments of the chancel-arch which was originally have been one of great beauty. A well to the west of the round tower is St Senan's Well, a square excavation supplied with fresh water. The Temple of St Senan's Church, was next visited, adjacent to which is St Senan's dwelling in which the saint was buried. His grave is marked, though it cannot be said that the floor of the house is kept in a condition as such a spot deserves. Owing to the hour at which the excursionists were compelled to start for her home, there was not time enough to inspect the places of interest with which the island is strewed. The Templenamarve was left unvisited, an old castle, and there was no opportunity to visit the site of The Lady's Grave, situated near a water mark. The tenant of this lonely island is needless to remark, is the lady who refused permission to land on his island who was shipwrecked whilst on a voyage, the body being cast up upon the island. Moore's poetic account of the incident is known to be repeated here.

It will be seen that there is a great deal to be seen on the island to repay the visitor with the short distance from Kilmallock, an instance from Limerick also. It is a great antiquity, even the origin of the name Innis Cathaidh is uncertain. It is said to mean the Isle of the Cat or Noddy, as it was banished by St Senan, but as it was a serpent or dragon, not a cat, this is not satisfactory. There are two theories which appear plausible, either of which seem to be the circumstances of the island. In the first instance according to some the Island is named after the saint's identity with the Island of Worship (*Catha*). These theories we leave it to others learned in the language to discuss and pronounce upon. There is a surprising discrepancy as to the number of churches on the island. Avo-