ES'S FOLLOWERS.

(NO POST OF TO-DAY.)

...inary current of political ...mirable auspices for the ... week which has elapsed ...assumption of power has ...divergence which exists ...His main supporters, the ...the-friers, are only agreed ...on which he cannot offer ...ment, whilst his notorious ...ches evoked a wild series ...from the particular ques... By numerous local bodies ...d to suspend the law at ...ants who refuse to fulfil ...another section of his allies ...e effect to those demands ...g Mr Forster's rule in ...clear out." Dublin Castle, ...ther Humphreys has been ...t of court by a "removable" ...magistrate is not removed. ...e of invective against the ...ire Act in 1888 and 1889 ...as administered by abject ...s. If this theory had any ...s puppets, so argue the ...be made to feel the change ... Either Mr Morley is a ...Balfour was alleged to be, ...uld be removed if all that ...ged about the dependence ...the Castle has any founda...

...AND MR GLADSTONE.

...of rising animosities and ...ogeneous Gladstonian party ...ng just now than the de...d between Mr Labouchere ...There is probably a reliable ...e rumour which ascribes to ...osition the exclusion of Mr ...Cabinet. The pointed way ...are brought Lord Rosebery's ...discussion between himself ...uld confirm this view. It is ..., therefore, to note that in ...editor attacks Lord Rose...t of the Hut Africa Com...gard, and suggests that the ...st be kept in order by his ...y Mr Gladstone, at any rate ...urt! Nobody ever imagined ...foreign policy would be sup...there; but it is early yet for ...ecrecy.

...RTIES IN IRELAND.

...*ette says*:—It begins to look ...the eve of some interesting ...land. The disgust of the ...e callous treatment they are ...e hands of the party which ...makes it not at all improbable ...d" Parnellites will probably ...ngth. Rather than embarras ...Anti-Parnellites are ready ...blood, sacrificed—those evicted ...ey profess to be overflowing ... But the evicted have had ...stic speeches; and every day ...ations that they are getting ...r to throw over the men who, ...promises, have left them in ...*prostrate* has not taken long to ...said yesterday, "the Balfour ...severely against tenants who ...on than that of Mr Morley is ...obvious that any considerable ...alist confidence from the ...quared would seriously upset ...culations. The Redmondites ...y different sort of Home Rule ...ording to Mr Blake's speech ...ay, Mr Gladstone is thinking ...ts, have every reason to be ...rn affairs are taking.

...ders and letters of credit ...payable, and communications ...addressed to THE MANAGER ...CHRONICLE.

...ICK CHRONICLE

...ESTABLISHED 1766.]

...NING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892

...look of the British farmer is ...e a dismal one, there are ...orities who are endeavouring ...th the information that bad ...pect of the American farmer ... In this country we are apt to ...n cultivator of the soil when ...mmense tracts of land at his ...gnificent climate his crops ...rtility of a virgin soil where ...e earth with a hoe it laughs ... The crops which can be culti... in the British Isles are now ...t is the Americans who have ...uber as low as it is. The ...lames, and very justly blames, ...ricalturist for so lowering the ...at it does not pay to raise it ...n flour is imported at such a ...ills are idle, and the wheat ...umunerative species of labour. ...of American farming at all it ...the immense advantages pos...ricalturists of the States. They ...crops that we have and many ... In one part of that immense ...are many extensive tracts of ...stretching as far as the eye can ...n only be gathered in by means ...pecially invented for that pur... ...l stalks of the Indian corn may ...g thousands of acres in some ... Then down South there are the ...nd cotton plantations, formerly ..., and where the emancipated ...sks in "the sultry climes" of ...a or Georgia. Dixey's Land ...a its rice fields, which export ... all parts of the world. Else...e found sugar plantations, also ...ound of the "nigger" in his free ...he day of his servitude, whilst ... slopes is found the finest fruit...rict in the world, where the ...as extensive as wheat fields else...ere oranges, pears, and peaches ...as potatoes are with us. If in ...ne were asked where of all places ... agriculture could be carried on ...t of all possible conditions, the ...be given without hesitation—the ... In addition to all the products ...above it must not be forgotten ...itable prairies present a feeding ...ttle, that can swarm at will over ...vast herds. What then, it may ... the drawbacks that reduce the ...mer to the level of his unfor...ruined competitor in the British ...e reasons are two, and affect two ...icts. The Western farmer has ...is land so heavily that he cannot ...ens, and the property of the ...ded proprietor has deteriorated so ...e that no one will lend him any ... security. The lot of the land... States is, therefore, not so much ...d as people in those islands ...be. The States can raise food ... is said, to support two hundred ... population, but at present they ... people to consume the produce, ...onsequence there is tremendous ... and prices are brought down to ...est. Before the wheat, or maize ...e Western States is brought to ...et it must be transported great ... rail and steamer, the middleman's ...be provided for, and consequently the producers must sell at a very low figure in order to provide for these charges. The rate on mortgages is on an average as high as ten per cent, and in some provinces from ten to twelve. Labour is also very dear. Outside the slave States the pay of a farm labourer varies between £6 and £7 per month, without board. In the Southern States labour is cheaper on account of competition with the blacks, but the latter are a particularly lazy race, and if they work for a low rate of wages they give very little in return for their reduced pay. The fruit market of California, though extremely abundant, is unremunerative on account of its abundance and its being on the wrong side of America. There could be an excellent trade done in wine, and plenty of wine is made, but the American will not drink the native product, and not even the M'Kinley Tariff will develope a taste for the fruit of the American grape. Peaches, which would be worth a high price in this country, would not pay the cost of their transit, and they are practically valueless, and said to be given to the pigs. On the whole, bad as the lot of the Irish farmer is he is not the only sufferer in the struggle for existence. His climate may not be all that is to be desired, but he is free from devastating cyclones and ravaging floods. His farm produce may not be as remunerative as he would wish, but he is not the only one suffering from that complaint, and if the Irishman applied his attention to those arts and industries to which he and his country are peculiarly adapted he would be as well off as any other toiler under the sun. Gradually, but we trust surely, he is learning the lesson that competition is forcing upon him, and with technical instruction and a better guided industry he may hope for success in the future.

MR HEALY addressing the National Federation last night, said that the Nationalists had now a Government in whose power they rejoiced, and a Chief Secretary whom they could trust. The best thing the Irish could do at the present time was to make the Chief Secretary, "who sways the influence of the Irish Minister in the British Cabinet" a strong and powerful Chief Secretary. There might be much to criticise, but it would be the duty of patriots to make "allowances." Whilst possessing the fullest confidence in Mr Morley, they must recognise the enormous difficulties with which he was surrounded. Every allowance must, therefore, be made for this heaven sent Chief Secretary. This is very like the advice given by Mr Healy on a certain occasion when he adjured the Irish Nationalists "not to speak to the man at the wheel." The "man at the wheel" now is not Mr Parnell, but Mr Morley, and the latter is not to be interfered with. He is surrounded with great difficulties, and the head and front of all the difficulties is the Castle staff of officials. Of the tens of thousands of Government officials in Ireland, Mr Healy thinks there is scarcely one who could be honestly depended upon to carry out the intentions of the Chief Secretary. Consequently, if a popular priest be imprisoned, or if a non-paying tenant be evicted from his holding it is not the fault of the Chief Secretary at all. The blame must be laid entirely upon the "Removables" and others of that class, who will not carry out the amiable intentions of Mr Morley. But then people will talk. They will contrast, perhaps, the performances of Mr Morley as a member of the Government with the promises of the same gentleman when in the cool shade of Opposition, and casting longing eyes at the Ministerial Bench whither he has been assisted by his Irish allies. With the distinction that must, if necessary, be made between the Chief Secretary and the Government officials, there might then be some little criticism indulged in. No one need be deterred for fear of "embarrassing the Government" from criticising the action of the officials. In fact the best service that could be done to the Home Rule Administration was "that the breath of honest criticism should play freely around the acts of the executive." This beautifully turned sentence met with loud applause. Then Mr Healy proceeded to let the breath of honest criticism play freely. He passed by "such scandals as the imprisonment of Father Humphreys, the insolence of removable magistrates all over the country, or the police action all over the country." He would refer to one instance of Castle malignity. It was an instance not from a remote district, but one that occurred under the eyes of Dublin Castle. When the incident he would narrate occurred within the walls of Dublin Castle, they might draw their own conclusions as to what was taking place in the remote parts of Ireland. What was the terrible iniquity which Mr Healy proceeded to denounce with all the energy of his vigorous tongue? What new infamy had been traced to the iniquitous Castle gang? It was this. "I read the other day in the papers," said Mr Healy, "that the Comptroller of the Household, Lord Charlemont, had given an order for the Viceregal livery to a gentleman who had just been knighted by Mr Balfour before going out of office, Sir Robert Sexton, and who was the candidate of the Tory party for one of the city seats at the second last general election, and that the remainder of the order had been given to a leading Orange sympathiser here in Dublin. Now, gentlemen," continued the indignant patriot, "that is a small incident, but I submit it is a very significant incident, for if any gentleman in the position of Lord Charlemont, with the mere object of giving offence to the people of Dublin, and of embittering the tradesmen of the city with the new Administration, do not hesitate to float local opinion in a matter of that kind, what must be taking place in every Removable Court, and in every Sub-inspector's office and police barrack all over the country?" Whatever we suppose is taking place in every court and police barrack in the country, when a Castle flunkey in broad daylight gives an order for Viceregal livery to a Dublin Tory, with the main object, not of fostering Irish trade, but of giving offence to Dublin tradesmen, who would prefer seeing the order executed by a London shopkeeper as formerly! In the face of such tyranny it is no wonder the condition of the evicted tenants is considered of no account.

The Mayor attended at the Police Court this morning. A man named McNamara, who was charged with drunkenness, was discharged with a caution.

The "Inishtrahull" arrived in Limerick yesterday from Glasgow, having on board a large number of passengers, and 215 Scotch sheep for Colonel Gore, to be pastured on his property in Clare.

The foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic Church for Nenagh will be laid on the first Sunday in October, by Dr MacRedmond, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, the site selected being the field opposite the building at present used as a Convent.

The Lord Mayor of Belfast (Sir Daniel Dixon) and the City Assessors (Messrs Coates and Thompson) have appointed Mr R. Brereton Barry, B.L., of the Munster Circuit, Revising Barrister for the revision of the Municipal Lists of the City of Belfast.

The following have been gazetted—Captain A. Gordon Duff, Black Watch, Royal Highlanders, to be Major, vice Colonel A. S. Stevenson, promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half pay. Sergeant A. D. Champion, 10th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant 21st Hussars, vice O. M. J. Da Casta, seconded.

L.P.Y.M.A. GYMNASTIC CLASS.—The general meeting in connection with above class which will be open from 8 till 10 evening, will be held on Tuesday evening, 27th inst. Time and place as usual.

LITERARY CLASS, P.Y.M.A.—The general meeting of the literary class of the Protestant Young Men's Association, which was suspended for to-morrow evening, is postponed to Friday evening, the 30th inst.

RIVER EXCURSION.—The last excursion for the season will be given by the Lower Shannon Steamship Company to Kilrush and Kilkee on Sunday next. The "Shannon" is timed to leave Limerick at 9.20, and will arrive at Kilrush at 12.30, those travelling to Kilkee being enabled to spend four hours there before starting on their homeward journey.

SHEEPSTEALING AT THE LIMERICK RACES.—Two defendants named Mary Hanpar, Mary Grady, and Mary Daly, Father Quin's lane, Sheep street, prosecuted at the Liberties Sessions for sheepstealing at the late Limerick Races. Both defendants were found on the Greenpark course by Sergeant Keating, Ballinacurra, who observed them disposing of bottled porter and whiskey in return for money. The accused, who had been previously convicted of a similar offence, were fined £1 each, or the alternative of imprisonment.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.—The average annual death-rate represented by the deaths registered last week in the sixteen principal Town Districts of Ireland was 20·7 per 1,000 of the population, according to the Census of 1891. The deaths registered in the past week in the several towns, alphabetically arranged, corresponded to the following annual rates per 1,000:—Armagh, 0·0; Belfast, 21·6; Cork, 22·1; Drogheda, 8·3; Dublin, 22·4; Dundalk, 8·4; Galway, 15·1; Kilkenny, 14·2; Limerick, 15·4; Lisburn, 0·0; Londonderry, 28·2; Lurgan, 13·2; Newry, 24·1; Sligo, 15·2; Waterford, 20·0; Wexford, 18·5. The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the 16 districts were equal to an annual rate of 3·3 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0·0 in nine of the districts to 8·6 in Londonderry; the 18 deaths from all causes registered in that district comprising 2 from enteric fever and 2 from diarrhœa. Among the 106 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 1 from measles, 1 from scarlatina, 2 from simple continued fever, 6 from enteric fever, and 12 from diarrhœa; and the 32 deaths in Cork comprise 1 from typhus and 1 from whooping-cough.

COLONEL WAUCHOPE AND THE BLACK WATCH.

In this weeks issue of the *World* we find the following:—Will Colonel Wauchope—the gallant political warrior of Midlothian—ever command the Black Watch? His chance of finding himself at the head of the Black Watch "proper"—the 42nd—in which all his military honours were won, is very remote, for the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment has only just been filled by the promotion of its senior Major. But there is another Black Watch now—the old Black—of which Colonel Wauchope is second in command, and it is even thought that the rejected of Midlothian may lose his promotion there. There is an age-disqualification stating him in the face, and this may force him on to the shelf before the time arrives when he could hope to obtain his step. It will be a great disappointment to the regiment if so excellent a soldier does become disqualified, but there will be no help for it unless he gets his promotion within the next two years.

DEATH OF MR WILLIAM DAXTON POWER.

Intelligence has been received in the city this evening of the death of Mr William Daxton Power, of Cloushira, in this county. Mr William Power was an exceedingly popular country gentleman, whose many good and amiable qualities were so highly appreciated by the rich as by the poor. Mr Power's death will be deeply regretted by the county gentry in whose ranks his death leaves a blank which it will be difficult to fill, and the peasantry will deplore the loss of a kind and sympathetic friend. The funeral will pass through the city on Saturday morning to the railway station en route by rail to Nenagh which is the family burying place.

MELANCHOLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Ennis, Thursday.

A melancholy fatal accident occurred last night at Barntick, about two miles from Ennis, when a man named John Kelly, a workman employed by Mr Murphy, Ballycarrick, was found dead by the roadside with the top portion of his skull smashed, as if by a fall from a car. The poor man, who was of middle age, was at Clara Castle that day for a load of goods for his master, and as the mule he was driving was found with the harness disarranged, and the car empty, some considerable distance farther on from where the body was found, it is presumed the animal ran away and pitched its rider on to the road. The porter barrels, with which the car was laden, were strewn about the road. The Coroner has been communicated with.

THE VACANT ALDERMANSHIP IN THE CASTLE WARD.

Mr Ambrose Hall has issued an address to the electors of the Castle Ward seeking election for the vacant Aldermanship created by the retirement of Alderman Walker. Mr Hall states he has been invited by several of the burgesses to represent the Council, and, if elected, he promises to devote his best energies to the interests of the ratepayers, and especially to improving the much-neglected Castle Ward.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND ROBBERY.

Some time within the past fortnight the house, No. 4, Carlisle Terrace, Military road, occupied by Mrs Murray Gunn, who for the past three months has been residing at Ballybrannon, was broken into and some property stolen. The extent of the plunder is not yet ascertained, but the articles extracted include two beds and some bed-clothing. Mrs Murray Gunn has been communicated with. The robbery was only discovered yesterday, and the police are investigating the matter.

REPORTED LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It is stated that legal proceedings are about being taken by Mr Wm. O'Connell, victualler, against Mr Patrick Sheahan, cattle dealer, Carey's Road, for a statement alleged to have been made by Mr Sheahan in regard to Mr O'Connell's connection with the meat contract of the Union during the past twelve months. On yesterday the Board of Guardians declared Mr Sheahan contractor for the supply of meat to the Union, his tender being the lowest. Mr O'Connell and a number of others also tendered.

THE CHARGE AGAINST FATHER HUMPHREYS.

The hearing of the charge against Father Humphreys was resumed at Tipperary yesterday. Constable Cabell's examination by Mr Deasy, M.P., having concluded, the case for the prosecution closed, and some witnesses for the defence having been examined the court decided that a *prima facie* case had been established against the defendant, and he was committed for trial at the assizes, but released from custody in the meantime on his undertaking to stand his trial.

COUNTY PETTY SESSIONS.

The presiding magistrates at the County Petty Sessions to-day were—Mr W. F. O'Grady and Mr J. B. Irwin, R.M.

Mr William Nunan, P.L.G., Ballyclogh House, summoned a caretaker named Kennedy for possession of premises held by him. There was no defence, and a decree for possession was given.

Sergeant Keating, Ballinacurra, applied for the remand of David Moriarty, a labourer charged with committing a serious assault on Mr James Shine, J.P., who was presently unable to appear in Court. The application was granted.

Wardmaster O'Neill, Limerick Workhouse, charged an inmate named Kennedy, with seriously assaulting and endeavouring to stab him on the evening of the 16th February last. The accused was taken into custody a few days ago, having evaded arrest since.

Mr Hall, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was undefended.

Evidence of the attack having been given, O'Neill stated the accused also broke a gold watch chain he was wearing.

Kennedy was ordered to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour.

The other cases before the Court were of a trivial character.

Mr Kendal Irwin has returned to 19 Upper Mallow-street.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Madam Worth's Celebrated Guinea Corsets (black 25s) may be obtained from her Local Agents, Messrs Cannock and Co (limited), Limerick. Dec. 10

NEW LAMPS.—The latest designs in Lamps of all kinds at lowest prices. Lamp and Candle Shades, etc. GOODWIN & Co., Glass, China, and Lamp Warehouse, William-street. [June 30.]

RESIGNATION PUBLIC MEETING IN KILRUSH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Kilrush, Wednesday.

A very large and influential meeting of the people of Kilrush was held last night in St Mary's Schools, to protest against a statement made against the Rev John Scanlan, of this town, in a report published in a Dublin morning and evening journal, and also in an Ennis paper, of what was alleged to be a meeting of the Young Ireland Club, Kilrush. Amongst those present were—Dr J. F. Counihan, Kilrush; Messrs Thomas Kelly, solicitor, T.C., D. R. Hilliard, solicitor, Michael Hassett, Michael Lynch, T.C.; P. Cullinane, T.C.; James Doohen, T.C.; James Clancy, T.C.; Captain James Murray, Captain Edward Murray, Messrs Wm Morrissy, John Bermingham, P. O'Rielly, James Kelly, sr., Lehane, J. Cleary, A. Bourke (Harbour Master), John Egan, John Lynch, S. Moloney, M. Finucane, P. Scanlan, Michael O'Dea, Wm Brew, Thomas Barry, James M'Inerney, John Ronan, James M'Donnell, Michael Lynch, ed, &c.

Mr Michael Hassett occupied the chair. The following resolutions were passed *in globo*:—

1.—"That this meeting, which is truly representative of the people of Kilrush, condemns in the most unqualified manner the conduct of a few irresponsible nobodies who recently published in certain Dublin and Provincial papers a false, libellous and scandalous resolution, regarding one of our respected priests, and in particular charging Father Scanlan with 'threatening untold penalties' against persons holding Parnellite opinions."

2.—"That we desire to remove from our town and its respectable inhabitants the disgrace brought upon them by the appearance of such a publication in any section of the public Press by asserting that these parties do not represent any of the respectable people of our town or any one but themselves."

3.—"That we, the ratepayers and shopkeepers of Kilrush, condemn in the strongest manner possible the disgraceful conduct carried on last Sunday morning in destroying the houses of our neighbours who, far, and we now call upon all men to put down such conduct as far as in them lies, as we consider those who resort to such things the worst enemies of our country."

4.—"That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Most Rev. Dr. M'Redmond, Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Kilaloe; to the Very Rev. Dr. Malone, P.P., V.G.; and to the Town Commissioners."

Speeches were delivered by the Chairman, Dr Counihan, Mr Kelly, solr., Mr Brew, Mr Egan, Mr Lynch, and Mr P. Scanlan.

A vote of thanks to Mr Hassett for presiding, and the moving of Dr Counihan to the second chair, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE PONSONBY ESTATE.

REINSTATING THE CAMPAIGNERS.

Arrangements were made to have a number of the evicted campaigners from the Ponsonby estate who have signed agreements for the purchase of their farms under the Ashbourne Act, put back in their farms on Tuesday, but owing to the downpour of rain during the entire day, Mr Langley, the agent, was unable to meet the tenants, as it would be impossible to walk the lands. Mr Langley, was, however, out on yesterday, and gave possession to some of the tenants who have been most anxious to get back for some time, as many have been paying for grass for their cattle. It is expected that a number of the tenants will be in possession of their farms before the 29th instant, but the exact number of those whose farms have passed the inspection of the court valuer is not known. Over 200, however, are supposed to have signed agreements for purchase. It has transpired that a number of the tenants have been prevented cutting the hay on their farms, which they had got permission from the Land Corporation to do, in anticipation of their getting possession, but they were warned by some of their would-be friends not to dare to do so, with the result that they are left without hay on their lands.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR WYBRANTS OLPHERT, D.L.

Derry, Wednesday.

Mr Wybrants Olphert, D.L., Ballyconnell House, Falcarragh, Co. Donegal, died suddenly today, shortly after noon, at his residence. The deceased gentleman, who presided at Falcarragh Petty Sessions yesterday in his usual health, rose this morning early, as was his wont, and after breakfast went out to the farmyard, and remained for some time with the land steward and labourers, who were engaged in stacking oats. He left them about 11 o'clock, and retired unaided to his dressingroom, where, about noon, was discovered sitting in his armchair dead. Mr Olphert was in his 82nd year. With one exception he was the oldest landowner in Co. Donegal, and he was the oldest magistrate in all Ireland, his commission extending into four years of the reign of William IV. Of a most genial disposition and courtly manner, deceased was an excellent type of the Irish county gentleman. Coming into an extensive estate on attaining his majority, he has never been more than three weeks absent at one time from his native county. He filled many important honorary county offices, and under his management the estate developed materially, till its progress was arrested by the introduction of the Plan of Campaign some years ago. The tenants, who had always been on the most friendly relations with their landlord, were driven by agitators into a conspiracy which resulted in a practical clearance of the estate, amid scenes of exceptional excitement and violence, one of which was the murder of District Inspector Martin. For some time the tenants were supported by "Campaign" funds, but gradually the pensions diminished, and the poor people have despite turned again to their landlord, and have nearly all been reinstated. Mr Olphert throughout deeply regretted the proceedings, but was forced to defend his property. One of his sons is Mr Robert F. Olphert, Barrister-at-Law; another Mr John Olphert, D.L. His youngest son, Mr Albert Olphert, remained at home, assisting in the management of the farm. The funeral takes place on Saturday.

DEATH OF MR ARTHUR M'HUGH.

The many friends of Mr Arthur M'Hugh, Government Auditor, will learn with deep regret of his death, which occurred at Killarney on Tuesday, after a brief illness. As an auditor he was most conscientious, painstaking, and clever, and as a gentleman he was most highly esteemed by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance for his simple manner and kindly disposition.

VACATION SITTINGS.

On Tuesday Mr Justice Madden sat in the Nisi Prius Court, and disposed of motions for the various divisions of the High Court of Justice.

McDonagh *v.* Schemmerenger.

Mr Richards (instructed by Messrs Reeves) applied for an order appointing Mr James Welphy, German Vice-Consul at Limerick, commissioner to examine certain witnesses in Galway. The action is one pending in the German Courts, the subject matter being a contract between the plaintiff and defendant, who are both merchants in Germany for the sale of Irish peat moss. On the production of the German Ambassador's certificate that the action was of a non-political character, and that the evidence was required by the German Court in which the case was to be tried, Mr Justice Madden made an order appointing Mr Welphy commissioner to take the evidence at Galway on the 29th inst.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the National League on Tuesday, it was announced that a convention of Independent Nationalists would be held in Dublin on the 10th of October, to confer as to the organisation of the country. The chairman, Dr Kenny, complained that the advent of the Liberal party to power was marked by an acute revival of eviction campaigns, and said it was most likely that, however the harvest turned out, the tenants would be unable to meet the landlords' demands. He believed, with Mr O'Brien, that for the last two years there has been a conspiracy, in the interest of Mr Balfour, to produce a factitious quietude in Ireland, but the present action of the landlords would be impossible but for those who opposed an autumn session. Believing Mr Morley had the best intentions towards Ireland, he called upon him to inquire into some recent evictions which he specified.

THE HON. E. BLAKE, M.P.

A crowded meeting of the citizens was held at Toronto on Tuesday night as a counter demonstration to the reception given to the Hon. E. Blake, M.P., by the National League. A series of resolutions were unanimously passed protesting that the people of Canada as a whole did not desire Home Rule for Ireland, as they believed it would tend to the disintegration of the Empire, and expressing a hope that Parliament would reject the measure. Three Irish delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, who were also delegates to the Ulster Convention, addressed the meeting, which was fairly representative, although no very prominent public men were present. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

SHEEP DIPPING.—Fresh consignments from all the best makers. J. LAIRD & Co., Chemists, 118, George street, Limerick.

THE FATAL AFFRAY NEAR LIMERICK.

THE PRISONERS REMANDED FOR TRIAL.

At the Kilmallock Petty Sessions Court yesterday, before Mr William Jones, R.M., Tulla, the investigation was resumed into the charges preferred by the Crown against the three men—Michael Rochefort, John Nunan, junr., and Michael Kearney—of wilfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought murdered a young man, named James M'Namara, a farmer's son, at Roo East, which is situated between Broadford and Limerick, on the 8th September last.

Mr C. M. M'Donnell, D.L., prosecuted on behalf of the Crown; Alderman John Dundon, solicitor, Limerick, appeared on behalf of the accused.

Simon M'Namara was sworn and examined. He stated—I am a farmer living at Cloghera; I am father of the deceased, James M'Namara, and remember the night of the 8th September last; on that night, in consequence of information I received, I went to James Donnellan's, of Roo, at about 10.30 p.m.; I saw one of my boys dying on the bed; that is James; his face was all swelled, and I could hardly recognize him; he did not speak to me as far as I recollect, but I think he knew me; the other boy (Michael) was sitting at the kitchen fire in Donnellan's, leaning his head on his right hand; I saw blood on him, but I did not wait to examine him; I only said, "Oh, Michael, what happened to you?"; I went from there to the police barrack with my son Frank, but he only went as far as Knockdonagh Cross with me; it was to Kermoyle police barrack I went; in going there I had to pass Nunan's house, and in doing so I saw John Nunan (the prisoner) outside his gate, convenient to the road, with his sister; he was very excited and I said nothing to him nor he to me; after I left my son I had gone about 400 yards when I met Pat Ryan; before I met him I saw two men and one of them was Ryan; when I had got within 30 yards of them they separated, the other man went towards Fermoyle; when Pat Ryan was passing me I saluted him, and he had gone about 30 yards when I looked back and saw him standing on the road; the other man was then about 50 yards ahead of me in the direction of Fermoyle; I was then at Aherina Cross; further on I overtook the other man whose name was Michael Kearney (the prisoner); when I came up to Kearney, who I now see in the dock, he told me my son James came up to him on his way home from Limerick, and struck him; Kearney and myself walked on towards the barrack, and he even came into the barrack with me, and he lives at the other side of it. Before we came to the barrack Kearney said, "Turn back now, James, and forgive and forget." I said it was a bad state of things, and refused to turn back. When we came up opposite the barrack he ran out before me, and said, "Very well, I will have the first story." When the barrack door was open Kearney rushed in before me and went to the guard-room. I saw the sergeant immediately, and made my complaint to him.

Mr Jones asked witness if he could assign any reason why his son should be beaten by the prisoners: Was there any previous ill-feeling between them?

Witness said that with regard to Nunan he never had a turn of a word with him, nor he believed his with boys, but about twelve months ago he (witness) was way-laid by a first cousin of Nunan's on his way home from Limerick.

Mr Jones—Can you explain to me the meaning of this man (Nunan) alleging that your son had pelted him with stones?

Witness—I have no knowledge at all about it—it was only a rumour.

Cross-examined by Alderman Dundon—I think, Mr M'Namara, you said something about a rumour as regards stone-throwing? Yes.

What was the rumour? That my son and other boys threw stones at Nunan.

Did you understand that the stone throwing occurred on the same day (the 8th September)? No, I did not understand that, but I thought it occurred some long time before.

As far as Nunan is personally concerned, had you ever a change of a word with him? Never.

And at all events, is it not a fact that you never had an uncivil word with him? I never had.

And as far as you knew there was no difference between him and your sons? No.

Dr William MacDonnell, of Broadford, was next examined. He stated—I was called on the morning of the 9th September between 1 and 2 o'clock, a.m., to go to Roo East, to Donnellan's house; when I got there I saw the two McNamaras; James was in bed; I examined him and he was in a thorough state of collapse; I examined his head and found a longitudinal wound at the junction between the head and spine having a direction downwards and backwards. It penetrated into the membrane of the spinal chord. He was thoroughly paralysed, but quite conscious. The wound on the head was a punctured wound, and apparently was inflicted by some sharp instrument. It was like a penknife wound. I saw no marks of violence on him except that wound which caused the paralysis. He told me he was stabbed, and that he fell when he got the stab.

Alderman Dundon said what the deceased man told him was not evidence.

Mr Jones agreed with Alderman Dundon. To witness—From your conversation with him did it convince you that he knew he was dying?

Witness—Certainly.

Mr Jones—Very well then; I will take down what he said to you.

Witness—He told me he was stabbed and he fell when he got the stab, and that when down he was kicked. He did not mention anybody's name.

Mr Jones—Well, doctor, what caused his death?

Witness—He died from effusion of the brain caused by that wound.

In further evidence the doctor stated that he also examined Michael M'Namara and found him suffering from two incised wounds on the nose, which must have been inflicted by one sharp instrument. The same instrument that inflicted the wound on James would have inflicted the wound. Michael was also suffering from a contused wound on the back of the head, and a contusion right above that caused by some blunt instrument. He was also awfully weak from loss of blood.

Sergeant John Kelly, Fermoyle, was next examined. He stated—In consequence of a report made to me on the morning of the 9th September by James M'Namara, I went to the house of James Donnellan, Roo East, and saw the two M'Namaras there. James (the deceased) and his brother Michael; in consequence of a statement made by James, I went to Michael Rochefort's house; Michael Rochefort was at home, and I charged him with stabbing and assaulting James M'Namara; he cautioned him, and he said, "I won't go with you except you have a warrant"; I told him he should come, which he did; I searched his person and found nothing; there was blood on his face, but none on his clothes; I saw no marks on his face to account for the blood; I then went up to the house of John Nunan, taking Rochefort with me; Constable Conlan was inside when I went in; Nunan was not under arrest; as soon as I saw Nunan I arrested and charged him with stabbing and assaulting the two M'Namaras; I gave him the usual caution, but he made no statement; I brought the two prisoners up to the Donnellans', where they were identified by James and Michael M'Namara; I then took them to the barrack; I arrested Kearney on Saturday, the 10th, at about 8.30 a.m. at his own house at Kylegless and similarly charged him; he made no statement, but he handed me the collar of a shirt (produced) and said, "There is one of the stabs I got"; the collar contained some blood, and he produced it out of his trousers pocket; at about half-past ten on the morning of the 10th, the prisoner (Michael Kearney) pointed out to me three cuts which he had on his shoulder.

On examination, Mr Jones said there were only two cuts on the coat, and he ordered it to be taken into the possession of the police.

Cross-examined by Mr Dundon—At the time Kearney gave the collar did he point you out the cut on his face?

Witness—He did.

District-Inspector C. M. McDonald was next examined, and stated that on the 17th September at Clonlara Constabulary Barrack I charged each of the three defendants, Michael Rochefort, John Nunan (junior), and Michael Kearney separately with the murder of James McNamara, (junior), on the 8th September. Michael Rochfort said, "Its likely I've been wronged." John Nunan said, "It is as well for me wait till I go before the magistrate;" and Michael Kearney said, "I am not guilty, sir, thank God."

Alderman Dundon—When you say separately, you mean they were not altogether?

The District Inspector—No, they were separate.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr Jones asked Alderman Dundon if he would examine any witnesses for the defence.

Alderman Dundon—I don't propose to examine any witnesses; but I am instructed to say on behalf of the prisoners that they wish to make an statement. The only thing I wish to ascertain you would be this: Whether having regard to the circumstances that have been deposed to in evidence that you consider you ought to return those men for trial on the capital charge, because, I submit that the circumstances are plain—that there is no capital offence committed. The man lost his life, but the circumstances only amount to manslaughter, and not to a capital offence. Therefore, I think it is that is your judgment on the evidence.

Mr Jones—It is only waste of time to be addressing me on that point. I am determined to return them for murder.

Alderman Dundon—Very well, then. It only shows the advantage that these men have in going before another tribunal.

Mr Jones—I am only here to judge whether there is a *prima facie* case against them.

Alderman Dundon—And in your opinion there is?

All the depositions having been read over, the prisoners were returned for trial on the charge of wilful murder to the Winter Assizes.

The prisoners were then removed, and were brought to Limerick in the evening under a police escort.

ENNIS UNION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Ennis, Wednesday.

At to-day's meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians there were present—Messrs Thomas Gavin, D.V.C., H. de L. Willis, J.P., M. Brassill, R. Murphy, T. Roughan, D. Corry, P. W. Scott, J.P., and P. Ryan.

Dr W. H. Hynes was also present.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Admitted during the week, 23; died, 2; born, 0; discharged, 20; remaining in the house, 508, at an average cost of 2s 8½d; in infirmary, 134, at an average cost of 3s 8d; in fever hospital, 0; cost of stimulants for week, £1 9s 11d; tramps admitted, 9 men, 1 woman, and 3 children.

PRIMA FACIE CASES.

Balance to credit of the guardians, £484; Collector Halpin lodged £832 17s 9d poor's rate, and £31 10s seed rate; Collector Hanrahan lodged £12, Collector Fahy lodged £12, and £14 seed rate.

STATE OF THE COLLECTION—ORDINARY RATE.

Collector Pilkington collected £551 12s 9d; uncollected, £1,840 5s 8d; Collector O'Loghlin collected £310 9s 10d, uncollected, £550 13s 10d; Collector Fahy collected £417 4s 8d, uncollected £935 13s; Collector Hanrahan collected £289 8s 7d, uncollected £524 19s 10d; Collector Halpin collected, £535 6s 7d, uncollected £1,627 4s 5d. Total collected, £2,104 2s 5d, uncollected, £5,548 16s 9d.

SEED RATE.

Collector Pilkington collected £195 12s, uncollected £215 4s; Collector O'Loughlin collected £377 12s, uncollected, £159 12s; Collector Fahy collected £157 12s, uncollected, £127 4s; Collector Hanrahan collected £242, uncollected, £85 12; Collector Halpin collected £89, uncollected, £167 8s. Total collected, £1,041 16s, uncollected, £755.

There was a brief discussion over the financial state of the union and the seed rate collection.

In reply to Mr Willis the Clerk said they would have to pay out within the next fortnight a sum of £1,500, claims of officials, contractors and others. They had £484 to their credit to-day.

Mr Willis—That is a nice state of affairs, all through allowing the seed rate to run on. Was the notice of last day here conveyed to the collectors.

The Clerk said it was.

Mr Willis—I think that long ago pressure should have been brought to bear on them? Whatever may be said about the ordinary rate, I think two years time enough to pay the seed rate.

The Chairman said he never knew parties more willing to pay the seed rate than in his division.

Mr Murphy—It is the fault of the collectors.

In reply to Mr Willis, the Clerk said the Board of Works had sent no reply to the Guardians' request for time to pay off the balance of seed rate at the last meeting.

Mr Willis—I suppose silence gives consent. I think we now should insist on the collectors getting in the money.

Clerk—We have £83 9s 6d to our credit to-day in that account. I was talking to Mr Knox and he said if you drew a cheque for £100 he would honour it.

It was then agreed to send on £100, and the chairman made an order calling on the collectors to lodge the following sums by Wednesday, 5th October, viz—Collector Pilkington, £300; Collector Halpin, £300; Collector Fahy, £200, and Collectors O'Loghlen and Hanrahan £100 each.

The Constabulary authorities applied for payment of a sum of 2s 10d expenses incurred in the arrest and prosecution of a man named Morrissy, who had absconded from the house with union clothes.

An order was made to pay the amount.

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A NON-COMPLYING CONTRACTOR.

With reference to the order of the board directing that legal proceedings should be taken against John Hardgrove for non-fulfilment of his contract to build certain cottages in the union.

Mr Corry said that the two sureties of Mr Hardgrove were present, and were willing to go on with the work of building the cottages if the board would give them the necessary permission, and withdraw the proceedings.

Mr Willis—On a point of order is it competent for us to re-open a question on which a resolution is on the books without notice. If it is, we shall never be able to do the business of the board. This whole question came before the board several times, and was settled, and it is wholly irregular to re-open it.

Mr Corry observed it would be hard on the sureties who were most respectable men.

Mr Willis—But you know that this question has been brought before us again and again. The contractor promised to have them built by the 15th August, and when we were pressed by the Local Government Board our answer was that they would be finished by that time. We gave him the time then, dropping the proceedings. Now we are asked to do the same thing again. The securities were well aware of all this.

The securities, Messrs James Hannon, Ardsollus, and James