

the milking was all done I took came home; when I left Mrs. I her usual habit of going for a left for the yard again at evening, and was accompanied Karie and Annie; when the on I heard some scuffling in the yard from the yard into the kitchen or door-which goes into over the Hitchcock door of the ho Mr. Bain—Was she there? Witness—Mr Evans; he wa to get up.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN COUNTY LIMERICK. ALLEGED WIFE MURDER. CONFESSION BY THE HUSBAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.) Newcastle West, Wednesday.

The most shocking tragedy which has occurred in this county for very many years was enacted on Monday night, or very early on the following morning, at Knockaderry, three Irish miles from the town of Newcastle west. The affair was so startling and revolting that the townspeople were slow to believe the news, although fully aware that the two parties concerned in the tragedy had led a most unhappy life. However it was soon elicited that Mrs. Kate Teresa Pierce Evans, of Knockaderry House, had been done to death by her husband, John Pierce Evans; according to his own confession, it being first reported that she was shot dead, but later inquiries showed that death was the result of desperate wounds which the man inflicted both by kicks and blows of a stick, or sticks. These wounds appeared on the face; and all over the body, and it is evident that the poor creature had a most agonising end, and that the fiendish attack made upon her must have been the result of a fit of temporary insanity. Evans' conduct from time to time has been so peculiar and so eccentric, that most people whom I have spoken to take this view of the case, and even at the magisterial investigation to-day his demeanour was most peculiar. He was perfectly calm, but apparently of no fixed ideas. He looked drowsy and fatigued, and seemed to take a listless interest in the whole proceedings, never making use of an audible remark, and only occasionally communicating with his solicitor on some point or other in a witness's evidence. The production of some article of wearing apparel belonging to the deceased would seemingly remove for a while the appearance of mystery which he presented, and he would bury his face in his hands and weep. As the full details of the tragedy are given in the report of the evidence at the magisterial investigation, it will be only necessary at this point to state broadly what they are. The prisoner whose family name is Pierce, some years ago took the sur-name of Evans, on coming to Knockaderry on the death of a relation of his, Mr. Thomas D'Arcy Evans; and the deceased woman whose maiden name was O'Connor, and hailing from Causeway, a village between Lisowel and Tralee, had been in his employment as housemaid. Local gossip became rife, and Evans, for an action against her for libel was brought by a local gentleman farmer, while the deceased woman took an action against the plaintiff in the preceding action for assault, and she was beaten in the suit. These cases were tried in Dublin in May, '95, and they had a romantic but, as now turns out, a most tragic result, for O'Connor Evans was carried in a Begonia Office, but even before she left the Metropolis, where they had been for three or four weeks, they began to fight, and their disagreements came under public notice in some shape or form. Mrs. Evans was a fairly tall, rather good-looking woman of the peasant class, but, of course, unequal to Evans' social position, and to this fact may be ascribed the root of all the trouble. It is informed that on many occasions when they were in Newcastle West her manner and attitude towards her husband were of a very aggravating nature. At all events they were constantly quarrelling, and it seems he is a man of a most violent character, though not given to drink, but the wife, it is said, was addicted to the use of spirits. Unfortunately, their domestic life claimed the attention of the magistrates at Petty Sessions, who again and again convicted and imprisoned Evans, for assaulting his wife, and their last appearance resulted in both parties being sent to gaol. One child was born of the marriage, and to a very tender age the infant had died, and the mother, who is now in the workhouse, the father left Knockaderry in the company of his outbursts of temper, and taking the child (a little girl) with him to Charleville, proceeded to Cork. He had the child placed in some sort of a bag, and in this way he carried her about the city of Cork looking for lodgings, and training her as a beggar. As she said, was granted. There is another girl at present in the institution suited to teach and take care of two or three young children. A Special Report from one of the locations was considered, and also some matters referred to the Committee by the Council of the Training School, Dec 8, '97.

THE MADAME STERLING CONCERT. The Madame Antoinette Sterling Concert given in the Theatre Royal last night was a great musical success. There was a large and fashionable audience, but the inclemency of the weather must have prevented numbers from attending, as several previously "engaged" seats in the circle were unoccupied. The audience fully appreciated the varied and interesting programme, and each artist received a very warm reception. Mr. Wallace Kennedy, tenor, filled the place of Mr. Vernon, whose regrettable absence was due to illness. Mr. Kennedy proved a most acceptable substitute. His rendering of "Combe, Margarita come" ("Martyr of Antioch") was pleasing in the highest degree. The artistic skill of which the singer is possessed was shown most fully in the popular "Come into the garden, Maud." "Bonnie Mary of Arroy," which he gave as an encore, was delightfully interpreted. Madame Antoinette Sterling, whose voice is of singularly pleasing quality, sang "The old-fashioned girl" with great expression, and the encore song "Waiting" with fine feeling. Mr. Gray was interpreted in a manner that could leave no doubt as to the dramatic powers of the celebrated vocalist. Her success was repeated in Sullivan's undying melody, "The Lost Chord" and "We're a Noddin'." Madame Invern, contralto, who has a voice of very much power, and exceptional beauty and purity of tone, was heard to great advantage in the air, "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" (Samson and Delilah). In the simple ballad "When a little while has flown," the artist gave it an effect which should popularize the composition. Miss Edith Bams, soprano, sang "Ercani Ernani Invalmtha" (Verdi) with fine feeling and a most beautiful voice. Her singing attracted unanimous admiration for her abounding rendering of the ballad "Ira la la." A most attractive feature in the programme was the performance of Mr. Albert Archdeacon, baritone, whose voice is rich and powerful. His rendering of "My beloved" (Goldschmidt's Philadelphia) was sung by him in a manner which imparted to it a new charm: He was heard with splendid effect in the recitation and air, "Oh, Star of Eve," from Wagner's Opera Tannhauser, and his second encore song, "Kathleen Tannea, waltz," exhibited rare skill as an interpreter. His selection, which included "Ziegenweiser" (Sarastate), and "Prelied" (Wagner) were executed with brilliancy. Mr. Spencer Lorraine conducted the concert, and played some pieces with great ability. A most interesting and highly satisfactory programme was brought to a close by the singing of the popular "The Star of Eve" by Mrs. Wallace Kennedy, and Mr. Albert Archdeacon.

per annum more than she should pay if taxed in strict proportion to taxable capacity, and, in his judgment, the real significance of this movement is that the report of the Commissioners establishes a strong and equitable claim for the expenditure of a larger portion of Imperial money in developing Irish resources. It is in this way, he thought, that the grievance can be rightly redressed. He did not believe in the possibility of custom-houses between the two countries, or of abolishing the income tax in Ireland and leaving it in Great Britain, and was quite sure that we should be neither better nor richer for cheap whiskey.

Mr. Hickson, R.M., attended at the Police Court this morning. There was no business.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The following gentlemen have been elected to serve with the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. P. Hannafin, D.L., for the ensuing year:—J. Power, W. Macdonnell, H. P. J. P. M. Egan, John Boyd, M. McGuire, W. L. Stokes, J. P. James Quinn.

P.Y.M.A. LIBRARY CLASSES.—At the next meeting of the Class on Friday evening, 10th inst., a debate will be held on the question: "Is smoking a Vice?" Mr. W. H. H. Mr. S. Myler, Mr. Lander, and Mr. Dowsley, will take the opposing part, and several other gentlemen have promised to speak. The debates are open to members only.

DEATH OF MR. R. H. DYER, V.S.—We regret to announce the death, at his residence, 12 Glenworth street, of Mr. R. H. Dyer, V.S., an advanced and successful member of the profession, whose high eminence in his profession, and as an authority on many scientific subjects connected therewith. He was a frequent contributor to the Press, and always displayed sound judgment and great ability. His death will be deeply regretted in Limerick, where he was known for a very long span of years, and highly respected and esteemed. The funeral will leave his late residence at nine o'clock on Saturday morning for St. Mary's Cathedral.

LISOWEL FAIR.—The fortnightly fair of Lisowel was held yesterday, and notwithstanding the storm raging during the morning, there was a fair share of cattle in the market, for which the buying was good. The attendance of buyers was, as might be expected under the circumstances, limited. Prime beef fetched 68s; second, 40s; mutton, 61d to 7d per lb; springers, 210 to 215; strippers, one, 211 to 214; two year old heifers, 28 to 210; one and a half year old heifers, 25 10s to 28 10s; calves, 42 10s to 24 5s; "bonhams" or young pigs were in poor demand at from 12s upwards, according to age and quality. The pig fair was held on Monday, 20th.

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY SOCIETY.

PROPOSED CREAMERY AT BALLINAGARDE.—To-day a most influential meeting of residents and farmers was held at the residence of Mr. F. Croker, Ballinagarde, for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a Co-operative Creamery in that district. Mr. John Finneane, M.P., occupied the chair, and the matter having been discussed—the speakers including Mr. James Greene Barry, J.P.; Mr. John Russell, J.P.; and Mr. Jeremiah Sheehan, who proposed that the Co-operative Creamery to be called "the Ballinagarde Co-operative Creamery," should be established. It was decided that the meeting should be adjourned until the 30th inst., when a representative of the Central Association from Dublin will attend and address the meeting. (Full report in next issue).

ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

On Sunday morning a sermon will be preached on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by the Rev. J. F. Hamilton, of the Chofa Nagpur Mission. In the evening the Rector will preach. Subject: "The Kingdom of Heaven." On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the second of the Winter Evening Entertainments will be held in the Schoolroom, Lower Gerald Griffin street. A varied and attractive programme has been prepared, and will be presented by the Rector, and Mr. Frank Macneil will act as accompanist. Admission free. A collection at the door. On Sunday evening, the 21st inst., the first of two Choral Services will be held. Collection for church expenses.

SALE OF WORK.

The Committee of the Irish Industries Association beg to thank the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted at the Variety Entertainment, which added so much to the attractions of the Exhibition and Sale of Work, held in the Athenaeum. Also to those who assisted at the various stalls, and to the following for articles lent:—Mr. Cope, for piano; Messrs. Todd & Co., glass cases, etc.; Messrs. McCarty, screens, chairs, etc.; Messrs. Cannon & Co., do.

THE COUNTY PETTY SESSIONS.

Mr. Hickson, R.M., presided, and there was also present Mr. W. F. O'Grady. A summons was entered against Mr. John Hickey, 2 C, Mungret-street, for the recovery of three and a half years' arrears of county cess. Mr. Copeland, the collector, stated that the cess was to be paid by Mr. Hickey in respect of land at Inch Lawrence. Some complications arose between Mr. Hickey and his brother with the result that he did not continue to pay the cess. Mr. Hickey, in reply to the chairman, said he had no interest whatsoever in

THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS QUESTION.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN DUBLIN. Last evening a great meeting, convened by the Irish Financial Reform League, was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who said it was gratifying to him to occupy the chair, for the first time in his official capacity, at a meeting of united Irishmen. The O'Connor Don, in moving a resolution, that it was imperative all Irishmen should join in an effort to redress the undue burden of taxation which the Royal Commission had found pressed unduly on the resources of Ireland, said that he would suggest, as a condition of any affirmative resolutions on which the legislative Union was carried: Mr. Lockett, M.P., seconded the resolution, observing that the Treaty of Union distinctly provided for the separate treatment of Ireland in the matter of taxation. Lord Plunket supported the resolution, which was adopted. The Rev. Dr. Kane, Belfast, moved that there was no justification for the claims of Ireland, as disclosed by the Report of the late Royal Commission, on the plea of appointing a further Commission, which was unnecessary. Mr. Dillon, M.P., seconded the motion, which was adopted. Permanent officers of the Reform League having been appointed on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Kane, seconded by Mr. Hooley, M.P., Andrew Jamison was moved to the second chair, and the proceedings terminated.

LIMERICK PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of Committee of this Society was held on Tuesday, 7th inst.—Very Rev. the Dean of Limerick, Chairman. The application of a lady for one of the Girls in the Training School, who was recommended by the Committee, was granted. There is another Girl at present in the institution suited to teach and take care of two or three young children.

THE PROTESTANT AID SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE. DEAR SIR.—A report of the above Society for the past year lies before me. The committee return thanks to Almighty God, who is the giver of every gift, for being able to continue and carry on the good work efficiently and successfully for the past year.

There are 26 inmates in the home. These are old and infirm men and women, who having finished their work, retire upon life's close, this harbour of refuge. For these sick and helpless inmates is rendered every assistance that medical skill and careful nursing can give to alleviate their sufferings.

Since the home was established 476 poor sick and infirm old men and women have been admitted. The home is managed by a committee whose names are a guarantee for ability and business capacity. Surely such an institution appeals powerfully for support to a community one article of whose creed is active benevolence to all, but especially to those who are of the household of faith.

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For the future, Substitutes for Advertisements will not be taken on days of publication. They must be lodged in not later than Five o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings.

All post-office orders and letters of credit should be made payable, and communications generally should be addressed to THE MANAGER of the LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

No communication will be attended to unless authenticated by signature of the writer, and no guarantee for accuracy, but not necessary for insertion. We cannot undertake to return repeated communications.

Advertisements to secure insertion should be sent to the office before Twelve o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Where no payments have already been made, small advertisements must be prepaid.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

(ESTABLISHED 1796.) THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9 1897

Informed Irishmen of all shades of opinion are not going to let the question of over taxation of Ireland drop from the view of the country and Parliament. It was natural that so much has not been heard of the subject during the last six months as there had been for the previous period. Those interested in the great question had not been idle, and they have now chosen an appropriate opportunity for reviving and increasing the popular interest. The great meeting held last night in the Mansion House, Dublin, shows how thoroughly in earnest are all the public men of this country. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Mayor, and the speakers included The O'Connor Don, and Mr. Lecky, M.P. The Grand Master of the Orange Lodge of Belfast was linked with Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., in supporting the same resolution, and Mr. T. Hooley, speaking after the Earl of Mayo, for the first time in his life thanked God there was a House of Lords. The great speech of the evening was that by the O'Connor Don, who first of all referred to the loss the cause had sustained by the death of two of its ablest advocates since he addressed an assembly in that apartment less than twelve months before. On that occasion he had followed a great Irishman, Archbishop Lord Plunket, whose heart throbbed in unison with the demands of his countrymen on this question. The cause had also lost the scarcely less potent advocacy of Mr. J. P. Mansfield, who did so much through the Press to raise the subject to the position it now occupied. The O'Connor Don applied himself in his address chiefly to the arguments and objections to the Irish claims which had lately been put forward by Sir John Lubbock in an article in the Nineteenth Century Review. It was not so much on account of the intrinsic merits of the article that he singled it out for criticism as on account of the eminence of its author, and the dramatic and authoritative manner in which he dealt with the subject. Sir John Lubbock was a literary man of no common capacity, and is regarded as a great financial authority. He knew Sir John to be honest, upright, and well intentioned towards Ireland, anxious for the prosperity of the country, would not willfully treat her with injustice, and moreover, was convinced that England was treating Ireland with gross severity. But on the other hand he is well pleased with himself and his country, and believes that neither can do any wrong. He believes he is just, he desires to be generous, and he distributes his favours as regards justice and generosity with the patriotism of a superior being. So far, said the O'Connor Don, Sir John Lubbock may be regarded as a typical English gentleman. He reads the report of the Commission, and announces that it does not seem to him to be borne out by the evidence, that in his judgment the Commission was of a fairly balanced, and finally concludes that Englishmen have no reason to reproach themselves, rather the contrary, that Ireland has been not only unjustly treated, but generally treated by Great Britain in the O'Connor Don points out that a single line of the evidence is quoted, nor are the conclusions from which he dissent

logically stated. It was necessary, therefore, to quote first the conclusions arrived at by the Commission, and then to call attention to the evidence supporting them. He then passed on to examine the two main propositions which Sir John Lubbock endeavoured to establish. His first contention is that the Commission