

able to protect the tenants on certain estates he reserved sufficient money in Paris to protect them during the ten years from that day to this (cheers). What need was there for any evicted tenant to feel disappointed? What right had any Irishman to reproach him for proceeding now on exactly the same lines as he did in 1882? As he had done then with regard to the tenants evicted by the Act, he wished to do with regard to the tenants evicted by Mr Balfour (cheers.) He proposed, where possible to obtain fair and honorable settlements from landlords, and where these could not be obtained he would seek the assistance of the Legislature as he had done by two clauses in the Land Purchase Act of which he had recently given notice, and where neither a settlement with the landlord nor by legislation could protect the tenant he proposed to keep the £45,000 of a reserve in Paris to protect the remaining tenants. He defied any enemy to find a flaw in his policy. The only drawback, as compared with 1882, was the traitorism of the seceders, who had disposed the extent of their reserve resources. Dr Kenny, M P, and Mr W A M'Donald, M P, also spoke.

Mr Parnell returned to Dublin by the evening train.

MR PARNELL'S NEW CLAUSE.

The following are the terms of the clause which Mr Parnell has given notice of proposing for insertion in the Land Purchase Bill.—Mr Parnell, to move the following clause:—In the case of any holding of which the landlord has recovered possession by process of law from the tenant of such holding since the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and prior to the 1st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and where said tenant is not in occupation of the holding as tenant, it shall be lawful for the Land Commission, on the joint application of such former landlord and former tenant of said holding, and upon the reinstatement of said former tenant in the holding, to advance to the said landlord such sum as they shall think proper, not exceeding twice the former annual rent of said holding, and such sum shall be in full discharge of all claims for antecedent arrears, debts, or otherwise against such former tenant, and shall be a charge on the tenant's interest in said holding, and liable to all the provisions of this Act, as if it were a sum advanced for the purchase of said holding, and the occupier shall be bound to pay the annual instalments as if they were instalments on a sum advanced to him for the purchase of said holding, and he shall also, after such reinstatement in the holding, be deemed to be a tenant of a present tenancy under the Land Law (Ireland) Act of 1881, and his holding shall be subject to all the provisions of the said Act with regard to present tenancies, and he shall have the same interest in the holding as if he had been in continuous occupation thereof.

SALMON FISHERIES ACT.

Amongst new bills introduced is one of seven clauses to amend the Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Act. By the third of these, section 30 of the Act, 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 114, and the 4th section of the 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 9, are both repealed. Clause 4 is as follows:—Any board of conservators, after due notice to the owner or occupier of any mill or other premises at the expense of such board, during such period as may be prescribed in each year, may order to be placed in any watercourse, millrace, cut sluice, or other channel for conveying water for any purpose from any river frequented by salmon at or near the point of divergence from, and return to, such river, or either of them, or in any other suitable place, a grating of such form and dimensions as they shall determine, provided always that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person to place and maintain a grating or gratings across any artificial channel, under the provisions of the 76th section of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria cap 106, nor shall any grating to be placed so as to obstruct any channel for navigation, or in any way interfere with the effective working of any mill. Clause 5 provides in all cases of construction of gratings under the powers of this Act the Inspectors of Fisheries may, in such cases as they may deem expedient, cause any water course, millrace, cut sluice, or other channel to be widened at the expense of such board so far as is necessary to compensate for the diminution of any flow of water caused by the erection of any grating or lattice; or shall take some other means to prevent the flow of water being prejudicially diminished or otherwise injured. Clause 6—A board of conservators, with

DEATH OF BARRY SULLIVAN.

After a prolonged and painful illness, Mr Barry Sullivan, on Sunday, at his residence in Brighton, passed away. The death of the popular Irish tragedian removes (says the Freeman) one of the most striking and remarkable actors of this century. Barry Sullivan's career had practically closed several years before his death, but the interval is still short which separates to-day from the time when Sullivan filled a commanding place upon the stage. It is true that Sullivan had ceased to be fashionable, and it is also true that his style had outlived the fancy of the time. Both, too, as we are to concede a point to those who, never having heard Sullivan at his best, thought it was the correct thing to deride him as a mere ranter, we must own that as Sullivan approached the closing years of his active professional career he developed the fatal "stagey" manner. But time was when Barry Sullivan fully merited the proud designation conferred upon him by the Times as the leading legitimate actor of his age. Tragedy has had more cultivated and more accomplished exponents, but no tragedian ever had a more brilliant record. He made a circuit of the world, and continents paid homage to his genius. The greatness of his inherent powers is best evidenced by the circumstances of his early life, and the success with which he overcame the obstacles they must have placed in his path. Born, not as some of his biographers tell us, in Birmingham, but as himself stated at a banquet in Cork, at Dunmanway, he was for years an assistant in a drapery establishment in that city. He had not the advantage of much education, but his tastes and ambition directing him to the stage, he made little account at first of the intellectual deficiency. Having experimented in a small way in Cork, Limerick, Tralee, Waterford, and elsewhere, he finally embraced the stage as a profession. From that time forward he worked hard and read hard, and eventually joined a travelling company in Liverpool, where he played some more or less important Shakespearean parts. He steadily rose in popular favour, and his first marked success would appear to have been in Edinburgh, at the Theatre Royal. His reputation soon spread to London, and in February, 1852, he made his first appearance in the capital at the Haymarket Theatre as Hamlet. His success was immediate and complete. He rose to the front rank of actors, and was repeatedly "commanded" to appear before the Queen and the Prince Consort. His voice had not yet acquired its subsequent power and resonance, but, with his fine presence, he displayed infinite ease and grace, and his conception of most of the great parts he filled was marked by much originality. One of his greatest hits was as Claude Melnotte to Helen Faucit's (now Lady Martin) Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," and another equally successful performance was his Jacques in "As You Like It," with Miss Faucit as Rosalind. After a brilliant engagement at Drury-lane, Sullivan, in 1857, crossed the Atlantic, and his tour in the United States was a round of triumphs. On his return to London—where he was now the hero of the hour—he again appeared as Hamlet. Sullivan's success in America induced him to try his fortune in Australia, and from 1860 to 1866 he remained at the Antipodes. How he fared there may be gathered from the fact that in Melbourne alone he played nearly one thousand nights. In Sydney and Queensland he was equally successful. Returning to the United Kingdom, he appeared in a round of Shakespearean characters, his most popular parts being Hamlet, Richard III, Macbeth, and Richelieu. Sullivan's starring engagements in Ireland were always a series of popular demonstrations, and for many years he held indisputable sway over the hearts of the patrons of the "legitimate drama." In the summer of 1874 he paid a second visit to the United States, and netted no less a sum during the tour than £28,000. That was probably the zenith of his career, although his Shakespearean revivals at Drury-lane the following year were a great success. His last tour through the kingdom was in 1883, and three years later he appeared for the last time in Ireland. It was his farewell visit, and although time had wrought havoc upon him, his patrons made it a flattering visit by the special warmth and cordiality of their greeting. Barry Sullivan was a staunch Irishman as well as a great actor, and his name must be added to the long list of those of our countrymen who have shed lustre upon the stage.

a fresh water lake—Lough Derg, at Castlelough. It appeared that the engine or implement known as the "otter" had been used on Lough Derg for a considerable number of years, amongst others by Mr Parker, who believed that he was not thereby transgressing the law. On the Board of Fishery Conservators enquiring into the law some time ago they found that this method of fishing was illegal, and they had notices posted up informing the public that it would not be permitted in future. Mr Parker, who with others, as already stated, had carried on the practice uninterruptedly for a number of years, obtained legal advice, which seemed to confirm his opinion, that "otter" fishing was legal, and he invited the Board of Conservators to send one of their bailiffs on Lough Derg, when he would use the "otter" in the bailiff's presence in order that the question might be raised, and that the legality or illegality of "otter" fishing might be decided. The section of the Act of Parliament upon which the Conservators relied for the purpose of proving the practice was the 13th and 14th Vic, cap 88, sec 40 of the Act of 1850. He directed their worship's attention to the wording of this section, which enumerated the articles prohibited, one of them being the implement with which Mr Parker had fished—the "otter." A licence had been issued to Mr Parker for cross-line fishing, under the provisions of the 11th and 12th Vic, and for the purpose of stretching this line he attached the otter at its end. The question, he said, had been before the courts in other parts of the country, but he was unable to give any of the decisions.

Chairman—In what courts?
Mr Guerin—In the inferior courts.
Mr Nolan—There have been law-advisers' opinions on it.
Mr Guerin—The meaning of the term "otter" was discussed in England in 1873.
Mr Nolan—I do not like to interrupt you—
Mr Guerin—I do not think you can.
Mr Nolan—I can, because the Act applies to Ireland.
Mr Guerin—The question was freely discussed in England and Wales in order to finally decide the meaning of the term "otter."
Mr Irwin—That Act you are quoting, Mr Guerin, applies to England and Ireland.
Mr Gleeson—It applies to Ireland only.
Mr Guerin said the "otter" should be taken to mean what the English Act of Parliament had described it, and that consequently it could not be attached to a cross-line.
Major Waring—When you want to discover what the term "otter" means in Ireland, you go to an English Act of Parliament to define it?
Mr Guerin—Yes.
Mr Nolan—But they forgot there was such a place as Ireland.
Mr Guerin—We have no definition of the term in the Irish Act, so we must go the English Act for it.
Edward Madden, water-bailiff on Lough Derg, gave evidence that on the 13th of April he saw Mr Parker accompanied by his man, in a boat, from which one extended, and to the other end an otter was attached; Mr Parker was fishing Castlelough; the otter was a piece of wood about 18 inches in length, and served the purpose of a second boat; two otters, single and double, were then produced.

Cross-examined by Mr Nolan—Who told you to call that an otter?
Witness—I knew it was an otter before I was born (laughter); it would destroy fish; I have been 18 months in the employment of the Board of Fishery Conservators; up to the day I obtained the order from the Board, in the early part of last month, I did not know that it was illegal to fish with an otter; it is the same line is used in cross-line and otter fishing, the only difference being that in cross-line fishing two boats and two men are necessary, while in otter fishing the otter serves as a second boat to stretch and float the line; then the otter could go in among islands and into narrow places where a boat could not penetrate; there was no objection to otter fishing last year.
Mr Guerin—There was no objection to otter fishing for the last 50 years.
Mr Nolan (to witness)—Do you know that there was a licence issued for cross-line fishing?
Witness—Yes; I treated the otter fishing as cross-line fishing up to the 11th of April; the open season is from the 1st of February to the 31st of July.
Chairman—What I understand is that licences were issued on the 1st of February and the Board of Fishery Conservators did not meet until the 3rd of April.
Mr Nolan—That is it. The licences were issued before the notices prohibiting otter-fishing.
Sir Thomas Brady gave evidence that he is an

KI
Mr Mich
weekly me
guardians
J P; J Cull
G Hickmar
Bagar, J P
P Connall,
John Sext
Collins, T
govan, J K
J Callinan.
A large
Number
321; admit
remaining
week last;
Cost of
provisions
consumed,
3s.
The tree
£101 8s 10
of union,
The Leg
payment
account to
stated tha
A letter
Mrs Wals
piggeries
Kilkee, th
were only
against.
Mr Eag
emptying
that we s
Mr Eag
Dr Kell
in his sal
inadequat
Mr Grit
gets an in
The Ch
Mr Grit
no increas
The Ch
he could
give notic
Mr Con
increase t
quately p
tised for
bound to
and he w
is a quest
Mr T I
paid offic
The Ch
nection if
Mr Con
him as th
so on the
him the i
Mr Lill
increase.
Mr Gri
credit yo
ratepayer
Mr Car
taxation
Besides I
Mr P C
pay half
would ha
we ought
Mr Mc
Kelly's a
night.
This is
The e
room of t
with. T
candidat
P J Crow
Dr Cro
seconded
Mr Jo
Griffith s
Sexton.
Hickmar
Crowe, J
D Collin
Haugh, J
For D