

rd Rosebery has th the exception are on his side, gressionist like annot but think) was declared to he Gladstonian moderate, sober- sebery as a safe ous in thinking Cabinet will be tional principles The propertied Gladstone with feel safer under ss such hostages sions, and vast families regard and let the Ex- y in their hearts nd will naturally Lord Rosebery, omething like a vital regards the Lord Rosebery, confidence of a nation, and he in endeavouring ks of Liberalism. ered to the party arjoribanks suc- e of Lords owing ther, Lord Tweed- justments are not stands to his un- for Ireland, and a great deal of ceeds Lord Rose- and it is not un- thus vacated will ks, on taking his am Harcourt re- chequer, and suc- the Commons in some time to come rd Rosebery, and mnications have Duke of Devon- A London con- n to the ramour ral Unionist party a view to some Irish question, as d Rosebery in his ing of the Home Lords, and that if ay for the Liberal ey desire to do so, h a view to their e official Liberal ain concessions on rcury declares more first fruits of his leadership, it is be- of a large number ghout the country t stated that there t defection in the Mr Chamberlain ouse on Thursday ically heard of since. the possibility of e to reunite the clear that in any n view he would be wn terms." This t of change in the tical speculation

THE COWPER-CALVERT COMPANY AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Last evening the Cowper-Calvert Company commenced a week's engagement at the Theatre Royal before, we regret to say, a very small house, but this may be largely attributed to the very inclement weather that prevailed. It is an excellent company, with a most attractive repertoire, and we can safely say that during the week a most enjoyable treat will be placed before the public, and it is to be hoped the performances will be supported, as they deserve to be. Last night *Ingomar*, or the Greek slave, by Mrs Novell, was produced. It is not new to local play-goers, but its classic character, and the refined and graceful touches of comedy that surround it bring it rather out of the common. The plot is a simple one, and not over-interesting. "Myron," a Greek, is carried by a band of robbers into slavery, and a heavy ransom set on his head. His family are unable to pay it, but his daughter, "Parthenia," a beautiful and brave girl, sets out from the city on foot to the robbers' territory, and offers herself as a hostage for the payment of the demand if her father is set at liberty. "Ingomar," the chief of the banditti, although expressing the most lofty contempt for womankind in general—thinks them no better than slaves, or his horses and dogs—decides to accept the offer. In time his opinions undergo such a marvellous change that he falls in love with "Parthenia"; quits his tribe and returns with her to Mastia, and forthwith accustoms himself to the manner and dress of the Greek. "Polydor," an ancient and not very prepossessing suitor to the hand of "Parthenia," means to have his revenge, and is about to make the whole family his slaves for debt, when "Ingomar" offers himself as their substitute. This proposition is by no means acceptable to the credit. Luckily about this time "Ingomar's" tribe appears at the gates of the city, and "Ingomar," who had been condemned to death or banishment by the "Timarch," is liberated by that august ruler and adopted a Greek with every token of honour. "Polydor" is banished, and "Parthenia" and "Ingomar" are united. Mr William Calvert took the title role with distinct success. His clear and bold impersonation of the uncouth chief, be it to whose rough exterior these throbs a warm and honest heart, was most realistic in every sense of the word, and gained for him the best opinion of the house. We cannot speak too highly of Miss Clara Cowper as "Parthenia." She is a charming actress, and displayed an amount of versatile ability that brought out the light and shade of the character with the happiest effect. It would be difficult to beat her delicate and graceful impersonation, and she thoroughly deserved the applause so heartily bestowed on her. Mr R. Nelme Graswell was very successful as "Myron," and Mr J. Oswald Lingard as "Polydor," filled the part very capably. The parts of "Esmens" and "Theano" found admirable exponents in Miss Laura Walker and Miss Louie West respectively. The other parts were well filled.

To-night a new play "Life and Honor," written by Mr Calvert, will be produced. On Wednesday we shall have "The Hunchback," by Sheridan Knowles, on Thursday the ever-popular drama "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Country Girl" on Friday, and on Saturday "The Lady of Lyons."

"CHRIST IN THE WORLD."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.
DEAR SIR,—Subsequently to seeing your editorial and deservedly eulogistic notice of the Rev Mr Fuley's "Donnellan Lectures" on the above subject, I read the whole course closely and with deep interest. The Diocese of Limerick may well be proud of an author so erudite, and of a theologian so orthodox. We can go with him throughout in his cogently reasoned arguments to his legitimate logical conclusions, and rejoice with him in the irrefragable belief that Christianity is, indeed, not alone "the power of God unto salvation," but also the most potent lever that ever did or could elevate humanity. If I might be permitted to supplement his many points in establishment of this vital dogma, I would venture to suggest two additional ones, namely—1st, that the noblest master minds that ever shone in the firmament of human intellect were Christian through and through. Not to speak of St Paul, and the most eminent of the Early Fathers, some even prodigies of learning (such as Origen, Jerome, Athanasius, and Chrysostom), let us look on over the mediæval period to that of the Reformation, and, thence out, to such mental giants as Milton, Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Butler, and a constellation of sublime and supreme thinkers. Contrast these with the Julians of ancient, and the Tom Paines, Voltaires, Herbert Spencers, *et hoc genus omne* of modern times, and Infidelity becomes, as it were, "blasted with excess of light." The second point omitted in the illustration of Christianity's

DEATH OF COUNTY COURT JUDGE PURCELL.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

His Honor Mr Theobald A. Purcell, Q.C., County Court Judge of Limerick, died suddenly this morning at his residence in Harcourt-st, Dublin. The Judge never completely recovered from a severe attack of influenza, but his condition gave no cause for alarm until after he retired to bed last night, when heart trouble set in, and he passed quietly away. The Judge graduated in Trinity College in 1839, was called to the Bar in Hilary Term 1840, was made Queen's Council in February 1865, and was appointed County Court Judge and Chairman of Limerick and Queen's Counties on the 16th of October, 1874. Having almost completed twenty years service on the County Court Bench, Judge Purcell would have been entitled to retire on full pension in October next. His death, for which people were so unprepared, will come as a shock to his friends, and they were many. Always genial and courteous, Mr Purcell long enjoyed a wide popularity. He was a staunch Conservative in politics, and at one time it was hoped that the Government of the day would recognise his ability and his services to the party in a more adequate way than was done. He never had a seat in Parliament, although he essayed to represent the University. Had he succeeded in winning a seat he would not have been shelved to make way for more fortunate but perhaps less able rivals.

The news of his Honor's demise, the earliest intimation of which was received here this morning by Mr Wm Bauchamp, solicitor, Registrar of the County Court, created the deepest feelings of regret, not to say of surprise, amongst the citizens, who saw Mr Purcell amongst them so late as January last, when he appeared in his usual good health. We believe, however, that he had been ailing for some time back, but still his demise was totally unexpected. In fact so far as Limerick people are concerned it was not even known that his Honor had been ill until the receipt of the sad news to-day that all was over. County Court Judge Purcell was a gentleman who throughout the whole of the extensive district over which he presided with such ability and dignity, enjoyed the highest respect of the public. They found him a most conscientious and high-minded gentleman, who dealt even-handed justice to rich and poor, and when criminal cases came before him he tempered justice with mercy. Suitors ever received the utmost courtesy at his hands, and anything that he could do to facilitate the legal profession in their business was certain to be granted. The most cordial relations existed between Bench and Bar, and by none is his Honor's demise more regretted than the gentlemen who practice in his court. With the magistrates, too, he was held in the highest esteem, and to put it shortly, he won by his kind and affable manner the best wishes of all with whom he was either officially or privately connected in Limerick. Mr Purcell, who succeeded the late Mr John L'ahy, Q.C., as County Court Judge of Limerick, was an excellent lawyer, and in most cases his decisions stood the test before the Judges, who placed on his opinion the highest value. Some of his sons occupy important positions in various professions, and are located in Japan, Australia, and Florida. Mr Purcell's eldest son is a doctor of the South Dublin Union, and the youngest is a Barrister with a great taste for scientific and musical pursuits. Deceased was in his 76th year. Already several probable aspirants for the vacant County Court Judgeship are mentioned, including Mr Richard Adams, Q.C., and Mr John Roche, Q.C., of the Munster Bar, and Mr Houston, Q.C. The office, which is worth £1,400 a year, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. It may be remarked that the business of the Limerick County Court jurisdiction is the second or third heaviest of any county in Ireland.

CATHOLIC LITERARY INSTITUTE DEBATING CLASS.

The usual meeting was held on Thursday night—Rev Dr O'Riordan presiding.
Mr J Fogarty read a paper on "What it is to be Civilised: from a Black's point of view." He prefaced the essay by remarking that wherever the white man comes, he comes to stay. He begins by introducing Christianity, and then sees that the black man has a rich country, which needs developing, and finally it becomes a

LIMERICK SPRING ASSIZES.

APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY.

Mr Justice O'Brien resumed the hearing of appeals this morning.

Martin Cullhane, appellant; James Traynor, respondent.
This was an action to recover £2 for "damages to herrings in 1893." It was dismissed on the merits by the County Court Judge, and the plaintiff appealed. The case created some amusement. Plaintiff's case was that he purchased a box of herrings during the summer for 10s, and on the same evening he and his wife proceeded to Killaloe, and began selling them on the following morning. A policeman, he said, asked him what he was "speeching" about, and witness said he was calling out "fresh herrings," although they turned out afterwards to be bad (laughter). One of the first parties whose custom he solicited was the police, who said they were bad, and they were condemned by a doctor. The Head Constable of Police said the fish were too bad to put into the river.
His Lordship—Because they would kill the fish, I suppose (laughter).

Witness said yes, and the result was that he had to take them away and have them buried in a hole; he went to the respondent the same evening, and complained to him about the fish, previous to which he said, "you were not long selling them;" "no," said witness, "when they were destroyed" (laughter); defendant said, "oh they are very exact in small country villages"; he refused to give witness back the money that he paid for the fish.

The defendant, examined, deposed that the plaintiff's wife showed a disposition not to take the fish, although he had ordered them for her, and sooner than be at the loss of them, he sold them at cost price; Mrs Cullhane had full opportunity of examining the herrings, and did so, and in fact they spent an hour over the transaction; the fish were quite sound on the day that witness had sold them to the plaintiff; who did not sell them till the next day; the weather was very warm at the time; witness said he was in the trade four years in Limerick, and this was the first complaint he had received.

His Lordship gave a decree for £2.
Mr Moran, solr, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Counihan, solr, for the defendant.
Patrick and Mary Hogan (plaintiffs), appellants; Bridget Maher (respondent), defendant.
The action, which was dismissed on the merits in the court below, was brought to recover £20 for the trover of wearing apparel and furniture in 1893.

The same appellants sued James Jordan, John Organ, and Henry Moore, the Mayor's men, for £20 damages for wrongful seizure and money had and received. The proceedings arose out of a seizure for rent due. The County Court Judge gave a decree for £1, with 9s 3d costs. The witnesses examined included Mr Hastings, solicitor for the plaintiffs, who stated that he had written to the Mayor, who told him that he knew nothing about the matter, and having written him (Mr Hastings) a very courteous letter he did not include his worship's name in the process.

His Lordship asked could a magistrate signing an order be held responsible for the wrongful acts of those who carried it into execution.

Mr Hastings thought a private court like the Court of Conscience would not be ruled by the same principle.

His Lordship—You are undoubtedly wrong (laughter). You put the Mayor under a great obligation to you, and I am sure he feels it (renewed laughter).

Mr Hastings—I am sure he does, my lord. There was a decree against the late Mayor under similar circumstances.

His Lordship was understood to say that he would not advise that it be executed.

Mr Hastings said that in that case the goods had been re-urued.

In the first case a decree for 1s was granted, and in the second the decree was increased by £1 10s.

Mr Brereton Barry, B.L. (instructed by Mr Hastings), appeared for the appellants, and Mr P S Connolly, solicitor, appeared for the defendants.

John Malon, respondent, plaintiff; John O'Callaghan and Stannard McAdam, defendants, appellants.

This case, which was remitted from the Queen's Bench, was tried before a jury. It was an action to recover £100 trover and trespass to sheep in 1893. There was a decree for £10, including £6 6d, lodged in court, with 15s 6d expenses, and £13 13s 6d costs. To this decision the defendant, Colonel O'Callaghan, landlord of the Bodyke estate, and his agent, Mr Stannard McAdam, appealed.

Mr Brereton Barry (instructed by Mr P S Connolly), appeared for the plaintiff, John Malon, and Mr Edmund Barry (instructed by Mr Bloo Smyth), appeared for the defendants.

of the sheep. O'Callaghan As M'Adam great folly to Mr Redm responsible— His Lords Mr Barry, auctions and nominal sur then. His Lords but he cert make Mr L He gave eos 25 lodged in Mr Justice left by the Commission heard the r for Trules b
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The Mayo sent—Mess James Gilli The Wate O'Donoghue Mr Mean appears. The Mayo each case, those know The Com at the state Mr Jam Council th at heart co things. The Mayo is to hand l and let h amounts. Mr Mear to those w Mr O'M to the Cou Mr Mear different. Mr O'M child on. solicitor. Mr Dom month. The Ma Mr McD the people Mr Mea arrear. Mr O'M to you. The Ma to hand t Mr O'M mittes ha The Ma for. I w mittes un borough t Mr O'M closed boi week, and first day. Mr Dor cation w water rat the party The Me Mr Dor primarily The Ms position v that I ar that I th Mr O'Dc decrees w not coller Mr M Committ of the de The M was not brought and got with the yesterda was the s tended fi by the M for any r and he d in Limer Evon the mind. After all parti account Meany s fail the