

A MERE SHAM.

THE "TIMES" CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION BILL.

Parnell specifies his charges against Chamberlain. Mr. Smith forced to admit that consulted with Mr. Walter of the "Times" before the bill was submitted. The accused not committed—An exciting debate.

LONDON, July 31.—The debate on the bill for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the "Times" charges against Irish members was resumed in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. W. H. Smith moved the suspension of the standing order under which the discussion on the commission bill would be interrupted at midnight. Mr. Parnell protested against an extension of the order. He said it was an anomaly to continue the discussion of a measure of great importance after the House had been sitting nine hours. Mr. Smith's motion was adopted by a vote of 243 to 159. Mr. Gladstone and other leaders of the Opposition voted with the minority and were cheered by the Parnellites.

Mr. Parnell resumed the debate on the proposal to restrict the enquiry into the conduct of his associates, to accusations for murder and violence, said that he referred yesterday evening to the proceedings of the Cabinet in office from 1882, which had frequently been divulged by Mr. Chamberlain to himself and other Nationalists. At this point the Chairman interfered to state that this line of observation was not in order. Mr. Parnell replied that if this were the case he would reserve further statements on the subject until he came before the commission, when he would be prepared to prove his charges by his own and other evidence and by documents and statements of Mr. Chamberlain himself. (Parnellite cheers.) The Nationalists, continued Mr. Parnell, were quite ready to meet definite charges before a court or commission, but they could not meet the insinuations which would be used to raise a cloud of suspicion for political purposes. It was not reasonable to ask them to go before a commission unless they were told who their accusers were and of what they were accused. Such fair play might be too much to bestow on Irishmen. They were told they might extract the charges from "Parnellism and Crime." He declined to use that foul and libellous pamphlet. He and his colleagues were ready to meet charges definitely formulated. If the amendment did not cover such charges they were willing to alter it.

CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Chamberlain said he desired to offer a personal explanation. Mr. Parnell had made certain vague accusations against him referring to the fact that he had been consulted by the "Times" before the commission bill was introduced. Well, if the charges were genuine to the subjects referred to the commission he would be happy to give any explanation that might be found necessary. He could promise the house that there would be no shrinking on his part. (Cheers.) As far as he could understand the accusation, it was alleged that during the period from 1876 to 1880 before he was a minister he had constantly incited the Parnellites to do what he was afraid to do himself. That was not a very serious charge. He was perfectly ready to leave the question of his personal cowardice in the hands of his friends or even of his enemies. Mr. Parnell further accused him of betraying secrets of the Cabinet between 1880 and 1885. As far as he recollected the only direct communications he had with Mr. Parnell during the whole of that period were as follows: The first communication related to Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham jail, and information of what was occurring was duly conveyed to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster. The second communication related to the formation of national councils for Ireland. This Mr. Parnell himself had suggested to him. Had Mr. Parnell never approved that proposal?

Mr. Parnell—I cannot deny assenting to the proposal to establish a national council in Dublin. (Cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. Chamberlain repeated that the scheme was brought to him by Mr. Parnell. He had proof of this in Mr. Parnell's own hand, not letters written by his secretary, but letters wholly in Mr. Parnell's own writing. He replied to Mr. Parnell, accepting the proposal, and he promised to place them before his colleagues and try to obtain their assent. Everything that passed between himself and Mr. Parnell was communicated to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington and other ministers. On the other occasion he had a direct communication with Mr. Parnell at which he remembered nothing. It was on the Sunday after the Phoenix Park murder. Mr. O'Shea called on him, bringing Mr. Parnell with him.

Mr. Parnell said: "That is not true." Mr. Chamberlain replied: Mr. O'Shea was certainly present, but nothing was said or done at that meeting which either he or Mr. Parnell had occasion to conceal, or of which either could be ashamed. These were all the communications direct or indirect that he ever had with Mr. Parnell. He would now, therefore, he said, leave the matter in the hands of the house. (Cheers.)

MR. PARNELL REPLIES.

Mr. Parnell, in reply, said Mr. Chamberlain might be a clever man, but he was not clever enough to ride on a transparently false issue about the Irish Local Government Bill. (Laughter and cheers.) The communications which passed between Mr. Chamberlain, himself, Mr. Dillon and another person, not now a member of the House of Commons, related to quite another subject than the Irish Local Government bill, and covered his release from Kilmainham jail, the removal of coercion after the Phoenix Park murder, and later in 1885 the question regarding the non renewal of the Crimes act, but whatever the subject of the communications, it did not touch his charge that Mr. Chamberlain had violated his oath as a Cabinet minister. He could produce a letter in Mr. Chamberlain's hand, alluding to the defeat and withdrawal of the Police bill for Ireland, in which he glorified in Lord Spencer's discomfiture at the withdrawal of the measure. (Cheers.)

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Parnell seemed to have exhausted his reply to Mr. Chamberlain's personal explanation, and said it would be inconvenient to proceed with further discussion. Mr. Parnell desired to say only one thing more. Mr. Chamberlain had stated that the interview after the Phoenix Park murder was arranged by Mr. O'Shea. That was untrue. He had never informed O'Shea that he was going to see Mr. Chamberlain. O'Shea did not accompany him, but Justin McCarthy did. O'Shea came afterwards.

his colleagues what had passed between him and Mr. Parnell. He appealed to Mr. Gladstone to confirm his statements.

Mr. Gladstone said he did not question Mr. Chamberlain's statement regarding the Phoenix Park communication, but in the present state of his recollection he would require to know exactly what the communications were before entering into them. Referring to communications with Mr. Parnell in 1885 regarding local government, he said his memory accorded with Mr. Chamberlain.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE "TIMES."

A vote was taken on Mr. Reid's amendment, and it was rejected by 249 to 197. Mr. Molloy, member for King's county, Ireland, proposed an amendment to modify the clause regarding allegations made so as to include only such of them as the commission might think fit to investigate.

Mr. Matthews, home secretary, objected, saying that the amendment was useless since the judges already had the power to select such of the charges as they deemed worthy of an enquiry.

Sir William Harcourt accepted the Government with refusing to accept the amendment because Mr. Webster, the Attorney-General, had told them that the commission must enquire into anything the "Times" wanted investigated.

Mr. Banner-Robertson, Solicitor-General for Scotland, indignantly repudiated the slanderous accusation that the Government were in collusion with the "Times."

Sir William Harcourt offered to withdraw his statement if Mr. Smith would say that Mr. Walter of the "Times" had not been consulted in settling the bill. (Parnellite cheers.)

Mr. Smith replied in an excited manner: I again deny absolutely that I had any negotiations with Mr. Walter regarding the bill. Mr. Walter has called upon me as his private friend, but he never saw the bill, and I never had any sort of plan with him regarding it.

Mr. Gladstone—Are we to understand in plain terms that Mr. Smith had no communication with Mr. Walter on the subject? (Cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith—I stated distinctly that the bill was settled without communication with Mr. Walter.

Sir William Harcourt said he wished that Mr. Smith had been able to say he had held no communication with Mr. Walter on the subject of the bill. If so, he (Harcourt) would have been able to withdraw his statement and apologize.

Mr. Goschen—Then does the honorable gentleman withdraw his statement that the bill was drawn with the connivance of Mr. Walter?

Sir Wm. Harcourt, in reply, declared that he held Mr. Smith in personal respect, but that it was extremely improper that the Government should communicate with persons bringing an accusation and not with the accused.

Mr. Smith claimed he had made an explicit statement that the bill was drafted without communication with the "Times." Although Mr. Walter had called upon him he had not been the slightest reference to the bill. I thought the charge so vindictive that it was not worthy of denial. I deny it absolutely, and am amazed that any one could have been found in this House who would make it. (Cheers.)

Sir William Harcourt—As I understand Mr. Smith to say that he has not seen Mr. Walter, I will withdraw the statement. Mr. Smith—I did not say I have not seen Mr. Walter. (Ironical cheers.) I simply deny having consulted him in reference to the bill. (An uproar here occurred.) Amid contending cries of oh, oh, and cheers, Mr. Smith continued speaking, but his voice was inaudible.

The chair appealed to the members for order.

Mr. Smith then resumed his speech in a slow and emphatic manner.

Mr. Gladstone, recurring to the amendment, held that the House ought to know whether judges would refuse to consider malicious and trivial charges. If they had power to do so the fact was virtually excluded from the bill.

Mr. Goschen contended that power to refuse to enquire into irrelevant topics was in the present measure.

Mr. Labouchere said the Government refused to accept the amendment because it did not do to alter a word in the bill without the permission of Mr. Walter. It was admitted that Mr. Walter had visited Mr. Smith on the morning of the day on which the latter announced the bill.

Mr. Smith—That is not true. (Cries of "withdraw! withdraw!" came from the Opposition benches, and the Chairman asked: "Does the gentleman withdraw the expression?")

Mr. Smith—I do. Mr. Labouchere then said he would not dwell upon the incident. (Laughter.) Upon Mr. Ritchie repeating on behalf of Mr. Smith that Mr. Walter called after the bill had been formed, Mr. Labouchere retorted: Doubtless it is convenient for the leader of the Government to put the hon. gentleman up to make that statement, but let the leader of the Government answer this specific question: "Mr. Walter visit him on the day he announced that a commission would be granted?"

Mr. Smith—I have stated everything that has happened.

Mr. Labouchere defied Mr. Smith to answer the question. He said that if Mr. Smith did not deny that Mr. Walter had called upon that day they would know what to think. It was a pitiful position for the leader of the house.

Mr. Healy said he thought the time had arrived for the distribution among the members of copies of "Parnellism and Crime," and especially as Mr. Smith was interested in the sale of the pamphlet. He announced that he intended to bring a charge against Mr. Matthews with reference to the expenditure of £1,000 while contesting Dungarvon. The chairman ruled that Mr. Healy's remarks regarding Mr. Matthews were irrelevant.

Mr. Healy replied that as he had not read "Parnellism and Crime" he was unable to say whether they were or not.

Sir William Harcourt read an extract from "Parnellism and Crime" with reference to the Gladstone Government and asked whether the judges would be bound to enquire into the allegations of Mr. Gladstone's complicity. (Laughter.)

Sir Edward Clarke, the Solicitor-General, said it was for the commissioners to act as they saw fit. No reasonable man would suppose they would have anything to do with statements connecting Mr. Gladstone with Patrick Ford. (Laughter.)

GLADSTONE PLEADS FOR PARNELL.

Mr. Gladstone said he would have been the last man to object if Mr. Clarke had gone a step further. He said it was proper that these things should be investigated. There was something about the mixture of the tragic and the ludicrous in these doctored. Still the charge was made and he might be told the matter was irrelevant. If so, then why did Mr. Webster read this passage? According to Mr. Goschen, the enquiry into this matter was within the purview of the bill. Amid constant Parnellite

cheers, Mr. Gladstone argued with great force that the Parnellites were entitled to the right which was not denied the vilest criminals. Justice required that the commission be empowered to exclude vague and irrelevant charges. He concluded by commenting severely on the conduct of the Government for refusing any concessions to the fair demands of the Opposition. Mr. Molloy's amendment was rejected.

A MEMORABLE DEBATE ENDS.

Mr. Sexton moved that the names of the accused persons be given. He denounced the bill as the production of base political thugs, directed against the representatives of Ireland. After some discussion, Mr. Smith moved closure, and Mr. Sexton's motion was rejected.

Sir John Simon moved to omit the words "other persons" from the bill. The Solicitor-General opposed and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre supported the amendment. It was rejected, and at 3.45 o'clock the House adjourned.

The debate will be resumed at noon to-day. In the course of one of the divisions Mr. Gladstone sought out Mr. Healy and shook him warmly by the hand, and the two, linking arms, walked into the lobby together.

In consequence of last evening's debate Justice Day has referred the question of his serving on the Parnell commission to Lord Salisbury.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From files to July 21st.)

The Rev. Mr. James Hunter, United Presbyterian minister, Stornoway, has received a letter from a lady in New South Wales offering to take 1000 crofting families from Lewis to that colony.

The body of a woman has been found in the wood at Killybeg, near Mountcastle. The body has not been identified, but it is that of a poor person.

John Burgess, cook of the steamer Norkowa, lying in Ardara harbor, was found dead in bed. Heart disease was the cause. He was 42 years of age, and a native of Antwerp, where his wife resides.

An angler who was fishing on the Tweed at Makerston, near Kelso, killed an otter. The otter measured about 4½ feet from the tip of the nose to the tail, and weighed about 25 lb.

The Aberdeen students who have been successful in the Indian Civil Service competition are—Harry D. (15), B. Wingate (15th), A. Boyd (10th), and J. A. M. Duncan (42d). These gentlemen were students for the third year at Aberdeen University. For 44 appointments there were 240 candidates.

At the meeting of the Greenock Police Board, ex-Bailie Ramsay in the chair, it was reported that the death rate per 1,000 for part of the month of July was 14.4. Of the deaths, 45 were in the West, 9 in the East, and 50 in the Mid Districts; 21 were amongst children under five years, and 19 persons over 15.

There has been interest in Moffat New Parish Church a cabinet stained glass window, in memory of the Rev. A. Alexander Johnston, who was from 1800 to his death in 1851 minister of Moffat. The memorial has been gifted by Mr. Tod, of Heatheryhaugh, a grandson of Mr. Johnston.

Mr. James Carlyle, farmer, Craigenputtock, died suddenly on Tuesday. Deceased was a nephew of the late Thomas Carlyle, being a son of James Carlyle, formerly in Scotland. He was a man of robust frame, and had been complaining for some time, but he was going about his business as usual, and his condition was not thought to be serious.

Sheriff Robertson has refused the application by Miss Maggie Simpson, Dundee, pursuer in the recent breach of promise case, for a warrant to sell the effects of Rev. Mr. Jack, of Kingoldrum, the defender in the action. The Sheriff is of opinion that the trustee in the case will sell to greater advantage and with less expense to all concerned than by proceeding.

A curious accident happened to the steple clock on Saturday forenoon. The bellman was in the act of winding up the clock when the steel rope attached to the hour weight broke, and the weight, a ponderous piece of metal weighing upwards of 3 cwt., came crashing through the intervening floor and landed in a room below. Fortunately no one was in any of the rooms at the time.

A crew of fishermen belonging to Cross Ness had the novel experience of being tossed by a whale. The incident occurred while the crew were engaged in hauling the long lines on the off-shore fishing ground to the westward of the Lews. The boat was suddenly hoisted out of the water, receiving a violent blow which smashed part of the gunwale and upset the plank. Murdo MacLean, one of the crew, was thrown out of the boat, but was afterwards picked up without injury. The whale, which apparently came in contact with the boat when rising to the surface, was seen by the men, and is described as being of a large size.

Mr. Robert S. Stronach, whose name was prominently brought before the public in connection with the case of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878, died at Kindroath, near St. Fittians, where he had been residing with his wife and family since the beginning of June. Mr. Stronach, at the time of his arrest in October, 1878, in connection with the bank failure, though a comparatively young man, had been officially connected with the concern for years.

After the appointment of his brother Mr. Alex. Stronach to the management on the retirement of Mr. Robert Salmond, he became joint-cashier along with Mr. John Turnbull. About the year 1870 he was chosen assistant manager in conjunction with his brother, on whose death in 1876 he was appointed to the post of sole manager of the bank. This office he continued to hold till his failure. It was in 1876, too, that he purchased nine £100 shares in order to qualify himself as a director, besides being such in virtue of his official position as manager. Ever since the expiration of his sentence of 13 months' imprisonment Mr. Stronach has been in failing health, and during the last 18 months he gradually declined. He died in his 62nd year.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE S. J. MEANY.

The following letter appears in the Dublin Freeman's Journal:—

7 Mount View Terrace, St. Luke, Cork.

SIR.—Were it generally known that the widow of the deceased patriot, S. J. Meany, is not only a helpless invalid, but also without any resources save the proceeds (£8) of a local concert given on the 28th June last, I feel assured that the people of Ireland, as well as America, or wherever the Irish race is scattered, would not be appealed to in vain.

For myself, I feel writing on this matter most repugnant, but being out of employment and finding no immediate prospect of any, I am compelled in my mother's interest to give up any further reserve. The circumstances are known to the leading Nationalists in this city, but they have already undergone very great expense in receiving my father's remains and sending them on to Bonin for interment, besides the Cork Young Ireland Society having got up the concert already mentioned. Indeed, as far as Cork is concerned, our gratitude has been well earned.

Evidently there has been a misconception in America as to the position of our family, as these things should be investigated. There was something about the mixture of the tragic and the ludicrous in these doctored. Still the charge was made and he might be told the matter was irrelevant. If so, then why did Mr. Webster read this passage? According to Mr. Goschen, the enquiry into this matter was within the purview of the bill. Amid constant Parnellite

hoping that having thus ventured to state

my mother's condition it will evoke a kindly Irish response, I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN D. MEANY.

THANKING GOD FOR HIS LUST

(Western Watchman.)

The preacher who eloped with the "belle of Halifax" has written a letter to his deserted and desolate wife in which he thanks God "for the love which has come into his life," and dogmatically asserts that "Providence has decreed that he and his darling should sometimes meet and love each other." This free-love or Turkish or Mormon brutishness, has tainted Protestantism from the beginning. The Reformer, one and all, were phenomenal. The Baptists, especially, were lascivious devils, and, like the Chinese, their bestial propensities loved to state themselves in debauching small children. The Lutheran princes, encouraged by the teachings and example of their new teachers, were actuated with but one thought, namely, to convert the women of their dominions into a race of harlots. Chastity was held in as deep ignoring in Germany in the latter half of the sixteenth century as it was in Rome during the latter days of the Empire, where it was regarded as a crime against the gods to permit a girl to remain a virgin one day after reaching puberty. In England parliament had to lay down the canonical bars to keep the preachers from bawling the country. Ever since the moral leaven of Protestantism has stirred mankind the preachers have been in the foremost rank of libertinism. How could it be otherwise?

Protestantism has never yet made a distinction between pure love and the passion of lustful desire. The Church preaches universal chastity—chastity for the unmarried as well as those who are in wedlock. Lust is ungodly. It destroys the image and banishes the spirit of God from the soul, making it blind, base, grovelling, bestial. "Every man must know how to keep his vessel in sanctification and honor, not in the possession of lust like the gentiles who know not God." Protestantism is varnished heathenism. It came into Europe on the backs of the Turks and has found its most consistent development in the Mormons of Salt Lake.

The preachers never speak about temptation, and the duty of resistance to the promptings of the flesh. Such instruction is never given to Protestant youth; and when they find us imparting such necessary knowledge, they republish our lessons on purity and the means of guarding it, to prove that the Church is the corrupter of youth. Modesty will soon be an obsolete virtue among Protestants. The other day a young lady whose answers on the witness stand showed that she was innocent of any impure purpose in her act, acknowledged that she was in the habit of sitting on a married man's knee and even rested her feet in his lap. Against such practices there are no laws in Protestantism. The preachers all over the country are in the habit of kissing the women of their charge, married or single. This is confined to no denomination. Everlasting domiciliary visits, counselling women in the absence of their husbands and indiscriminate kissing are turning the preachers into debauches. These men are not worse than others, but the lax principles and loose practices of Protestantism make them victims and then high priests of free love. What is worst of all, these preachers sell permanently the love popularity by their escapades.

"All the world loves a lover," it is said; the Protestant world loves a lascivious lover. Love old chastity is not an honor among Protestants; and they do not associate purity with virtue or religion. With Protestants purity is a medical, not a religious or theological term. This is sad, very sad; but it is as true as it is sad.

SUMMER TRAVEL

is usually subject to dangerous and sudden attacks of bowel complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., caused by change of food and water. The sovereign remedy and surest safeguard against all such troubles is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Never travel without it.

PATRICK EGAN SPEAKS.

HE BELIEVES CHAMBERLAIN IS CAUGHT IN A TRAP. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Patrick Egan, in an interview on the Parnell commission and its effect upon the Irish party, expressed himself as willing to meet a fair and impartial investigation. He declared the letters published by the London Times to be forgeries. Regarding the charge made by Parnell on Tuesday against Chamberlain, Egan said that during the whole time Chamberlain was communicating cabinet secrets to the Irish party. Chamberlain's object was to undermine Gladstone. In reply to an inquiry into the Chamberlain would demand an investigation. (Egan) said he knew where the evidence could be got to sustain Parnell's charge. Some of that evidence was in writing and in the hands of their friends. Egan further said: "The information which Chamberlain secretly divulged to the Irish party was of considerable importance from time to time."

EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

The causes of summer complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, impure water, over exertion and sudden chill. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is an infallible and prompt remedy for all bowel complaints from whatever cause.

"Vat," said the collector for a little German band to a citizen who sat in his front window. "You no get noddings for dot music?" "Vat a gent," replied the citizen, with hopeless emphasis. "Denve play some more, dat's all!" threatened the collector; so the citizen hastily gave up a quarter.

A CORRECT STATEMENT

is made by Miss Jane Rutherford, of Nelles Corners, Ont., who writes: "I have used your Barcock Blood Bitters for Dyspepsia and find it to be the best remedy I ever tried." B. B. B. is sold by all dealers at one dollar per bottle.

Gentlemen—What is the matter, Uncle Rastus, you look sick?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah, I ate or whole water-melon last night jes' fore I went ter bed, and I ain't feelin' very well dis mornin'.

Gentlemen—Are you going to see a doctor?

Uncle Rastus—No, sah; I see gwine fo' aunder melyn.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Three tallor established themselves in the same street in Glasgow. The first wrote on his sign, "The best tallor in this town." The second adopted as his motto, "The best tallor in the world." But the third, who was the cleverest of the lot, got away with them all by putting on his sign, "The best tallor in this street."

"What's this, waiter?" "Railroad soup."

"Queer name for soup." "Yes, sir; stook's been watered so often, sir."

IRISH NEWS

(From files to July 21st.)

At the Tralee Assizes on Friday, the sum of £15,000 was ordered to be levied as compensation for the burning of Killarney Protestant Church.

An attempt is being made to raise a subscription for the erection of a memorial statue to the late Colonel King-Harman, M.P., somewhere in the Isle of Thanet Division.

Mr. John Traynor, president of the National Teachers' Association, slipped in getting into a train at Templemore, and, rolling down an embankment, sustained some injuries.

At a Coroner's Act Court at Gort, Mr. John Keenan, shopkeeper, was sent to jail for three weeks for threatening a man named Broderick for being in the company of a man named M'Mahon.

At the County Kerry Assizes on Thursday, the woman, Julia Doyle, of Tralee, was found guilty of having murdered her son while labouring under a fit of insanity, and she was sent to the asylum.

In a conversation with a representative of the Central News Mr. F. H. O'Donnell said he would advise the Home Rule Party on no account to refer the Times charges to a judicial commission.

In reply to a question from Mr. Donald Sullivan on behalf of Mr. Sheehy, Mr. Balfour admitted that the story of the desecration of Whaley's grave at Woodford was entirely without foundation.

The Sub-Sheriff of the Co. Limerick has evicted three tenants on the Dobb's estate, the property of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, near New Pallas. Several other evictions are to follow.

The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Free income tax, for the half year ended 30th ultimo. The rate thus remains unchanged.

Mr. John Mandeville was interred at the old cemetery at Killebenny, near Mitchelstown. An enormous number of people were present, and an address was delivered at the grave by Mr. William O'Brien.

A Parliamentary return shows that for the quarter ended June 30th the net number of agricultural offences reported to the police in Ireland was 172, of which two were murders and eight cases of firing at the person.

In a case concerning a claim of £250 for compensation made by James O'Neill, a bailiff, for injuries sustained at Mitchelstown, the applicant, who was professionally represented, stated that he had been boycotted by the attorneys.

An eviction took place on the estate of Lord Caryfort, Kilmurry, near Arklow. Five children who were in bed at the time were cast out into the yard. Over 100 police and a number of Emergency men were engaged in the eviction.

The cabinet of the Spanish Ministry contains two Irish names, the bearers of which are descendants of Irish patriot exiles. These Ministers are Senor Morety, President, Minister of the Interior, and Lieutenant-General O'Ryan, Minister of War.

It is rumored that Sir Chas. Russell no longer holds the position of standing counsel to the "Times." It is said that the special retainer given him by the "Times" was a thousand a year, and that the duties of the post could have been very onerous, at least in ordinary years.

The first of thirty three prosecutions for unlawful assembly at Molehill was heard before Ramonah Madden and Heffernan, at Mullinabone, and the accused, Thos. Burke, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The magistrate, however, consented to state a case.

The Mayor of Sligo, Mr. P. A. McHugh, has been arrested under the Coercion Act on a warrant charging him with having wrongfully and without legal authority used intimidation towards Thomas Killegan, John Sexton, Thomas Kearney and John May, of Templeboy.

The people of Mitchelstown are about to start a fund for erecting a memorial to the late Mr. Mandeville. The initial steps will be taken immediately, and promises of support have been received from various English public associations. Mrs. Mandeville continues to receive messages of deep sympathy.

During the execution of a distress warrant by a man named Cronin, assisted by four Riordans—father, two sons and a daughter—against John Connell, of Macroom, the latter got stabbed with a pike. A sum of ten pounds and two passage tickets to America were missed after the seizure. Two of the Riordans were arrested.

On the Great Southern and Western Railway, between Prospect and Clara, on Saturday night, a prisoner named Barless, 16 years of age, who was being conveyed to Tullamore Jail under sentence of three months' imprisonment for assaulting and threatening his grandmother, jumped out of the train, and has not since been recaptured.

Mr. Gardiner and Colonel Parane, resident magistrates, held an adjourned Coercion Act Court at Murroe. Two agricultural laborers named Michael Laffan and John Mayrick were charged with assaulting Robert Wheeler, land agent. Laffan was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Mayrick to three weeks.

The application of James O'Neill, bailiff on the Kingston estate, for £250 compensation for injuries alleged to have been received by being assaulted at Mitchelstown on Nov. 1st, came on for hearing before the county grand jury on Monday. The grand jury awarded £250 compensation, to be levied on the baronies of Condon and Clonibonne.

The farmers who had assisted a number of others to plough up the land of Mr. Cormack, at Molehill, were sentenced to two months' hard labor under the Coercion Act at Mullinabone. Mr. Cormack's tenants had applied the Flax of Campaign, and having failed ejectment decrees against them his lands were ploughed by a great number of people, including the accused.

At a meeting of the Dungarvan Guardians, Mr. D. F. Slattery, solicitor, presiding, a woman named Keaney, wife of an evicted farmer from Ballygunn, applied for outdoor relief for herself and family of seven young children. She said that two months ago her husband had been sent to jail under an order of Judge Boyd for entering upon his holding and ousting some grass after having been evicted.

Mr. Justice Johnson, at the Queen's County Assizes, passed the following heavy sentences in connection with charges of moonlighting in Kerry and Queen's County.—Joseph Scanlan, aged 18, sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude; John Connor (Tite), John Connor (Grovel), Thomas Mahony and Philip Connor, seven years' penal servitude each; John Leane, aged 18, seven years' penal servitude; Jeremiah Healey, 18 months; Joseph Molloy and John Delany, 12 months each.

Half a loaf would never satisfy a thorough loafer.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle.

PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000.

A CHANCE FOR ALL!

Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS, - - \$1.00.

Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month.