IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

In Committee on the Home Rule Bill, on consideration of the 9th clause, which relates to the representation of Ireland by 80 members of the House of Commons in the Imperial Parliament, unless and until Parliament shall otherwise determine, the amendment of Mr Ambrose to omit these provisional words was negatived without a division, in order to get to the discussion of the question of the number of members.

Mr J REDMOND moved an amendment to leave out all but the opening words of the first subsection with the object of having the number 104 as at present.

This led to an interesting discussion, rendered somewhat intricate by technical consideration, and the Government, the Opposition, and the Parnellites all voting with different declarations of intention. It was negatived by a majority of 14.

Mr HENEAGE's amendment, to the effect that Ireland should cease altogether to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament, was the subject of an important debate, in which Mr Gladstone, Mr Chaplin, Mr Labouchere, Sir William Harcourt, Mr Carson, Colonel Saunderson, Mr Chamberlain, and Mr Balfour took part.

It was near midnight when Mr T W Russell rising to speak, Mr Gladstone moved the closure, which was carried by 30, and then the amendment was rejected by 31, after which progress was reported.

The Lords' amendments to the Railway Servants Hours' Bill were, with some alterations, agreed to, and the Rent Redemption Ireland Bill read a third time.

THIS DAY'S PARLIAMENT.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at five minutes past three.

The attendance of hon members was small. A cheer greeted the return of Mr Weir, who has been absent from the House for some time through defective eyesight. The hon member's name headed the two first questions on the order papers.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

Sir MARK STEWART asked the Uunder Secretary of State for India for what reason had the Government of India sold their bills for less than one shilling and fourpence per rupee, in view of the fact that the object of recent legislation was to maintain the stability of the rupee at one shilling and fourpence.

Mr GEORGE RUSSELL said the Secretary of State for India had sold bills at the highest prices tendered, which happened to be slightly below one shilling and fourpence per rupee. The object of the measure recently adopted was not to fix the gold value of the rupee at one and fourpence, or any other ratio, but, as stated by the Viceroy, to prevent a further fall rather than to raise the gold value of the rupee. As yet there was no fixed ratio between the rupee and sovereign. The object was the fixing of a maximum limit beyond which the exchange should not at present rise, to prevent any disturbance by a sudden increase in the value of the rupee.

ADDRESSES TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Mr T W RUSSELL asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he was prepared, on behalf of the Lord Lieutenant to explain on what grounds his Excellency during the course of a recent visit to Cork received an address from the Corporation of that city, from which every expression of loyalty to the Sovereign had been excluded by a direct vote, and which made demands for the release of the dynamite prisoners and the restoration of the evicted tenants, when, as on accession to office last year, he declined to receive addresses from the Dublin Chamber of Commerce and the Methodist Conference, on the ground that the addresses contained political allusions consisting of paragraphs referring to the attachment of the bodies in question to the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland as it now existed.

Mr MORLEY said the Lord Lieutenant refused the two addresses mentioned on the ground that whilst purporting to be addresses of welcome to him as the representative of the Sovereign, and in no other capacity, they contained matter of immediate controversy. During his recent tour he took the earliest opportunity of deprecating the introduction into addresses of references to matters of immediate party controversy, and his request had been, with one or two exceptions, observed. The form in which the address of the Cork Corporation was submitted was marked by omissions which the Lord Lieutenant regretted. The subjects referred to in the address, such as Hamlbowline Dock Yard, the reinstatement of the Evicted Tenants, the abolition of the Extra Police Tax, and the Amnesty Question, were all such as fell within the province of the Executive Government. His Excellency, therefore, did not feel he would be justified in refusing to accept the address (Nationalist cheers).

Mr RUSSELL asked whether his Excellency signified his regret as to the omission of any expression of loyalty (Nationalist cries of "notice and order.")

Mr SEXTON asked whether Mr Russell was in order.

The SPEAKER said the hon member was entitled to proceed (Opposition cheers).

Mr RUSSELL then quoted an extract from an address of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of strengthening his contention that that address could not be regarded as containing matters of political controversy.

Mr GOSCHEN asked whether the question of Amnesty for Political Prisoners was not a matter of political controversy (Opposition cheers).

Mr MORLEY said it would be impossible for the Lord Lieutenant to refuse to receive a petition for the amnesty of the political prisoners (National cheers).

Mr GOSCHEN—Was this a petition [cries of "order."]

Mr MORLEY admitted it was not, but went to maintain that as head of the Executive Government of Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant could not refuse an address in which such a wish was expressed (National cheers). The Dublin addresses contained references to two topics of immediate party controversy, namely, the Home Rule policy, and the policy of dropping the Crimes Act. His Excellency's action in objecting to these allusions in an address of welcome to him as the representative of the sovereign and no other capacity, was, he submitted, absolutely right (mingled cheers).

SAMOAN.

Sir EDWARD GREY in answer to Sir Thomas Esmond, said the latest telegrams from Her Majesty's Consul, pointed to an approaching conflict between King Malitoa and ex-King Matoafa. The Government had ordered a man of war to Samoan to co-operate with the naval forces of Germany and the United States, in the endeavour to secure to the Samoan people the benefits of peace and good government.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Mr BARTLEY asked the First Lord of the Treasury if the Local Veto Bill and the Church in Scotland Bills were to be proceeded with this year?

Mr GLADSTONE replied that he would not be able to make any announcement in regard to other business until the committee stage of the Home Rule Bill had been disposed of.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Government of Ireland Bill, proceeding with the further consideration of Clause 9.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK proposed an amendment to the effect that the number of members returned from Ireland to serve in Parliament should bear the same proportion to the total number of members as the contribution of Ireland fixed in the Act bore to the total imperial expenditure. This he thought would reduce the Irish representatives to forty.

Mr GLADSTONE, in opposing the amendment, said the plan proposed would work out at twenty-three and a half (laughter). The notion that representation should be based on taxation was an antiquated one. Pounds, shillings and pence were not a measure of a man's interest in his country.

Mr CHAMBERLAIN supported the amendment.

[Left Sitting.]

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Before the Vice-Chancellor)

Deane v. Bunbury.

This case came before the court on a motion by plaintiff for an attachment against the defendant. The action was by Mr Matthew Plunnurice Deane against the Very Rev Thomas Bunbury, Dean of Limerick, and Richard Deane Spread, as trustees of the marriage settlement, to compel them to bring into court certain trust funds, a portion of which, amounting to £5,800, was alleged to have been lost through their default. On the 22nd February judgment was delivered directing the defendants to lodge £5,800 in court within three months. They did not do so, and on the 18th June a motion was made for an attachment, but on the application of the defendants it was allowed to stand over until yesterday. Mr J Moriarty (instructed by Mr J Ryan), on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that £1,000 had been lodged in court, and the defendants had given a satisfactory assurance that no risk would be incurred by allowing the matter to stand over still further. Mr W P Ball (instructed by Messrs Beauchamp and Son), appeared for the defendants. The Vice-Chancellor, by consent, adjourned the motion until the 8th of next November.

[The friends of Dean Bunbury will be glad to learn that he is fully indemnified against loss in this case by the representatives of the plaintiff's solicitor, under whose advice he acted.]

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

[ESTABLISHED 1766.]

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1893

YESTERDAY evening the House of Commons continued the discussion on the second section of the Home Rule Bill, which is to be closured at ten o'clock on Thursday evening. The debate was barely opened on Friday evening last, and between this and the fated hour on Thursday night Parliament must make up its mind on one of the most vital points of the Bill. The efficiency, if not the very existence, of the Imperial Parliament is at stake, and Mr Gladstone considers a few days' discussion will be sufficient for the re-construction of a Constitution and method of Government which have been the slow growth of centuries. To a certain extent the nation takes little interest at present in the Parliamentary debates, for it is well known the House of Lords will reject the Bill, and that, on an appeal to the electorate, the rejection will be maintained by an overwhelming majority. Clause 9, which is now under discussion, provides seats for the Irish members at Westminster in addition to those in the new legislature proposed to be established in Dublin. In 1886 Mr Gladstone proposed to exclude Irish members altogether from Westminster, and then, abandoning that plan, for six years told the public that at the proper moment he would produce a scheme which would be quite satisfactory. The result is what is called the "Popping-in-and-out-Clause," by which the Irish representation at Westminster is to be limited to 80 members, who would vote on Imperial matters only. Gladstonians are not all unanimous in approval of this measure, by which there would be two separate and distinct majorities in the Imperial Parliament. There are but two important Gladstonian papers in London, and these no later than Friday last expressed opinions diametrically opposite to one another. The *Daily Chronicle* ridiculed the clause, whilst the *Daily News*, though praising the proposal, qualified its approval by stating that the Government are prepared to abandon the scheme for the present, and also that there was no reason why the Government "should pronounce an authoritative judgment on the question." The Government in fact do not know what to do about this clause. They will not elect to stand or fall by their own proposal. They are true only to this, that defeat does not mean resignation if the latter can by any means be avoided. They know the Government and their measure are doomed and they will cling to power as long as they can. Mr John Redmond proposed an important amendment last night, to omit the first subsection, the result of which omission would be to retain the Irish members at Westminster in their full numbers of 103 during the six years in which the land and finance questions will remain unsettled. When the debate had proceeded some time Mr Chamberlain delivered one of his caustic speeches. He wanted to know whether there was any part of the Government plan to which they proposed to stick, and would they retain office no matter what decision the Committee came to. The Unionists would put forward their own plan instead of the defeated and discarded plan of the Government. This challenge brought up Mr Sexton, who declared he would not imperil the Government by voting for Mr Redmond's amendment. On the motion being put the Government had a majority of 14. The McCarthyites have placed themselves in the remarkable position of voting for the reduction of the Irish members in Westminster, and by so doing have saved the Government from a defeat which was almost reckoned on by the Unionists. Mr Chamberlain's speech had unfortunately the effect of securing waverers to Mr Gladstone's side. Mr Heneage then proposed the exclusion of the Irish members altogether. Mr Gladstone, in opposing this amendment, declared that "although he was himself quite prepared to face the construction of an Imperial Legislature without any representation of Ireland, he could not deny that there might be some advantage in their retention; but apart from the argument the Government could not overlook the fact that the country had pronounced entirely in favour of the retention of the Irish members." Mr Chaplin taunted Mr Gladstone with his change of opinion since 1886, and Sir Julian Goldsmid said that it was easy to understand why the Government desired to retain the Irish members in strength in that House. They were now dependent upon those members for their majority, and without this support they would be unable to retain office as they would have been unable to gain it. Then came another cutting speech from Mr Chamberlain. Referring to the certainty of the British votes being outnumbered by those of the Irish vote, he said "they had it on high authority that the British race stood in need of discipline, and under the auspices of the Prime Minister they were making a good deal of progress. They were about to purging resolutions, to be drilled by compartments, but the English race was not very amenable in that kind of discipline. The time was coming when Ministers could no longer postpone the appeal to the people of Great Britain, and he had no doubt of the answer." No Minister replying, Mr Balfour rose, and on Mr Russell rising to address the House, Mr Gladstone closured the debate amid loud cries of "shame," and the amendment was rejected by a majority of 31.

We are glad to learn that our editorial in reference to the great inconvenience and delay on the line between Kilrush and Kilkee is likely to have a satisfactory result. We considered it was only necessary to bring under the notice of the Traffic Manager (Mr Sullivan) the grievances under which the public laboured, believing that in their int rest as well as in that of the Company he would do his utmost to remove them. Mr Sullivan is a most efficient officer, and passengers have always received at his hands the greatest courtesy and consideration. He now writes to us regretting very much the inconvenience caus d at the station which rejoices in the high-sounding title of Moyasta Junction, but he points out that the train arrangements were made by him with a view to preserving a connection with the larger lines, in order, we presume, that people coming from Limerick via Ennis, or from Galway, would have a d rect run through. However, his arrangements have been interfered with by the recent changes on the Waterford and Limerick line, which he was not made aware of till after he had advised the guides as to his own time-tables, and subsequent to their being in the hands of the public. He cannot, therefore, make any change for the better for the present month, but trusts "to make such arrangements for August as will do away with a good deal of complaints. I will endeavour to do all I can to make the delay and inconvenience at Moyasta as little as possible." The public will receive this information with gratification, and we trust that next month, which is generally about the busiest in the season, the causes of complaint to which we adverted last week, will be found to have diminished very considerably.

The Lord Bishop of Killaloe has appointed the Rev William Waugh, Incumbent of Clondegad and Kildysart, to the Rural Deanery of Corkovasker, Diocese of Killaloe.

This evening a very heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and quite a deluge of rain, passed over the city. The storm was, fortunately, of very s ort duration.

THE P.Y.M.A. SPORTS.—The Sports of the Protestant Young Men's Association have been fixed to take place at Faranshone, on Wednesday, 26th instant. A good programme will be set down for competition, and the band of the Manchester Regiment will attend.

DEATH OF MR GEORGE MANNIX.—We regret to record the death of Mr George Mannix, a very estimable citizen, which took place at his residence, Military Road, yesterday. Mr Mannix had been for years one of the principal clerks in the office of Mr P S Connolly, solicitor, and was highly respected for his courteous and affable manner. He had been in delicate health for some time back. The funeral took place to-day, and was of very large proportions.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN'S BOX—A woman named Hanora Hayes, a servant in the police barrack at Kilmeedy, was on Saturday evening arrested on the charge of having stolen from the box of Constable Michael Connell a bank post bill value £5. It appears that the constable left the box open, but did not miss the money for a few days. Suspicion rested on the servant, and she was traced to Ballingarry, where it was discovered she had cashed the note. She was then arrested on the charge, and brought before Mr O'Shaughnessy, J.P., Newcastle, who remanded her to Petty Sessions at Ballingarry. Her explanation is that she found the note among old papers outside the barrack premises.—COR.

QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS.—Michael Forde, of Rooska, about four miles from Newcastle West, was arrested on Sunday on the charge of having seriously assaulted and wounded his two brothers, one of whose lives is in imminent danger. The other is not so badly injured. Michael (the accused) returned home from America some few years ago, and shortly afterwards there were quarrels, frequently repeated, and he more than once paid the penalty in prison. The other brothers live together in a little farm on the hillside, and Michael claims some right to a share in the place, to which the others contend he has no title, and the courts of law bore them out; yet Michael does not appear satisfied, and thus repeated quarrels occur. The brother severely injured is very weak, and little hopes are held out of his recovery. One of his eyes is completely smashed, and he has several wounds on the head and body.—COR.

LIMERICK TELEGRAPH STAFF AND THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The following has been received:—

"York House,
St James's Palace, S.W.
7th July, 1893.

"Major-General Sir Francis de Winton is desired by the Duke and Duchess of York to send the warm thanks of their Royal Highnesses to the Limerick Telegraph Staff for their kind message of congratulation and good wishes."

THE TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN LIMERICK AND THE JUNCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

SIR,—My excuse for troubling you must be the daily unpunctuality and consequent loss entailed on many passengers by the irregularity with which some, at any rate, of the train service of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company is carried on between Limerick Junction and Limerick. For instance, on Saturday last (8th inst) the train timed to arrive in Limerick at 9.35 a.m was over an hour late. This is not the only occasion, even during the preceding week, on which this train was almost as late.

Loss is caused in many ways—*e.g.*, to professional men having no (even tolerable) certainty of arriving at the advertised hour, to those who are attending classes, children going to school, &c. &c. Also farmers who send milk to Limerick by train lose the services of their messengers for an unnecessary length of time daily, as by this railway company's regulations each sender of milk must leave a man at the railway station to put his milk into the train—thus, if 80 farmers are sending milk, 80 men must be on the platform to put in the 80 cans.

The greater part of the day is lost by those who could transact their business in Limerick in a couple of hours and desire to attend to their business in the country afterwards, as they are unable to get away by the 11.20 a.m. train.

On arrival on Saturday 8th inst., 9.35 a.m (?) train on Saturday, 8th inst, a gentleman who was travelling by it accompanied me to the traffic manager's office, we found he was engaged, but in a few minutes he came out of his room and said he had to go to the goods store but would return in five minutes. After a twenty-five minutes wait, the traffic manager did not appear, so we left. However, every day, the time of our calls in the office is surpassed by an official time that the unpunctuality of the train was due to the fact that Saturday was market day. If this be so, those whose business requires them to be in time for market days, but little to thank the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company for.

MARKET DAYS are based on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but the workers of Limerick are not permitted to travel by the trains fitted to leave Limerick at 3 p.m. on Wednesdays, thus at extra fare and, with all taxes, a decrease of about market tickets, hundreds of them have been charged for their parcels of marketing when returning home.

On Tuesday last, 4th inst, the (9.35 a.m.) train, which arrived in Limerick at about 10.37 a.m. had on it, first and second class carriages attached, and passengers who came from Ennis and Limerick had to change at Sixmile Bridge. Their luggage was left behind, and they had to wait for a train which was due to arrive in Limerick at 12 noon, and which, if it had been on time, would have enabled them to get to their destination in Limerick, and return to Sixmile Bridge for their luggage, and yet, with all this, the train was over an hour late.

Yours, &c., your obedient servant,

[illegible]

Sixmile Bridge, July 10, 1893.

Mr Bennett Stokes, Lisfin, Co Clare, has got Sixteen Premiums at Tullow, and Twenty-one at Carlow, for his Stallion, Prince Lorne, which is most by writing a few days previous to breeding.

Oct 27

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN IN LIMERICK & CLARE.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who, it is needless to remark, takes an extraordinary interest in the promotion of Irish industries, and has spared neither trouble nor expense in furthering that object, arrived here yesterday at two p.m. from Dublin, for the purpose of paying a long expected visit to the County Clare. Her ladyship's multifarious engagements, all of which with her characteristic zeal she is enabled to meet, prevented her coming to Clare sooner, but her visit was looked forward to with pleasurable expectation, and needless to say the people of that district are delighted to have the distinguished visitor amongst them even but for a very brief sojourn. Her ladyship's arrival in Limerick was not at all generally known, otherwise we are sure it would have been made what it was a few months since, the occasion of a warm-hearted and spontaneous welcome, but as it was it was only a passing visit, there were no preparations here of any moment. The Countess, who was accompanied by Miss O'Brien, her secretary, and Mr E Browne, who is interested in the Irish Poultry Association, travelled in a saloon carriage by the morning train from Dublin, and were joined at Limerick Junction by Mr A W Shaw, J P, a most energetic director of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, who accompanied them to Limerick. Here her Ladyship was warmly received by a small number of the citizens who awaited her arrival, and with Mrs J P Bannatyne, D L, she proceeded to Summerville for luncheon. In the afternoon Lady Aberdeen met at Summerville a deputation of the local committee of the Irish Industries Association, including the Mayor, the City High Sheriff, Mr T H Cleave, Mr Archibald Murray, Mr Robert Gibson, Mr W L Stokes, J P. The proceedings were of a private character.

The Countess proceeded by the 5.20 p m train to Ennis. She occupied the splendid saloon carriage of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, in which Mr Shaw also travelled, and the train arrangements at Limerick were under the able superintendence of Mr Boddoes. At Sixmile Bridge station a large number of fair young maidens, many of whom are engaged in the knitting industry, so successfully started by Miss Ievers some years ago, had assembled with the parish priest, Father Little, and heartily cheered the Countess as the train steamed into the station.

Father Little, addressing the Countess, said that in connection with the address they were about to present, they would willingly have the whole countryside to greet her ladyship only that they knew her sole object was to visit and encourage local industries, and that she preferred to go as quietly as possible through the country. The rev gentleman then read the following address:—

"Address to the Right Hon the Countess of Aberdeen.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LADYSHIP,—On the part of the workers of the knitting industry recently started here by Miss Ievers, of Mount Ievers, Sixmile Bridge, we beg to avail of your ladyship's presence amongst us, transient though it be, to offer the tribute of our heartfelt gratitude for the many proofs of good-will which your ladyship has given this people of this country, as well as for the untiring zeal and marked success of your ladyship's efforts both at home and beyond the seas in promoting the industrial welfare of our country.

"Encouraged, if not inspired, by your ladyship's generous example, Miss Ievers, a good lady of the parish, whose temporary absence on the Continent we feel so much on this occasion, has started, and we trust established, a knitting industry in Sixmile Bridge, with the result that constant, if not always remunerative, employment is given to many workers. The resources of the poor are increased, and habits of industry and thrift engrafted in the youth of the neighbourhood. Nearly two thousand pairs of gloves, stockings, and other knitted articles have, under Miss Ievers' able management, found a market so sure that happily we have but few specimens on hands to submit for your ladyship's inspection.

"We regret that the necessities of railway management preclude us from referring more at length to the many and excellent titles in which your ladyship has to our highest esteem and lasting gratitude. We must, therefore, be content with wishing your ladyship a hearty God speed on your noble mission of peace and prosperity to Irish homesteads.

"We beg to remain, on the part of the workers of the Sixmile Bridge Knitting Industry, your ladyship's respectful and grateful servants.

"Margt O'Halloran, Bridget Irwin, Bridget Moore, Hannah Moore, Margt M'Inerney."

Lady Aberdeen, who received the address on the platform, was then presented with some pretty bouquets of flowers from two or three little girls, for which she heartily thanked them. Replying very briefly to the address, the Countess said she was very touched by this very kindly and spontaneous greeting, and wished to say how glad she was to hear about Miss Ievers' success. They (the Industrial Association) had been customers of Miss Ievers in their depot in London, and were very glad to see the good character of the work turned out here (applause). They hoped that bye and bye this place would be able to help them more in the Irish Village at Chicago, when the time came for selling woollen goods during the winter. She again congratulated them on the success of their efforts, and hoped they would push them on so that this industry might become a permanent good to the whole neighbourhood (cheers).

Her ladyship was shown some specimens of the work done by the girls at Sixmile Bridge, and put some questions to the workers concerning them. She then returned to the saloon, and the train moved off amidst the loud applause of those on the platform.

Lady Aberdeen arrived in Ennis at 6.30. She was met at the station by a large crowd, who gave her a very warm reception, repeated cheers being given for her ladyship. Mr E V O'Brien met the party, who at once took their seats in a carriage which was in waiting, and drove to New Hall, Mr O'Brien's picturesque residence.

At a meeting of the Ennis Town Commissioners yesterday,

Mr Linnane said that it was well known that Lady Aberdeen was to arrive in Ennis that afternoon, and considering the services she had done for the industrial resources of Ireland, and towards their people getting a livelihood here and in America, and her good work in Chicago, he thought a public body like the Town Commissioners of Ennis should notice—or, at least, it was their duty to take notice of her arrival. He therefore begged to propose—"That we, the Town Commissioners of Ennis, take advantage of the arrival of Lady Aberdeen in our midst to present her with a suitable address, as a slight recognition for her many services in developing the industrial resources of Ireland."

Mr Roughan then seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

LADY ABERDEEN IN LAHINCH.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Lahinch, Tuesday Evening.

This morning Lady Aberdeen, accompanied by Mr and Mrs E V O'Brien, and Mrs Monsell, of Curraghchase, and Mr Browne, after receiving an address from the Town Commissioners of Ennis, visited the Convent Schools, where she was received by the Most Rev Dr McRedmond, and shown specimens of new handwork called Glaze embroidery, initiated by Mrs Vere O'Brien, of which she expressed appreciation. Subsequently her ladyship left for Lahinch, being accompanied by Mr A W Shaw. At Corofin there was a demonstration of welcome, and at Ballyvaughan Lady Aberdeen was presented with an address on behalf of the townspeople by Messrs John McMahon and John McGrath, local merchants. A large number awaited the arrival of the train at Lahinch. Her ladyship was cheered warmly, and drove to St Muldooly, the residence of Mr William E Ellis, where the party had luncheon. Subsequently Lady Aberdeen was presented with an address in Irish, which, we understand, indicates her sympathetic interest in the people, and gives the people of the place a hearty welcome. In reply, Lady Aberdeen said she was very glad to hear such an address in Irish, and she was sure it would be a great encouragement to the people. She was very glad to see the industrial development of the district, and hoped they would go on and prosper. She was very glad to see the people so well and happy looking. She was very glad to see the people so well and happy looking. She was very glad to see the people so well and happy looking