

per cent. on the judicial rents, and in case this demand was refused, to unfurl the banner of the Plan of Campaign. John and Daniel Scannell, of Shrovetown, in the neighbourhood of Rathmore, were arrested in connection with the propagation of the Plan of Campaign there. They were brought before A. J. M'Dermott, R.M., and remanded for eight days. The Kenmare tenants appear to be awaking from their lethargy at last.

In the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, T. M. Healy applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Jeremiah D. Sheehan, M.P., at present confined in Tralee gaol. Mr. Sheehan made an affidavit that on November 13 he was brought before the justices of Killarney and committed to Tralee gaol in default of giving bail to be of good behaviour. Three witnesses were called in his defence, who proved that he did not make use of the words, "Ho! you wretch, you," but that he did use the words, "you may go further, and fare worse." The information of Constable Samuel Baker, who accompanied District Inspector Rodgers to search Mr. Sheehan's house at Killarney, is, when Mr. Rodgers came out, Mr. Sheehan said, "You may go further and fare worse." He added, "Ho! you wretch, you," and then he shouted, "Boo for Balfour," and the crowd booed. Baron Dowse observed that a policeman who would be frightened by words such as deposed to here was not fit to be a policeman. Chief Baron Pallas, in delivering the judgment of the court, said he thought "Boo for Balfour" might be deemed, under the circumstances, to be words not only expressive of disapprobation towards Balfour and the actual Government, but of disapprobation for the act of the District-Inspector, who upon that occasion was acting in the discharge of his duty, and when words of that description were addressed to a crowd he could not say the magistrate was wrong in arriving at the conclusion that it might result in a breach of the peace. The *habeas corpus* was refused.

Kildare.—A meeting of the Rathcoffey I.N.L. was held on November 18. Rev. J. Dunne presided. Those present were:—Denis Dunne, George Fitzsimons, Peter Murphy, Matthew Gill, O'Reilly, T. Keefe, P. Fitzbarris, M. Higgins, J. Neill, J. Kelly, W. Walshe, J. Keefe, and T. Flynn. The meeting passed this resolution:—That we condemn the action of G. P. L. Mansfield in his cruel and heartless treatment of the Clongorey tenantry, in striving to exterminate poor helpless tenants for inability to discharge impossible rents; and we tender to the persecuted tenants our heartfelt sympathy in the death struggle in which they are engaged.

The Sheriff evicted six families comprising 39 persons, on the estate of P. de Penhony O'Kelly, at Clongorey, near Naas. The tenants, who have adopted the Plan of Campaign, are 40 in number, and are most of them in arrear four to five years. Judge Darley reduced the rents by 25 per cent. The landlord proceeded on the arrears of the old rent, and obtained decrees against a number of the tenants at last July sessions. The six tenants evicted owed only one year's rent each. The evicting party was protected by a force of 400 police from the counties of Kildare and Dublin. The Sheriff was assisted by 18 Emergency men, under the agent, T. H. Routledge. A large crowd of people was early on the scene, half a dozen trees were cut down and blocked the road. A bridge on the road leading from the farm-yard of the landlord, in which the Emergency men were housed, was broken down. The Emergency men cut away the trees with saws stored on a van on which was also a battering-ram, and crossed the bridge on planks. The houses of the tenants were mostly mud hovels, and no resistance could be offered against the evictor. The doors and windows were barricaded, but the Emergency men did not find much difficulty in battering them in. The following are the names of the tenants:—Peter Fullam, John Fox, Andrew Fox, Mary Kelly, John Fullam, and William Fagan. At Mary Kelly's holding some lime was thrown out at the Emergency men, and the names of the two women who were the sole occupants of the house were taken down by the police. Two evictions were abandoned, Dr. Murphy, of Newbridge, having certified that the tenants, who were old women, were in a dying state and unfit for removal. The police kept the crowd at a great distance from the scene of the evictions, and turned the children out of a school which was opposite one of the houses evicted. The police acted very roughly, and J. Malone, Newbridge, J. T. Heffernan, and E. M. Hurley, solicitor to the tenants, were struck several times.

Kilkenny.—The Nationalist demonstration, in commemoration of the Manchester Martyrdom in Kilkenny, was proclaimed by the Castle on November 23. When the people became aware of the proclamation intense excitement seized them and symptoms of resistance were shown on all sides. Fearing a collision between the police and the people, the following proclamation was issued by the Mayor:—Whereas, a document named a proclamation has been posted through the city this day without complying even with the formal courtesy of notifying the municipal authorities respecting it; and, whereas, such proclamation is calculated to provoke a breach of the peace and disturb our otherwise tranquil city; and, whereas, the meeting held annually in celebration of the Allen, Larkin and O'Brien anniversary has been invariably of the most peaceable character for the past 21 years; I, therefore, entreat all citizens to refrain from holding said meeting, and counteract all the insidious motives which actuate the enemies of our city, our race, and our country. God save Ireland. P. M. EGAN.—The people, however, persisted in holding the meeting with the result that police charging took place in all directions and H. E. Constance, R.M., threatened to fire on the people. The Mayor and clergy did their best to allay the excitement.

Limerick.—Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, opened a new hospital, chiefly intended for medical treatment of the artisan and labouring classes of the city. The hospital will be conducted by the Little Company of the Sisters of Mary and will be non-sectarian.

Sheriff Hobson, of Limerick, and a party of police and bailiffs proceeded to Ballinvoeria, Rathkeale, for the purpose of evicting Patrick Dempsey on the Hitchcock estate. Dempsey, who was unable to pay his rack-rent, and refused to give up possession of the

premises, was found by the Sheriff's party standing in his doorway armed with a pitchfork and a double-barrelled gun, which he threatened to use. A policeman stole round and grasped his gun, and while they were struggling together the tenant's daughter threw a pan of hot water over the constable. Dempsey and his daughter were then arrested and conveyed to gaol.

Some weeks ago there was much jubilation among the landlords in certain quarters over the taking of an evicted farm on the O'Grady estate. It turned out, however, that it was the evicted tenant himself, Wm. O'Brien, who had so acted. But he found that this interference with the movement initiated for the benefit of the whole tenantry was not a profitable transaction, and he voluntarily intimated to Father Ryan that he had surrendered the farm, and requested him to have the fact made public. With that object a largely-attended meeting was held on November 18, at Herbertstown. All the tenants on the O'Grady estate were present, as well as the other residents of the locality. The contingent from Hospital included J. Curran, J. Curran, Bruff—P. Whelan, D. Cremin. The chair was taken by Rev. Matthew Ryan, who, in the course of his speech, said that the people would continue their constitutional struggle until their objects were achieved. He said that the worst outrages—cruel murders—had been done by the police in the streets of Mitchelstown, Youghal, and Middleton, and by the authorities of "law and order" in the gaols. Father Ryan then stated that Mrs. O'Brien and her sister had voluntarily come to him and informed him that they and their father were going to give up possession of the farm at Baginbun. He congratulated the people on a victory so easily and so peaceably won, and he said he hoped they would not show any hostile spirit to the persons who had acted so well.

Monaghan.—At the recent meeting of the Board of Guardians, B. C. Leslie presiding, a letter was read from Richard Hamilton, Local Government Board Inspector, in which he stated that he intended holding the investigation into the charges preferred against the master at an early date, and requested the Guardians to furnish him with the names and addresses of witnesses whom they might be required to summon. The clerk was directed to furnish the master with a statement of the charges preferred against him and to instruct Mr. Bailie, solicitor, to represent the Guardians in the inquiry. There are two sets of charges, one for having distributed milk of an inferior quality to the inmates and the other in connection with the inmate Durbin. It is believed that in his absence from the house the master entered Durbin's name in the dietary book as having received his rations. Everything is ready for the investigation, which is expected to develop further charges against the master.

Longford.—William Farrell occupied the chair at the recent meeting of the Rathfriland National League. A resolution was unanimously passed condemning the action of Lord Granard in evicting two of his tenants, John Malooly and Daniel Skelly. The branch will build League houses for them.

Roscommon.—On November 20, in the Exchequer Division, Dublin, before Chief Baron Pallas, the case of District-Inspector Feely v. Fitzgibbon and others came on for hearing on a case stated by the magistrates sitting at Castlelea. The defendants were charged with having on the 2nd of December, 1887, and the 16th of April, 1888, in Roscommon, a proclaimed district, taken part with others in a criminal conspiracy to induce certain tenants not to fulfil their legal obligations meaning to adopt the Plan of Campaign. The inquiry before the magistrates extended over three months, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant's and their being sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Two questions were submitted for the decision of the court—first, whether the defendants were entitled to be furnished at the beginning of the case with a copy of the depositions and a transcript of the shorthand notes taken at an inquiry held under Section 1 of the Crimes Act, prior to their trial; and secondly, whether the magistrates rejected any legal evidence or admitted any illegal evidence. T. M. Healy, with whom was Mr. Bodkin, opened the defence. He read reports of speeches made by John Dillon, to which evidence had been given by the police shorthand writers, and in the course of Mr. Dillon's speech as reported, he commented on matters connected with the estate of Lord Dillon, and the imprisonment of William O'Brien. The case was adjourned for a week.

Tipperary.—For some weeks past announcements of a meeting to be held at Red Cross, Kilkenny, on November 18, were to be seen posted all over middle Tipperary. The object of the meeting was to take steps to carry out the programme of the Thurles Convention, and in the vicinity of the place at which the meeting was to be held there is an evicted farm which has been taken by another tenant. The Castle proclaimed the meeting, and a force of three hundred police was moved to Red Cross. Removable Waring was in supreme command, and he had as lieutenants County-Inspector Whelan, of Waterford, and Ross, of Tipperary. Early in the day contingents from the surrounding districts began to arrive in Kilkenny, where it was ordered the people should meet, and form into processional order, and in that order march to the place of meeting. By 2 o'clock more than ten thousand people were collected with bands and banners, and a start was made for Red Cross. There were several priests among the processionists, notably among them being Father McKeogh. When they approached Red Cross they were stopped by police, who blocked the roads. The procession having come to a halt, Father McKeogh stood up in the waggone, and began to address the people, when Major Waring ordered the people to disperse, and said that this order was not carried out in five minutes he would disperse them by force. The people refused to disperse, and he ordered a section of police batonmen to charge. They were received with stones, and blackthorns were freely used. Several of the crowd and police were knocked down and cut, and more batonmen were ordered to the attack. The conflict was becoming very serious, sticks and batons mingling promiscuously, when Father McKeogh told Major Waring to withdraw the police and he would control the people. The police were withdrawn, and Father McKeogh exhorted the people to keep cool, and peaceably disperse. The pro-