

not see that, are the people who may be reproached, at any rate with political blindness, because that Bill introduced into our body politic large interest, large classes, large aspirations, which had the power to make themselves felt at the polls, and are only now beginning to make themselves felt." Whilst many of the Liberal Party were simply surging in a sea of discontent and distrust their great leader suddenly confronted them with the Irish Bill of 1886. It came "abruptly" upon them, they did not see the "irresistible trend of policy," already alarmed on account of the Bill of 1884, they were "absolutely taken by surprise" with the Bill of 1886, and consequently they "passed into that condition which is called Dissident Liberalism." All this is very gently put by the Premier, though we must wait for a day or two to see whether he will explain this away. The Liberal Party were beaten at the polls and went into Opposition. Their policy was "a policy of objection," and the schism has continued down to the present time. Under the present circumstances he did not think the great leaders of the Liberal Unionists could be expected to return to the Liberal Party. "But," continued Lord Rosebery, "there is a vast mass of Liberal opinion in this country which does not make speeches, but which sometimes votes, and which I think has come to feel that its position, suspended like Mahomet's coffin between; shall I say, the heaven of the Tory Party and the earth of the Liberal Party, is not wholly acceptable. I believe that even with regard to the Irish question time will deal with it." Lord Rosebery does not suggest how time is to deal with the Irish question, but he asks the Liberal Unionists "whether it is worth while on the Irish question—which, like all great questions in this happy country, is sure to be settled, sooner or later, by the universal good sense of the people—whether it is worth while to hold aloof from that Party which, after all, has the copyright and title deed of the name of Liberal, and which will not lower the flag of this country abroad, and will, in the truest and the highest sense, maintain the unity of the Empire all over the world, and in its best sense the unity of the Three Kingdoms at home." This is Lord Rosebery's overture to the Liberal Unionists—not those who lead but those who possess votes. It is not likely they will listen to the voice of the charmer. The watchword of the Liberal Unionists is the Union, and till the separatist policy of Mr Gladstone is abandoned once and for all the Liberal Unionists will maintain their present attitude. As long as the fate of the Union is unsettled the Unionists will not be cajoled by the honeyed accents of a Minister who says one thing to-day and explains it away the day after.

We should feel extremely obliged to some of our readers for a few copies of the *Chronicle* of the 24th instant.

A meeting of the Licensed Trade of Limerick is to take place to-morrow evening in the Town Hall to protest against the extra duty of 6d a gallon on whiskey.

We learn that the dispute in reference to the farm at Coolraine on the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, which was lately held by Mr

"April 24th, 1894."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS PHELPS.

The funeral of the late Mrs Phelps, of Willow Bank, Limerick, took place yesterday, the remains being removed from her residence, at eleven o'clock, and conveyed to the family burial ground at Cloanlara Church, where the interment took place. The unexpected death of such a popular and most charitable lady at the early age of forty-three, caused the deepest feeling of regret amongst the community. Every class and creed held her in the highest regard, and to say that a gloom has been cast over the entire district where she was so well known, but feebly conveys the feelings of sorrow that universally prevails at the demise of a lady whose name will always be treasured up with the fondest regard by all who had the pleasure of knowing her. The cortege was of very large proportions. On arriving at the church the remains were received by the Rev Mr O'Malley, Rector of the Parish, and the Rev S. S. R. Ross-Lawin, Rector of Kilmurry, and as the mournful procession passed up the aisle, the choir, under the direction of Miss Mortimer, Organist, sang the very beautiful hymn, "The sands of time are sinking." At the conclusion of the ordinary burial service the coffin was removed to the grave, the choir singing a favorite hymn of the deceased lady's. The first verse was as follows:—

"Sleep on, beloved, sleep, and take thy rest;
Lay down thy head upon thy Saviour's breast.
We love thee well, but Jesus loves thee best.
Good night! good night! good night!"

The remains were enclosed in a mahogany shell, upholstered and lined with satin, and which was enclosed in a lead coffin. The outward one was of polished oak with heavy brass mountings.

The chief mourners were—Mr T. Phelps, son of deceased; Mr J. V. Phelps, nephew; Mr Allen, brother; Mr R. W. C. Reeves, D.L., and Mr J. B. Ievers, J. P., Glenduff Castle.

Amongst the general public present were—Captain Vansittart, J. P.; Captain Verschoyle, J. P.; Rev T. R. Shanahan, P. P.; Mr J. F. Bannatyne, D. L.; Colonel Vincent, General Sallier, Mr E. M. Russell, Mr N. Russell, J. P.; Mr W. Gough Gubbins, J. P.; Mr S. B. Quinn, J. P.; Mr O. Wallace, J. P.; Dr Ryan, Castleconnell; Mr James Quinn, J. P.; Mr J. O'G. Delmege, J. P.; Mr A. W. Shaw, J. P.; Captain Hunt, R. N.; Mr Joseph Matterson, J. P.; Mr C. Croker, Mr E. St. Clare Hobson, Sub-Sheriff; Mr Frederick Finch, Captain Kenny, Mr W. Leahy, solicitor; Mr E. H. Poe Horsford, Captain Edward Croker, D. L.; Mr Douglas Driver, Mr R. J. Gabbett, J. P., Caherline; Mr E. De Ros Rose, J. P.; Mr A. Murray (Hodd and Co.); Mr A. N. Barnett (M'Birney and Co.); Mr J. T. C. Day, Mr C. R. B. Heaton-Armstrong, Captain Armstrong, Mr C. H. Gubbins, Dr Ward, Castleconnell; Mr James Wallace, Mr W. F. O'Grady, J. P.; Mr J. B. Going, Violet Hill; Mr S. Hastings, solicitor; Mr G. W. Bassett, J. P.; Mr Wm Bassett, Mr John Enright, Castleconnell; Mr Wm Christy, senr, Mr Wm Christy, junr, Mr Ernest Christy, Mr Wm B. Pitt, Mr Slattery, Castleconnell; Mr Caffrey, &c.

The following sent carriages—General Swinburne, Mrs Phelps, Waterpark; Mr Octavius Wallace, Limerick; Mr J. Wallace, Limerick; Captain Verschoyle, Mr Walsh, Cloanlara; Mr S. B. Quinn, J. P., Limerick; Mr James Quinn, J. P., Limerick; Mr E. de Ros Rose, J. P.; Mr A. W. Shaw, J. P.; Mr J. S. Matterson, Mrs Enright, Castleconnell; Dr Ward, do; Dr Ryan, do; General Sallier, Colonel Vincent, Mr J. O'G. Delmege, J. P.; Mr P. M. McCarthy, Limerick; Mr R. J. Gabbett, Captain Croker, Mr E. H. Poe Horsford, Captain Kenny, Mr C. Croker, Mr Barnett, Mr F. Finch.

The funeral arrangements were carried out in the most satisfactory manner by Messrs P. McCarthy and Son, George-street.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF LIMERICK.

Speculation is rife as to who the Prime Minister will appoint to the Lord Lieutenancy of the County and City of Limerick in room of the late Lord Emly, who held office since 1871, when he succeeded the late Earl of Dunraven. It is believed that the choice will fall either on the present Lord Emly or Lord Fermoy.

ALLEGED RAIDING FOR VOTING PAPERS IN WEST CLARE.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

and rendered it, as it is called, United Italy. The old Statesman—then in the vigour of his youth—wrote such letters that attracted the attention of Europe, and far beyond it; and the result was that the King of Naples was compelled to release the man of whom he (Alderman Hall) was sorry to say that the first use he made of liberty was to plot against the monarch. He was joined by another, and they all knew the result. Then he (Alderman Hall) would refer to the case of Russia when Lord Palmerston worked for the release of Shemyl, the leader of the Circassians; and they had the case of the freedom of Abdal Kader, the Algerian. Shemyl was in open revolt against the Emperor, and was worsted after a terrible fight. Some time later Lord Palmerston influenced Louis Philippe for the release of the prisoner of Ham, and that same prisoner of Ham afterwards became Napoleon III. All these men did not suffer penal servitude like the Irish political prisoners. When they were in prison they were confined in luxurious apartments. If some of the greatest English statesmen asked for the release of these men, they were justified, even assuming that the political prisoners were guilty, in asking for their release, and perhaps he was justified in saying that no one around him could form any idea of what penal servitude in English prisons meant for Irish political prisoners. From his official connection with gaols, he knew what penal servitude meant in Ireland. It was a far different thing in England. When they remembered the long time these prisoners were in—even assuming that they were properly found guilty—he thought they had purged themselves of any crime. Some might say—in fact it was said—that he was arguing on wrong premises, and they urged these men were not political prisoners but dynamitards, while the others that he had referred to were open foes. He replied the political prisoners were not dynamitards nor Anarchists, and the best proof that they were not is that at the time when the celebrated General Polissier came over from Paris to organize the Irish he called a meeting, and such men as James F. X. O'Brien and others showed him they would have none of his methods. These men were patriots who wished to make a fight for their country, and they were not dynamitards, for dynamite was not discovered then. When people argued this way let them remember that Garibaldi when he came to England was feted by the most noble in the land. He (Alderman Hall) speaking of dynamite was aware of what occurred in Limerick, and he knew how those things occurred, and he knew the parties to whom they were attributed had no participation in them. Having quoted further historical parallels in support of his argument for the release of the prisoners, Alderman Hall said they in Ireland in demanding freedom for these men were asking nothing unreasonable. They asked for nothing that had not been asked before. Then it was urged that in making the demand he was embarrassing the Government. He had in all sincerity, no wish to embarrass the Government, who had evinced a desire to do something for Ireland. It was said if they let out these men it would embarrass the Government, but in his opinion a Government that was afraid to do what it believed it had a right to do was no Government at all. He believed a Government that had admitted the right of releasing these men, and had not the courage of their opinions, was not fit to be a Government at all. He had been told, and believed, it would not be long until they had a General Election. As an act of policy, he thought the Government could not do better than release those men, and then appeal to the country. If they wanted to send a message of peace to Ireland, they could do nothing more likely to cause a universal peace and raise up friends for themselves than to release the prisoners. If they did that, they would erect a barrier around themselves which would protect them at the general election in safety. In order to show that the Corporation, which was composed of men of different politics and creeds, was united on this question, no matter how they might differ on others, and to show that this unity existed he would get Alderman Gaffney to second his resolution, which he begged to propose as follows:—"That believing as we do the time has arrived when Irishmen of every class and creed, and every shade of politics, should unite in asking for the release of the political prisoners, therefore we, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Limerick, in Council assembled, resolve to memorial the Government to advise her Majesty the Queen to exercise her prerogative of mercy and restore to their homes and friends by granting a free pardon, to the men at present incarcerated for political offences in connection