

THE LATE REV. DAVID WILSON, D.D.

We take from the Belfast News Letter the following biography of the late Rev. Dr Wilson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Limerick, a report of whose funeral appears in another part of the Chronicle—

Dr Wilson was born in the neighbourhood of Ballymena in the year 1820, and was, therefore, at the time of his decease, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His grandfather, after whom he was named, was one of the leading medical practitioners in the district lying between Ballymena and Cullybackey. His sympathies were largely exercised on behalf of the distressed and oppressed Presbyterians in the times of trouble that prevailed in his day. His influence, which was great, was always exercised on behalf of peace and order. At the time of the Rebellion of 1798 he prevailed upon the rebels of the locality to lay down their arms in the streets of Ballymena, and to return to their homes and occupations. Dr Wilson received his early education at the Diocesan School, Ballymena, and at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast. He went through his theological curriculum in the old college of Belfast, and had a very distinguished career in that grand old seminary of learning, taking a first prize at the entrance examinations, and afterwards in the classes taking first prizes in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He also attended a session in the University of Edinburgh, and had the privilege of being a member of the class presided over by Dr Chalmers, who was then in the meridian of his glory and power. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Ballymena to preach the Gospel on the 2nd day of July, 1842, and having preached with acceptance, was called unanimously by the congregation of Carnmoney, County Antrim, to the pastorate in that place. Here he was ordained by the Presbytery of Belfast on the 31st January, 1844. His stay in Carnmoney was brief. Having received a call from the congregation of Limerick, which he accepted, he was installed in the pastoral oversight thereof of the Presbytery of Munster on the 17th December of the same year that he was ordained in Carnmoney. The congregation at that time numbered only nineteen families. Two years after his settlement in Limerick a new church was erected, and capable of accommodating four times the number of worshippers that the old church could accommodate. At the present time it is the largest congregation of the Presbyterian Church in the South of Ireland, outside the city of Dublin, consisting of about ninety families, paying nearly £250 of stipend, and contributing with much liberality to the various schemes of the Church. Dr Wilson was largely endowed with a missionary spirit; and this characteristic in him led to his being appointed, together with Dr Edgar and Dr Dill, to visit the United States as a deputation from the Irish Presbyterian Church on behalf of the cause of missionary enterprise. In that country he, with his brother deputies, was successful in raising a large sum to sustain and extend the Home Mission scheme of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. In the year 1874 a signal testimony was given to his ardent missionary spirit by his being appointed convenor of the Colonial Mission by the General Assembly. During his term of office Dr Wilson aroused a deep interest on behalf of mission work in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and showed great wisdom and tact in the selection of missionaries for those important localities. At the meeting of the General Assembly, held in Belfast in the year 1889, he sought to be relieved from the convenership owing to advancing years and impaired health, but the Assembly felt they could ill afford to lose the efficient and valuable services of one who was so wise a leader, and so energetic in the mission work of the Church. Dr Wilson had the honour and privilege of being twice elected to the Moderatorship of the General Assembly. This was in the years 1865 and 1868, one of the most important and most eventful periods in the history of the Church. During his terms of office he headed deputations to members of the Government on matters affecting the welfare of the Church, had frequent interviews with Mr Gladstone and Mr Disraeli as Chancellors of the Exchequer, and also when both became Prime Ministers of England. He was appointed a member of the Royal Commission of the Inquiry into Primary Education in Ireland in 1868, and took a leading and active part in the proceedings. He was president, and eventually vice-president, of the Limerick Protestant Young Men's Association, of which the Bishops of Limerick and Cashel were patrons, and which combined a pleasant and happy brotherhood of members of all Protestant denominations. His ministry in Limerick has been most faithful, active, and laborious. For a long time he ministered to members of the Presbyterian Church and others from Nenagh, Co Tipperary, to Loop Head, in County Clare, the district in which he thus laboured being about eighty miles in length and forty in breadth. For several years he conducted services five times every Sabbath, often taking long journeys to preach to soldiers and others wishing and willing to avail themselves of his valuable services. He was not only beloved by his own attached flock, but was highly esteemed and respected by all denominations in Limerick. Dr Wilson was a devoted minister of the Presbyterian Church, a kind, sympathetic, and faithful pastor, and a zealous friend and supporter of every good and worthy cause. He took a considerable share in the debates of the General Assembly, and was always looked upon as a prudent councillor, a tried and trusty friend. He has in his day and during a long and efficient ministry made the blue banner of the Church he loved to be honoured and respected over a wide area of the South and West of Ireland. He was a gifted preacher, a talented theologian, a genial, lovable companion and friend; evangelical in his views, earnest and affectionate in his appeals to sinners, and plain and honest in his advice and admonitions to saints. Possessed of a large, loving, sympathetic heart, his home was open always to ministers in their peregrinations for entertainment, rest, and comfort. In him the Presbyterian Church has lost a worthy son, a talented and able minister of the Gospel; and throughout its length and breadth to-day there will be but one feeling of universal regret on the part of its members that they shall see his face no more, nor hear his voice no more till the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall awake to stand before Him who shall reward everyone according to his works. Over his honoured grave we would write in inspired words, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

EFF'S COCAINE.—Cococ-Nib Extract. (Tea-like).—The choicest roasted nibs (broken up beans) of the natural Cococ, on being subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, give forth their excess of oil leaving for use a finely-flavoured powder—"Cococine," a product which, when prepared with boiling water, has the consistence of tea, of which it is now beneficially taking the place with many. Its active principle being a gentle nerve stimulant supplies the needed energy without unduly exciting the

begin with 7s 10d. He had received a letter from the Most Rev Dr O'Dwyer, B.C. Bishop, regretting his inability to attend, and enclosing a cheque for 10 guineas (applause). He had also received a letter from the Rev Father O'Donnell, who sent £1 (applause).

The Mayor said he had received a cheque from Mr J V Golden, manager of the Munster and Leinster Bank, for £5; and Mr Robert Hunt, with his usual generosity, had also sent a cheque for £5 (applause).

Dr O'Shaughnessy said he hoped the collections would be pushed forward rapidly, as they wished to send supplies to sixteen hundred poor people before Xmas. The collection last year had been in itself very successful. It was greatly augmented by the generosity of a universally-respected citizen—Mr James Baunatyne, D.L., who sent them a cheque for £100, in addition to a subscription of £50 or £25 sent by him previously (applause). The distribution of the funds was entrusted to the members of the St Vincent de Paul Society, and no doubt they had exercised the greatest discretion in making the distributions. They had been most careful in the administration of the funds, and the most deserving cases had been attended to.

Very Rev Dr Shanahan regretted there was not a larger attendance of citizens. He had only recently returned to Limerick, but since his return, six or seven months ago, he noticed a greater amount of distress in the city than when he left some twenty years ago. There appeared to be little employment through the city, and from one cause or another, he saw a great deal of, he would say, destitution. There was a great want of employment amongst the mechanics and labourers, who were put to the pin of their collar to try and support their little families. The Christmas time was approaching, and some would have a happy Christmas, but in the midst of their happiness he was sure the Limerick citizens would not forget the poor, and that they would contribute as generously to this great charity as they did heretofore.

The Mayor—Will we appoint collectors or leave it to Dr O'Shaughnessy and Mr Spillane to select them from the St Vincent de Paul Society? Dr O'Shaughnessy said he thought they would have the old difficulty of getting the city collected by the members of the Corporation. They only partly succeeded last year in getting the members to collect their wards. There were certain parts which would be collected by Mr Spillane and Mr Quin, but the city collection was the difficulty.

The Mayor—Do you think the members of the Corporation should undertake the collection. Dr O'Shaughnessy—That is the general opinion, and it was proposed and passed last year.

The Mayor—But they didn't do so. If it is necessary I will call a special meeting of the council.

Mr James O'Mara said there would be a meeting on Tuesday next, and the matter could be brought forward.

The Mayor said there would be an auditor's court on that day, and there was likely to be a large attendance of members. That would be an opportune time to bring the matter forward.

On the motion of Rev Fr Shanahan, seconded by Mr James O'Mara, Mr Spillane and Dr O'Shaughnessy, were re-appointed Treasurer and Secretary, respectively.

Dr O'Shaughnessy proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor, which was seconded by the Very Rev Dr Shanahan, and passed.

The Mayor, acknowledging the compliment, and in reply to a remark made by Dr O'Shaughnessy, said he would have called the meeting a week earlier only it had been stated last year that he identified himself with the Fund for the purpose of gaining popularity (no, no). He had pleasure in subscribing £10 to the Fund (applause).

The proceedings then terminated.

DEATH OF A WONDERFUL LINGUIST.

The Church of England possessed few more remarkable men than the Rev Solomon Cezar Malan, whose death, at Bournemouth last week, curiously enough, passed almost unnoticed. In 1837 the Oxford examiners were astonished at the son of a Calvinist pastor at Geneva petitioning them to be allowed to answer his papers in one of six other languages than English. His prayer was refused, but the young man from Switzerland won the Boden, Pusey, and Ellerton Scholarships and a Second Class in Classics. Four years later he had lost the smallest trace of foreign accent, took Orders, and became Archdeacon Samuel Wilberforce's curate at Alverstoke, with R C Trench, the future Archbishop of Dublin, as one of his colleagues. In 1845 he succeeded Archdeacon Denison at Broadwindsor, and was for forty years the best known clergyman in Dorsetshire, with the possible exception of his militant friend, "S G O." He wrote and spoke with ease and fluency over twenty languages; was a constant exhibitor of pictures of Holy Land scenery at Barkington House; completed one of the finest known collections of British birds' eggs, now in the Exeter Museum; endowed the University of Oxford with the "Malan Library," and composing several of the chants now in constant use. Like his venerable predecessor (still as robust as ever), he broke more than one lance in defence of his principles, and generally got the best of the controversy. While at Nineweh with Sir Henry Layard in 1872, he preached in Georgian at the cathedral of Imereth, and the Bodleian Library possesses a psalm written out by him in eighty dialects. He was a man of singularly dignified manners and appearance. The great disappointment of his life was his failure to obtain the Archdeaconry of Dorset, a post for which his varied attainments peculiarly fitted him.

FORGING A RACING TELEGRAM.

At Marlborough street Police Court, London, on Thursday, George Percival Russell, farmer, South Darents, Kent, surrendered to his bail on a charge of forging and uttering a racing telegram. Counsel now stated that the defendant would plead guilty. He had made every reparation, and there had been no intention to defraud. Every reflection on Mr Russell's personal honour was withdrawn. The magistrate said the law regarded the offence as a serious one, and he would therefore order the defendant to pay £10.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr Cecil Rhodes was the guest of the Queen at dinner on Tuesday night in company of the Empress Eugenie and Lord Carrington. South Africa possesses a sorrowful fascination for the Empress Eugenie, and one may be permitted to imagine that the meeting with Mr Rhodes across the dinner table at Windsor Castle was not without a special interest to her. She went to the Cape in 1880 and travelled in Zululand to visit the spot where the Prince Imperial fell in 1879.

The reported cession to Great Britain by the Sultan of Morocco of the island of Peregil, between Tangier and Ceuta, to serve as a coaling station, is much commented on at Rome, where some of the papers profess to fear that it will be converted into another Gibraltar. A Glasgow telegram states that a ballet girl, rehearsing for a Glasgow pantomime, and a local organist have been arrested on a charge of obtaining an organ by fraudulent representation. The

Kiely, who came up and asked what was wrong; witness told her to go with the blankets to the pawn office, which she did, and gave the money to defendant, who gave 3s to his wife and told her to go away with it and he would go to Cork.

In answer to Mr Moran, witness said that her father was a fiddler; she was acting at the circus in the "Gathering of the Clans"; she had never stolen any money from defendant; the defendant had complained that money had been stolen from him in the house. Anne Kiely corroborated the evidence of the girl Kelly, and stated that she was in the habit of sleeping with her, and on Friday night the defendant had ordered her not to sleep in the house.

Acting-Sergeant Wilson stated that on Saturday night Kelly came to him and reported that defendant had stolen some blankets from him; witness went to Kelly's house and accused defendant of the larceny; he said that 6s had been stolen from him by Hanora Kelly, and then made a stroke at Kelly; witness then arrested prisoner.

Mr Moran said his instructions were in accord with the statement made by the prisoner to the police—namely, that six shillings had been stolen from him.

Mr Irwin said if the money was stolen from him he had a legal remedy.

Mr Moran—But everyone does not know the law.

Head Constable M'Brinn said the charge was a serious one, and he asked to have the case returned for trial.

Mr Moran said as the magistrates had no jurisdiction to deal with a case in which there was a charge of obtaining money by threats, he would ask, under the circumstances, to have that portion of the charge struck out, and the accused could be dealt with for assault.

Mr Irwin asked would the Crown consent.

Head Constable M'Brinn said he would leave the matter to the magistrates.

The Bench agreed to deal with the case as one of assault, and they decided to send the accused to gaol for one month with hard labour. Mr Irwin remarked that the prisoner was getting off in a coach.

Mr Conahan applied to have the accused bound to the peace in addition. The Bench acceded to the application, and ordered the accused to find two sureties of 50s each, or in default, to suffer an additional month's imprisonment.

LICENSING CASE.

Mr Bouhan, publican, Mulgrave street, was summoned by Constable Daly, John street, for having his premises open for the sale of intoxicating drink during prohibited hours on Sunday last.

Head-Constable McBrinn prosecuted, and Mr Moran appeared for the defendant.

The evidence of the Constable went to show that about half-past twelve on Sunday last he was on public-house duty in company with Constable Dillon; he observed a man named Slatery coming out of the defendant's house; Slatery when questioned stated that he had been in for the purpose of getting tobacco, and that he had obtained no drink.

For the defence, Slatery came upon the table and swore that he had gone into the house for the purpose of buying tobacco. He did not drink, nor had he asked or got any.

The magistrates decided to dismiss the case, as there was a doubt in it, but expressed the opinion that the police were quite right in bringing it forward.

Head Constable McBrinn applied for a further remand of Percival Atkins for the assault on Mr Dyer.

The application was granted.

A similar application was granted in the case of Patrick Dwyer charged with an assault on Patrick Fitzgerald, both injured men being still unable to attend.

Sergeant Beatty charged a girl named Catherine O'Shaughnessy with the larceny on the 3rd December of a pair of trousers valued at 10s, the property of a man named Welsh.

Mr Moran, who appeared for defendant, stated that he was instructed to plead guilty. Considering that his client was very young, and a respectable girl, he thought the case might be dealt with under the First Offenders Act.

It was decided to deal with the case under the First Offenders Act, and the accused was discharged.

A woman named Mary Hilton charged another woman named Mary O'Halloran with assaulting her with a hatchet on the 3rd inst. There was also a cross case for assault.

Mr O'Donnell, solicitor, appeared for Mary Molony, and Mr Conahan, solicitor, for Mary Hilton.

It appeared that both parties live together in Queen street, and that on the day in question they had drunk taken, and they commenced quarrelling, during which it is alleged the defendant, Mary O'Halloran, an old woman, struck Mary Hilton on the head with some instrument, cutting her severely. On the other hand it was stated that Mary Hilton assaulted Mary O'Halloran and her husband, broke the windows of their house with stones.

Eventually the magistrates decided to send Mary O'Halloran to gaol for one month, and the cross case was dismissed.

A man named Edward O'Dwyer was charged by Mary Gallagher with assaulting her in her house on last Saturday, 1st inst.

It appeared from the evidence of Mary Gallagher that defendant is a step-son-in-law of hers, and she is supporting his child; he is a carpenter but does hardly any work; on the day in question he came into the house under the influence of drink, and began quarrelling with his wife; witness interfered, and he then turned on her, kicked her, and drew a saw across her arm, cutting it severely. Defendant charged complainant with assaulting him on the same occasion with a saucapan.

The Bench decided to fine O'Dwyer 2ls, or a month's imprisonment, at the end of which period he is to find bail to be of good behaviour for 12 months, or go to gaol for an additional month.

Mr Dundon applied on behalf of Miss Manning, for a transfer of the license of Mrs Moloney, of 3 Catherine street, was granted.

Mr Dundon, applied for a transfer of another license to Mrs Kiely, of Carey's road, which was also granted.

Constable Conway charged a girl named Mary McNamara with the larceny of a clock the property of a man named Edward McNamara.

It appeared from the evidence of McNamara that he lived in Island Road; on Saturday evening, the 1st inst, he missed a small alarm clock, and at once communicated with Constable Conway.

Constable Conway deposed to finding the clock in a pawn-office in High-street, and from the description given him of the person who pawned it, he arrested the prisoner.

Defendant was sent to gaol for fourteen days, and at the end of that term, to be sent to a reformatory for five years.

Constable Reidy summoned a man named Michael Kelly for not complying with an order made by the magistrates in the year 1884, that he should contribute the sum of 2s weekly for the

from the Dublin Corporation. Resolved—"That in consequence of the callousness of the answer given by the Right Hon Mr John Morley, M.P., to a deputation from this Council, consisting of the Right Hon Lord Mayor, and other members who waited upon him recently with reference to amnesty for the political prisoners, and owing to the tone and manner in which he declared what amounted to nothing less than an emphatic "no, no," the members of this council are of opinion that notwithstanding the professions of friendliness made on behalf of her Majesty's Ministers, the people of Ireland can no longer place any confidence in the present Government."

Mr Linnane proposed the adoption of the resolution by the Commissioners. He thought every fair-minded man would agree that, as regards these unfortunate men, who had been in jail for a number of years, it was time they should be liberated by the present Government. So far as he could see the Government had forfeited the confidence of the people, and he would therefore move that the resolution be adopted.

Mr Koughan—I second that, Mr Chairman. Mr Scanlan said that before putting the resolution he would ask Mr Linnane to draft a resolution calling on the Government to release these prisoners. If he did so he (Mr Scanlan) would have very much pleasure in supporting it; but he thought the class of resolution just read was a wrong way of calling for their release, because while it asked for their release, it abused the Government at the same moment. If they asked a favour he did not understand why they should abuse them. It would be well to frame a resolution requesting the Government to release them, as the time had now come to do so. Would that meet Mr Linnane's views?

Mr Linnane—No. The resolution before you, is proposed and seconded for adoption, and if Mr Scanlan does not approve of it, it is for him to move an amendment.

Mr Scanlan said he would draft one. Subsequently, Mr Scanlan read the following resolution:—"That we, the Ennis Town Commissioners, consider the time has come for the release of the political prisoners, and we urge the Government respectfully to grant them amnesty. That we read with satisfaction Mr Morley's statement to the effect that he would make representations on the subject to his colleagues in the Cabinet, and we trust they will be of such a nature that the jail-doors will be opened and the prisoners once more set at liberty. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Chief Secretary." Continuing, Mr Scanlan said the reason he moved this resolution, was that he did not understand how any body of gentlemen having the cause of these prisoners at heart, could for one moment expect their resolution was going to succeed if they attacked the men who held the prison keys in their hands. If they abused the Government there was no chance they would accede to their request. For these reasons he was of opinion the Dublin Corporation was not sincere. Mr Scanlan then formally moved the resolution.

Mr Linnane said that before Mr Scanlan's amendment was put he wished to give his reasons for supporting the resolution. He was astonished and surprised at the course of action Mr Scanlan had taken. He could understand Mr Scanlan's very great reasons why the Government should not be interfered with or "embarrassed." The Government had been very good to him, he had got from them his position as governor of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr Scanlan (warmly)—This is totally uncalled for.

Mr Willis was understood to say they could not go on with the business at this rate. Mr Linnane denied any intention of being personal. This government had come into office with great promises, but they had given absolutely nothing to the country with the exception of the Gladstone and Tweedmouth cheques, which were nothing more than the blood money of Parnell, who did so much for Ireland. They had promised Home Rule which was now dead.

Mr Costello protested against the remarks. Mr Linnane—Excuse me, sir. The Dublin Corporation had always done what was good for Ireland, it is well known, and it is monstrous of Mr Scanlan to say they have been working against the prisoners instead of doing all they could for them.

Mr Cullinan asked were they not transgressing their rules by voting on either question. Mr Moloney thought so. A good while ago an understanding was come to that all political questions should be "tabooed" in this board, and I think we should adhere to that.

Mr Linnane—No, sir.

Mr Molony—I beg your pardon. I think if we adhere to that understanding it will prevent a good deal of, well, hot language taking place here.

Mr Linnane—It is proposed and seconded. Mr Willis—Oh, vote upon it, and end it.

Mr Costello having seconded the amendment, the chairman put it, when there voted for it—Messrs Armstrong, McNamara, Scanlan, and Costello—4.

Against—Messrs Kerin, Roughtan, Molony, Cullinan, Linnane, Willis, and the Chairman—7. The Chairman then put Mr Linnane's original resolution when there voted for it—Messrs Armstrong, Scanlan, Linnane, Costello, and Roughtan—5.

Against—Messrs MacNamara, Kerin, Moloney, Cullinan, Willis, and the Chairman—6. The resolution was then declared lost.

When recording his vote, Mr Scanlan said he did so as a protest against the way gentlemen were voting on both sides.

THE MANURE DEPOT.

The question next taken up was that of the depot, and the pending law proceedings by Capt Parkinson.

Mr Healy having read the plaintiff's statements of claim in the action of Captain Parkinson against the Commissioners in connection with the depot, which was signed by Messrs Atkinson, Q.C., and H C Cullinan, a discussion followed, in the course of which Mr Cullinan gave notice of motion:—"I will move at next meeting of the Commissioners that the resolution of the 9th July, 1894, that a defence be taken to the action at the suit of Mr Parkinson be rescinded, and that our solicitor be authorised to enter into a compromise."

Several Commissioners objected to the notice, and to the use of the word "compromise," but the Chairman received it.

After fixing the following day for a special meeting for the consideration of the committee's report on the proposed new code of bye-laws, the board adjourned.

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April 17

WHAT MONEY CAN DO.—Money can do a great

Small J Wat-r see the McDon want of Mr D in the (attenda would Limeric effect, a acted o The D Mr D Mr I record i Mr D my noti The at the atte ngs an time be A der January It wa Aker blame o payers, corpora better i and whi present. Mr I appoint to subm would b member The arrange A lett ing to t tended Corpora Mr Dr the Cou could ob Alder: taken a public What he has ev invited : arrange come to. The M Mr J Limeric music in the prop The m Commit In the el in Thurs Mr Ja give the their dut Corporat The M poration dance du Mr H Dundon the powe Econom Mr Du cussed it. Trustees, opinion o that opi me, and Corporat Mr He was carr think th of course Mr Du and no fu The fol Mr John hereby c to have s chapter l cluding i mises su surance r as shall b valuation and for ti INDISPE FOR F r out the tarter, more p Avoid caused centage making Food may be inpunil climate The absolut in all w Becat Royal I nomicol Endom C cians. America States G Sold o A val 1,000 r choicest patron. card t BAKIN New Yo At Re grocery Oct 6 F GIDD I will de most drea which has can be pers (failure). House, Bu will send cure.